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ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

ON AN UNTRIED PATH

American People Traveling a Road Against Which Washington Warned Them.

BEING TANGLED IN FOREIGN POLITICS

Interests of the United States Extend Far Beyond Their Father's Foresight.

BAYARD INCIDENT IS OVERWROUGHT

Smalley Holds that the House Has Gone Too Far in the Matter.

TURKISH AFFAIRS VIRTUALLY THE SAME

Admission of the Extra Guardships Does Not Carry with it a Cessation of Atrocities or Agitation in Armenia.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-(Special Telegram.)-When Washington warned his countrymen to have as little political connection Germany, England, France, Turkey, are all is time to ask the question, and time for this country on that road which Washington | England? warned us not to travel. Let anybody who tries to discuss foreign affairs note how often they become domestic affairs. Then he will begin to form some conception of the far reaching effects and influences and relations of our modern foreign policy.

Teday we have contrived to get into a contraversy with our own ambassador to Great do I think the proceedings of the house of duty of an American ambassador to criticise American policy or American parties' duty to discuss the character of the American people in the presence of Englishmen. What he said at Boston about our being needing a strong ruler, is true enough, but it was not for him to say. What he urged at Edinburgh against protection and the corrupting influence of protection on public life in America is, I think, not true, but again, true or not, he should have left it for some one else to utter, and that some one else not an American in a country not his own. If we must revile each other let us do it at home and not abroad. Above all, don't let us send an ambassador to do it, nor suffer him to do it without rebuke.

SOME OTHER BLUNDERS. A rebuke and a protest were called for. The press of America had already administered them in tolerably strong language. Whether Mr. Bayard's official chief had also repreached him with his fault we do not know. Those things are between him and the Department of State. It was a proper case for official notice. There I think the matter might have rested.

But I go further than that. Whether or not Mr. Bayard deserved a heavier punishment than the censure of the press and of the department, it was not for the interest of the country that he should be dragged to the bar of the house of representatives, threatened impeachment, discussed in terms of vehement invective, and referred to a committee not yet appointed for further discipline. All that, of course, is known at once in England. It affects both Mr. Bayard and his diplematic usefulness and his country. You -may see from the comments of the English press that while they think Mr. Bayard in the wrong at Edinburgh, they think his critics in the house and the house itself still more

That is what I mean by suggesting that in the interest of the country the admonition to our ambassador might well have been left to the president or secretary of state. A threat of impeachment is ludicrously out of proportion to Mr. Bayard's offense; is indeed so excessive that English journals treat it as a piece of political levity, and think the scene in the house theatrical and painfully wanting in dignity. I will venture to suggest also that the house might have taken account of Mr. Bayard's services, and for their sake have let his one error pass unpunished. He has been an excellent minister. He has sustained the dignity of his great office. He has promoted good will. He has increased the respect and esteem of England for his country. Does all that entitle him to no consideration? A single error, or even two errors, do not outweigh all his good

deeds.

ALTERS NOT THE MAIN FACT. The Turkish situation may be said to b improved in every respect but one, and that one is the killing of the Armenlank, which continues as before. The powers have had their way about the gunboats. The sultan has issued the firmans. The Dryad is within call, and at a word from Sir Philip Currie will anchor off the sultan's palace. Her consorts are equally within call. There is some comment on the fact that they do not actually enter the Bosphorus, and therefore do not seem to be needed. No man can say at what moment they may be needed, but that is hardly the point. It is the fact of the continued unity of the powers which is significant. The sultan held out because he hoped for a split on the question. He yielded when he discovered that the concord of Europe was immovable. Europe and America meantime have been flooded with daily rumors of liscord. There is an agency, a workshop for he manufacture of such rumors, just as there is a shop where atrocities are forged-as i there were not genuine atrocities enough, will not say where these industries are sittated. I may, perhaps, warn the more creduleus that dispatches in such organs of maudlin radicalism as the Daily News and the Speaker of London may always be read

SAID'S SAFETY GUARANTEED. Said Pasha's abandonment of his refuge at the British embassy is another of these unexpicted incidents which are always happening. He is said to have returned home on subjects whom he chooses to consider rebel- was born June 23, 1894.

where he was absolutely secure, is explicable, so far as I can see, only on the theory that the powers, or some of them, hold the sultan responsible for his health. It is conceivable and probable that the sultan was ready to Has Nothing to Give Out Until He is Given promise anything rather than see his authority publicly and successfully reststed in his own capitol, and almost at the gates of his palace He would accept almost any terms and the chances are that the terms include a guarantee satisfactory to Said and to Sir Philip Currie, backed by a penalty too heavy to be incurred for the pleasure of dropping his insubordinate ex-minister into the Bosphorus.

The American minister continues his efforts in behalf of American missionaries, and takes a hand occasionally in diplomatic affairs. He supports the powers to the extent that Tarkish affairs are our affairs, but the sultan may at any moment tell Mr. Terrell that the United States is not a European power, and ask him something about the Monroe doctrine, and whether hands off in Europe is not a good answer to an American power which cries to Europe hands off in America. What would Mr. Terrell say then?

LI HUNG'S STARTLER. Not the least interesting foreign intelligence of the week is Mr. Curtiss' account of the opinion of Li Hung Chang on the military power of the United States, and es pecially on the defensibility of the Pacific coast. It is startling to hear that the veteran statesman of China-the man whom General Grant bracketed with Prince Bisas possible with foreign nations he can marck-considers us no match for Japan and hardly have foreseen such a state of things believes we refrained from taking sides with as exists today. We have a hand in a dozen dif- China because we knew we were no match. ferent foreign questions; indeed, there is He gives chapter and verse for his belief. hardly a single question in which we are We have no forts to protect San Francisco not more or less entangled. Five columns or any other Pacific port. We have no navy of the last presidential message were de- in the Pacific to speak of, and none that we voted to them. Cuba, Venezuela, Samoa, could get there in time to meet the Japanese nor capable of beating them when they met. dealt with, and many more. Are we then Right or wrong, that is his estimate of the drifting away from Washington's policy? It relative naval strengths of Japan and the United States. What would this Chinese some enterprising politicians of both par- Bismarck say if he heard that some of us ties to explain how far they propose to lead had lately been talking glibly of war with

CRESPO AND THE INTERVIEW.

President Crespo of Venezuela, whether he has subdued his rebels or not-and it seems proffer, but says: probable that he has-has accomplished a more difficult feat and subdued the interviewer. He was reported as saying to a London journalist that the indemnity demanded by England for the seizure, im-Britain. It is not an edifying dispute, nor prisonment and maltreatment of the English colonial police at Yuruan would be paid. It representatives likely to do us much credit is likely enough that he did say so and that abroad. Undoubtedly Mr. Bayard made a he will ultimately pay it, but such an admismistake, or two mistakes. It was not the sion or an immediate payment would not suit the views of some active persons who are now interesting themselves in Venezuela. before a British audience. It was not his Hence, perhaps, the "authorized" denial by Senor Andrade, Venezuelan minister at Washington. His denial, however, is a very guarded one. He does not deny that the inoftentimes self-confident and violent, and demnity will be paid. He only denies that President Crespo says it will be paid. The president desires to be understood that he says nothing. That, again, is probably the wisest thing he could do. Diplomacy by in terviewing, or even by editorial writing, never the best kind of diplomacy.

ONE MORE WORD FOR DUNRAVEN. The accident to the Germanic has delayed Lord Dunraven's departure for a week, and there are American journals which think it a good occasion for fresh taunts at the unlucky yachtsman. They are neither generous nor American. We might at least recognize coquetting with a protective-or, as they prolific of letters to the newspapers, pro and intends to deliver a speech on "Socialist which, end how it may, must be an unpleasant one. He leaves behind him a pub lie which thinks him mistaken to face another public which bitterly resents his conduct. At least he has courage and the courage of his opinions. He comes, moreover, to plead his cause before a hostile tribunal The committee which is to judge him is composed of men who are incapable of conscious partiality. There could be no better committee, if it were necessary that three of its members should be members of the club which is a party in the cause, and all Amerlean. On that point I will do no more than put a question. Let us suppose the case reversed. Suppose the race had been sailed promised to introduce legislation during the in English waters and that Mr. Iselin had next session of Parliament prohibiting the accused Lord Dunraven and the Royal Yacht squadron of foul play, and that the issue was to be decided by an English committee of whom a majority were members of the incriminated club and all of them English, what should we think of that? What should

ON THE DEATH OF SALA. The death of Mr. George Augustus Sala elicits kindly expressions of personal regrett, but it can hardly be described as a loss to journalism. He belonged to an extinct school, to the pretelegraphic days, and to that band of writers which introduced into the newspaper world the dialect which is known as telegraphese. Of them he was the chief; now perhaps Sir Edwin Arnold is the chief. None of them wrote English. Sala used to boast that he had no style. which was hardly exact, for he had a very bad style. But he had immense industry unusual powers of observation, a memory that never let slip a name or a fact, a femiliar acquaintance with l'Emprieve, whom he persisted in thinking a classical authority, and a certain buoyant energy which never failed him to the last. His misfor-

tunes at the end entitled him to sympathy GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

SAN SALVADOR, D c. 14.-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-President Gutierrez has brought a hornet's nest down about his ears. He conferred the title of general upon three s rvants on his ranch at Atquizaya, not one of whom ever served in the army. Prominent army officials are loud in their denunciation of the president's urpopularity by letting it be understood that he proposes to restore to Carlos Ezeta certain properly confiscated some time ago. It is believed that the president is moved to restore the Ezeta proporty by the fear that Mrs. Ezeta, a Guatemalan, may induce her government to interfere in her behalf ..

Arnauts in Open Rebellion. BELGRADE, Servia, Dec. 14.-The Arnauts around Prizrend, Albania, are in a state of raven on the subject of his charges. open lawlessness. The authorities are powerless and the Christians are anxious, as the oppressor. Mulagelk, has been released from the prison at Stamboul, where he has been

confined for some time past. Ready to Invade Santa Clara MADRID, Dec. 14 .- According to a dispatch received here from Havana the insurgents under Maceo and Gomez have reached the mountain of Siguanca, in the province of Santa Clara, and now intend to invade the center of that province.

Duchess Gives Birth to a Son. personal assurances of safety from the sultan. Both mother and child are doing well. This elder child, the husband sent the wife on a hired for four month shifts-loose upon the concert at Singacandence Friday. The It is most improbable. He knows too well to the second child of the duke and duchess round of visits to friends in order that she country, and the sending of officials, police ladies are excilent inusicians, very popular the value of his imperial master's promises to of York. Their first offspring, Edward Ather, might recover her health and peace of mind, included, there to look after them and take in the American colony, and many members

Formal Notice.

HE CAN JUSTIFY HIMSELF

Intends to Defend His Edinburg Speech as

a Warranted Argument.

MATTER COMPLAINED OF ONLY ONE LINK

Language Used as a Basis for Impeachment Only a Fragment.

ENGLISH AGITATION FOR PROTECTION

"Fair Trade" Movement Receives an Impetus from Recent Events and is Gaining Ground Among the People.

Copyright, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Dec. 14.-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Mr. Small y cables to the London Times of this morning newspapers, commenting upon Ambassador Bayard's case. He notes that the World prints, first of any newspap r, the full text of the now famous Etlinburgh address. The fact that the World and the Herald, known pression of opinion by an embassador, has made a great impression in influential quarters of London's social and official life. thing he might wish to say in reply. He expresses his obligation to the World for this

"There is nothing at present which I care to add to the address, which, I am very glad, has now received the publicity of re

publication in full in the World." I understand Mr. Bayard's silence now to say nothing whatever upon the subject until he is officially informed of the action of the American congress, when his defense-or rather, his entire justification-will be full and prompt; and also that his argument in the address was upon the advantages of the liberty of the individual citizen in the United States, with the least possible interference by the state, and that the protective idea, b ing contrary to the spirit of this liber v of the citizen, is to be deplored. His reference to this point was only one link in the chain of argument as the whole. TAKING UP PROTECTION.

In connection with the agitation over Mr Bayard's address, it is of importance to note the fact that the really living feature of English domestic politics at the present moment the tory party in favor of a return to protective tariffs as the only effectual method of restoring prosperity to agriculture. For some years a certain section of the tories has been proving his innocence. The case has been call it "fair trade"-proposition, but the leaders have scouted any modification of the English free trade policy as beyond the range of practical politics. But during the past cattle show, numbers of representative agriculturists from all parts of the country were in London, the ministers received a invite the imposition of protective tariffs on various articles of agricultural produce such as barley and hops. The only minister who expressed approval of any of these proposals was Walter Long. the minister for agriculture, who, as exclusively predicted in the World last week. importation of live sheep. It is true that he defended this measure on the ground that it was originally intended to stamp out disease but the radical papers have denounced it as being in its nature protectionist.

Lord Salisbury has been attacked in the St. James Gazette, politically one of the most influential of the London tory papers, for refusing his official countenance to fair trade suggestions, and a speech he made in 1892 just before the general election is quoted as showing him to be then in favor of placing a retallating tariff on foreign hops.

A meeting attended by several of the leading tory members of Parliament and under the chairmanship of James Lowther, the Irish secretary in Lord Beaconsfield's government, was held yesterday in London, at which resolutions were adopted calling for

Today the Times, alone among the Londo unionist papers, takes up the cudgel for free trade. The entire silence of the Standard concerning the meeting, although it was the principal tory organ, is indeed highly significant of a new tendency, and perhaps a disruptive one in the tory party.

DUNRAVEN STANDS ALONE. I have authority for saying that the Royal Yacht Squadron's answer to the New York Yacht club declining to take any action what ever in the matter of Lord Dunraven's charges or their investigation is a part of a settled plan resolved upon from the beginning of the controversy. A story was current in the clubs generally a few weeks ago that Lord Dunraven's pamphlet was about to be adopted by the Squadron as its own, until i was remembered that this could not be done except with the name of the prince of Wales attached as commodore. Of course this was not to be thought of, for international reasons, so the story ran, and hence Lord Dunraven issued the pamphlet on his own responsibility. I investigated the report at the ime and found not only that it was entirely unfounded, but that the committee of the Squadron has throughout declined to have any official communication with Lord Dun-

INTERESTING DIVORCE CASE. I have had occasion to sind to the World recently some very curious stories from the French courts, illustrating peculiar features of French domestic life. Two even more extraordinary episodes of married life on this side of the channel were b fore the British courts yesterday. One of them has an interest for Americans, since the erring wife was an American, though her maiden name is car fully concealed in the reports of the While away she wrote regularly and af- the tithe of their booty."

fectionately to him. Something brought him to London, and, going to the house of a RUNYON TAKES IT UP friend she was supposed to be visiting, he found she had not been there. Then she disapplared altogether for nearly four months, when he got a cable dispatch from her, sent from Australia, asking him for money to return. He sent the money, me her on her return and took her home to Edinburgh, But she again disappeared. month later he cabled to her father in America to come over. The three met In Liverpool, and the wife confessed that she went to Australia with a man named in the proceedings. Divorce was granted to the hueband, however, for the wife's infidelity in London, the correspondent being Courties Pounds, the tenor in Gilbert and Sullivan's operas, who was a favorite in New York a few years ago. The testimony was that the hueband never suspected either the wife's truth or affection. TRAGIC IN THE EXTREME

The other case is a tragedy which has profoundly stirred London, For the infidelity of the wife in this care also there seems no explanation. She and her husband's elder brother were found at midnight in a room at the Grand hotel, the fashionable hostelry in Trafalgar square, each sho through the breast. She died next day and he is dying in a hospital. Her husband, Mr. Galloway, is a broker in Bristol, who gave his wife and four children every comfort. Her mother testified that they were the most devoted couple she had ever known The wife's dying message was for her husband, who, she said, was "a splendid man. liberal extracts from yesterday's New York | The elder brother was a confirmed invalid and mebriate, racked constantly with rheumatic fever, contracted while an army officer serving in West Africa, Mrs. Galloway was in London to nurse him, with the full approval of her husband. She daily wrote to be in sympathy with the economic views to her husband loving letters. When the expressed by Mr. Bayard, nevertheless door of their room was broken in she only sharply criticise the propriety of such an ex- said; "I am not his wife; I loved him." The brother would say no more than: "I cannot tell why I did it; it is too horrible." Whether the woman was really unfaithful may never I offered to Mr. Bayard to cable to the World, be known, since death must soon follow in view of this morning's publication, any- | Major Galloway's present unconscious con dition, and he kept silence as to their rela-

PARALLEL FOR BARBARA AUB. Two other cases before the courts this week will also be of much interest in New York. The first, apropos of Barbara Aub's accusation, was the acquittal by a London jury of a 16-year-old girl charged with perbe solely due to a feeling that he should jury, accusing a man of assault. The verdict was that "the prisoner, in bringing the charge against Mr. Searle, stated that which was not true, but when she did so she was laboring under an hallucination and did not wilfully tell that which she knew to be The astonished Justice Hawkins asked if the jury really believed her not guilty for that reason. The foreman relterated the opinion expressed in the verdict, and the girl was accordingly discharged. In Manchester a man who had been a police officer for over twenty years, with a good record, was accused in a public meeting in company with two disregulable

of having been intoxicated some years ago The charge was made by Rev. Mr. Kelly, the Dr. Parkhurst of the municipal crusade in Manchester, The policeman sued him for libel. The jury gave the officer a is the apparently widespread movement within full verdict of innocence of the elergyman's charges, but would not give him damages, nor award to the plaintin his costs, thus muleting the policeman in about \$1,000 for has a right, without subjecting himself to damages for libel, to make public charges against a spolice officer. The newspapers week, when, owing to the great Christmas generally uphold the verdict on the ground of public policy. The policeman's chief writes to the Times: "Where is the Englishman's sense of justice who thinks it right to put some 40,000 men at the mercy of any ratepayer without he chance of defending himself, save by paying costs on both sides? BEAT THE BANK HARD.

The biblical aphorism that hath, to him shall be given,'f has just been strikingly exemplified by the experience at Monte Carlo of Wold Joel and Frank Gardner, two of Multi-millionaire Barney Barnato's partners. These gentlemen made a coup-twelve successive wins on the redat the Casino there, receiving 380,000 francs (\$76,000) from the table. Being satisfied. they returned to London and cel brated the event by entertaining thirty of their friends at a red dinner at the Savay hotel on Thursday night. All the decorations were red. The waiters were red shirts and red gloves, had red buttons on their coats and carried The electric light chides were red. Immense bunches of red geraniums were on the table. The menus were printed in red, with a roulette table on the back. Lest his guests might emulate his good fortune, Joel improved the occasion by preaching a homily on the uncertaintles of the gaming table But it may be said that for every person ruined at Monte Carlo 100 were broken by the South African boom, which was just as great a gamble, and out of which the hosts made a larger coup than the luckiest player ver could at Monte Carlo.

WHERE THE PRINCE WAS HURT. William Waldorf Astor was a fellow guest with the prince of Wales at the shooting lodge when a few hot grains of powder were forced into his royal highness' right eye. Although the injury was triffing and of frequent occurrence, the accident was shouted by the London newsboys until late at night, and the newspapers made it the event of the day.

Infanta Eulelie has been the guest this week of another American, Mrs. Walter Winans, wife of the famous pistol shot.

Mr. Gordon of J. S. Mergan & Co., Pier pont Morgan's London house, said today; 'So far as we know the report of a new United States loan is entirely unfounded. We have no knowledge that such a loan is BALLARD SMITH.

Candid Opinion of Venezuela. LONDON, Dec. 14 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-James Carter's argument before the Baptist Social union in New York, that the territory in dispute between England and Venezuela is British by settlement, is commented upon here. An syldently well informed correspondent, writing to the London Chronicle of this morning, controverts this. He doubts if there is any considerable settlement of Englishmen anywhere in the disputed territory, either as prospectors, traders or settled miners. Prefacing his article with the remark that "it is impossible to conceive anything so mischi-yous as the deliberate attempt to hoodwink Great Britain into the belief that in this unreliable, though dangerous boundary dispute with Venezuela, the Koeller's diamissal, saying he was the only divorce proceedings. She was married in national honor is at wake," is expressed member of the present cabinet who under-1889 to Charles William Hardis, the well his conviction that "British settlement re- stood how to deal with socialism. known landscape painter, and an associate solves itself into the letting of a number of LONDON, Dec. 14. The duchess of York member of the Royal Scottish Academy. They gold washers and prospectors of various na- Baltimore, nieces of Adolph Suiro, were the gave bitth to a son at 3 o'clock this marning. had two children. After the d ath of the tionalities-with their negro laborers- central figures of a large sized instrumental

Calls Germany's Attention to Discrimination Against American Interests.

SOCIALISTS THE CENTER OF ATTRACTION

Herr Bebel's Speech Attentively Listened

to by the Ministers. LIEBKNECHT MAY SPRING A SENSATION

Booked for a Speech This Week on "Socialist Baiting."

GERMAN MARKET FOR GERMAN PRODUCTS

Conservative Organs Endorse the Exclusion of American Meats-Emperor Treated the Officers of the Reichstag Coldly.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Dec. 14 .- The references which President Cleveland made to the restrictions placed upon American trade and insurance by Germany in his recent message to congress have been followed up by definite action upon the part of Mr. Theodore Runyon, the United States ambassador here. Mr. Runyon has already initiated diplomatic representation on the subject of the vexatious restrictions placed upon American meat importations and insurance companies, and the outcome is awaited with interest.

The four days of the budget debate in the Reichstag were devoid of interest, save for a couple of incidents. The utterances of General Bronsart-Von Schellendorf, the minister of war, in reference to reform in military trials, the fourth battalions and the two years' service and the fierce socialist attack on the government by Herr Bebel. It is now officially admitted that the fourth battalions are in every sense a failure and have reduced in stead of increased the efficiency of the regiments. The two years' strvice question is still under debate.

Throughout the week, however, the socialists stood in the center of public attention. Herr Bebel's impassioned recriminations against the existing order of things were listened to with rapt attention, even by the chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, General Bronsart-Von Schellendorf and the conservative leaders. His bitter slaps at the emperor ellcited vociferous applause from the socialists, and his historical quotations, showing that in Pruseia revolutions have always been made from on high instead of from below, were especially apt LOOK FOR A SENSATION.

A passage-at-arms occurred this afternoon in the Reichstag between Herr Holder, the socialist leader, and Dr. Von Boettlcher, imperial secretary of state for the interior, The latter, in reply to a taunt, rejoined that he would never stand in the way of socialists who chose to criticise in the Reichstag immorality in the higher circles of society. During the coming week Herr Liebknecht Raiting," which is expected to make a great sensation. The socialists have introduced long strings of bills in the Reichstag, including proposals to eliminate from the penal code the paragraphs against lese majeste; for a law of a liberal tendency on the right of association to replace the special laws of the various states of Germany; to make the eight-hour work day obligatory everywhere; to make the franchise uniform throughout Germany and to amend article 31 of the code so as to require special authority from the Reichstag for the imprisonment of

a member of the Reichstag. At twelve mass meetings in Berlin or Tuesday evening, addressed by socialist members of the Reichstag, a uniform protest was adopted condemning the government methods of destroying the socialist party organization. In the fourth election district of Berlin, where 5,000 people were present, the police dissolved the meeting when the election of a political representative was proposed.

The Abendblatt of Stettin has collected and published data showing that since August I there have been sentences of thirty-two red napkins. The room was draped in red. years and six months in jail and five months' imprisonment in a fortress imposed for lese majeste in Prussia alone.

It is now certain that the successor Baron Von Koeller as Prussian minister of the interior will be Baron Vonder Recke Vonder Horst, president of the province of Dusseldorf. The latter has engaged himself. before taking the portfolio, to foliow generally the emperor's program in fighting the socialists and aiding husbandry.

EXPRESSED THE MODERATES' VIEWS The reply of Baron Von Bleberstein to President Cleveland's message to congress is considered a moderate expression of the government's opinion.

The Kreuz Zeitung, the conservative organ which has been somewhat silent since the disgrace and flight of its former editor. Baron Von Hammerstein, has finally recovered its voice and in a vigorous editorial says: "Next to the measures dictated by health, we consider that the government must be acceded the right and duty to do everything possible to keep the German market for German cattle. The same applies to American bacon In both cases German agriculture must claim as a right the enforcement of a policy in its own interests as opposed to those of foreign competitors."

The agrarian legislation is significant Emperor William failed to appoint Von Wilanowitz to the post of minister of the interior on learning that he was opposed to the projected sugar legislation, and the cabinet now, thanks to the emperor's initiation, is united on this question.

The manner in which his majesty received the presiding officers of the Reichstag has been unpleasantly commented upon. He did not shake hands with them, and his behavior was extremely reserved and frigid. The whole audience lasted but three minutes, and, contrary to custom, no reception by the empress followed. It is understood that the emperor desired to show his displeasure at the fact that the three temporary officers of the last session, all members of the opposition, had been re-elected.

Baron Von Stumm Von Tardeff visited Prince Bismarck at Freidrichsruhe this week. The prince expressed regret at Herr Von

The Misses Sutro, two young women from

of the elite were in attendance. Among \$50,000, partially covered by insurance.

E BULLETIN. r Nebraska-Warmer; Southerly Winds

I. Drifting from Washington. Bayard all Defer His Justification. Runyon Presents the Complaint. War in Cuba is Real Now.

2. Republican National Convention Called. Allen G. Thurman's Simple Funeral. Strange Story of Iowa Lovers. Scotch Ship Builders Still Out.

3. Conspiracy Charged in the 1sh Case. Councilman-Elect DuBols Dies. Affairs at South Omaha. 4. Last Week in Local Society.

5. Lincoln Man Almost Lynched. 6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.

7. Queen Victoria a Prize Winner. Comment on the Bayard Incident. 8. Plan for Advertising America.

Ex-Sheriffs Charged with Shortages. 10. Swell Wedding at St. Louis. Echoes from the Ante Rooms,

Life Beyond the Ganges. 11. Amusement Notes and Gossip.

Musical Matters in Omaha. 12. Editorial and Comment. 13. Mystery of the Mistletoe.

Co-Operative Home Building Notes. 14. Labor Repudiates Socialism. 15. Commercial and Financial News.

18. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. 19. "A Woman Intervenes." 20. Value of Irrigation Demonstrated.

16. Astronomer Langley on the Sun.

Test of the Traveling Trolley. 21. In Memory of the Jay Treaty. Playhouse that Made a Record.

22, "In Holda's Wood." Some General Sporting Gossip. 23. Winter Ways of Wheelmen.

those in attendance upon the concert were Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, son of ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, and his wife.

The storm at the beginning of the week swept over Germany and did much damage. The new coast defenses of the island of Heligoland were demolished and the old embankments were totally destroyed. All the islands in the North sea suffered severely, and the high tide destroyed large quantities of goods stored in warehouses near the water.

Franklin Sinclair, a native of Philadelphia, who was arrested at Hanover during the latter part of October while trying to kill and rob a messenger of the Reichsbank, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Sinclair said that the motive for his crime was his desire to obtain money with which to pay his passage back to the United States. Later reports from the city of Hamburg and vicinity indicate that property there to the value of 6,000,000 marks has been destroyed by the recent storm. The northern half of the famous Hambuch castle, near Manheim, was badly wrecked.

NO HOPE FOR PROTECTIONISTS Lord Salisbury Replies to a Delega tion of English Farmers.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Dec. 14 .- The feature of home colities during the week here has been the development of a marked advocacy of prot ction. The cattle show at the agricultural hall, Islington, has been the occasion for mustering in London hosts of representa tives of every branch of industry connected with husbandry, and the cabinet ministers have been overwh Imed with deputations, urging them to take steps to prevent British agriculture from being wiped out by foreign mpetition. The course suggested to the government is a tariff upon a variety of

The marquis of Salisbury, replying to one of these deputations, said that he could not hold out the slightest prospect of protection, and explained his famous speech at Hastinge in 1892 was misunderstood. Hastinge added that when he denounced Cobdenism and urged the country to arm for an attack upon the wall of tariffs he never believed or expected a restoration of protection,

This, with the replies of the other ministers, was extremely disappointing to a great body of the supporters, and the severa criticism of the sturdiest conservative organs which followed created quite a sensation.

The St. James Gazette congratulates the ninisters upon "pleasing the radical press. whose caresses," it adds, "may console Lord Salisbury for the distinct chillin'ss of the unionist papers."

The Standard remarks: "Under a minster thus pledged to free trade, the farmer should have free trade in the matter of ugar; fair competition against for igners. Foreign governments should be informed that unless they cease paying a bounty on sugar a duty equal to that bounty will be levied on it at our ports."

The Morning Post says: "Lord Salisbury would be far more in touch with the sentiments and wish s of the masses if he defended and expanded his protection remarks at Hastings. The bent of public opinion is directed strongly and firmly to a speedy alteration of the fiscal system, which only hurts those who employ it."

Portia Had a Terrible Trip ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 14.-The steamer Portia arrived here safely today. Her captain reports having a terrible struggle with wind and weather during the whole of the voyage from Halifax, a burricane having raged all the way. The entire deck load, consisting of 400 barrels, had to be thrown overboard. The wheel was carried away and the stearing gear injured. The steam pumps also gave out. Two of the crew were dashed against the rail by the heavy sea and se verely injured. The whole ship was thickly coated with ice. The schooners Effice and Lake Albert are ashore on a dangerous part of the coast.

Wife of Ex-President Mora Dead. COSTA RICA, Dec. 14 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Mrs. Inez. Auguiral de Mora, wife of the late ex-president, died Thursday. President Mora is regarded by many Costa Ricans as the best president this country ever had.

Many Travelers at Vera Cruz. VERA CRUZ, Mex., Dec. 14.-(New York World Telegram.)-This city is filled with travelers. Steamships are arriving crowded, and trains from Mexico City are bringing large numbers of people bound for New York, Havana and Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 .- A special to the World from Colon, Colombia, says: A dispatch from Quito, Ecuador, says the present fugitives from that country are massing on the Colombian frontier and preparing to invade Ecuador.

Preparing to Invade Ecuador.

Big Mining Suit Decided. SALT LAKE, Dec. 14.—The suit of the Marion Gold and Silver Milling company against M. T. Gisborn, involving the title o certain mining claims in the Camp Floyd district, valued at about \$1,000,000, was de ided by Judge Merritt today in favor of

implicated in the municipal scandals,

CUBAN WAR SPREADS

PAGES 1 TO 8.

New Districts Being Involved in the Struggle Daily.

SPANISH FORCES AGGRESSIVELY ACTIVE

General Oliver at the Head of a Strong Column Pressing Insurgents.

SIGUANCA VALLEY AN OBJECTIVE POINT

Troops of Both Sides Being Concentrated in that Direction.

DECISIVE BATTLE IMMINENT THERE

Rebels Alleged to Be Applying the Torch in Many Parts of the Island Per Their Procinmation.

Copyright, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 14.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-There are more indications of active work in the field now than at any previous time since the revolution began last February. General Campos has established headquarters at Cienfueges, thirty miles from the entrance to the Siguanea valley. Gomez and Maceo have reported in the Siguanca valley. They were pressed sharply the last two days by General Oliver at the head of a strong column. He encountered the insurgents near Mabaguisa. Colonel Palanca led the vanguards. The insurgents retired before the Spanish advance and got into the valley, The Spanish loss was considerable, but no details are furnished. The main body of the insurgents, under Sandera, evidently have joined Gomez and Maceo, coming by way of Guinea de Miranda village, east of the

Siguanca valley. With Gomez are Leaders Miro and Cebreco. It is stated that the different bands moving about Santa Clara province have been ordered to report in Siguanea, Alfredo Rego has had headquarters in that valley since

SPANISH TROOPS IN FORCE. Spanish troops are pouring into the counry about the Trinidad mountains. Several columns are on the way or have arrived from Santo Espiritu. The Spaniards no doubt will have 25,000 soldiers in that station by tomorrow.

The Siguanca valley is a rich plain, surcounded by the high peaks of the northern tier of the Trinidad mountains. The inlet is narrow. The numerous streams in it are flanked by sharp ascents, covered with dense tropical vegetation. Before the war the valley contained numerous herds of cattle. It is about twenty miles long by five or six

The Trinidad mountains form a conspicous landmark, looking from Cienfuegos. The highest peak is about 3,200 feet. The whole group of mountains covers an area of about thirty-five miles by thirty.

If the Spanish troops approach by the natural inlets they will meet strong natural points Some are almost impregnable. In the small lateral valley where Rego has had headquarters only a single horse can pass. Some points in the path command the hillsides the entire distance

REBELS APPLYING THE TORCH Reports continue to come in of the burning of houses, ranches and cane fields by insurgents. They burned 660 acres of cane belonging to Fowler, the British vice consul at Cienfuegos. Fowler is an aged man, has lived fifty years in the country, and married Cuban woman.

Political circles are agog over the changes n the Spanish cabinet. The retirement of Romero Robledo is viewed with pleasure by the friends of the liberal policy of General Campos, for Robledo constantly opposed it. December 15 is the date when the great sugar estates of Santa Clara province usually begin work. All have had notice that property will be destroyed if operated this year. Three new battalions are to arrive from Spain Sunday, those of Cordova, Cuenca and Cuba. The weather is uncomfortably cool.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

INSURGENTS BURN ANOTHER TOWN.

Conflicting News Concerning the Operations of Gomez and Mace HAVANA, Dec. 14.-It is reported here that the insurgents have burned the town of Manicaragua, not far from Siguanea, where Gomez and Macso were reported to have mustered their forces. Manicaragua is an important tobacco market of the province of Santa Clara:

A dispatch received here from Clenfuegos announces that the insurgents under Macco and Gomez were defeated at Mabuguia, near Manicaragua, the town in Santa Clara which e said to have been burned by them. Generals Oliver and Palanca commanded the government forces.

Rabi, the insurgent leader, with a strong force and a Gatling gun, has attacked the fort at Ventas de Casanova, province of Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish garrison was compelled to abondon that fortification and entrenched itself in the neighborhood. The insurgents finally retired.

A serious outbreak has occurred out in Minas, a town situated on the rallroad near Nuevitas. The dispatch which announced the engagement says that the seventy government guerillas of Captain Bossego fought 400 insurgents under Roderiguez. The guerilles and insu gents fought abreast. The former lost a lieutenant, Ardiete, and thirty privates killed, and had nine wounded. The insurgents lost Colonel Oscar Primeles, Lieutenants Eshinosea and Recio and sixty-two men killed. The number of insurgents wounded is

not known. News received here from Pinor del Rio, capital of the province of that name, says that the parents and two brothers of a government scout have been hanged near there by the

The insurgents have captured two lighters n the Sagua la Chica river.

A band of negroes recently raided the Salome Pons residence on the Soledad plantation, tied up the men and assaulted the wife and daughter of the planter. They also stole all the money available.

Spanish Ministerial Appointments. MADRID, D.c. 14 .- Count Voldozera has been appointed minister of justice, in succession to Senor Romero Y. Robledo, who resigned on account of the municipal scandals and also as a result of his disagreement with the course pursued by General Campos in Bry Goods Go Up in Smoke.
FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 14.—The large dry goods store of W. J. Echols was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss