SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

CREDIT IS CURTAILED

Rothschilds Refuse in Advance to Take Any More United States Bonds,

ONE RESULT OF THE VENEZUELAN AFFAIR

Dictators of European Policies Decline to Assume Control of American Destinies.

Smalley Insists that the Facts Were Deliberately and Grossly Misrapresented.

CALLS FOR CLEVELAND'S IMPEACHMENT

Demands that the Extreme Penalty Be Paid for the Crime of Threatening a War Against England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- (Special Telegram.) have declined to take any part of a new issue authentic source.

There could not be a more significant anrouncement, nor a better test of the state fallen since President Cleveland threatened as president are derived from the constitution England with an unprovoked and causeless war. The Rothschilds are, as everybody knows, a very powerful firm, not in England atom of executive or political authority. only, but on the continent, probably more powerful, in one sense, on the continent than in England. They are financiers and great capitalists. No single firm or group of firms, or perhaps all other firms tegether-for the others never all act together-have an equal authority in the money markets of Europe. Stop, but they are much more than that, they are the trusted advisers, and more than the advisers of governments. They control policies and politics. They dictate terms to cabinets and sovereigns. They are, in some cases, the arbiters of peace and war. It is they who find the money for a war, and if they refuse to find the money a war-making power is thrown back on its own resources and is apt to perceive peace to be desirable. In peace the financial barometer of Europe hangs in the offices of Newcourt in London and the Rue la Fitte in Paris. Every bustness man knows how difficult it is in Europe to float a loan or a scheme which the Rothschilds have refused to touch. Their sagacity counts as well as their riches. They have the prestige of wealth, greater than any wealth ever before accumulated in the hands of a single family, and they have the prestige of generations of almost uniform success. This is the firm, the one great financial firm and family of Europe, which now declines all share in a United States loan. They have large interests in America and a large amount of capital invested here. They were partners in the syndicate which floated the last loan. Down to within a fortnight they have been extending and increasing their American investments. Now they stop. Why do they

has closed to us the purses and the sympathies of Europe is Cleveland. We have to thank him, first of all, for the financial and political solitude in which we find our selves today. A fortnight ago the United States stood high in credit and in reputa tion abroad, today they are bankrupt in politi-

CRIPPLED BY CLEVELAND.

stop?

cal reputation, and so crippled in credit that the foremost capitalists of Christendom will have nothing to say to a new issue of bonds. It is indeed a unique feat of statesmanabip that a president of the United States by a single act, and an act for which he had no constitutional warrant, should have alienated from this country the good will and support of the civilized world. In speaking last week of the isolation in which he han left us, I mentioned Russia as perhaps neutral. St. Petersburg had not been heard from. Her press has since spoken and spoken against us. That potent voice on which we had counted as our one possible ally, addr-

itself to the chorus of European hostility. For all this Mr. Cleveland is responsible. first, and congress second. If congress had not passed his commission bill, Europe would have seen that the president was powerless to carry out his threat. Congress might have saved us a great part of the disaster which has befallen. It would not. It preferred saying "ditto" to the executive. It abdicated its constitutional function, its legislative independence, and its plain duty. Under the influence of motives which I need not analyze, a republican majority was content to do the will of a democratic presi dent. Motives half political cowardice, half party calculation, are but ill hidden beneath

a varnish of mistaken patriotism. MISLED THE MASSES.

The third responsible author of the calamity which has come upon the American people is the people themselves, but it was more their misfortune than their fault. They trusted, as they had a right to trust, the prosident, whom they had elected. They be lieve, and they are right to believe, in the Monroe doctrino; when their president told them that the observance of the Monroe doctrine was in peril, they naturally rose in its defense. They took the president's word for it, as they had a right to. They could not well suppose that the president, in a solemn paper, in a message to congress, in a momentous crisis, would mislead them, or that he would seek such an occasion as that to substitute a spurious version of his own for the true doctrine with which the name of Monroe is indissolubly associated. But he did, and the fact that he did relieves the people of this country from a great part

of their responsibility for what happened. I impute no motive. I concede that Mr. Cleveland believed what he said. The fact remains that the representations in his meatage to congress were not true, but false There is no authority for thim, and no sunport for them, nor for his contention that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to the present boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana. Against the president are arrayed all the best authorities, American end European, who have expressed an opinversion. They may all be cited as witnesses as to its ultimate destination. against the president. There is one other dence of all. Next to that is the interpre- October last, and six of them have been con-

they are all against the president. detect an ingenious micrepresentation. This ing a Protestant professor.

was not detected at first. It has been exposed since, and the exposure accounts in great part for the subsidence of popular agitation and the return of reason and the usual sound sense and good judgment of the people of the United States. If Mr. Cleveland count d on the permanence of the de lucion which he created he forgot what President Lincoln said: "You can feel some of the prople all the time, and you can fool all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time." HE THREATENED WAR.

But the president did more and worse than mislead the nation about the Monroe doctrine. In their name, and as their chief magistrate ACCUSES THE PRESIDENT OF BAD FAITH he addressed to Gr at Britain a wanton threat of war. That also was a unique act. It had no precedent, and we are entitled to hope it will have no sequel. Mr. Olnry's note was Message of the Prince of Wales Highly unexampled in diplomacy. Never b fore have mere ill manners been thought to st'ergthen a doubtful case. President Cleveland's message also is said to have be n written by Mr. Olney, and his carmarks of arrogance is upon it, but the president signed it, and the president alone is responsible. It is the president who, in the name of the United States, threatened war. Who gave him authority to do that? He has no power to declare war. That belongs to congress Has he the power to threaten what he has no pow r to perform? Where does he get it? Not in the constitution; not in any statute. -The Rothschilds, says a London dispatch, The constitution says congress shall have power to declare war, and any violation of of American bonds. The dispatch is from an | that would not be worth the paper it is written on. There is no such statute. The powers of the president are d fined in the constitution. Neither declaring nor threatinto which American credit in Europe has ening war is among them. All his powers

> IS IT IMPEACHABLE? Now, a menace of war is an entrance upon the path which may lead to war. It is an good his threat of war to Great Britain it serted and bitterly cold streets. can only be on the theory that he may cothe country to the brink of war. Either would be in violation of his duty as president. Either would be in derogation of the right of congress. President Cleveland has done both. Secretly in the Olney note he has seized upon a trivial dispute with which

of interference, of which war was a probable

result. Publicly in his message he has

threatened what secretly he had sought to

provoke. His act is an encroachment on the

constitution. Beyond that he has not an

constitutional right of congress and a usurpation of powers which the executive does not possess. Whether this offense be legally impeachable is a question for the lawyers, just as the political expediency of imprachment is a question for the politicians. The people however, are as good judges of moral guilt as politicians or lawyers; perhaps better. If the president has violated the constitution, which he solemnly swore to preserve, protect and defend, congress may be thought to have condoned his act. It has no power of endonation, but it might be awkward for a house which had made itself his accomplice to impeach him for the policy, the worst feature in which it had approved. The

senate, for similar reasons, would be but a queer court to try him. MUST NOW APOLOGIZE.

The people-they, too, at first seemed to accept and approve what he had done. That will not prevent them from passing a more deliberate judgment. The nature of his offense was not at first plain. It has become plain, and the consequences of it are daily more visible and more serious. They are not merely, nor mainly, financial. They affect the position, the reputation, the political interests and the honor of the United States The pretensions of the president to dictate to the world are scouted. The president's policy is a permanent blot upon the national fame, or, permanent if it be acquiesced in permanently by the nation. It is he primarily who has brought reproach on us. It is he who has embittered the feelings of two nations who wish to be friends. It is he who has impaired our credit. If his friend, Senator Gray, may be believed, Mr. Cleveland did not know what he was doing nor mean what he said. The vice president alleges much the same excuse; so do others whose relations with the white house are close. But these vicarious apologies will not repair the loss he has caused, nor restore the national reputation he has blomished. The mistake is too flagrant. The debauch lasted too long. The injury is too deep Until the president himself retracts or some how atones for the mischief of which he is the author the highest duty of Americans is to make broad the distinction between the president and the people, and to let it be seen that the president has ceased to represent the people or to speak in their GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

NEWS FROM ZEITOUN

Purkish Artiflery Destroy the Bar racks with Shells. CONSTANTINOPLE, D.c. 28 .- Additional advices from Zeitoun have been made public here. It appears that the Turkish troops only bombarded the harracks at that place, these buildings being occupied by the Armenians. The explosion of the shells set fir to the barracks and obliged the combatants to take refuge in flight. The town of Zeltour is said to contain many thousands of Armenians who are at the mercy of the troops. The dragomans of the embassies of the powers have again made representations to ment is a "hothed of jobbery."

the Porte in the efforte being made to save the lives of the Armenians of Zeitoun and they have been informed that the Turkish commanders have orders which have been repeated to them not to molest the noncombatants, women or children of Zeitoun. Nothing is known here of the fate of the have been caught in the pass outside of Zei-

tous. The departure of the Black Sea squadro from Sebastopol on December 15 for an unknown destination is much commented upon They all repudiate the Olney-Cleveland here and has caused nime lively speculation

Advices received here from Trebizond say even better than they, Mon- that thirty-five Armenians have been tried His own statement of by court-martial there for taking part in own doctrine is the best evi- troubles which broke out in that city in tation and comment, legal and political, of all | domined to death. The others of the accused he authorities known to the president, and have been exiled and fifteen of the prisoners have been sentenced to terms of penal servia complicated question of mixed fact tude varying from five years to imprisonment and law it is not to be expected that any for life. The condemned men include a nation, no matter how intelligent or how ex- priest, a lawyer, two merchants, a professor, is said to have been staying there for some perioaced in public affairs, would instantly a carpenter and others of all classes, includ-

CRISIS IS PAST NOW

Tension at the British Metropolis Has Relaxed.

NOTHING BUT THE FINANCIAL ASPECT LEFT

Confidence Expressed in the Venezuelan Commission.

MEN ALREADY CHOSEN ARE SATISFACTORY

Commended.

PLEASED EVEN LORD SALISBURY HIMSELF

Proposed Tariff Legislation in the United States Creates Much Dissatisfaction in the Industrial Circles in Ireland.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Dec. 28 .- The most intense feeling of gloom has been cast over the Christweek, driving indoors almost everybody but amicably. the homeless and the policemen, causing the streets to labor under a painfully deserted appearance, and on every hand making the and from statutes passed in pursuance of the happy ones hug their firesides with an air of well-satisfied contentment most pleasant to contemplate. It was one of those Christmases you read about, but which you do not frequently enjoy. Howling, ice-laden winds outside made the interior of London's most attempt to force the hand of congress. No modest habitations seem havens of most sustatesman would dream of uttering a threat preme enjoyment. Every little Christmas which he had no power to make good. If tree, however modest, seemed a shrine to the president thinks he has power to make worship at after a glance at the black, de-

The difficulty between Great Britain and erce congress. How can he coerce congress? the United States regarding Venezuela is There are, perhaps, two ways. He may still the leading topic of debate and thought create a state of public feeling which would in political and newspaper circles, but intermake war possible. He may so conduct a est in the matter has diminished considernegotiation with a foreign power as to bring ably, as from the standpoint of politics the crisis is regarded as being over, while attention centers in its financial aspect.

The reports cabled over that the commission which will inquire into the boundary question is expected to include ex-Minister Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister Robert Linhe had no concern as a pretext for a kind coln and Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, have given much satisfaction. All the gentlemen spoken of as likely to me members of the commission are referred to here as being entitled to the greatest respect, and as furnishing the assurance that they will deal with the matter in a spirit of the most perfect impartiality. The general feeling in connection with this feature of the question is expressed in the utterance of a London newspaper, which says: "We might as soon expect to see Lord Russell of Killowen or Mr. James Bryce lend himself to jingo intrigue as to see men like Chief Justice Fuller, Mr. Phelps or Mr. Lincoln sit on the commission with any intention but that of getting at the facts."

NOT SO SURE OF PHELPS. It cannot be said, however, that any favor is expected to be shown to Great Britain and it is pointed out that Mr. Phelps is in no way an anglophile. His attitude on the Bering sea affair is referred to and it is the popular belief that he was opposed to re

ferring that question to arbitration. The message of the prince of Wales an the duke of York to the people of the United States through the New York World, which asked for an expression of opinion on the Venezuelan disonte has caused a sensation here, as the action of the prince was entirely unprecedented. But the tenor and language of the message has met with noth ing but approval. According to one account before sending the message the prince of Wales entered into communication with the queen and with the marquis of Salisbury Her majesty, who has followed every deveopment of the incident with eager and anxious interest, is said to have assented The marquis of Salisbury, it ap readily. pears, was less inclined, but discovering that the action commended itself to the roya family, whose dignity was most concerned he abandoned his scruples and approved not only of the prince's action, but the precise

terms of the message.

WOULD HURT IRELAND. Although the general opinion is expressed in the special cable dispatch from the United States that the tariff revision bill is not likely to pass the senate, the measur has caused quite a flutter in commercial cir cles. An Irish industrial organ points ou that the proposed increase in the duty of wools will inevitably check the growing tradand that Irish industries will suffer in consequence. Owing to the great measure of nterest excited in Irish goods in the United States by the exhibits made at the World's fair, large orders have been placed with the mills and hand loom weavers in remote districts of Donegal. All this development of industry will be stifled if the tariff revision

bill is adopted. The war scare has had the effect of arous ing interest in the American and Canadia military forces and elaborate and more or less accurate comparisons between them have been made. The Morning Post prints a spe cial article on naval questions in the United States, during which it points out the alleged 'disloyalty and often the dishonesty of officials responsible for the administration of the dock yards and construction of the war shipe," and declares that the naval depart-

OPENING OF JAPANESE PARLIAMENT

the Progress Toward Civilzation. YOKOHAMA, Dac. 28.-The Japanese Parliament was opened today with the imperial speech. His majesty said he was recrowds of Armenians who were reported to joiced at the end of the war with China, that order had been established in the island of Formosa, and that the relations between Japan and foreign powers were more intimate

> than formerly. Continuing, his majesty said that the Japa nese empire had already achieved striking progress in civilization; but he added that it had a long and arduous task before it. Measures would be introduced, he said in conclusion, to increase the defenses of the country.

Baron Hammerstein Under Arrest. BERLIN, Dec. 28 .- A dispatch from Athens says that Baron von Hammerstein, the fugitive conservative leader and ex-editor of the Kreuse Zeitung, was arrested there yesterday by a commissary of police of this city. He time under the name of Herbert, and has a handsome donation has been made for the been taken to Brindles, enroute to Germany.

PREPARED FOR WAR TOMORROW. Venezuela Ready for a Conflict with England Now. (C-pyright, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.)

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 28.-(New York World Cablegram-Spicial Telegram.)-Trouble seems inevitable. The excitement at the first outburst of enthusiasm has given place to a determination to fight. If neces sary Venezuela could be ready for battle

Governor Andre of the state of Wirande and Dr. Rafael Seljas, great international lawyers, had a conference this morning over the estuation with President Crespo. The government will release the political prisoners, it is said, to show a union of all factions against England. Several arrests were made today, however, due, it is rumored, to the discovery of a conspiracy. Among the persons arrested is Martin Perez, a brother-in-law of ex-Minister of Finance Matce, once chief of a revolution against Crespo, and now in Paris.

The government received today an important cable dispatch from the Venezuelan minister at Washington. A conference between the president and his cabinet was held immediately. There is unusual activity, but it is impossible to obtain anything official in regard to the contents of the dispatch. It is rumored that it contains grave news regarding the relations between England and Venezuela. A Paris cable dispatch says the Russian

officials would like to see war between the mas holidays by the showers of sleet, clouds United States and England, but that the of cruel dampness and waves of icy cold German emperor says there will be no rewhich have been the weather features of the sort to arms; he wishes the matter arranged

A prominent Englishman here in daily communication with London says: "The Guiana question might have been settled with dignity and satisfactorily to both countries bad not President Cleveland sent a peremptory message to congress. Now, England will not accept the United States' conditions, though war would be unfortunate and the English interests in Venezuela are great. W. NEPHEW KING.

GOMEZ THREATENS ANOTHER CITY Spaniards Fear the Cubans Are Moy

ing on Cienfuegos. HAVANA, Dec. 28.-Late this afternoon it was announced that the main body of the insurgents had passed through Amarillas, on the borders of Matanzas and Santa Clara. They are said to have burned the railroad stations at Conteras and La Gunillas. A later report was to the effect that the last of the forces of the insurgents had succeeded in effecting the counter march to the province of Santa Clara, and that all the Cubans have now retired from the province of Matanzas. A grand manifestation in hopor of Captain General de Campos, in which all classes tried o show their sympathy with the Spanish ommander, took place today at the palace. The leaders of all the Spanish national parties and representatives of all lines of business and industry were present. Many patriotic speeches were made. The speakers were unanimous in expressing one idea, namely: Cuba for Spain and with Spain. The enthusiasm was very great and it was estimated that 40,000 people gathered, cheering for the king and queen, the captain general and

Cuba-Espanola. The citizens of the province of Matanzas have been requested to take no arms and to be prepared to meet the Cubans in case of an emergency. Hundreds of families, homeless and penniless, continue to arrive at the elty of Matanzas from various points along the lines of march recently taken by the insurgents. These persons report the destruction to property by reason of the burning of the sugar cane plantations and forests to be very great. It is reported here that General Gomez and General Macco, at the head of the insurgents, are now moving rapidly in the direction of Cienfuegos, in the southern part of the province of Santa Clara, and it is feared by the Spanish officers that the Cubana hope to capture the town of Cienfuegos, thus giving the insurgents what they are said to most desire at the present time-a seaport city.

It is reported that General Campos has cabled to Spain to send him reinforcements with all possible speed. It is also rumored that a cable from the government at Madrid announced that 35,000 more troops would be sent during January, including 20,000 under the notorious Lieutenant General Weiler.

LAST HONORS TO AN-ASSOCIATE.

Nihilists and Socialists Turn Out to Stepnink's Funeral. (Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Dec. 28 .- There was a big gathering today at Chiswick of Russian and Polish exiles as well as of English sympathizers. the occasion being the funeral of Sergelus Stepniak, the celebrated Russian nihilist, who was killed while crossing a railroad track there on Monday last. The exiles and others accompanied the body from Stepniak's house at Chiswick to Waterloo railroad station, where it was placed on board train for Woking, at which place it will be cremated. John Burns, the English labor leader, marshaled the procession from the house to the station. The procession included Mme. Stepniak, Vera Zassoulitch, Prince Krapotkine, Volhoffsky, Spence Watson, Keir Hardie and a delegation from the socialist federation, headed by a brass band, met the body at the Waterloo railroad station. Those who took part in the demonstration of respect to the deceased nihilist gathered around a large center lamp outside the railroad station, and, surrounded by red and black banners, a number of representative socialists made speeches. Boom in Antarctic Exploration.

LONDON, Dec. 28.-There is a boom Antarctic exploring just now, In this city syndicate has been formed to send a whale and fishing expedition of two steamer whalers of about 500 tons, while a smaller whaler will accompany them and take a small scientific party under the guidance of Borchgrevink, the explorer. Peary's late companion, Astrup, is also expected to be included in the party, which will be landed at Cape Adare or Coulman island. From one of those points Borchgrevink and a couple of companions will proceed inland.

Magnetic, meteorological and other observations will be made. The expedition will leave England in August next. An almost similar expedition is being fitted out at Leith.

Contributes Funds for Cuban Rebels opyright, 1895, by Press Bublishin COLON, Colombia, Dec. 28.—(New World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Western Courier states that early next year a branch of the new Hamburg bank will be opened in Valparaiso, with Johann Schroeder. director of the Norddeutsche bank, as manager.

comments upon the situation in the island. It regards the insurgents' cause as greatly improved, and predicts that if Havana is taken by January 1, the majority of the citizens will declare in favor of the insurgents. Dr. Aguiro, Cuban delegate to Chili, reports that benefit of the cause.

WITH A LIGHT HEART

Campos Returns to His Work of Putting Down the Cuban Rebellion.

QUEEN REGENT SENDS ASSURING WORD

Renews Her Protestations of Faith in the Governor-General's Ability.

PEOPLE OF HAVANA EXPRESS CONFIDENCE

Leaders of All Parties Unite in a Testimonial to that Effect.

REBELS REPORTED TO BE RETREATING

Maceo, Gomez and Bandert Said to Have Taken the Back Track with the Spanish Troops in Close Pursuit.

(Copyright, 1895, by Press Publishing Company, HAVANA, Dec. 28 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-General Campos was in good spirits today when he started back to the field. He will rush the large army now assembled in southern Matanzas as Spanish troops never were rushed before The queen regent, I understand, has expressed anew by cable her official and personal confidence in General Campos.

There was a great gathering of representatives of the three political parties in Cuba in the square Isabella Segunda. A procession was formed which marched with bands of music to the Palace of Arms, in front of the government house, and serenaded the general. Afterward speeches were made assuring him that the three parties are as one in his support. So far as outward appearances go the demonstration was sincere and enthusiastic. It was an unique event in local politics,

because hitherto the three parties have always to Havana Christmas night. It was a toss in further unpleasantness. of a copper, I am creditably informed, what course he should follow, what action he should and those not in authority here is peace-

opposition of a powerful, but corrupt element robbing the government, the veteran soldier was in a state of mind that led him to ask himself what course to pursue.

REGRETS HIS POSITION. General Campos is a conscientious manrights of property. As governor general he of the sugar cane, the cultivation of which is the main industry of Cuba. He was well aware that no human being could prevent its destruction, for that would require almost as many soldiers as stalks of cane, but that fact did not relieve his sense of duty to the ment is not entirely warped because trade is disarranged, feel that a great weight has been lifted from their shoulders by General

Campos yielding to the public demand. I made it a point today to talk to many Cubans, all ardent sympathizers with the rebellion, and some being of the class known as "aborantes." All agreed that General spect, and that it would be a calamity if he 'If the Spanish flag continues to wave over the palaces, I hope Campos will sleep under He is an honorable, manly foe."

HOME RULE THE RESULT. I believe that the question of reform, even to the extent of real autonomy-home rulewill now become very prominent and I anticipate a speedy result. The stiff-necked people who are interested in maintaining present sbuses in order to fatten themselves and then return to Spain will be compalled to yield. La Discussion boldly points out that the great obstacle in the way is Senor Canovas, the prime minister of Spain.

The Cubans will not accept any relief meas ures without guarantees. When General Campos ended the ten years' war he was asked for guarantees. Knowing that he could not obtain them from his government, he exclaimed: "The guarantees are in your own hands. If the reforms are not carried out you know how to go out again.".

This fact is known to one of the most dis tinguished of the foreigners resident in Havang, who had it from General Campos' lips, He informed me today that if the point is ber was a countermove to the Venezuelan now reached where General Campos can act. he will have no half way work, but will have full power or do nothing. The knowl- quences than appear at first sight." edge of this enrages the great corrupt, greedy

INSURGENTS MOVE EASTWARD Gomez and Maceo are moving east along the border of the great Shoe swamp in the direction of Cienfugos, following the road very near the swamp. The raid is at an end. The troops are pressing the insurgent rear. Gomez is heading, it is thought, for the Seguanea valley, intending to try to cross above Cienfugos, near Palmira.

Quintin Bandera was on the Toro sugar state below Limonar yesterday. He is mov ing east also. General Prat is in pursuit A column of troops has had an encounter near Ramon in Santiago with an insurgent band under Jaime. There was small loss the American generals. on either side.

General Godoy has dispersed a small rebel and in the Sagua district, Generals Suarez, Valdez and Navarro and ther generals are following Gomez. WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

Bond Rumors at Berlin. BERLIN, Dec. 28.-The Boersen Couries the leading bankers of Berlin, with the view \$200,000,000.

No Walkaway for Greenway ST. PAUL. Dec. 28 .- A Winipeg dispatch

o the Pioneer-Press says: The conservatives are organizing to make a strong fight against Premier Greenway at the elections on January 15. They do not expect to defeat him on his school policy, but are making an attack on his general administration, and alleging that all the registration lists have been stuffed. In this city it was thought the Greenway candidates would have a walkover. fanuary 15. They do not expect to defeat interest in the Cuban revolution by daily leging that all the registration lists have Greenway candidates would have a walkover but ex-Mayor Taylor, it is understood, will contest one of the seats, and as he is personally very popular he will make a strong run. Candidates were nominated on both sides by conventions held in several parts of the province today.

THE BULLETIN.

Nebraska-Cooler: Northerly Winds. 1. Smalley Im
London Peol
Campos Rete
Germany Av
2. Power of a G
Dunraven Lea
3. Bond Bill Pass

Cooler, Resident.

cathe Faster.

the Campaign.
ntering the Dispute.

Yewspaper.
Anger.

Jone Man.

3. Bond Bill Pass 3 House. Nebraskans Vo. as One Man.

Senate Committees as Agreed On. 4. Last Week in Local Society. Musical Matters in Omaha.

5. State Teachers' Association Plans. Wife Kills Her Drunken Husband 6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.

Des Moines Officials Accused. 7. California Hunter's Warm Experience

Amusement Notes and Gossip. Ferocity of the Sepoys.

S. Charge of Coaspiracy in a Suit. Mrs. Chapple Settles with Ish.

9. How a Star is Photographed. Cadets of the Merchant Marine Omaha's Recent Experience in Court.

10. "A Woman Intervenes." 11. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.

12. Editorial and Comment.

13. Life Among the Hoboes.

14. Winter Sports for Boys. 15. Commercial and Financial. 16. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

ARE SOMEWHAT HARD TO CONVINCE Britons Finally Make Up Their Minds the United States is in Enruest.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Dec. 28.—The sullen weather, sleet and dampness, which has been a feature of Christmas week, seems to have cast during the past week to get Garmany to join a gloom over politics in general, although the in a movement looking to combined Euro-Venezuelan question, chiefly from its financial and commercial standpoint, has been upper- application of the Monroe doctrine. These most in the public mind. It takes some time to convince the average Briton of anything, and there has been no exception in the case of impressing upon the minds of cially aloof from the whole question. Popular those in authority here that the United States | feeling is crtainly more favorable to the is thoroughly convinced of the justness of United States—as the cause of the whole the Monroe doctrine as a whole, although there may be differences of opinion as to its applicability to the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain. In condisagreed too radically to come together on sequence the tene of the press and the genany public matter. The leaders had been eral public here is now strikingly conthoroughly frightened by the possibility of ciliatory, and everything possible is being General Campos' retirement when he returned | done to avoid friction which might result Although the attitude of people in authority

take. Worn out, overwhelmed with chagrin ful, the possibilities which the future may over the widespread destruction of property bring forth are not by any means overattending Gomez's raid, conscious of the looked. This is shown by the stress laid by the St. James Gazette this afternoon upon which he keeps as far as possible from the latest advices from British Guiana and the commercial and military outlook in that colony. The St. James Gazette has from will learn their military drill. Presents were the first, and up to the present time, had the good fortune to be distinctly ahead in allies, the sovereigns of Italy and Austria; announcing all the developments on this side and has great regard for order and the of the water from the Venezuelan question. and there is, therefore, a shrawd suspicion felt himself responsible for the preservation that it has been more or less directly or indirectly inspired by the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Consequently more than ordinary interest is manifested in an article which it published teday, giving prominence to the mail news just received from British Guiana, in which plantation owners. Under the circumstances, it is announced that at a meeting of influential North German Lloyd steamers now building therefore, the demonstration was peculiarly residents of British Gulana recently held at Stattin, which, with the steamers of the gratifying to General Campos. The people Georgetown, capital of that colony, a proviwho have no axes to grind, who have no sional board of directors was appointed for interest in continuing the war, whose judg- a company which is to be known as the British Chartered company, organized for the purpose of developing the interior of British Guiana. This board includes among its members some

of the leading commercial men of the colony and some of them are men who have hithers been identified with the sugar industry of British Guiana. This marks a decided change Campos personally is worthy of their re- of those prominent in the planting interests of the colony and the idea seems to be to should withdraw. One noted worker said: start a chartered company in the colony and invite home capitalists to enter into the undertaking. This new development is mainly due to the dispatch of the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, is September last, asking if the local capitalist of British Guiana were prepared to take up a large concession in the northwest portion of that colony and develop the mineral and other resources of the territory. At tha same time the hint was clearly conveyed to the people of British Guiana that if their capitalists were not in a position to take up the matter there were people in Great Britain who were able and ready to do so. It no emains to be seen whether the governme will grant a charter to this company, in view of the fact that it has as competitors the home syndicate which has already made proposils to the local government, which propos tions, however, have not been accepted.

The St. James Gazette adds that there i 'no reason why Mr. Chamberlain should delay his decision in the matter, and it is a fair inference that his dispatch of Septem concession made to Americans in February and it may be fraught with larger conse

In another paragraph of this article the St James Gazette says: "Hitherto the inspector: of the British Guiana police have been uniformed civilians, but they will now be strengthened by the addition of Captain John stone and Lieutenant Cobb of the British army as sub-inspectors. Their appointments were announced today and are significant o the rapid transition of the British Guiana police into a military force. Captain John stone, we apprehend, will instruct the negrpolice in the working of Maxim guns."

A sign of the interest taken here at presen in American military matters is found in the fact that the Army and Navy Gazette today published short biographical sketches of al

The little Ashantee "picnic" has not bee entirely forgotten in the face of the graver complications threatened in the west and up to the present everything in connec tion with the British expedition being sent against King Premph appears to have gone well and smoothly. The main body of the expeditionary force leaves Gold Coast today and the advance guard has already reached says that negotiations are proceeding between the river "Prah." The malarial fevers, which the United States government and some of are more dreaded than the Ashantees, have not yet been felt to any extent. Only a of the latter taking over a new loan of few soldliers, chiefly West Indians, have been affected, and only one died from the effects. King Premph has sent several temporizing messages to the British authorities but no notice has been taken of them and it

> is generally believed he will fight when the expedition enters the bush.
>
> Parliament will be asked, when it reas-

LONDON, Dec. 28 .- A dispatch from Con stantinople says that the United States has demanded from the porte the payment of large indemnity for the loss sustained by American missionaries in Asia Minor.

GERMANY KEEPS OUT

Has Troubles Enough of Its Own Without Fathering England's.

FOREIGN OFFICE SOUNDED BY SALISBURY

Combined Diplomatic Action Against the Monroe Doctrine Hinted At.

ROYALTY HAS A BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS

Little Princes Each Presented with a Miniature Military Riffs.

RAKING UP THE VON KOLZE SCANDAL

Emperor Evidently Losing Faith in the German Bourgeoise-Renewed Efforts to Amend the American Extradition Treaty.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Dec. 28.-German feeling in the Venezuelan difficulty seems to be veering round, although the government studiously refrains from an expression of opinion. From an official of the for ign office, however, it has been learned that several diplomatic attempts have been made by Great Britain p an diplomatic action opposed to the latest. efforts have thus far met with noncommittal answers, and until things assume a much more serious aspect Germany will keep offi-

trouble is coming to be understood. The Christmas meditations of the German press are, with few exceptions, rather milancholy, dwelling upon the unsatisfactory state of German domestic and foreign politics and the economic situation. By the imperial court, Christmas was celebrated quietly. The distribution of gifts took plac in the new palace at Potsdam, where each of the imperial princes had a tree to himself, and their parents had a grand tree to themselves. Among the gifts received by the empress was a miniature tree of malachite, from the czar. The three elder of the princes were most pleased with presents of miniature rifles of the type of 1888, made especially for them at the Spandau factory, with which arms they also exchanged betwe n the emperor and his. and the German army, through the commanding captain, and a delegation of his own company of the Guards presented his majesty with a package of Christmas cakes.

LOOKING OVER NAVAL PLANS. A few days ago the emperor received Dr. Wiegand of the North German Lloyd's steamship company and Admiral Sanden-Bibran, chief of the marine cabinet, to examine the detailed report of the plans for the new designed to make them serviceable in war ime as auxiliary cruisers. The emperorshowed himself to be thoroughly informed on

all points of naval architecture. An alleged expression of his majesty's during his visit to Breslau is now going the rounds of the press. Speaking of the regimentals, he is quoted as having said: "The cowardly German bourgeoisie cannot be relied upon in warfare against socialism."

Dr. Fritz Friedmann, one of the best known lawyers of this city, who, as cabled to the Anaociated press on December 23, is missing from Berlin with a scandal attached to his. absence, is understood to be in London, where he is writing an authentic story of the Count von Kolze case for publication. Dr. Friedmann was Von Kelze's counsel when the latter, about eighteen months ago, was arrested as the result of four years' police investigation, charged with being the author f the series of anonymous letters sent during that period to the members of the highest aristocracy in Germany. The affair caused quite a sensation at the time, as Von Kolzewas one of the masters of ceremonies of the imperial court and nothing seemed too bad or the anonymous writer to intimate. In fact, the anonymous missives are said to have caused the most serious family troubles. Von Kolze was afterward released from custody and has apparently been cleared of the charges brought against blin.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS COMPROMISM Dr. Friedmann went to Paris as Von Kolze's legal representative in order to obain statements from the much-talked-of voman who professed to have a thorough knowledge of the whole affair. Dr. Friedmann's book, it is understood, is to be full f sensations reflecting upon distinguished sersons moving in the highest circles of Berin. Gambling debts are stated to have inuenced Dr. Friedmann's departure.

Diplomatic negotiations have been resumed etween the American embassy and the German foreign office, with a view of settling, one way or the other, the proposed changes in the extradition treaty. The United States claims that extraditable crimes should be nore precisely defined.

The presence here of Mr. Poultney Bigelow as the representative of the American insurance companies, together with the energetic representations of the United States embarsy during the past fortnight, and the fall of Baron Von Koeller, the Prussian minister for the interior, who was the prime mover in the unceremonious exclusion of the American insurance companies from doing business in this country, are looked upon here as hopeful signs that the matter will be finally and amicably adjusted, though this will probably take months to accom-

plish. Mrs. H. G. Squires, wife of the second secretary of the United States embassy, gave a large Christmas party in the German fashion on Wednesday last. The United States ambassador, Mr. Theodore Runyon, Prince Chika and Baron Leets were among those present at Mrs. Squires' Christmas

party. The pope has conveyed to Emperor William his warm acknowledgment of his majesty's readiness to grant the permission necessary for the interment of the remains of the Cardinal Paul Michers in Cologne cathe-

dral. It is stated now that Prince Henry of Prussia will represent Emperor William as the approaching coronation of the exar at Moscow.

Missouri Teachers' Association MEXICO, Mo., Dec. 28.—The Northeast Missouri Teachers' association adjourned to-day. The association passed a resolution condemning the proposed constitutional amendment making the legal age for admission to public school & instead of & years