SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

Cuban Insurgents Almost at the Very Gates of the Capital.

Rebel Leaders Outwit the Spanish Commander and Pass His Lines.

BANDERA'S COLUMN HEADS THE RAIDERS

Maceo and Gomez Believed to Be Within Supporting Distance of the Advance.

SPANISH AUTHORITIES DERIDE THE RUMORS

Profess to Believe it Impossible that the Three Insurgent Armies Have Broken Through the Lines of Regular Troops.

HAVANA, Jan. 4 .- Unless all indications are misleading, the end of the Cuban insurseem, must be in favor of the insurgents, Maceo and Quintin Bandera are nearing this city from three different directions.

The above facts, so frequently dealed in official circles during the past two weeks, are now generally admitted, even in official pireles, although all sorts of lame explanations of the triumphant advance of the Cubans are put forth in the hope of calming public excitement. But no amount of explanation will alter the facts that the insurgent cavalry scouts are believed to have been sighted from here this moring. As these advance bodies of Cubans were at Tapaste eighteen miles from Guanabaco, practically a suburb of this city, last night, it is by no means improbable that the report that the Cuban scouts have been sighted from the lines defending Havana is correct.

It is no longer a cry of "On to Havana" from the Cubans. They are here, slowly, but surely surrounding this capital after a triemphant march from the tastern end of Santiago de Cuba to the capital of this island, in spite of all the best troops of Spain could do to privent them. Step by step, General Campos has been driven back pefore the advance of the victorious army, antil here preparations are being completed in both sides for the final and decisive struggle.

General Bandera and his column camped last night at San Jose de Lastakas, a very thort distance from here, and his forces tre now said to be moving on Guanabaco ir its vicinity, in order to take up the position assigned them for the siege of

EXPECT TO SEE CAMP FIRES. Another report has it that Bandera will try to pass Mount Bejuca to Rincon and it the Vento farm, within rifle shot of the sutposts of the Spaniards.

The main column of the second insurgent column, under General Gomez, was reported this morning to be at Duran, moving in the direction of Guira Melens, at the bend of the railroad leading from the province of Pinar del Rio into Havana. Other portions of Gomez's column, by far the strongest of the three, and now said to number 8,000 men, were sighted today at Guivican and San Felipe, only slightly to the eastward and northward of Guira Melena.

The third insurgent column, under General Maceo, was announced this morning to have passed Cerba, Mocha, with Gomez, when lest heard from, and should now be in the vicinity of San Antonio Vegas, or between there and Nazaro. All three columns have been continuing the work of destruction. burning cano fields and plundering the houses of the wealthier class as they pushed onward. The Providence, Nombere, Diodias, Julia la Gia, Mercedita and other plantations in the Guines district, through which the insurgents have passed, have been completely wined out by fire.

Here the utmost consternation prevails in government circles. There is no denving that Havana is now to all intents and pur poses invested by the insurgents. Their columns are pressing unchecked around this city, and the military authorities seem to have fallen into a complete state of help-

BLAME GENERAL CAMPOS. Government officials are blaming the different Spanish generals for the condition of affairs, utterly regardless of the fact that it was Campos' plan of campaign, the wild scattering of his forces all over the island, which is mainly to blame for this crisis, although other influences have had a great phare in the bitter humiliation of the Spanjards. Incapacity has been supplemented by sickness and treachery. The Spanish soldiers, in spite of all denials, have deserted in considerable numbers, and have in many instances shown sympathy with the insurgent cause. Stories are affoat here of a claimed that it will yet bear astonishing

But, the most astonishing feature of the elimax is the cool manner in which the insurgents have pushed onward during the of the insurgent armies are not precisely past ten days. Right on the ground the insurgents have just traversed are several strong columns of Spanish troops, said to number in all about 30,000 men; but we hear of no fighting worth mentioning, a skirmish here and there being all that is recorded. Of course, a great deal of this success is due to the fact that the Cubans have the sympathy and active support of nine out of Francis Hely-Hutchinson, K. C. M. G., to ten persons they have encountered in the's march on Havana, while on the other hand the Spaniards meet with little sympathy from the natives of this island. The insurgents have been assisted in every way possible in their endeavors to keep clear of the Spanlards, and the latter have been misled at every opportunity.

EVADED THE SPANIARDS. General Echague, for instance, is in the

everything in their path. General Valdez is at Madruga, northward passed, apparently unmolested, right and left

far from that place for a night. General Navarro, of whom so much was expicked troops from Spain smoke their ciga- Jameson's men. No officers were killed."

swept by the insurgents. The marine battalion, really a fine lot of men, are at Arguacate, but the insurgents

have long ago slipped by them.

Finally, the forces of the dreaded General Prat are at Celba and Mocha, just passed by the insurgents, and Colonels Zeguara and CAMPOS' VIGILANCE OF LITTLE AVAIL Galvis, both of whom have suffered defeat at the hands of the insurgents, are struggling along with their columns in some unknown portions away in the rear of the insurgents.

This is the situation this afternoon. The nsurgents everywhere are triumphant, the Spaniards humiliated in every direction. Well-to-do people from the districts around Havana are flocking into this city. The price of provisions has already tegua to go up alarmingly. In the streets the hustle and British Ambassador Given a Cool Reception bustle of the military is visible. Every man or boy who can be placed under arms has been called upon to shoulder a rifle and the war ships have landed every man and gun available for the defense of the city. PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

In the face of these preparations to repel the enemy from without the most vigorous plans have been laid out to battle with an enemy within. The authorities recognize the fact that when the insurgent guns are heard in the distance they may be the signal for a popular uprising which will divert attention from the enemy and enable the latter to make a dash into Havana which is expected to end rection is at hand and the result, it would the war and enable Cuba to gain her independence. Agents of the insurgents are whose armies, under Maximo Gomez, Antonio known to have slipped into Havana recently, and from the sullenly, expectant attitude of the populace it is evident that the authorities do not make a mistake in preparing for the worst in this city if battling with the insurgents commenced outside.

Many of the residents are alreadly looking about for means of leaving Havana in case of emergency, and it is said that orders have been sent to the commanders of the Spanish war ships off the island to concentrate in this harbor, but if this is the case the orders are likely to reach them too late to enable them to be of any service to the government.

Late this afternoon it was reported that Campos had sent a special messenger to the insurgents with the object of bringing about a conference with their leaders. Not only was the report not confirmed, but the authorities ridiculed the idea, claiming that the enemy consisted of only a "few flying bands of rebels" and that the Spanish columns pressing on after them had caught the 'rebels" in a trap from which their only escape was death or unconditional surrender. The Spanish commander insists that there is no cause for alarm and that the insurgent column will shortly be dispersed by the Spanish troops.

CUTTING OFF COMMUNICATION. Later in the afternoon it became known at San Felipe had pushed on through Gabriel and Salud, burning all the fields as To reach Salud the insurgents have already from there to Santiago de las Vegas to cut this city, and after crossing the third they Jameson's defeat. the ratiroads leading into Havana; but in will have extended the half moon formation my case, it is admitted that he will push of their forces about the city, and will have toward this city and his campfires cut off communication by railway with the nay tonight be visible from the Spanish province of Pinar del Rio, as they are now by Emperor William to President Krueger, like Bresident Cleve- nor unexpectedly to England than the sutposts around this city. In fact, it is threatening to cut off communication with siaimed that Band ra will camp this evening the province of Matanzas. Through the the Germans, All Germany upholds Emperor which should not be disregarded, and furforce they are advancing from Tapaste it looks as if Havana would soon be isolated. As this dispatch is sent, however, communication between Havana and Jaruce is not known to be cut off by the enemy, Jaruce is the first town outside of Havana in the di-

> rection of Matanzas. Apparently the three insurgent columns have been divided up into smaller bodies in order to facilitate rapidity of movement. But this is only a supposition, based on the fact that the insurgents are heard from in about half a dozen towns and divisions in this vicinity today. Only one railroad at Batabano, the extreme southerly station near the Gulf of Batabano and almost due south of Havana. This column is now at or about Pozo Redondo, northward of Batabano, and apparently moving in the same direction as the column of insurgents previously reported as heading for Guira Melina, which leads people to suppose that it is the regular guard of the body.

All the columns to the south of Havana appear to be circling northward and toward ambassador. Mr. Theodore Runyon, was most Pinar del Rio, with the object either of cordial. Besides the usual congratulations pushing into that province or of completing his majesty took pains to manifest the unformation was received to the effect that the insurgents have burned the railroad stations at Melena and Guira Melena and the

fields about Moralito and Portu Galeto. There is much distress among the inthe insurgents have just passed, and the government of Matanzas has sent an urgent request to General Campos for the sum of \$30,000 with which to relieve the suffering of the country people. It is not believed that the captain general will be able to

grant this request. The daily press of Madrid insists that the desired reforms should now be given to of the Spanish council, says that he is not dis posed to undertake the work of reform during the time of war, because this would only wholesale republican propaganda at work result in Cuban independence at the finish among the soldiers from Spain, and it is of the war and that neither his nor any other ministry can afford to be responsible for the loss of Cuba to Spain. It is claimed that General Campos now has the confidence of all three parties in Cuba. The positions

known tonight. DEFEATED, SORE AND HUNGRY Latest Word from the Army Com manded by Dr. Jameson. LONDON, Jan. 4.—The colonial

has just received the following telegram, sent by Hon. Sir Walter Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for th colonies, and dated January 4, 1896:

"Press accounts state that on the evening of December 31 Dr. Jameson arrived in the vicinity of Krugersdorf. The next morning he attacked the Boers, who were entrenched in a strong position. The Boers numbered 1,500. Dr. Jameson was repulsed, but tried to move by Randfonte into Roodeport, and was stopped at Dorinkop. On the afternoon of vicinity of Guines, with a small army of January 2 heavy fighting took place, and the Spanish troops. Yet the insurgents have artillery came up. Dr. Jameson was outpassed right through his district, destroying numbered, and some of his men were nearly starved, many of them having been without food for nearly three days. Their horses and castward of Guin's, at the head of aboth r | were exhausted, and they were forced to surlittle army of Spaniards, but the insurgents render. Dr. Jameson lost eighty men killed, besides the wounded. It is estimated that of Madruga and camped in strong force not the total loss will reach 240. The loss of the Boers is reported as four killed and a few wounded. It is claimed that a few Boers marks behind him. Although it has been man he met with an accident, causing curpected, is apparently toying with time, as his were unhorsed by one velley fired by Dr.

## IN FRONT OF HAVANA rettes at San Nicolas, Palos, Aldecoa and Nueva Paz, in the heart of the territory OLD HATRED REVIVED

Again Made Prominent.

NO FAITH IN CHAMBERLAIN'S DENIAL

Emperor's Message to President Krueger Not Dictated by Sudden Impulse.

by the Kaiser.

ESPECIALLY GRACIOUS TO MR. RUNYON

Bismarck Remembered on New Year's Day-Conservatives Worked Up Over the Capture of Baron Hammerstein.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Jan. 4.- The invasion of the

Transvaal by Dr. Jameson and the forces of

to facilitate English aggressions and encroachments in Africa and elsewhere has received confirmation in the news of Dr. Jameson's venture. In spite of the denial high quarters, and the free terms of the emperor's message are interpreted as indicating Everybody understands that the emperor's message to President Krueger was not due drafted after a grave council of ministers,

policy toward Great Britain. Transvaal was received on Tuesday evening with great gall-intry." and the emperor summoned the minister for foreign affairs, Marschal von Bieberstein, and Dr. Kaiser, director of the colonial office, to

and it must therefore be regarded as an

The Cologne Gazette says tonight that in regard to the telegram William. Just as three weeks ago Europe upheld England in her position regarding Venezuels, now Europe upholds the Beers It is to be hoped that the British papers do not imagine that their threats will exercise the slightest influence upon the attitude of the German government.

PREPARATIONS FOR TROUBLE. The consent of Portugal has been asked for the transit of troops across Portuguese territory. Another statement made on good authority is that Germany has already come to an agreement with France to oppose the British advance in South Africa, and that of the insurgents' columns has crossed the 1.500 German volunteers, well equipped, will start on board a North German Lloys steamer during the coming week for Delagos Bay in order to assist the Boers.

At the New Year's reception at the palac Emperor William was frigid in his treatment of the British ambassador, Sir Francis C. Lascelles. It was remarked that his majesty barely addressed a few words to him and eyed him sternly. On the other hand, the emperor's reception of the United States circle around Havana. This evening in- disturbed relations of intimacy between Germany and the United States, talking with Mr. Runyon most pleasantly and amicably for

some time. The anti-English feeling has been all along fed by the Bismarckian press, which has rehabitants of the province of Matanzas, and proached the government for "truckling to esp cially in the districts through which English insolence," but the emperor and the government have hitherto withstood these taunts. Now, however, a vigorous anti-English policy may be anticipated.

Incidentally this has helped Germany to view the British-American diffigulty with different eyes. The anxiety to take part in the the government in the matter of the American loan shows this. The bankers of sudden advance of Dr. Jameson, he said ferent eyes. The anxiety to take part in the Berlin, Cologne and Frankfort fell over each other in their haste to have a share in it, and Cuba. Senor Canovas del Castillo, president the United States embassy was overwhelmed throughout the week with inquiries as to the it was possible for any representations to precise terms of the loan, proving conclusively that American credit is unimpaired in the

money market here. Prince Bismarck quietly passed New Year's day at Friedrichsruh, where he received many distinguished callers, including Baron von Stumm, Count von Kardorff, Baron von Manteuffel, Count von Kanitz, Count von Mirbach and Prince Alexander von Hohen-

GOOD WISHES TO BISMARCK. The emperor on New Year's day tele graphed to Prince Bismarck as follows "Many more years of strength and wisdom

to the builder-up of the empire."

To this Prince Bismarck replied: "My deepfelt thanks to your majesty for your kind wishes, which I fully reciprocate." The capture of the fugitive, Baron Von Ham-

merstein, formerly editor of the conservative Kreuz Zeltung, at Athens, continues to cause much anxiety in the ranks of the conservatives, where it is feared the baron may divulge unpleasant truths about his party, now that he is at bay, and a first rate scandal is expected. Among the witnesses at his tria will be the most powerful and wealthy members of the Prussian aristocracy, and Von Hammerstein is said to possess documents showing that during the height of the agrarian agitations they themselves have been guilty of lese majeste.

Fritz Friedman, the fugitive Berlin lawyer, one of the ablest in Germany, who was counsel for Von Koetze, the court chamberlain who was accused of writing a series of anonymous communications which caused so much trouble for a long time in aristocratic circles, left debts to the amount of 1,000,000 and in the Judith basin. When a young said that he was in London, and threatening vature of the spine, necessatating his walkto publish a book on the Von Koetz scandals, ing considerably one sided-

it is now believed he is in the United States. There have been less New Year's calls and receptions than usual in Berlin and in the American colony, which held aloof from them. Count von Ostensacken, the Russian Ill Will of Germans Against England minister to Germany, gave a dinner on Tues- England Finds All Nations Arrayed in day to the Russian minister at Washington M. E. De Ketzebur.

Count Von Rottenburg, the son-in-law of

finally decided, is to leave the government service on account of ill health, and will accept the office of curator of the University Members of the Triple Alliance Openly Prince Alexander of Prussia, who has been

suffering from inflammation of the lungs, is dead. He was a general of infantry in the DECIDED ON BY A MINISTERIAL COUNCIL Prussian army, and was 75 years old. JAMESON'S LOSS WAS HEAVY.

> Received the Fire of the Boers in Both Front and Flank.

LONDON, Jan. 4.-The colonial office received a dispatch from Johannesburg at 4 o'clock this morning saying that all is now quiet there.

An official dispatch received at the colonial office from Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony, says: "Sir Jacob Diwell, the British agent at Pretoria, wires: 'Everything is quiet and no further serious disturbances will occur. A deputation from the Johann sburg reform committee came over yesterday evening, giving guarantees to keep the peace and maintain order. I the British South Africa company has him of the guarant es. He gave me the aswaited upon President Krueger and informed brought up all the latent feeling of hostility surance that pending your arrival, if the to England, and has evoked an outburst sim- Johannesburg people keep quiet and commit to England, and has created by President Cleve-lar to that produced by President Cleve-no hostile acts or in any way break the lar to that produced by the land's message in America. The general belaws of the country, Johannesburg will not hef that the duplicity of the British statesmen is deliberate and in pursuance of their forcis. The deputation was highly grateful is published, it may be that the armed hand knowledge. policy to keep Europe divided into two camps for this assurance and pledged the committee to preserve peace and order.

"I take this opportunity of testifying in the strongest manner to the great moderation and forbearance of the government of the of the British secretary of Transvaal under exceptionally trying circumstate for the colonies, Mr. Joseph stances. Its attitude toward myself was Chamberlain, of any knowledge or responsi-everything I could wish. The prisoners have bility for the step taken by Dr. Jameson, litjust arrived. The casualties on their side not to sympathize with them in this day of Rhoades. He was, indeed, at that time a dithe doubt is felt here that it was prompted in are said to be severe and on the side of the

and his followers, as gath red from the local to mere impulse, but was decided upon and press: "There is no doubt that Dr. Jameson yielded after he had lost at least twentyeight men. The battle lasted from 3 o'clock open pronouncement of a change in German in the afternoon until after 10 in the evin-The immediate news of the invasion of the tacks and his men distinguished themselves

BOER POSITION UNASSAILABLE.

that the body of insurgents which had been Potsdam and spoke to them in strong terms angled one, and Dr. Jameson attacked of the breach of international law. Later it at one point, and in entering the angle Quivacan, and had moved westward on an official note was sent to the British gov. had the fire of the Boers on his front and ernment asking curtly the meaning of Dr. flanks. The Boers were much superior in they passed. Salud is westward of Havana, Jameson's raid and what steps would be numbers and their position was unassailable. and a little further on is the last railroad taken to neutralize it. Moreover, it is as- Dr. Jameson and 550 mm were taken prisline in that direction leading into Havana. serted on good authority that the intention to oners at Krugersdorp, and were afterward land German sailors at Delagos Bay was only sent to Pretoria. Dr. Jameson was not crossed two lines of railroad leading into abandoned on the receipt of news of Dr. wounded. The Cape Times states that eighty of the men of the British Chartered company wers killed.

the remarks of the British press The St. James Gazette this afternoon sent thinks that Emperor William's message to the blue," but it came no more suddenly Krueger of the Transvaal need not afarm land's message to congress, is a warning kalser's telegram to Oom Paulya. It is nishes evidence of a combination of the powers against Great Britain. Continuing, the St. James Gazette urges the British government to "drop the Armenian nonsense, make an alliance with Russia, close the understanding with the Dreibund, and, in any case, push on

with the armaments with unsleeping energy." The Globe says: "It is an insult from the German government collectively, and not from the emperor alone."

Continuing, the Globe dwells upon the fensee, and remarks: "There is no war necessity of strengthening Great Britain's departy here; Cleveland and Emperor William attempted to be followed by deeds,"

A private and reliable telegram received here this afternoon from Pretoria says that President Krueger has declared that he is willing to make satisfactory concessions to the Uittlanders, or foreign population of the Transvaal, whose demands for representation, in view of the fact that they contribute practically the whole revenue of the republic, led to the ill feeling which resulted in Dr. Jameson's raid.

NO MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED.

others interested in South African matters called at the colonial office this evening for the purpose of urging the government to take stips providing for the protection of their friends and relatives. Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, raplied to the representations made by the members of the delegations saying, that so far as could be seen, further disturbances were imprebable. The British government, he said, sympathized with the undoubted grievances of the Uittlanders. Regarding the action taken by that the government had done its full duty, More than this it could not be claimed that the government should have done. Before have been made to them from any quarter, they acted in the most energetic fashlen imaginable, trying to stop the advances and to avert further mischief. Mr. Chamberlain said in conclusion that the ministers of the government proposed to adhere to their obligations under the convention of 1884, and they would continue to uphold that convention and all its provisions, From this position nothing that has occurred could possibly

induce them to recade. DENIES A REPORT OF TORTURE. NEW YORK, Jan. 4 .- A dispatch from Berlin quotes Dr. O'Leid, the European agent of the Transvaal republic, as denying that Jameson had been burned alive, as one report had it, but declared that the doctor and some others surely would be shot or hangid as a result of the Transvani trouble. The Central Cable office of the Western

Union Telegraph company this morning sent out the following: "JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, Jan. 4 .-The government lines give notice that they must refuse to accept code telegrams from the public. Messages in code should not, therefore, be accepted."

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 4 .- Dr. Jameson, he leader of the South African British company, achieving such notoriety in and here, having made this city his headquarters on numerous occasions from 1875 to 1886 inclusive. He came to Montana with parties of friends and would spend several weeks hunting and fishing on Mussel Shell creek

Hostility Against Her Policy.

the late William Walter Phelps, it has been CONTINENTAL FRIENDS DESERT HER

Flout the British People.

EXPECT TO HEAR OF RHOADES' SECESSION

London People Await a Declaration of Independence from South Africa.

HAVE NO LATE NEWS FROM CAPETOWN

Five Days Since Any Communication Has Been Had and Thousands Wait with Great Anxiety Word from There.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Jan. 4 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-As night's ing it seems indeed the blackest hour for hand of the whole civilized world is against after, next week, or even before this cable of Germany or of Russia may strike.

These are not the mere words of a newspaper correspondent. What I have is the quotation in brief of every morning and afternoon newspaper in London, of earnest and urgent conversation on the streets, at the clubs, in every gathering, and it is impossible their great travail nor to fall to admire their dogged acceptance of isolation and danger. Later in the day a dispatch was received The Daily Telegraph, the organ of the masses, the same mistrust of the English protesta- at the colonial office from Capetown, dated thus blankly phrases their determination, renoon today, giving the following details of ferring to this morning's cherus of virulent the invasion of the Transvanl by Dr. Jameson threats from Berlin, Paris Vienna and St. Petersburg:

"It may prove in the long run a dangerous sport to bait John Bull too hard and too unanimously."

That is the disposition of all England today. It is a baited bull, forced to the wall, dving in his tracks, but furiously fighting to the last. Even Italy, counted upon as steadfast in any crisis, turns upon her The Boer position was a right- ally. "The English policy," telegraphs the Times correspondent from Rome today, discussing Crispi's known friendship for England, "is at this moment at discount, and if a serious disaster in Africa should obtain and can be traced by public opinion to the indifference of England, where she might have helped Italy, that policy will go overboard completely and Baron Blane will have to retire."

WILLIAM EQUALS CLEVELAND. President Cleveland's message two weeks ago was called everywhire "a bolt from not one of his impulsive utterances, but a delibirate message framed at a meeting of the cabinet. It is everywhere accepted by the press today as a definite and in sulting challenge to England. "It is," says he Times, "an unqualified recognition of the ind pendence of the Transvanl republic." And thus it flouts at the suzerainty of Great Britain. It imitates the German readiness to respond to the appeal of the

Boer republic for help. This evening's St. James Gazette, the staunchest of Lord Salisbury's newspaper supporters, says of it: "The emperor's mes sage is nothing but a bitter insult to this country. After a naval council of war let us understand that, and understand also that the dispatch in which the kaiser exults over the defeat and death of Englishmen was absolutely uncalled for and gratuitous, and we shall conclude that there is matter here which may well give every English man something to pender over in the Sab-

bath full of the next forty-eight hours." Austria again has plainly intimated her nostility to any dismemberment of Turkey. which seems only the logical result of Lord Salisbury's policy. If carried out, Russia's A large deputation of merchants and readiness to seize upon any favorable opportunity to make her way to the sea by way of Port Arthur, the Persian gulf or the Dardanelles is so thoroughly recognized as being her definite purport that England has armed herself against it for half a

century. Thus, while six months ago England seemed safe in her secret understanding with the triple alliance, its most powerful member today openly flouts her and the other two members are lukewarm, if not hostile, to her. The enmity of France is avowed, and obviously is restless of restraint. EXPECT RHOADES TO SECEDE.

But, threatening as is this isolation in an

almost venemous hostility of Europe, Eng-

land is tonight confronted with a possibility

which she dreads, perhaps, more than any other. It is not talked about in the press. but it is discussed everywhere else in London. This is the fear that Cecil Rhoades may have declared the United States of South Africa independent of the mother country. Up to this hour nothing has been heard for five days from Rhoades at Cape Town. A week ago the London mining market was receiving hundreds of telegrams daily from Johannesburg. For five days not a single message has come to the millionaire operators, nor any one of their followers, from anywhere in the Rand country or from the Cape. Barney Barnato said this afternoon that he has not heard one word from South Africa in that period. His rival and enemy, J. B. Robinson, protests a like ignorance. The latest tions of the afternoon newspapers. like the great morning dailies, not a scrap of news from the troubled country, except meager items from the colonial office or through Berlin, yet there is a cable at Cape Town, where Rhoades is supreme. The silence seems inexplicable, unless it is indeed a part of a settled plan of the South African dictator, whose hand is everywhere from the Cape to the Zambesi, and whose intimate friend and trusted agent is Dr. Jameson, now reported to be in danger of the gallows at Krugersdorf. Of course another hour may bring the fullest news of what has around Johannesburg, Africa, is well known happened since Jameson's force left Mafeking and prove all this to be merest phantasy. only report it as being a universal topic in Westend London at this moment. Two years ago, when the Gladstone gov

ernment showed a disposition to check the plans of Rhoades and Jameson in Matabeleland, Rhoades threatened to establish this seceded government of all the South African colonies, and to bring into the confederation

### THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska-Cloudy; Warmer; Probable Snow 1. Rebels in Sight of Havana.

Germany Awakes an Old Dislike. England Alone Against the World. London Realizes the Situation.

2. Bond Issue All Arranged For. Justice Brewer for Chairman. Nine Caught in a Caving Mine. 3. Sensation in a Lincoln Court.

To Force the Dardanelles. It May Yet Be a Murder. 4. Last Week in Local Society. 5. Bolln's Shortage Over \$100,000.

What a Man Sees at Cripple Creek. 6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. 7. Storles Told of "Tug" Wilson.

Amusement Notes and Gossip. Among the Omaha Musicians.

8. Licenses Granted to Law Breakers.

Mrs. 1sh Out on Ball. 9. For the Girls and Boys.

10. Black Heart and White Heart. Reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone.

11. Woman: Her Ways and Her World,

12. Editorial and Comment. 13. Career of Captain Jack Crawford.

When Mark Was Plain Sammy. 14. Commercial and Financial.

15. What the Wheelmen Are Doing,

16. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip. two Dutch countries. I cabled the fact to

the World then, upon the authority of a per-

son who was in a full position to know the darkness comes down upon London this even- situation. With far greater power now than then with which to execute his threat, England in all her eventful history. The Rhoades is the same, except that he may now be fighting for his very existence. It is her at this moment. Tomorrow, the day incredible that his agent could have massed sional pea soup fogs peculiar to this metropoa force on the Transvaal frontier without his

ROBINSON MUST HAVE KNOWN. It seems incredible that it could have assembled there without the knowledge of Sir Hercules Robinson. If he did not communicate the fact to the government here, it gives point to much gossip at the time of his appointment as high commissioner that he had rector in the De Beers company, and was appointed at Rhoades' request.

A later account given out by the colonial office of the battle and capture of Jameson history of Great Britain was ever reached, still leaves the mystery of Rhondes' extraordinary silence unsolved. We have no therefore it is beginning to dawn upon people intimation why he leaves Jameson to his here that they have an insignificant army, fate, why, indeed, he permitted this near compared with those of the European powers, comrade and lieutenant to embark upon so or with the forces the United States could dangerous and disastrous an enterprise. Up easily place under arms, and that the British to midnight we have no knowledge of the Capa dictator's plans, or even if he knows what has happened in the Transvaal. London still thinks the next few days may be epoch-making in South Africa. If not, the raid of Jameson will be the sorriest tragocomedy in all recent British history.

Meanwhile many bundred families in Great Britain are frantic for news from the Transvaal. In Jameson's country are scores of young English officers who obtained leave of absence from their regiments for service with the Chartered company. Sir John Willoughby, commissioner-in-chief, is reported among the captured. There are also hundreds and the number of dispatch boxes sent to her nesburg and Rand, of whose fate no one knows. There are several prominent Ameri- to Buckingham palace, the London residence cans there, of whom I have the following partial list: Hennen Jennings, formerly of warded by special messenger to Osborne Kentucky, and his brother, Sidney, nephew of house, Isle of Wight, where her majesty the late John Morris of Westchester; Henry has been spending the holidays. The royal formerly prominent mining engineers in Callfornia; Robert Chapin, a brother of Lindley Chapin of New York, and Jefferson Clark, formerly of St. Louis, and the brother of Colonel Lewis Clark, president of the Louisville Jockey club. All these gentlemen hold responsible positions under the various great mining companies of Rand. There are doubtless thousands of other American adventurers n Rand, and in case of a conflict with the Boers, they would doubtless throw in their lot with the English.

SALISBURY STILL STUBBORN. As to the Venezuela controversy, it is in the background today, except that the Times gives in an editorial, with a letter from Mr. Smalley as a text, describing the propositions for arbitration of Carl Schurz and the New York Chamber of Commerce. The Times, it is true, shows no such hostility to any suggestion for arbitration as hitherto, but does not enderse or even speak with approval of any definite idea so far suggested. What the Times says is generally accepted as directly inspired by Lord Salisbury, and if so the same irreconcilable temper, to give it no worse term, which has always apparently inspired the foreign policy of England's present peer premier may animate him to the stubborn and a his dealings with us. In four short months t has embroiled England with all Europe, has and may have alienated three colories in South Africa. If the accession of England's colonies once begins no man knows where i will stop. The Chronicle's startling cablegrams from Washington have made a great impression among those who have read them. Norman's relations have, too although he is recognized in England as one of the most careful and accurate of observers. His book on the far east is easily accepted as the present authority on social and political questions there involved.

WORRYING ABOUT THE LOAN. As to the proposed new loan of the United States, London bankers and leading investor, frankly say, but under rigid promise that and on the Thursday following there were their names shall not be made public, that under the present circumstances they will invest in it only for speculative purposes, and with the sole expectation of selling back again at enhanced prices to the American market, until the Venezuelan question is definitely settled, and above all until there is really a definite assurance, not dependent upon the life or official terms of the president, that the bonds will be paid in gold They cannot place further bonds for invest ment here or on the continent. They insist indeed, as did the London Times the other day, that all of the last issue has found its way back to the United States, and that foreign gold paid for it is likewise back in London. There is no concealment of the general opinion that Rothschilds refuses to have any part in the new syndicate because the firm would not risk the unpopularity of lending money to the United States to be possibly used in war against England. The same reason is given for the absence of Belmont, Rothschilds' New York agent, at the firm's Charles Brookfield and F. C. Phillips, at the instance here, from the American syndicate. Shaftsbury. The critics unanimously praise Indeed, this reason is also freely quoted in financial circles as explaining the fact that Pierpont Morgan's London house is not, as on the occasion of the last loan, at all identified with the present issue. Telegrams from the Cunard and American line agents say their respective ships today took out f11,000 in silver and f542,500 in gold. Lord Dunraven's new cruiser, Cariad

Cyric, named for his sweetheart, is entered for the Riviera races this winter. She is thought to be fast. The Umbria found such bad weather out-

(Continued on Second Page.)

# LONDON SOBERS

Recent Foreign Complications Have a Depressing Effect.

JINGO-MINDED HAVE TO CURB THEIR WORDS

Britons Not So Certain They Can Whip the World.

MAY HAVE TO INCREASE ARMY AND NAVY

Admit that England May Have to Observe "Common Sense."

VICTORIA'S INTEREST IN THE SITUATION

Dispatches Covering Every Phrase of the Foreign Complications Transmitted Daily to Her Majesty at Osborne House.

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LONDON, Jan. 4 .- Nearly all the sparkle and galety seemed to have been driven out of London this week by the serious foreign complications growing out of the Transvaal invasion and Venezuelan dispute, assisted by the warm, wet, cloggy weather and occalis. There is no doubt that recent events have had a decidedly sobering effect upon the inhabitants not only of these islands but of the British empire generally. The stand taken by President Cleveland regarding the Venezuelan boundary dispute, the excitement which followed the appointment of the United States boundary commission, the evidence furnished in Europe of the isolation of Great Britain and the trouble in the Transvaal have

here to curb his words and reflect seriously, upon the possibilities of the future. It is doubtful if such a crisis in the recent even in the most troublesome times, and fleet, powerful as it is, could not begin to successfully meet the combined fleets of Russia, France and Germany, even if the United States were only threatening trouble. However, it is in this very feeling of soberness that the outlook is brightest, for it may induce the British government to adopt the "common sense" policy advocated by Mr. Gladstone and so avoid most serious con-

caused even the most jingo-minded Briton

sequences. QUEEN KEEPS INFORMED. Queen Victoria has been kept fully informed concerning the most important quesof sons of notable English families in Johan- has been doubled. These boxes are sent by the various departments of the government of the queen, and from there they are foron their lids the letters "V. O." In addition to the official information received by her majesty, Queen Victoria has been regularly supplied with the service of Reuter's Telegram company, and that of the Associated press, and will be so supplied wherever she goes, to Windsor, London or the southern

art of Europe. New Year's day brought the anniversary of the proclamation of Queen Victoria as empress of India. That day is always observed with considerable ceremony. The usual tribute of Indian shawls arrived opportunely on Thursday, with other presents of Indian

character. The prince of Wales on Monday next is to visit Lowther castle, where Lord Lonsdale has made magnificent preparations to receive him. The party will go out shooting

daily. NEW YEAR'S HONOR LIST. The New Year honor-list contained two surprises, Sir Frederick Leighton, Bart, president of the Royal academy, being elevated to the peerage, and Alfred Austin being made poet laureate of England. But both were well received. The elevation of Mr. Henry Hucks-Gibbs, director of the Bank of England, and president of the British Bimetallic association, to the peerage, had long been expected. He was for many years proprietor of the St. James Gazette. Two of his sons provoked vast bitterness in the United States are members of Parliament, and one of them married a niece of the marquis of Salisbury. Among the baronets created in honor of the new year are two distillers, two colliery owners and one cotton spinner. Science is recognized by the knighthood of Prof. Joseph Prestwyth, the celebrated Oxford geologist. But this honor is somewhat belated, as he is 94 years of age. The list is also remarkable, as for the first time a pure blooded negro has been knighted. He is Sir

> mitted to the bar here in 1871, and became chief justice of Sierra Leone in 1892. The new act for the protection of married women went into eff ct on Wednesday lest six applications under its provisions. The justice to whom the applications were made explained that wives could leave the husbands and claim alimony, but, he added, the act afforded no remedy for women living with their husbands. Among the applications was a married man seeking relief from a dissipated wife. The magistrate explained that the act was not passed for the purpose of relieving husbands.

S. Lewis, was born in Sierre Leone, was ad-

TREASURY IN GOOD SHAPE. Great Britain's only comfort lately has been the treasury report, whch estimates that the surplus at the end of the financial year, in March, will exceed £5,000,000. It is learned on good authority that the

first purpose to which the overflowing reverue will be devoted will be a great increase in the strength of the British navy. There were two successful novelties at the theatres during the we'k, Sydney, Grundy's "The Late Mr. Castello," at the Comedy, and "A Woman's Reason," by

the latter, and Truth pronounces it the best play produced in 1895. The Duke of York's theater is closed, "Tommy Atkins" having proved a complete

failure. "Realm," the weekly newspaper of which Lady Colon Campb II was editor, is dead.

Murderer Shortis in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Ont., Jan 4.-Shortis, the Valley Field murderer, was brought to Mentreal early today. He was driven in a carriage all the way from Beauharnols. There was no trouble, as the excited mob did not know of the move.