

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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BACKED BY EUROPE

All Nations Interested in Stopping British Aggression in Africa.

FEELING IN GERMANY ALL ANTI-ENGLISH

Indication that Officials Are Not Ready to Show Their Hands.

NO SERIOUS TROUBLE IS EXPECTED

Agrarians Demand the Exclusion of All Foreign Grain from Germany.

PRINCE LEOPOLD WHIPPED HIS WIFE

Kaiser Very Much Incensed by His Conduct—Robert Knecht Returns to Berlin for Trial—German Bankers Want the Loan.

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BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Throughout the week the Transvaal question has monopolized public attention. It is the unanimous feeling in Germany that the Jameson raid was due to a conspiracy upon the part of the British government, in spite of official denials, and all Germany is intensely but quietly anti-English. This feeling is finding vent in resolutions passed by the colonial and other associations in favor of Transvaal independence, and the entire press is expressing hostility to England. The big German Colonial society will hold a monster demonstration on January 16, when a resolution bearing upon the Transvaal question will probably be adopted.

In the Reichstag, however, the Transvaal matter will not be ventilated in consequence of a hint received from the minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Bismarck, that the government does not want to show its hand and that it would be inconvenient by a discussion of the subject. To that end the foreign budget, which was to have been discussed in the Reichstag yesterday, was postponed indefinitely.

It is generally believed here that Russia and France are supporting Germany in the latter's efforts to preserve the independence of the Transvaal, reasons outside of colonial policy making it probable that Germany will support the British advance in South Africa. Emperor William felt bound to assure President Krueger of Germany's sympathy, and, if necessary, support, and he deemed himself bound to take this step by the verbal appeal of President Krueger during the latter's stay in Berlin, to the emperor's grandfather, William I, and to Prince Bismarck in 1884, for help in the hour of trouble, to which appeal Emperor William I made a half promise of support.

ENGLAND WAIVED HER RIGHTS. The attacks made upon the emperor by the London press are regarded here as being typical of British insolence, and the claim of suzerainty rights upon the part of Great Britain is answered by quoting the wording of the convention of 1884, in which the British crown expressly waived all rights save on one point. This is also the view taken of the situation by the German government, and minute and frequent instructions have been sent to the German ambassador at London, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, to act in strict accordance with it.

An official of the German foreign office said today: "Our press are regarded here as being typical of British insolence, and the claim of suzerainty rights upon the part of Great Britain is answered by quoting the wording of the convention of 1884, in which the British crown expressly waived all rights save on one point. This is also the view taken of the situation by the German government, and minute and frequent instructions have been sent to the German ambassador at London, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, to act in strict accordance with it."

Several of the newspapers point out that Germany has big commercial interests in the Transvaal. For instance, the National Zeitung recalls that the Delagoa Bay railroad was mainly constructed by Dutch and German capital, while 50,000,000 marks are invested in the best Transvaal gold mines. In addition, it is pointed out that many important factories have been built in the Transvaal by Germans, and the Siemens company has erected there the most important electric power transmission plant in the world, producing 4,000 horse power. It is hinted the Reichstag will shortly be asked to vote several million marks with which to subsidize a line of steamers between Germany and Delagoa Bay.

It was semi-officially announced today that Prince Bismarck will not be able to come to Berlin upon the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the proclamation of the German empire, January 18. Prince Bismarck has been compelled to ask his majesty to excuse his absence, on the ground that his health would not permit him to undertake the journey to Berlin.

EXCLUDING FOREIGN GRAIN. A new step has been taken in the agrarian campaign against foreign competition. The agrarians will ask for legislation providing for the exclusion of all foreign cereals containing an admixture of weeds or other substances, it being held that this makes them unfit for food. Prof. Helmreich of Rostock university and other experts have made a series of microscopic examinations of Russian, American and Roumanian cereals, with results, it is claimed, which show a large admixture of deleterious matter.

Emperor William has now begun the execution of his design to erect a sculptured necropolis in the Theresgarten, near the Column of Victory. The sculptors, Scott and Unger, have been entrusted with the carving of the first two statues. All the statues will be of Carrara marble.

The death of Prince Alexander of Prussia will lead to the curtailing of court festivities for the next three months. The hunting parties arranged for this month will be cancelled.

His majesty, assisted by the minister of war, General Brossard von Scheffendorf, and aided by a body of military experts, is considering the introduction of a new helmet for the army, in view of the fact that smokeless powder renders the metallic ornaments of the present helmet visible at a very great distance.

Digging Up Historic Grounds. Athens, Jan. 11.—The Greek government has issued permits allowing the American School of Archaeology to conduct excavations at Corinth for historical and scientific purposes. Work will commence as soon as the weather permits.

Four More Torpedo Catchers Ordered. LONDON, Jan. 11.—The admiralty department has just ordered four more thirty-knot torpedo catchers and warlike preparations continue at different naval yards.

EAGER FOR THE WAR

Poultney Bigelow Says the German Nation Supports the Emperor.

SEE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR REVENGE

Affair in the Transvaal Opens an Avenue for Vengeance.

INTENSE HATRED BASED ON JEALOUSY

Commercial Rivalry Between Nations the Starting Point of Dislike.

RUSSIA HOLDS THE DECIDING VOTE

Germany Not Strong Enough to cope with England Alone, but with a Powerful Ally Would Win Easily.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mr. Poultney Bigelow left New York in the midst of the excitement occasioned by the prospect of a war between England and the United States, and was in Berlin when the news arrived that the Jameson party had been destroyed by the Boers. Being asked his opinion of the events then and of the outlook now, Mr. Bigelow said:

"Germany has been assiduously cultivating the gospel of hate, where the Messiah was Bismarck. The upper classes of Germany, the officers, the landlords and the government officials, have ceased to think for themselves. They are trained to have their political views formulated by the newspapers, edited in the office of the government. When, therefore, the German emperor sent his telegram congratulating the Boers on the massacre of Englishmen in the Transvaal, the German papers set up a unanimous chorus of derision at England, and gloried in the news, as though it had been a Sedan or a Metz."

"Do you think," asked the World correspondent, "that the German emperor represented his people in the tone of his dispatch?"

"Most assuredly," answered Mr. Bigelow. "In every part of Germany there is a strong hatred of England, quite as strong as against France. In this respect the people of Germany are as one with their rulers. The hatred in Germany toward the United States is limited to the aristocracy, who dread the spread of democracy. The hatred toward France is a tradition, and the antagonism of race. Neither of these two nations compare in intensity with the national hatred fanned in the antagonism of interest."

GERMANY AND COLONIZATION. "The German, since 1870, has developed a marvelous appetite which he finds difficult in satisfying. He sees France growing very rich and England still richer, while in Germany the great discontent is made evident by the enormous vote for social candidates. Bismarck insisted upon tearing Alsace and Lorraine from France, by which act he more than repaid to Germany. Had he taken, instead, the whole of the French navy and every one of her colonies, Germany would today have been infinitely richer, and France could not possibly have developed more danger than she has already."

"The country was launched upon a colonial career in 1884, and vast hopes were raised that have not been fulfilled. Germans continue to emigrate in vast numbers, but they persist in avoiding their own colonies and prefer the protection of the United States. The official press of Germany has long been trained to consider England responsible for every failure in German colonizing that today it is the rooted conviction in every German mind that England has been the malignant foe of German interests in every part of the world. Whenever, therefore, times are hard in Germany, it is always easy to make the people believe that they would be better were England out of the way."

"And how about a present or future war between England and Germany?" was asked.

WAR IN THE CONCRETE. "In America," was the answer, "we discuss the Monroe doctrine and the relations of Venezuela to England and ourselves, not only in the newspapers, but in private, from different points of view. Americans differ on the subject, and are not afraid to oppose their own government, where right and wrong are involved. Here in London I have discussed the German and Venezuelan question with the typical Englishmen and find we can do so without calling each other bad names. Personally, I don't believe in war with England over Venezuela, because by such a war we would produce delirious rejoicing in every absolute monarchy in Europe. We would squander millions of good money and in the end would have nothing to show for it but a new spirit in the South American republics more menacing than ever in liberty and order."

"Germany could not make war against England by itself, but she would be most formidable with an ally like Russia for instance. Not that I have any reason for saying Russia, but every one must be struck by the subservience of Germany to Russia of recent years. In Russia there are 1,000,000 Germans being persecuted daily because of their religion, though some call it being Russified. Germans are being flogged and sent to jail by the Russian police because they baptize their children in the faith of their fathers. These persecuted Germans cry out to fellow Germans for help in their distress, but their cries are choked in their throats, not merely by the Russian censor, but by the official press of Germany as well. But note how furiously sneers the press of this same Germany when the Boers in Africa complain of the wicked English. Then every paper of the Fatherland launches columns of hateful invective against the British oppressors, but never by any accident recalls the poor sufferers at its very door."

SOME REMARKABLE FACTS. "It is extraordinary, the unanimous and intensity of German hatred toward England that is just now made manifest. The German papers do not discuss the question of England and the Transvaal, they merely abuse, with two insignificant exceptions."

"I have recently heard several good Germans speak on this subject. They could not keep their tempers. They pounded the table, the blood got into their heads, and they could speak of Englishmen only as the Frenchmen speak of Prussians in 1870. The defeat of Jameson was hailed in Germany as an opportunity offered for delicious revenge. Naturally, the German is the best of men, but the collective German, drilled in

CABINET IS A UNIT

Not a Sign of Disagreement Among the Imperial Counsellors.

CHAMBERLAIN THE HERO OF THE HOUR

Remarkable Change in the Attitude of the Press Toward Him.

RAID WAS HATCHED BY FINANCIERS

Believe France is Watching an Opportunity to Settle Old Scores.

FIGURING ON LOSSES TO COMMERCE

Difficulty with Germany First Made Manifest in Dealing with the Armenian Question—Rearrangement of Friendships.

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LONDON, Jan. 11.—In view of the assembling of British fleets for active service and the many clouds hovering over the horizon of politics, the cabinet meeting held at Downing street today is entitled to rank as one of the most momentous in the history of Great Britain. The ministers had to decide several questions of vital importance to the British empire, including the Transvaal, Armenian and Venezuelan difficulties, and Great Britain's position toward the old European powers. It is a striking fact that although the present cabinet is one of the largest on record, it is unanimous upon all the leading questions under discussion.

The central figure among the ministers is undoubtedly Joseph Chamberlain, the formerly much abused radical leader, whose able treatment of the recent colonial difficulties has excited the admiration of his most violent opponents. It is impossible not to remark the wonderful change of feeling toward him in the radical press, which was wont to couple every mention of his name with the epithet "Judas." Now the radical editors have nothing but the warmest eulogies for the secretary of state for the colonies, and he might almost be described as a popular hero at the present time.

The latest advices from the Transvaal would seem on their face to indicate that the situation is in no way as hopeful as it was a couple of days ago, in spite of official reports to the contrary, and it is believed that the cabinet is considering most unlooked for demands upon the part of President Krueger—demands which it is intimated cannot possibly be conceded.

The reports, generally believed to be true, of the dealock in the negotiations between Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, and President Krueger, at Pretoria, show the gravity of the situation there, and may account for much of the warlike preparations being made by Great Britain.

HATCHED BY FINANCIERS. On the stock exchange today there were rumors that the government inquiry into the events which culminated in Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal will lead to the startling revelations that the whole plot was hatched by a group of financiers in London, including several parvenus with colossal fortunes, but with unsavory reputations. In addition the statement is made by a financial paper that Barney Barnato, the so-called "Kamper King," who has considerable holdings in Delagoa Bay, has offered to sell the same to the British government, which is considering the matter. This may explain the reported purchase of Delagoa Bay from Portugal by the government of Great Britain.

The war feeling against Germany has greatly subsided, and the issue of the trouble is freely described as a rebuff for Emperor William, inasmuch as the German newspapers have changed their tone and the papers printing what were regarded as inspired articles, and which first threatened Great Britain, are now distinctly climbing down. Another feature of the situation is the feeling that France, although she would perhaps like to see Great Britain seriously injured, would never allow Great Britain to win, but would seek a pretext, while Germany was crippled, to secure a revanche for 1870-71.

The Economist, discussing the effects which an Anglo-German war would have on the commerce of the two powers, points out that while Great Britain would only be deprived of 7 per cent of her foreign commerce, Germany would lose 17 1/2 per cent. It is added that none of the British industries are absolutely dependent upon German purchases, and that they all have a number of larger markets elsewhere, where they could expand if German competition were arrested. On the other hand, in the case of Germany, a war with Great Britain would spell at least one of her industries—sugar—for which she would find no compensation elsewhere, and the exclusion of her products from foreign markets would give Great Britain opportunities of pushing her trade there which would more than offset any loss of business with Germany herself, while to her it will be a double loss.

APPROACHMENT WITH FRANCE. According to the Westminster Gazette, Germany's recent attitude on the Armenian question has alienated Great Britain and led to the approachment of the latter country to France, and the marquis of Salisbury, it asserts, suggested to the powers an intentional agreement by which Russia was to be entrusted with the pacification of Armenia. France and Italy, it is added, were willing, but the proposition collapsed through the opposition of Germany. Russia, it appears, would have consented had the proposal been endorsed by all the powers. Now, when Great Britain is found to have been confronted with the demand of Germany to pass an armed force through the neutral territory of a friend and ally for the purpose of establishing German troops in the Transvaal, which is under the queen's suzerainty, it became evident, according to the Westminster Gazette, that there must be a change in the direction of Great Britain's European leanings, and the immediate result a rapprochement with France.

Continuing, the Westminster Gazette says there is absolutely no intention to enter the Franco-Russian alliance any more than the dread; but Great Britain has become, it is hoped, better friends with France and Russia.

Discussing the Transvaal situation, the Westminster Gazette regards the alleged demands of the Boers for compensation with skepticism, and adds: "It is a trivial question, almost as insignificant as the ownership of a swamp on either side of the Schomberg line. The most serious significance of today's cabinet meeting is the fact

INSURGENT RAIDER APPARENTLY TURNS BACK TO THE SUGAR CANE DISTRICT.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The most important information given tonight in the official bulletins is that General Aldecoa, with a large Spanish column, ran up against Gomez's band at 6 o'clock this morning near Quivicen. Colonel Gabris, with a small force, joined him, and after a skirmish, the rebels retired in the direction of the San Augustin sugar estate, not far from the former point. The Spanish loss is thirteen killed and wounded.

Quivicen is a small village in Havana province, on the United railway, due south of Havana, near San Felipe, and distant about twenty miles from the former place.

In last night's dispatches I stated that the knowing ones at the palace had informed me that they believed Gomez had reached his furthest westward point, and was returning or preparing to return eastward. The only point of doubt that I can raise in regard to this last news is that Aldecoa may be mistaken as to his antagonist, supposing Lacer's band, or possibly Quintin Bandera's force, for that of Gomez. If this view is incorrect and the bulletin is accurate, it means that Gomez's raid has ended and that he is returning eastward as rapidly as he can. He must have made a great forced march from the point in Pinar del Rio, where he was last reported.

A large number of troops left Calabazar this morning, going east, fact which would tend to confirm the above intelligence.

Thus it is that all the wild sensations sent out from Havana during the past week are shown to be false. No experienced correspondent could have been deceived, as most of those here were, by the absurd stories of the insurgent chieftain's intention to attack a fortified city, capable of withstanding a great army of fighting men. It was intelligence that was anxiously awaited. The reports published in the United States on Tuesday and Wednesday that the volunteers had made a demand for the summary killing of General Canales, Sangally are wholly false. There was another of the countless fabrications sent out by interested persons, who hope by this means to cause friction between Spain and the United States. Consul General Williams has specifically stated that the entire story is untrue. Sangally has not been near in the slightest danger. The volunteers have indulged in no threats against him. He is safe in the casemates of some of the most impregnable fortresses in the western hemisphere.

Most of the fictions sent out under Havana dates, describing alleged startling occurrences, written at Key West and Tampa. They bear Havana dates of the previous day. Their falsity is shown by the fact that such matter could possibly be cabled from Havana, and that there are only two communications a week between Havana and Key West, and the dates of these bogus dispatches generally conflict with those of the departures of the steamers from this port.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

SPANIARDS NEED MORE CAVALRY.

Infantry Unable to Overtake the Insurgents' Flying Column.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A special to the World from Havana says: General Campos is operating against Gomez's flying column in Pinar del Rio with three heavy columns of infantry, numbering not less than 12,000 men. Behind these bodies, which proceeded westward over three routes, is a reserve of about 5,000 infantry, which is also advancing. The deficiency of the cavalry is a very serious drawback to the Spaniards. They are in pursuit of a mounted enemy, and although the Spanish army are wonderful marching men, and their willingness is astonishing, they cannot, when they reach the proximity of their adversaries, maintain the rapidity of movement of the latter.

The peasantry of Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces are not warlike. They are a gentle, pleasure-loving people and the presence of the marching columns has caused terror throughout the two provinces. The burning of Gabriel and Guira completed the demoralization of the population. They bear Havana dates of the previous day. Their falsity is shown by the fact that such matter could possibly be cabled from Havana, and that there are only two communications a week between Havana and Key West, and the dates of these bogus dispatches generally conflict with those of the departures of the steamers from this port.

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SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS ASKED OF A LEPER NURSE.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Truth this week devotes several pages to Miss Kate Marsden, the English nurse of Siberian leper fame, and publishes a list of questions which she submitted to the Times, which she has not answered. They impute immorality, dishonesty and lying, and a more damning series of imputations, upon one professing to be engaged in philanthropic work could hardly be put in the same space. Truth says: "She was asked to answer 'Yes' or 'No' to specific charges of 'a most shocking immorality' and to identify an improper letter she wrote to a lady; she was asked whether she had written similar letters to other ladies named and a number of questions were put to her respecting her doings in New Zealand."

PRICE HEAVY HAS SWAMP FEVER.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, British West Africa, Jan. 11.—Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of the Princess Beatrice, who is accompanying in a special capacity the British expeditionary force advancing on Comoa, the capital of Ashanti, was attacked with swamp fever at Nyaa and is now returning here in charge of a surgeon. The illness of the prince is said to be slight.

Distinguished Americans Honored.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—The academy of sciences has elected Prof. James Hall, L. L. D., director of the state museum of natural history at Albany, N. Y., to be a foreign member of that institution. In addition Charles Doolittle Walcott, formerly Prof. Hall's assistant, and Edwin Selwyn, both of New York, have been appointed corresponding members of the academy.

Touched Off Secret Mines.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Later reports received here are that the heavy Abyssinian losses in the attack upon Mekele, on January 8, when 10,000 natives were killed, were due to the explosion of mines laid by the Italians outside the fortifications.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Colder; North Winds.

1. Germany Sure of European Support. Hans is Willing to Fight. Ministry Congratulates Chamberlain. British Cabinet Holds a Session.

2. England Hastily Prepares for War. Does Not Yet Get Out of Danger. Mackenzie Howell's New Cabinet.

3. Lincoln Gambles Resumes Business. Sugar Beet Growers in Session.

4. Last Week in Local Society. Among the Omaha Musicians. Labor Preparing for a Blowout.

5. Union Pacific Unpatented Lands. Situation in Europe Reviewed. House Wrangles Over Rates. Republicans and the Council Vacancies.

6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Death of Ex-Senator Wright.

7. Secret Society Installations. Amusement Notes and Gossip.

8. Arguing for Omaha's National Depot. Henry Blinn Held for Trial.

9. Interview with Mrs. Calve. Pitches for Society Parties.

10. "Black Heart and White Heart." Henry Fawcett's Long Struggle.

11. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. 12. Editorial and Comment.

13. Mrs. Grant Talks of the General. How to Build Up Nebraska.

14. Commercial and Financial.

15. Whispers of the Whirling Wheel.

16. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

IN SECRET CONCLAVE

Ambassadors of England's Destiny Consult in Solemn Conference.

MOST MOMENTOUS CABINET MEETING

Salisbury and His Advisers Consider the Present Critical Situation.

MAY BEND WILLIAM'S STIFF NECK

Circumstances So Shaping as to Alter the Autocrat's Arbitrary Attitude.

AMERICAN CONTROVERSY NOT PASSED ON

Cleveland's Venezuelan Document Not Yet Officially Before the British Government—Being Sea Arbitration is Probable.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Nothing is so strictly guarded in England as the proceedings of a cabinet meeting. Nothing would be so criminal as a leak concerning its actions; all the powers of the government would be exerted to unmask the traitor. After half a century the secret of how the Times procured the decision of the Peel cabinet to repeal the corn laws is as profound as it was in 1842. Only the other day Lord Dufferin wrote a letter protesting indignantly that it was not procured through Sydney Herbert, who was supposed to have confided the secret to Henry Cavendish Norton, who told it or sold it to the Times. Any revelation of what occurred at today's meeting of the cabinet until the ministers are ready to confide the information to the public is practically impossible.

It is certainly one of the most momentous meetings in the country's history, for the governors must doubtless have decided today England's course in the present unparalleled situation of a hostile union of every country in Europe against the British empire. Until the other day the country seemed as secure in a general understanding that England was a silent partner in the Triple Alliance. The Kaiser's insulting declaration of hostility has shattered all that by a blow.

URNS TO RUSSIA AND FRANCE. England cannot fight single-handed against Europe and Russia in Asia, to say nothing of a possible war with the United States. Will she, therefore, make overtures to Russia, with the Franco-Russian alliance thrown in? It is amazing, the almost fear for that coalition which prevails in London, and apparently throughout the empire, since the publication of the Kaiser's telegram. The Times gave the first threat of it in its first day's comments on the Kaiser's message to President Krueger of the Transvaal. The press has taken it up and gray-headed generals and subalterns in the clubs, members of Parliament and others of influence, who a fortnight ago would have nothing but war if Russia sought Port Arthur, now proclaim that Russia shall have Constantinople, or, if it please her better, such seaports as she may ask for in the Persian gulf. Aid to France in recovering Alsace and Lorraine is publicly advocated. The complete and instant revolution in the sentiment of a century's growth is startling, and, of course, momentarily significant.

But, before discussing the general question further, I send the first details of the result of a visit of a commissioner from the state of New York to Berlin in a matter of direct importance once to America—one which might be the beginning of a wider bearings of international trouble between Germany and the United States.

It is to be remembered that in his annual message of December 2 President Cleveland devoted one of the first paragraphs to the serious diplomatic correspondence with Germany and a threat of retaliation over that country's practical prohibition of the importation of American cattle and other food products, as follows:

"Our relations with the states of the German empire, in some respects, are of a condition of things elsewhere found in countries whose productions and trade are similar to our own. The exports affected are largely American cattle and other food products, the reason assigned for unfavorable discrimination being that their consumption is deleterious to the public health. This is all the more irritating in view of the fact that no European state is as jealous of the excellence of its products as Germany, and supplies as the United States, nor so easily able on account of inherent soundness to guarantee those qualities. Nor are these difficulties confined to our food products, designed for exportation. Our great insurance companies, for example, having built up a vast business abroad and invested a large share of their gains in foreign countries, in compliance with the local laws and regulations then existing, now find themselves within a narrow circle of importers, and are confronted by the necessity of retirement from a field thus made unprofitable, if indeed they are not summarily expelled, as some of them have lately been from Prussia."

"It is not to be forgotten that international trade cannot be one-sided. If an examination of the situation suggests such measures on our part as would involve restrictions similar to those from which we suffer, the way to such a course is easy. It should, however, by no means be lightly entered upon, and the necessity for the inauguration of such a policy would be regretted by the best sentiment of our people, and because it naturally and logically might lead to consequences of the gravest character. Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than usual."

ACTUALLY BEGAN REPLY. I have not seen it stated in the immediately succeeding issue, Insurance Superintendent Pierce of New York, under his own authority, or by authority of Governor Morton, framed a letter to the Prussian government, intimating like retaliatory measures against the German insurance companies doing business in New York, unless the prohibitive measures against New York companies in Prussia were rescinded. Such a letter was, however, endorsed by Governor Morton, and upon his official application to the State department at Washington, Secretary Olney affixed the seal of the national government to the document.

Poultney Bigelow was appointed as the representative of the state of New York to present the communication and all the facts of the case, doubtless because of his long residence in Germany, his intimate relations of his father and himself with Ger-

ARBITERS OF ENGLAND'S DESTINY CONSULT IN SOLEMN CONFERENCE.

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