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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

Kniser Very Much Incensed by His Conduct-Robert Kneebs Returns to Berlin for Trial-German Bankers Want the Loun.

(Convright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Jan. 11.-Throughout the week the Transvaal question has monopolized public attention. It is the unanimous feeling American loan. in Germany that the Jameson raid was due to connivance upon the part of the British onial society will hold a monster demonstraupon the Transvanl question will probably of his condemnation. be edopted.

In the Reichstag, however, the Transvaal of a hint received from the minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Bieberstein, that the preserved. government does not want to show its hand and that it would be inconvenienced by a 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 of the Transvaal, reasons outside of colonial policy making it desirable that Germany should stop the British advance in South Africa. Emperor William felt bound to assure President Krueger of Germany's sympathy, and, if necessary, support, and he deamed 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 balf 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 Britain is answered by quoting the wording of the convention of 1884, in which the British crown expressly waived all rights gave on one point. This is also the view at London, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildinburg, to act in strict accordance with it.

An official of the German foreign office said today: "No serious trouble is expected. The main quarrel is one picked by the British press, and not by the British government. Germany insists simply upon the statu quo. which will suffice for the Transvaal to de velop its independence and resources. All speculation beyond that is baseless. In insisting upon the independence of the Transvaal Germany is backed by the whole of Europe, and Great Britain does not dare disregard this warning to keep her hands off the soil of that brave little nation."

Several of the newspapers point out that Germany has big commercial interests in the Transvaal. For instance, the National Zeitung recalls that the Delagon Bay rail- Britain. I was absent from London for some road 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 im portant 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 exert powerful pressure in favor of excluding all foreign cereals containing an admixture of weeds or other substances, it being held that this makes them unfit for food. Prof. Helmolch 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 deleter ous matter. Emperor William has now begun the execution of his design to erect a sculptured ancestral gallery in the Theregarten, 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 Carara 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 menth will be can-

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

The quarrel between Emperor William and Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, arising out of the latter's treatment of his while she was suffering from the as the weather permits. effects of sudden immersion in the water, Four More Torpedo Catchers Ordered. baving fallen through the ice while skating, much talked of. The prince was arrested

publishing all the facts in the case. It is stated that the prince had a violent altercation with the princess, and that he even used a horsewhip upon her. As the princess lo a sister of the empress, it is not astonishing that Emperor William was very angry. Prince Frederick Leopold, who was born in 1865, and who is a major general and commander of the Gardes du Corps, is very unpopular. Once, when a young officer, he narrowly escaped being tried by court martial. He always has been on bad terms with

the emperor and is very wealthy. KNEEDS READY FOR TRIAL. R. A. Kneebs, the American horseman, who is charged with racing horses under assumed names, thus enabling them to escape handicaps and defeat their competitors, has returned here from the United States to stand trial. He has been under 20,000 marks bail. He announces that he has brought with him a number of affidavits in support of his claim that Nellie Kneebs was not the mare

Bethel, as claimed. German exports to the United States during the last quarter of 1895 show an increase of from 50 to 100 per cent in various districts compared with the same period of 1894. In Berlin the increase was \$2,000,000; in Frankfort, \$420,000; in Hanover, \$230,000. From Hamburg the exports to the United

States showed a decrease. The wife and daughter of ex-Senator Dolph of Oregon are staying here. The German bankers are nettled because

they are not allowed to take part in the new HAVE EXCHANGED LETTERS.

The report that letters have passed begovernment, in spite of official denials, and tween Emperor William and Queen Victoria and was in Berlin when the news arrived all Germany is intensely but quietly anti- relative to the subject matter of the Trans- that the Jameson party had been destroyed English. This feeling is finding vent in res. vaal is confirmed here. It is now claimed by the Boers. Being asked his opinion of olutions passed by the colonial and other this correspondence has not been quite con- the events then and of the outlook now, Mr associations in favor of Transvani independ- clitatory in its nature, intimation being made | Bigelow said; ence, and the entire press is expressing hos- that the emperor has made the statement tility to England. The big German Col- that while not intending to offend England in any way, he is still of the opinion that Bismarck. The upper classes of Germany, tion on January 16, when a resolution bearing Dr. Jameson's raid was criminal and worthy the officers, the landlords and the govern-

Emperor William at noon heard the report of Baron Marschal von Bieberstein, secretary matter will not be ventilated in consequence of foreign affairs, relative to the situation and expressed confidence that peace would be

The Tageblatt charges the English papers with falsifying the news, and says it is not discussion of the subject. To that end the true that Emperor William and the German government have asked for the help of the European powers for the purpose of neutralizing the English influence in the Transvaal. Both, according to the Tageblatt, insist that the arrangements of the 1884 conlatter's efforts to preserve the independence vention shall be preserved. That paper also states that it is not true that the liberation of Dr. Jameson and his associates has been made dependent upon the abrogation of that convention.

Herr Liebknecht, backed by forty-six socialist deputies, will, during the coming week interpolate Prince Hohenlohe, the German is limited to the aristocracy, who dread the chancellor, upon the position of the government in the Transvaal question.

Letters from English firms addressed to their German correspondents, countermanding orders for goods, have been published in German papers. In consequence the German press urges the adoption of retaliatory measures, and calls upon the merchants to purchase British goods.

of suggrainty rights upon the part of Great WILL HAVE A PEACE MEETING.

Editor Stead Arranging for an Expression of "Christian Sentiment." (Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) taken of the situation by the German govern- | Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Mr. Stead ment, and minute and frequent instructions writes the World correspondent tonight inhave been sent to the German ambassador viting him to a meeting to arrange for a 'concerted expression of the Christian and fraternal sentiment of both nations," and adds: "I hope you may be able to attend as a representative of the most influential American journal which has done most to

> promote peace at this crisis." Practically the first expression of opinion by a member of the McCarthyite-Irish party as to the present controversy between Great Britain and the United States and the Irish attitude in case of hostilities is from the pen of P. O'Connor, M. P., editor of the London Sun. He writes tonight: "My attention has been called by letters and extracts from American newspapers to a parsag. in a leading article in the Sun, which has been cabled to America, suggesting that the southern states would not join with those of the north in case of a war with Great days during the heat of the controversy, and did not even see the passage which has been attributed to my pen until after m had been sent back to me from America. If I had seen the extract I would not have permitted its appearance, as it it not only entirely contrary to my own knowledge or American sentiment, but also calculated to wound American feeling, and is in direct conflict with the general instructions which I gave as to the friendliness and courtesy

> of the attitude of my paper to the United States. "My views with regard to the deplorable misunderstanding between the United States and Great Britain are set forth in my own words in the issues of the Weekly Sun for December 22 and 29, 1895, and January 5, 1896. These articles, while condemning war between the two great countries as unnecessary and therefore a crime against them and against civilization, advocated the utmost concession compatible with honor by the government of Great Britain to the government of the United States. Furthermore, instead of taking the view in the extract attributed to me, I strenuously warned the statesmen of England that in defining the Monroe doctrine, Mr. Cleveland had behind him the united American people.

"I have had to make it a rule to refuse answering personal attacks, but it would be unbecoming in me to allow my friends in the United States to be misled by an incorrect statement into a belief that the respect and warm affection I have always entertained and so often expressed for the institutions and people of the United States have changed

Rebuff for German Diplomacy. LONDON, Jan. 11 .- A dispatch to the Observer from Peking says the rebuff which snarls the press of this same Germany when German diplomacy received at the hands of the Boers in Africa complain of the wicked the Portuguese government when permission was asked for the passage of the German marines via Delagoa bay for Transvaal was more keenly felt than any misadventure of the week. It is, however, believed the German foreign office, though checkmated in this particular, has not abandoned the hope that the German marines will ultimately be allowed to pass through Transvaal.

Digging Up Historic Grounds. ATHENS, Jan. 11 .- The Grecian government has issued permits allowing the American School of Archaeology to conduct exca-

vetions at Corinth for historical and scientific purposes. Work will commence as soon

LONDON, Jan. 11 .- The admiralty department has just ordered four more thirty-knot and confined under guard in his palace, but torpedo catchers and warlike preparations to now spaper here dares to take the risk of | continue at different naval yards.

EAGER FOR THE WAR

Poultney Bigelow Says the German Nation Eupports 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.

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

RUSSIA HOLDS THE DECIDING VOTE

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company, 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,

"Germany has been assiduously cultivating the gospel of hate, where the Messiah was ment officials, have ceased to think for themselves. They are trained in the school of passive obedience, and have their political creed 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 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 spread of democracy. The hatred toward France is a tradition, and the antagonism of race. Neither of these two hatreds can compare in intensity with the national hatred founded in the antagonism of interest.

GERMANY AND COLONIZATION. "The German, since 1870, has developed marvelous appetite which he finds diffiunite together and pledge themselves not to cult in satisfying. He sees France growing very rich and England still richer, while in Germany the great discontent is made evident by the enermous vote for socia candidates. Bismarck insisted upon tearing Alsace and Lorraine from France, by which act he more than neutralized the value of the LONDON, Jan. 11.—(New York World war indemnity paid 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 English flag.

"The official press of Germany has so 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 that 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 herself, 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 subserviency of Germany to Russia of recent years. In Russia there are 1,000,-000 Germans being persecuted daily cause 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 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 spoke of Prussians in 1879. The defeat of Jameson was hailed in Germany as an opportunity offered for delicious revenge. Naturally, the German is the best plosion of mines laid by the Italians outside of men, but the collective German, drilled in | the fortifications.

passive obedience and barracks, should be

ries a loaded gun." GOMEZ IS RETURNING EASTWARD

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 Remarkable Change in the Attitude of the Quivican. Colonel Galbis, 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.

Quivican 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 perparing to return eastward. The only point of doubt that I can raise in regard to this last news is that Aledecoa may be mistaken as to his antagenist, supposing Lacret'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 by rall, a fact which tends to confirm the above intelligence.

Thus it is that all the wild sensations ent out from Hayana 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 Julio Sanguilly are wholly false. This 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. Sanguilly has not been nor is in the slightest danger. The voluneers have indulged in no threats against him. He is safe in the casements of some of the most impregnable fortresses in the western hemisphere.

Most of the fictions sent out under Havana dates, describing alleged startling occurrences, are written at Key West and Tampa. They bear Havana dates of the previous day. Their falsity is shown by the fact that no 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 disputches 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 In-NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A special to the World from Havana 21ys: General Campos is operating against Gomez's fiving 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 infantry 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 gertle, 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 consternation. They would follow Gomez in large numbers if he would permit them to do so, not so much from any real understanding of the revolution, but from the hypnotism his presence has created. He is like the Piper of Hamelin to these ignorant, inoffensive people.

There is a great deal of criticism of some of the Spanish commanders, Certain ones are picked out for unmerciful comment. It a much respected adversary.

CHARGES OF GROSS IMMORALITY

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 lener fame. and publishes the substance of eighteen interrogatories which the Times submitted to her and 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 As 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."

Prince Henry Has Swamp Fever. CAPE COAST CASTLE, British West Africa, Jan. 11.-Prince Henry of Battenburg, husband of the Princess Beatrice, who is accompanying in a special capacity the British expeditionary force advancing on Coomassie. the capital of Ashanti, was attacked with swamp fever at Nysa 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 science has elected Prof. James Hall, L. L. D., director of the state museum of natura history at Albany, N. Y., to be a fo eign mem. ber of that institution. In addition Charles Doolittle Walcott, formerly Prof. Hall's ag-York, have been prointed corresponding mer. Russia. bers of the academy.

Touched Off Secret Mines. LONDON, Jan. 11 .- Later reports received ere are that the heavy Abyssinian lose: o in the attack upon Markate, on January 8, when 10,000 natives were killed, were due to the ex-

passive obedience and barracks, chould be carefully watched, especially when he care THE BEE BULLETIN.

> Not a Sign of Disagreement Among the Imperial Counsellors.

> CHAMBERLAIN THE HERO OF THE HOUR

Press Toward Him.

RAID WAS HATCHED BY FINANCIERS

to Settle Old Scores.

Believe France is Watching an Opportunity

FIGURING ON LOSSES TO COMMERCE

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

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) 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 virulent 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 culogies 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 statements 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 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 "Kaffir 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 Delagon 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 articler, and which at 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 is charged that they are not supporting that while Great Britain would only be de-General Campos and that they disapprove of prived of 7 per cent of her foreign commerce. his humane policy. Gomez says he has no Germany would lose 171/2 per cent. It is fears of Suarez Valdez or Luque, two leaders added that none of the British industries are of Spanish columns, but Garcia Navarro is absolutely dependent upon German purchases, and that they all have a number of larger markets elsewhere, where they could expand if Garman competition were arrested. On the other hand, in the case of Germany, a war with Great Britain would spoil 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 allenated Great Britain and led o 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 op position 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 leanngs, and the immediate result a reapproachment with France.

Continuing, the Westminster Gazette says there is absolutely no intention to enter the Franco-Russian alliance any more than the dreibund; but Great Britain has become, it sistant, and Edwin Seligman, both of New is hoped, better friends with France and

> 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 Schomburgk line. The most serious significance of today's cabinet meeting is the fact

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 Busily Prepares for War. Boers Not Yet Out of Danger. Mackenzie Bowell's New Cabinet. 3. Lincoln Gamblers Resume 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 Rules. 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 Union Depot.

Henry Bolin Held for Trial. 9. Interview with Mme. Calve. Punches 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. that it marks the first step in what might be called the Orientation of British policy toward Russia and France, which has been ntered upon reluctantly, and under the compulsion of destiny, for the marquis of Sallsbury has always been a German in his sympathies. In the meanwhile preparations for war are being actively pushed by Great Britain, although little is heard from Germany on the same subject. Three tons of

Lee-Metford rifles have been received at Chatham for the warships which are being commissioned there to form part of the flying squadron, and the supplies of cartridges, shells, provisions and other warlike supplies are being added to in all quarters every hour." Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, German ambassador to England, had a telegraph con-

ference with the marquis of Salisbury, the prime minister, after the cabinet meeting today. Baron de Courcel, the French ambassador, called later. The prince of Wales conferred with Mr. Chamberlain for an hour this afternoon, with a view to determining the relations existing between the duke of Fife, husband of Princess Louise of Wales, and the Chartered British South Africa company, of which the duke is a director. It was recently reported that Queen Victoria had ordered the duke of Fife to resign this directorship, but this was denied by him. The correspondence with Emperor William was also a subject under discussion. Considerable importance is attached to this in-

DUKE PAID THE BILLS HIMSELF.

Reprirs on Blenheim Castle Made Out of Proceeds of Property Sold. (Copyright, 1886, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Jan. 11.—There has been much gossip in society over the friction which has occurred in the Marlborough family. The first was the announcement of January 5. the events which culminated in Dr. Jame- that "in view of the numerous misstatements son's raid into the Transvaal will lead to with reference to the improvements of Blenthe startling revelations that the whole plot beim castle, the duke of Mariborough auhorizes the publication of the report of the chartered accountant, showing that the entire improvements have been paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of the Sutherland library, and the portion of the Blenheim pictures, enamels and China to which the present duke became entitled at his majority, his father being only entitled to the income of the capital sum." The statement that all the improvements at Blenheim were paid for by the estate was received with inredulity by society, as the widow of the last duke (formerly Mrs. Hammersley of New York and now Lady William Beresford) herself used to tell how she even had to buy new locks for the doors and windows, and hat to pay her the late duke heavily insured

his life in her favor. Now comes a remarkable letter from the duke of Marlborough's lawyers, correcting the published statement that Lady William Beresford and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt superintended the Christman festivities at Blen. helm. The letter reads: "We desire to inform you that there were no festivities at Blenheim and nothing conjointly superintended by Mrs. Vanderbilt or Lillian, duchess of darlborough, as his grace takes charge of his own house and everything connected therewith and brooks no interference."

Confirms Report of Insurgent Losses. MADRID, Jan. 11 .- An official dispatch resived here from Havana says that after th lefeat of the insurgents at La Cieba, under Maceo and Miro, 142 corpers were picked up on the field. A dispatch to the Associated and are now in the Spanish military hospital at San Antonio de Losbanos.

Cubans Excited at Costa Rica. NEW YORK, Jan. 11 .- A special to the World from San Jose, Costa Rica, says: The latest news from Cuba has so excited Cubaus and their sympathizers here that there is danger of an outbreak. The stores of the Spanish merchants are guarded by the police. The government has issued a stringent decree against disturbance of public

Resent Germany's Interference. CAPE TOWN, Jan. 11 .- There is a strong eeling of resentment among the Dutch as well as the British here, at the so-called such a course is easy. It should, however, neddling of Germany in South African by no means be lightly entered upon, since affairs. Intense excitement prevails here and the necessity for the inauguration of such a there are many rumors, including one that policy would be regretted by the best senti-Great Britain has sent an ultimatum to the ment of our people, and because it naturally government of the Transvaal. Will Publish the Correspondence.

LONDON, Jan. 11 .- A semi-official note will Great Britain, always intimate and important, be published today stating that the British have demanded during the past year even government has decided to submit to Parliament full information in regard to Armenia, the Transvaal and Venezuela. Consequently the United States Venezuelan commission will shortly have access to all the material points of the British case.

Paris Banker Commits Suicide. PARIS, Jan. 11 .- M. Meyer, a banker who is understood to have been mixed up with Panama canal scandals, committed suicide by shooting himself this evening with a revolver in the office of his bank. It is suspected that his suicide was connected with the Lebaudy scandal.

Canada is Willing to Arbitrate. OTTAWA, Out., Jon. 11.-Sir Mackenzle Bowell authorizes the statement relative to Canada's position in regard to the arbitration of the Bering sea seizure claims that promptly forwarded her assent to the British

IN SECRET CONCLAVE

Arbiters 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-Bering 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 cone rning 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 alleged to have confided the secret to Hon. Caroline 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 prac-

tically 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 secure in the 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. TURNS TO RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

England cannot fight single-handed against Europe and Russia in Asia, to say nothing of 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 fever for that coalition which prevails in London, and apparently throughout the empire, since the publication of the kaiser's telegram. The Pimes gave the first threat of it in its first day's comments on the kalser's message to President Krueger of the Transyasi. 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 scaports 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, momentously 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 in its wider bearings of international trouble between Germany and the United States.

It is to be remembered that in his annual nessage 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:

COMPLAINT AGAINST GERMANY. "Our relations with the states of the German empire are, in some respects, typical of a condition of things elsewhere found in cuntries 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 and wholesomeness of its food supplies as the United States, nor so easily able on account of inherent soundness to press from Havana yesterday afternoon an- guarantee those qualities. Nor are these counced that 123 wounded insurgents had difficulties confined to our food products, debeen picked up on the battlefield of La Cieba signed for exportation. Our great insurance companies, for example, having built up a vast business abread 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 narrowing circle of onerous and unforeseen conditions 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 and logically might lead to consequences of the gravest character. Our relations with a greater share of consideration than usual."

ACTUALLY BEGAN RETALIATION. I have not seen it stated that, immediately succeeding this message, 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 lasurance companies doing business in New York, unless the prohibitive measures against New York companies in Prussia were rescinded. Such a letter was, however, indoraed 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 cummunication and all the Canada agreed to the terms of the treaty and facts of the case, doubtless because of his long residence in Germany, the intimate relations of his father and himself with Ger-