THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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SHIFTING OF WAR SPECTER

All Eyes Are Again Turned Toward the Dardanelles.

FLYING SQUADRON IS NOT FOR AFRICA

Startling Report to the Effect that England and Russia Will Combine in a Demonstration Against the Sultan of Turkey.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—While the destination of the flying squadron which is to be ready for sea tomorrow and which is to sail next Friday is not yet officially announced it is generally believed that its destination is the Mediterranean.

The Manchester Guardian, commenting on the British naval preparations, says that considerable credence it attached to the story that the flying squadron is more likely to go to the Dardanelles than to Delagoa bay, adding:

"Emperor William's message came at just the right time to give the ministers an excuse for making preparations really intended to back their new policy, which will end the Armenian horrors and bring the sultan to his senses. The latest rumor points to a land invasion by Russia and a naval demonstration at Constantinople by Great Britain and France."

WAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

The political crisis has reached a stage when "further developments" must be awaited before the general public can form a definite idea of how the wind is blowing. The uncertainty prevailing in usually well informed quarters is well illustrated by the fact that today while the Standard says it is authorized to declare that "the German emperor's telegram to President Krueger was at most an expression of a feeling of momentary irritation, which has now passed away, leaving the relations between Germany and England as friendly as heretofore," the Times expresses the opinion that "All the evils and the terrors which made a disturbance in the Transvaal, with or without Dr. Jameson, merely a question of time, still remain unsettled."

Among the South African politicians it is felt that the crisis is by no means over and it is held by them that the banishment and interdiction placed upon the property of the chief men of Johannesburg cannot be tolerated. This feeling grows out of the Johannesburg dispatch reporting that warrants are out for the arrest of over 200 persons, all leading men in the mines and principal companies of the Stock exchange and of the professional element. It was added that among those arrested were several Americans and Germans, including J. S. Curtis, an American engineer. It is generally admitted also that the new cabinet of Cape Colony is weak and it is not thought likely that it will last for any length of time.

Considerable feeling has also been caused among the South Africans here by the dispatch from Cape Town announcing the arrest at Seapoint, a suburb of Cape Town, of Charles Leonard, chairman of the Transvaal National union, under extraordinary proceedings. This is especially criticised severely and the Globe asks why the Cape government is doing President Krueger's work for him.

NEWS FROM CAPE TOWN.

A dispatch from the Pall Mall Gazette from Cape Town, published today, says that the latest advices received there from Pretoria state that bail has been refused the ringleaders of the recent disturbances at Johannesburg and that the other people arrested in the same connection have been liberated each in $5,000 bail. The dispatch adds that it is expected that severe measures will be taken against the leaders of the uprising, in spite of the fact that it is now apparent that they were deceived and taken by surprise by Dr. Jameson's incursion. Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony, it appears, has made every effort to secure leniency for the prisoners, but the extreme section of the Boers are very much incensed and very difficult to control. The new ministry of Cape Colony is regarded as a device to shield the ex-premier, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and Sir Hercules Robinson. Mr. Rhodes, it is also said, is in very bad health.

Advices from Johannesburg say that the uitlanders are expecting the Boers to make a house to house search for arms and it is stated that the Germans of that place have been holding meetings and passing resolutions, telling Emperor William to mind his own business.

Dr. Jameson and his lieutenants, so far as known, are still at Pretoria, awaiting the time when negotiations between Sir Charles Robinson and President Krueger reached a point which will permit of his being sent to Natal under escort, to be delivered over to the British authorities for trial. The Times says that the officials of the British South Africa company deny that Dr. Jameson was deposed from the post of administrator of their territory on the recommendation of the company.

Taken altogether, however, the situation today may be regarded as being more satisfactory than on Saturday last. In spite of the fact that no official declarations have yet been made regarding the disposition of Dr. Jameson's rank and file, very little doubt is felt that the prominent Johannesburgers arrested for treason will be banished, not only from the Transvaal, but from the British possessions in South Africa. It is generally considered here that this step is essential if a possibility of a recurrence of the raid is to be prevented.

Mr. Rhodes' statement that he is but beginning his political life seems to be the view held by many here, and it is pointed out that, although, he has doubtless lost the support of Hoffmeyer, the Afrikander leader, and the Dutch vote of the cape, there is every reason to suppose that if he is defeated by his present constituency he will easily carry another where the Dutch vote is not important.

The colonial office has no further Transvaal news of sufficient importance to give it to the public.

LIBERTY COST HIM DEAR.

Solly Joel, a member of the Rand Reform committee, who according to a dispatch from Capetown, has just been arrested there on a charge of treason, also under extradition proceedings, is a nephew of Barney Barnato, the so-called "King of the Kaffirs." Solly Joel is reported to have said that it cost him £12,000 to get out of the Transvaal. Among the prisoners of the Boers at Johannesburg is a brother of Dr. Jameson.

The St. James Gazette this afternoon devotes much space to the Venezuelan question and says: "We have quite enough to think about without quarreling with Germany. We have not ended our difficulty with America."

A special dispatch from Johannesburg says warrants are out for the arrest of 200 persons, all leading men in the mines and principal companies of the Stock exchange and of the professional element, but not of the mercantile classes. Among those arrested are several Americans and Germans, including J. S. Curtis, an American engineer.

The prince of Wales on Saturday caused all the prominent members of the colonial office staff to be presented to him, and he congratulated them in kindly terms upon the work they have achieved in the last fortnight.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: "The crisis is less acute, and as President Krueger is making peace with England over Germany's head, Germany has estranged England without gaining anything by the occurrence. Everybody is getting tired of the whole question."

CANNOT COUNT ON FRANCE.

A dispatch from Paris to the Daily News says: "Herr Blokland has probably asked France to take part in a European conference to abrogate the treaty of 1884, and upon Great Britain's right of pre-emption in Delagoa bay. No importance is attached to his visit. If anything, France is anxious to redress the uitlanders' grievance. The sixty millions of French capital in the Transvaal would then be worth much more."

An Odessa dispatch to the Daily News says: "The bulk of the journals here deprecate Emperor William's telegram to President Krueger as most ill-advised."

A dispatch to the Times from Johannesburg says the correspondent there believes that the number of arms is overrated. "Had there been 20,000, as was believed," the dispatch continues, "it is impossible to suppose that Johannesburg would have capitulated. It is more probable that the concessions will be granted to the uitlanders by a spontaneous act of government than by formal agreement."

A Pretoria dispatch to the Times also declared the real fact to be that there were 2,100 rifles and three Maxim guns at Johannesburg.

The Capetown correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette cables that the persons arrested by the Boers at Johannesburg include the following additional Americans: P. J. King, Captain Mein and Charles Butler.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Figaro says that the only reason that the emperor of Germany, who is generally so sensitive to criticism, remained apparently calm in the face of the attacks of the English press is that he evidently had knowledge of the fact that he was incapable of doing more than sending a telegram expressing his sentiments on the Transvaal question, showing that in case of war with Great Britain the chances would by no meaps be in his favor. The Figaro adds: "France will not depart from the position which has made her alone the silent arbiter of the peace of the world. She will not interfere between England and Germany."

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The National Zeitung observes that Emperor William may have alluded to the Transvaal in his recent letters to the queen, with whom he frequently corresponds, but, adds the National Zeitung, it may be regarded as certain that no correspondence has been exchanged between them partaking of the nature of a state or political act.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Temps today published an interview with the Transvaal representative, Herr Blokland, in which he said the situation of affaire concerning the Transvaal is now satisfactory, and that everything will end well. The Transvaal, he said, had fully accepted the convention of 1884, and had not dreamed of denouncing it. The term "British suzerainty" in connection with the Transvaal, he thought, was misapplied, as Great Britain only had the right to veto, within six months, conventions concluded by the Transvaal with other powers which might be regarded as dangerous to British interests.

MUSIC HALL SINGER GETS DAMAGES.

Newspapers Accused Her of Aiding Criminals to Escape.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A music hall performer named Kate Harvey has secured $250 damages and the promise of an apology from a Blackburn newspaper, which hinted she had connived in the escapes in South Africa of Frank Taylor, alias Tarbeau, one of the leaders of the notorious "Johnny Irving gang," which became prominent in New York some years ago, and who was sentenced on June 7 last to three years' imprisonments, after having been convicted of having obtained goods and property in this city by fraud. Taylor was accused jointly with a person known as "Hon. William Musgrove," thought to be "Doc" Minchon, sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Auburn, N. Y., for assisting Thomas O'Brien to escape in 1892. O'Brien is awaiting trial in Paris for killing "Kid" Waddell, a "gold brick" swindler. Taylor and "Musgrove" engaged in extensive swindling operations in London in 1893, after having hired a house in Stanhope Gardens, where they lived in style, Musgrove passing as a senator. When matters became too hot for them, both of the swindlers escaped, and Taylor, having been twice arrested and twice escaping from the South African police, was brought back to London and sentenced. "Musgrove" is also said to be identical with a certain William Carrol Woodward, who, early last year, while in Ceylon, swindled a native ruby merchant out of jewels worth $100,000.

English Cabinet Affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—It was learned this afternoon that the cabinet council of Saturday last considered the question of re-establishing diplomatic relations with Venezuela, but that no definite conclusion was arrived at. In regard to the alleged statement by the foreign office that Canada had not agreed to the Bering sea arbitration treaty statement which appeared in America and was recabled here to the Chronicle by its Washington correspondent, the foreign office today authorized the Associated press to say that the foreign office never made any such statement, adding: "We now say to you that the matter is in the way of being entirely settled and it is possible that within a few days Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Olney will reach a complete and explicit understanding in the matter."

American Charged with Forgery.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 13.—Harold Elmer, the American charged with passing forged checks and swindling merchants, is awaiting trial at Belem prison. He is 32 years of age and a native of New York and was at one time a reporter on the New York Morning Journal. He speaks several languages fluently and his mother was a Cuban. He denies any guilt and says he has been exploited by people who thought they could get his money.

Scotch capitalists have organized a company with $400,000 to operate a coffee estate in Oaxaca. Many thousand trees have already been planted.

Nine million tobacco plants have been set this season at San Andreas, Tuxtla. The disturbances in Cuba seem to have stimulated this industry in Mexico.

Canada's Cabinet Crisis.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Times publishes today a column article discussing the recent ministerial trouble in Canada whose "remarkable and significant political crisis have escaped attention owing to the Transvaal difficulties."

Continuing, the Times says it believes that if Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, the Canadian premier, succeeds in forming a cabinet, he will only hold office for a few weeks and will then resign in favor of Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner to Great Britain.

Communication Interrupted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph company today sent out the following notice: The land lines south of Havana are again interrupted, cutting off telegraphic communication with all West Indian points south of Havana via Key West. Trains leave Havana for Batabano at 6 a. m. and 2 p. m., returning about the same time. All messages will go forward via train unless specially marked via Galveston, which route is available at a higher rate.

President Krueger a Pennsylvanian.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 13.—A local paper prints a story today to the effect that President Krueger of Transvaal is a Pennsylvanian. It is said that he was born in Mauchunk and went to South Africa fifty years ago. Through his energy and military spirit he at once became a leader among the Boers.

Greenway's Opponent Withdraws.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 13.—Premier Greenway's opponent in the mountain division withdraw today, and the premier is consequently re-elected without opposition. Greenway has now nine supporters elected, and expects to make a clean sweep on the second issue on Wednesday.

No Objection to a Duty on Oleo.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—In the Reichstag today during the debate on the oleomargarine bill the minister of agriculture declared that he did not object to the imposition of a duty on foreign oleomargarine and raw products.

King Received an American.

ROME, Jan. 13.—King Humbert today received in private audience Dr. Nevin, director of the American church here.

PATCHED UP DIFFERENCES

Cabinet Crisis in Canada is at an End for the Present.

ALL BUT ONE OF THE MINISTERS RETURN

Sir Charles Tupper, Sr., Takes the Place of His Son and Will Be the Practical Leader of the Ministry.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 13.—After several days of negotiations, the dissensions in the ranks of the government have been for the time patched up. It is announced tonight that Sir Charles Tupper, sr., the Canadian high commissioner to Great Britain, has entered the cabinet and that all of the several bolting ministers, with the exception of Sir Charles Tupper, jr., have been reinstated. As has already been announced, it was the desire of Sir Mackenzie Bowell to resign the premiership, but Lord Aberdeen's demurrer made it incumbent upon him to continue in office. This morning he sent for Sir Charles Tupper, sr., to whom he offered a place in the government. Sir Charles answered that he would accept a portfolio on condition that all of the seven ministers, with the exception of his son, should be taken into the cabinet. Sir Mackenzie declined to acquiesce. He said he had no objection to taking back Messrs. Dickey, Eves, Wood and the younger Tupper. The other three, Messrs. Foster, Montague and Haggart, he denounced as conspirators. Sir Charles and Sir Mackenzie talked the matter over, but came to no settlement and they separated to meet again at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. In the interval Sir Frank Smith, who is the representative in the cabinet of the Catholic minority of Ontario, used his best efforts as peacemaker, with the result that a reconciliation was effected.

All that now remains to be decided is the length of Sir Mackenzie's term of office. He desires, it is said, to resign within two weeks, but it is probable that the ministers will insist upon his retaining the first ministership until the end of the session. While Sir Mackenzie will be the nominal premier in fact, Sir Charles, it is claimed, will lead the government and will originate its policy.

The main business of the session, which will now begin in earnest, will be the passing of the bill to restore separate schools in Manitoba. On this measure the conservative party may split again.

RESERVED ALL ENGLAND'S RIGHTS.

Important Letter of Lord Aberdeen on the Venezuelan Boundary.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Associated press is enabled to transmit to America an important document bearing upon the Venezuela question, namely, the text of a letter from Lord Aberdeen, the then British secretary for foreign affairs, to M. Fostique, who at that time represented Venezuela in London, which was written at the time the posts which have been set to mark the Schomburgk line were removed in compliance with the protest of Venezuela. This letter will doubtless be given a conspicuous part in the forthcoming blue book, as it is known the government attaches much importance to it. While it is admitted that in a letter dated March 30, 1844, Lord Aberdeen stated that in removing the posts Great Britain had not ceded any rights, it was contended that no document was in existence making any such contention at the time Great Britain had ordered the removal, and that the removal was a tacit admission that the Schomburgk line was wrong. Following is the letter, the authenticity of which is unquestionable:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 21, 1842.—The undersigned, etc., has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note addressed to him on the 10th instant by Monsieur Fostique, etc., representing the alarm and excitement which has been created in Venezuela on account of the marks fixed by Mr. Schomburgk at different point in his survey, near the mouth of the Orinoco, and renewing his requests that her majesty's government will order the removal of these marks.

Undersigned begs to inform M. Fostique in reply, that in order to meet the wishes of the government of Venezuela her majesty's government will send instructions to the governor of British Guiana, directing him to remove the posts which have been placed by Mr. Schomburgk near the Orinoco. But the undersigned feels it his duty to distinctly declare to M. Fostique that although, in order to put an end to the apprehension which appears to prevail in Venezuela, with regard to the object of Mr. Schomburgk's survey, the undersigned has consented to comply with the renewed representations of M. Fostique on this affair, her majesty's government must not be understood to abondon any portion of the right of Great Britain over the territory which was formerly held by the Dutch in Guiana.

The undersigned has the honor to be, very respectfully, the obident servant of M. Fostique, ABERDEEN.

This letter is regarded here as an answer to the contentions of Mr. Henry Norman, special commissioner of the Chronicle, who first gave the English public, through his paper, documents which seemed to invalidate the claim of the Schomburgk line as a true boundary line.

But it is to be observed that Mr. Norman and the Venezuelan government also have not claimed that in removing the boundary posts Great Britain abandoned any portion of her rights "over the territory which was formerly held by the Dutch in Guiana," but simply that she had abandoned the Schomburgk line as marking the limit of that territory.

BY BALLOON TO THE NORTH POLE.

Swedish Government Takes Hold of the Enterprise.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 13.—The foreign ministry of Sweden has sent notice to Russia, Denmark and the United States with reference to the projected balloon voyage to the north pole of Prof. S. A. Andree, asking the co-operation of the countries whose territories have coasts on the polar seas, and they have also asked the countries to distribute thousands of leaflets asking for information from any one who may chance to secure it of the time the balloon is seen and the direction of the wind at the time. Prof. Andree has given many years' study and experiment to this subject and has become an expert balloonist himself. He read a paper on a plan to reach the north pole by a balloon before the geographical congress in London last summer, but he received little encouragement from that highly distinguished though rather conservative scientific society. However, the Swedish Academy of Science and the Swedish Society of Anthropology and Geology have recommended Prof. Andree's plan and promised to bear a share of the expense. King Oscar of Sweden has also subscribed a sum of money for the expedition, which Prof. Andree hopes to have started some time in the summer of 1896.

From St. Louis to Mexico Awheel.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 13.—O. K. Bedard of the Globe-Democrat and Alexander Fox, both of the St. Louis Cycling club, arrived this morning from that city on their wheels, having left there on October 7. They were delayed a month on their way in consequence of the illness of Fox.

The governor of the state of Chihuahua is here. He says he will never grant permission for a prize fight in his state.

Canadian Official Short.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 13.—Cope Clementi, who has been collector of customs her for nine years, has been missing for nearly a month and it said to be a defaulter to the amount of $30,000. He is reported to be in Chicago.

NO INTENTION TO THREATEN WAR.

German Emperor Simply Expressed His Personal Irritation.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.—It seems pretty well established in the public mind that Emperor William did not mean to threaten war upon England by his message of sympathy to President Krueger of Transvaal, and the reports which were circulated a few days ago of a European alliance against England and back of Germany find little further credence. It seems to be accepted that the German emperor simply intended to express his own opinion of the Jameson raid in that message and the temporary sentiment of irritation which it caused him. This is the general feeling, apparently, of the public mind and those organs of public opinion which are in touch with the government have undoubtedly sought to deepen this impression.

But this still leaves unexplained the contradicted assertion that the German government did apply to Portugal for permission to pass marines through Portuguese territory at Delagoa bay to the Transvaal, nor does it explain the unflagging preparation of war material and equipment of war forces in England. The wavering support of Russia and France has admonished the German war lord that the interpretation put upon his message by England was putting him into a hazardous position.

Whether this or some other consideration has altered the situation, it is certain the diplomatic agents of all the governments of Europe have been kept busy in the last few weeks and it is expected the full results of their labors are not yet in the knowledge of the public. That England has had a vision of the destruction of the "balance of power" in Europe with herself in the descending scale is certain. Whether she has made other strokes in the hidden force is not yet known. The first feeling of assurance over the better situation of the relations with Germany is met by notes of warning that there are still possible seeds for much rancor and danger in the situation in the Transvaal and that the Venezuelan question is, after all, not yet settled, nor any basis agreed upon for its settlement.

Interest in the great naval preparations, however, continues to absorb the public mind. A report which has been circulated to the effect that the government intends to mobilize the volunteer forces is denied tonight, but it is certain that appeals from the war office have recently been sent by circular to the commanders of all the volunteer regiments asking them to return the probable number of volunteers that could be mobilized and to state the arrangements that would be necessary for doing so.

At Woolwich, below London, on the Thames, also the great arsenal, covering 100 acres of ground, is receiving constant additions to its great store of naval material, and the activity of all departments there is unabated. The torpedo factory is increasing its output, and the men in that department are working many hours overtime. The torpedoes, as fast as they are manufactured, are dispatched to Portsmouth and Dover, the former principal naval station of England, with a fortified harbor that will float the whole of the English navy, and the latter the chief port of communication between England and the continent. The government intends, it is announced, to have these well supplied with torpedo boats and with torpedo destroyers.

One feature of the war scare which is much dwelt upon here is the harm it has done to German trade. German import trade houses here announce there has been a big decrease in their orders since the scare. The orders of one big fancy goods firm, it is announced, have decreased 60 per cent. It is feared the quarrel will thus result in a permanent injury to trade.

ARE NOT IN A MOOD FOR OPERA.

Company Just Arrived in Havana Has Decided Not to Play.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 13.—Passengers arriving from Cuba report that Roloff's band has passed over Puntas Grande (the big bridge near Havana). The Spaniards had stretched heavy chains across the bridge to prevent the passage of cavalry. This did not deter the insurgents.

The Havana theaters have suspended and the Italian Opera company, which has just arrived, will not play. The Produce exchange is forming five battalions for the defense of the city. A double guard now surrounds all the government buildings.

General Gomez has sent a proclamation to the chiefs of volunteers in Havana not to commit outrages on any citizens and threatens to blow up the city if the edict is disregarded. Aquito Salano, a chief of police of the port of Havana, was sent to Spain under arrest on January 10 and was replaced by Trujillo Monago. Salano was removed for permitting ammunition to enter Havana and overlooking the passage of several insurgent agents.

General Weiley is soon to arrive with 25,000 troops for Pinar del Rio. Cruisers are guarding the coast.

In recent encounter reported to have taken place in Guanaji between Gomez, Sayas and Bermudez, who were entrenched there, and Generals Garcia and Navarro, General Campos' son is reported to have been wounded.

Reports announce that Calixto Togaro has landed.

Fernando de Castro, who gave $5,000 for the killing of Garcia, offers more for the killing of Gomez.

COLORED CHILDREN WERE ON HAND

Took Seats in the School Room in Spite of Protests.

PERRY, Okl., Jan. 13.—Since early morning the whole town has been intensely excited over the public school question. When the schools opened this morning Prof. J. W. Augustine denied admittance to colored children in the High school or other public school buildings, except those designated months ago for the exclusive use of colored children. The only exception was George Washington Alexander Webster, a boy 10 years old, in whose name the mandamus proceedings were brought three months ago, and decided in his favor. Prof. Augustine holds that the decree of the court applied only to this one boy. In the High school building 500 white children and about fifty colored children, two-thirds of the total number in the town, assembled. A crowd of white men and negro men were there, while school boys had large stones in their pockets, with the intention of using them on negroes as they entered the building. It is said every negro child in the city asked for admittance. Officers escorted four colored children into the High school. Each teacher made a vigorous protest against receiving them, but the children were made to sit down. It is rumored that the entire school board is to be arrested for contempt of court. White citizens threaten to tear down the jail if the arrests are made.

GOLD COMING IN FROM ABROAD.

Supposed to Be for the Purchase of the New Bond Issue.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The total deposits of gold at the subtreasury today amounted to $1,700,000 in American gold coin, and in addition there was deposited at the assay office $700,000 in gold bars and foreign coin, a total of $2,400,000. All of the gold had been imported, and in no single instance were greenbacks taken in exchange. The presumption is that the various amounts will be used to pay for subscriptions to the new government loan. The gold was deposited for examination, and receipts were given for it. Only United States gold coin is received at the subtreasury, and no charge is made for examination. Foreign gold coin and bars are received at the assay office, subject to the usual charge for treatment and mintage.

A withdrawal was made today from the subtreasury of $500,000 in gold coin. There was some contention as to whether the amount taken out figured against the treasury reserve, as it was claimed the gold was part of a sum deposited last week for examination by a firm of bullion brokers. It is understood the gold was finally deposited in the Bank of New York.

SIMPLY DEPORTED SOLOMON

Campos Puts the Captured Correspondent on Board a New York Steamer.

SUGAR CANE BURNING IS AT AN END

Gomez Announces that Plantations Will Not Be Molested if the Planters Do Not Try to Make Sugar.

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HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Charles A. Solomon, who claimed to be a correspondent of the New York Journal when he was arrested on arrival here yesterday on suspicion of being an agent of the Cuban junta in the United States, was liberated today and sent back to New York on the steamer Saratoga. This action of the Spanish authorities was purely voluntary and was intended to indicate the friendly disposition of the government toward the United States. Consul General Williams had a brief consultation with General Campos, in which the latter, before any request was made by Mr. Williams, offered to send the young man off the island, notwithstanding his offense, of which there was no doubt. Solomon might legally have been severely punished.

At a meeting in the government general's palace today, General Campos presiding, committees were appointed to raise money to distribute among the agriculturists, who are suffering from the stagnation of business following Gomez's raid. General Campos headed the list, subscribing $2,000. General Arderius gave $1,000 and the Spanish bank gave $6,000.

A small band of insurgents was near Aguacate, on the Matanzas railway, last night.

WHEREABOUTS OF GOMEZ.

My last night's despatch was incorrect in certain particulars. Relying upon semi-official intelligence, I reported that Gomez was proceeding east toward Matanzas province, beyond San Felipe, and that Maceo had returned to the province of Havana from Pinar del Rio. It is extremely difficult to obtain prompt news in these times, not because of any international obstacle placed in the way, but owing to the destruction of the telegraph lines information does not come in quickly.

After Gomez engaged the columns of General Aldecoa and Colonel Galbis last Saturday, he swung about in a circle, going first westward, then moving in a northwesterly direction to the vicinity of Guira and Gabriel. The meeting occurred between Mirosa and San Agustin sugar estates, which are described best as being near Quivican, Havana province. Yesterday Gomez occupied Gabriel and Guira, which were burned a week ago last Saturday during his western movement across Havana province. At Gabriel he found two locomotives and six passenger coaches. Gomez's people had fine sport running the locomotives together at full speed. Then they proceeded to burn all the cars.

John Simpson, civil engineer of this company, witnessed this. He visited Gomez's headquarters at a sugar plantation nearby, representing that the railway company is purely an English concern, and urged Gomez not to burn the property. Gomez replied that Spanish troops were being transported and that he has a definite line of policy which he must inflexibly follow.

LAUGHED AT THE STORIES.

Simpson mentioned to Gomez the sensational reports circulated in the United States about his movement being intended for Havana. Gomez laughed and said:

"Do they think me a fool? I never thought of such a thing."

The destruction of sugar cane is ended for the season. Gomez issued a proclamation Saturday containing four articles.

The first announced that further burning of cane is inexpedient.

The second directs all subordinates to see that the order is respected.

The third notifies owners that if they attempt to make sugar, not only their cane but their machinery and plantation buildings will be burned.

The fourth informs the country people that they may continue their usual avocations except sugar making, and will be protected by any insurgent leader.

This executive intelligence will interest many unfortunate estate owners, most of whom will not venture to defy the third article.

Gomez movement this afternoon is not known. There is no communication with Salud, a point four miles nearer Havana than Guira.

Maceo is still in Pinar del Rio province, but as most of the railway beyond Guira is interrupted there are no details of his doings this afternoon.

BOTHERED THE GOVERNOR.

The governor of Pinar del Rio province, General San Pedro, went yesterday from Pinar del Rio city to Coloma, a small port on the rocky coast, escorted by city civil guards. He was attacked by a group of seventy-five rebels at San Pedro. He occupied a house and defended it successfully.

The village of San Gabriel, in the vicinity of Pinar del Rio, was burned yesterday.

It is learned definitely that Maceo now has all Gomez's former followers who came from Puerto Principe. Gomez has mostly green men.

No expedition landed arms in Pinar del Rio province before or during Gomez's raid.

Cabanas, a small town on the coast, west of Mariel and Managua, on a carriage road, twelve miles from Havana City, was partially burned during the rebel raid.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

Danta Had a Rough Passage.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 13.—The steamer Danta, from New Orleans, December 10, arrived here today. She had a fearful passage, having encountered furious gales and heavy seas almo continuously. Three of her sailors were swept overboard and could not be rescued owing to the violence of the weather. The vessel sustained much damage about the decks and fittings.

Broke by the Drop in Chartered Stock

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Tatham & Co., brokers, were declared defaulters on the Stock exchange today. Their failure was due to the drop in chartered.

PROTEST AGAINST A NEW BISHOP.

Charges that His Election Was Brought About by Fraud.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13.—A protest against the confirmation of Bishop-elect G. Mott Williams of Marquette, containing charges that will create a sensation in Episcopal circles all over the country, has been forwarded to Rt. Rev. John Williams of Connecticut, presiding bishop of the American church. Bishop Williams in turn has caused copies of the protest to be forwarded to all of the other bishops. Besides making an attack on Bishop-elect Williams, the protest attacks the convention at which the election took place by asserting that it was improperly constituted, and then makes the charge that Bishop Williams' election was brought about by a packed ballot.

The protest is signed by four delegates, chiefly from the parish of Sault Ste. Marie, who sat in the primary convention at Marquette November 14, 1895. Besides making the charge that the election was brought about by a packed ballot and that the convention was not properly constituted, it alleges that there is no properly invested Episcopal fund for northern Michigan. It then goes on to say that there is such a fund, but that it has been improperly contributed, with improper conditions annexed. These improper conditions are to the effect that the fund is not to stand unless G. Mott Williams is elected.

SOME SPANIARDS EASILY SCARED.

Report that Havana Was Threatened Almost Creates a Panic.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—Quite a sensation was caused in certain circles last night by the rumor that the insurgents were approaching Havana. The news spread with great rapidity, and there was considerable relief among the Spanish authorities when it was discovered that the alarming report grew out of the explosion of an immense torpedo in the village of Vedado, near this city.

There was very little news from the front this morning, and it was all of an unimportant character. Dispatches from Santiago de Cuba tell of a skirmish there in which the insurgents left seven killed, and the troops captured nine prisoners.

From Matanzas there was another story reporting a skirmish between insurgents and the Spanish troops, during which the former had eight killed, in addition to their leader, Roque Rodrigues. The insurgents are also said to have retired, carrying with them thirty-two wounded. At Mount Guayabo a new band of insurgents, commanded by Ruperto Sanchez, in a brush with the troops, had five men wounded.

The insurgents who have been in the vicinity of Managua, about twelve miles from this city, have retired with the loss of five killed and twenty-seven wounded.

As intimated in these dispatches, General Gomez, at the head of an insurgent column, has executed a countermarch. He seems to have reached Las Mangas, south of Artemis, in the province of Pinar del Rio, and then he turned and headed eastward for Alquizar and Guiramelena, and when last heard from was moving northwards toward Havana.

General Maceo was last reported at Bahia Honde and Bendera is said to be at San Cristobel, both westward of Havana in the province of Pinar del Rio.

Another report has it that General Maceo's forces are moving eastward with the intention of placing himself in communication with General Gomez. The Spanish authorities here claim that the insurgents will now leave the province of Havana and Pinar del Rio for the province of Matanzas.

The government is busily engaged in securing all the horses possible, in order to mount the Spanish infantry, the great advantage of the insurgents being the rapidity with which they have been able to move, on account of their forces being mostly composed of cavalry. It is stated in official circles that General Gomez camped last night at the plantation of Fajardo, near Gabriel, in the province of Pinar del Rio, having found it impossible to pass the military line drawn by the Spaniards across the island, and that the insurgents reported moving northward from Quivacan are not the main body of General Gomez's army, as first supposed, but only a portion of his forces which have been cut off from the rest.

At Gabriel, it is added, Gomez secured a train and ordered all the passengers to be brought in his presence. He then caused the train to be burned.

Charles Solomon, the correspondent of the New York newspaper, was detained at Seneca on his arrival there, charged, it is believed, with being in some manner compromised in the revolutionary movement through his correspondence.

There was an alarm here this afternoon. Clouds of smoke were seen arising in the direction of the village of Santiago de las Vegas, near San Francisco de Paula, a small town only about five miles distant. This was followed by a red glare, showing that a great fire was in progress in that direction. The alarm spread once more throughout the city and the report was again circulated that the enemy was approaching. But this was as nothing to the feeling of terror which came over the more timid portion of the population when a still larger fire was seen to have broken out.

This afternoon it was made out that the town of San Francisco de Paula had been set fire to by the insurgents and the alarm increased, although the authorities professed to sneer at the matter, claiming the fires were only the work of a few beaten and retreating insurgents who had been driven to desperation. In spite of these assurances and the statement that the Spanish generals have for three days past been aware of the whereabouts of General Maximo Gomez and completely ignore his presence near Havana, it is claimed the troops must be very busily engaged elsewhere for the insurgents to be enabled to burn a town and a village within sight of Havana and yet remain unattacked by the government forces.

The greatest apprehension here is for the safety of the water works which supply Havana. They are situated at Vento, about five miles from this city and less than that distance from San Francisco de Paula, reported to have been burned this afternoon by the insurgents.

The friends of the insurgents have repeatedly asserted that they expect a popular demonstration in their favor to be made in this city as soon as they arrive in sight of Havana, but they are now practically in sight of this city and there are no signs of an uprising and the authorities claim there is absolutely no danger of such an outbreak. Every measure which it is possible to take for the defense of the city and in order to protect property has been taken. In addition to the military, volunteers and civil guards, all the different branches of business have organized special corps of men, who will take part in the defense of Havana against an enemy from without or within. Of course the insurgents in small bands may succeed in approaching still nearer to Havana, the Spanish authorities admit; but the military men insist that they have completed their plans to drive the insurgents out of this province and they seem to pay little or no attention to the movements of the enemy about Havana, relying upon the strong garrison, powerful forts and the warships to defeat an attempt to make a dash into this city.

Regarding the rumor that the insurgents have planned to explode bombs and start fires in several parts of this city upon a given signal so soon as the insurgents are near enough to Havana for them to be in the position to assist, officials assert measures have been taken to nip such a conspiracy in the bud, and that at the first signal of an outbreak every strategic point will be occupied in overwhelming numbers by the military, who have been previously detailed for such purpose all over this district, and that consequently it would be utterly impossible to cause any diversion of importance here in favor of the insurgents.

Although the Spanish authorities are making the best of the situation, it is known the captain general is much disheartened at the turn events have taken during the last six weeks and rumor succeeds rumor day by day of his probable retirement from command. He attributes a great deal of the success of the enemy to their great superiority in moving quickly from point to point, and is still confident of success if he is supplied with a sufficient amount of cavalry.

Word received tonight from the eastern provinces indicates the insurgent leaders, Pedi, Josex Maceo, Chengo Rivero and others with their bands from the district of Sancti Spiritus and Remedios and the bands of Carrillo and Jose Aguiro have united with the band of Rego at Viajaca, in the district of Remedios, province of Santa Clara.

The insurgents operating in Havana and Pinar del Rio have burned the village of Salud and have partially burned the village of Quivican, and then marched toward Bejucal and burned on the way a freight train and destroyed the engine. They then attacked the town of Bejucal, the garrison of which made a heroic resistance for five hours. At the end of that time it is reported the insurgents retreated, but before they went they plundered some stores in outlying streets, and they also burned some houses and the depot. The course of the insurgents is now southward again.

Charles Solomon, the New York newspaper man, who was arrested here as a suspect, was sent back to New York today.

At Saratoga insurgents have burned the canefields on the plantations of the Brook company of Guantanamo, the value being $150,000.

Six Rounds to a Draw.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Charlie Johnson of Minneapolis and Jerome Quigley of this city, middleweights, fought six lively rounds at the Caledonian club tonight and the referee decided the fight a draw.

SEVEN DEAD IN ONE ROOM

Father Becomes Despondent and Ends the Life of His Whole Family.

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY BY CHICAGO POLICE

Peter Hougaard Turns on the Gas and Thus Asphyxiates Himself, His Wife and Their Five Children.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Peter Hougaard, who is thought by the police to have been insane, killed himself, wife and five children last night. The discovery was made by the police today. Upon forcing open the door of Hougaard's residence they found the whole family asphyxiated. Hougaard had evidently waited till all were asleep, and then, turning on all the gas jets, had calmly lain down and waited his own death.

The dead:

PETER HOUGAARD, husband; 40 years old.

MRS. HOUGAARD, 38 years old.

HANS, 14 years old.

JENNIE, 10 years old.

OLGA, 8 years old.

MAUD, 6 years old.

TELLA, 2 years old.

Hougaard was a Dane, living at 713 Sixty-first street. He wrote a letter to a friend yesterday, telling him what he was going to do, saying he was despondent, and spoke of some diamonds, which the police would find by his side when they entered the house. The letter, which was written in Danish, was received by Hougaard's friend today, and he immediately informed the police of its contents. Captain Gibbons of the Englewood station, with two officers, went to the Hougaard residence. The doors were all locked and there was no response to the repeated ringing of the doorbell. Finally the police put their shoulders to the door and forced it. They were almost overcome by the fumes of gas and it was some moments before the air from the open door cleared the interior atmosphere sufficiently to permit them to enter.

Then the police made a hasty survey of the first story, found nothing, and rushed upstairs, where they discovered the seven corpses. The jets of every fixture in the house had been opened and death had evidently come on all the family but the husband and father while they were asleep.

When the police made their way to the upper floor, they entered the front bedroom. There on the bed lay Hougaard and his wife and their 2-year-old daughter, Tella. All three of the corpses were on their backs, and the feet of the little one were under her mother's body. Hougaard had died with his eyes open and his hands folded across his breast.

The son, Hans, occupied a cot in a rear room. He had struggled to some extent before he was finally suffocated, and had kicked the clothes off the bed. A large dog slept in this room, and, strange to say, the dog was alive when the