

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1896—SIXTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

WILL NOT HEAR IT

Royal Yacht Squadron Not Interested in Dunraven's Final Fall.

WORRY OVER WHAT WILLIAM MAY SAY

London Anxiously Awaits the Report of the Berlin Festival Speech.

HOW TO AVOID ARREST IN GERMANY

Pointers to Publishers Who Wish to Keep Out of Prison.

ALFRED AUSTIN AND HIS WREATH OF BAYS

New Poet Laureate the Butt of All Sorts of Chaff from English Newspapers of All Grades.

Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company. LONDON, Jan. 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The statement called today that Mr. Iselin had sailed for London to lay the report of the committee of inquiry before the Royal Yacht Squadron is received with incredulity by members of that body.

If the report is true, however, they express great regret at such unexpected action on the part of the New York Yacht club. The Squadron officially informed the New York club some time ago that it could take no part in the inquiry, and, therefore, say its leading members tonight, they can neither receive nor consider any communication referring to it.

This refusal, they recognize, may be construed as discourtesy, and may prove another unpleasant episode in a controversy the whole course of which English yachtsmen deplore. Lord Dunraven ran up to London this week, after his visit with the prince of Wales to Lord Lansdale, but went to Ireland on Wednesday. He has positively declined to say a word on the subject of his visit to New York. The Yachtman of last week, an editorial with the name "It becomes more and more apparent that a most egregious blunder has been committed and that his lordship, in consequence of his unfortunate pamphlet," etc. Now Arthur Glennie writes as follows to the editor:

"Sir—To my intense astonishment I read on my return in your number for January a column and a half of matter relating to the American's cup inquiry. Does it not strike you as being curious, an un-English to criticize a case to the detriment of one who has always been found true, but now finds himself in a very embarrassing position? If these reports are correct, it would appear that Lord Dunraven has signally failed to substantiate the sensational charges with which only a few weeks ago he startled yachtsmen of both hemispheres. In reply to this sportsman's case, what you print is clap-trap out of American papers, parts of which are absurd and parts untrue, may I, in the interest of sport and fairness, ask you to be a little more discreet?"

It is a curious illustration of the Englishman's devotion to sport, by the way, that this afternoon's newspapers give as much space and prominence to the cabinet reports of Lord Hawke's cricket match at Johannesburg as to the imprisoned Englishmen and political developments there.

WORRY OVER WILLIAM. What the Kaiser might do or say at today's anniversary celebration in Berlin has been a matter of anxious speculation. In the present strained international situation, the new outbreak of hatred toward England, the Kolnische Zeitung goes to show that the British government had clear its entire readiness to fight, that is, if the German press ever does reflect popular feeling. Dispatches report that the emperor, in honor of the day, has liberated various persons convicted of lese majeste.

It happens that a book by one Dr. Oberholzer was just published in Germany, meant as a handbook to German journalists, who would avoid this offense, and quoting all laws governing it and interpretations by courts. There are 180 pages, of which 174 tell of what newspapers may not print about eminent persons, and six of what they may or rather must print on occasion. Majestats belegend, or, indeed, against the sovereign of any German state, and the penalty ranges from two months' imprisonment up to six years' fortress confinement, and consists in the publication of anything, whether true or false, containing an outrage upon the reigning monarch. The offense is committed by the emperor, or, indeed, against the sovereign of any German state, and the penalty ranges from two months' imprisonment up to six years' fortress confinement, and consists in the publication of anything, whether true or false, containing an outrage upon the reigning monarch. The offense is committed by the emperor, or, indeed, against the sovereign of any German state, and the penalty ranges from two months' imprisonment up to six years' fortress confinement, and consists in the publication of anything, whether true or false, containing an outrage upon the reigning monarch.

England Sent No Ultimatum. LONDON, Jan. 18.—The officials of the foreign office here say there is no truth in the dispatch received from Peking today saying that the British minister there has presented an ultimatum to the Chinese government demanding the opening of the West river. Regarding the dispatch from Peking, classed as incorrect by the foreign office, saying that the British had delivered an ultimatum upon the opening of the West river, it is semi-officially stated this evening that friendly negotiations are proceeding between Great Britain and France looking to the opening of the West river ports to general commerce.

Settled and Struck Again. LONDON, Jan. 18.—The great shipping strike is once more announced to have been ended. It is added that the Belfast and Clyde men, as a result of a ballot, have accepted the compromise terms which were proposed in December last.

Congress Closed in an Uproar. LIMA, Peru, Jan. 18.—(Via Galveston.)—The Peruvian congress closed today. During the session last night there was an uproarious scene, the deputies all shouting and gesticulating, the spectators all applauding and hissing by turns. Order was with difficulty restored. The trouble was originally brought about by Deputy Leguis, who frankly censured the government.

China Effects a Large Loan. HONG KONG, Jan. 18.—The Deutsch bank has obtained the contract to issue a Chinese loan of 1,000,000 taels with interest at 5 per cent, to cost \$5 and to be issued at 95.

ARE FEELING BETTER

English Congratulate Themselves They Are Getting Out of the Woods.

SIAM SETTLEMENT IS THE FIRST STEP

French Papers Look at This in a Very Different Light.

ENGLISH PAPERS ARE VERY CONFIDENT

Standard Says Great Britain is Ready to Fight Any Six Powers.

BUSILY PREPARING MUNITIONS OF WAR

By the Settlement of the Siam Difficulty France Gets the Lion's Share While Little is Left the Poor Heathen.

Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press. LONDON, Jan. 18.—It seems to be the general opinion here among English that the events of the past week have in no way impaired the prestige of Great Britain.

The agreement arrived at with France regarding Siam is, for instance, gravely looked upon in some quarters here as being an excellent reply to the emperor's dispatch to President Krueger on the result of the Transvaal invasion, in spite of the utterances to the contrary of the French newspapers.

Yet in the eyes of Paris, on Wednesday, had an interview with M. Berthelot, the French minister of foreign affairs, in which he was quoted as saying: "The (Mekong) convention does not modify our external policy. The English newspapers are willfully mistaken in declaring that England has obtained France's co-operation in the settlement of the French foreign difficulties." Yet in the eyes of this, the newspapers here look upon the Mekong agreement as being a triumph for British diplomacy and a slap at Emperor William.

On the other hand, it was credibly announced today that the Ashantee war had been ended with the complete submission of King Prempeh, and the news is received with great satisfaction, as it frees Great Britain's hands from what once promised to be a troublesome little war. The clout on Great Britain's apparently successful issue from a delicate situation, combined with the promptness with which the naval preparations were carried out, has given a tone of cohesiveness to a portion of the press and a majority of the people.

READY TO FIGHT THE WORLD. The Standard is so elated that it talks about Great Britain's holding her own against any five or six of the great powers and thinks it a matter of supreme indifference as to how the powers may group themselves. The St. James Gazette, however, strongly reprobates Englishmen for uttering such an opinion, describes the Standard's remarks as swagger and asks pertinently if Great Britain is prepared to take on France, Russia, Germany, Austria and the United States, and says: "Surely this is making a great deal too much of the fact that we built a few ironclads and cruisers rapidly during the last few years." Continuing, the St. James Gazette proceeds to enumerate the vulnerable points of Great Britain's armor, namely, insufficient number of cruisers, lack of trained sailors and officers to man the fleet, a tiny army, etc.

In connection with the possibility of war between Great Britain and one or more of the powers, the newspapers today give much prominence to an article from the pen of a distinguished military strategist, Captain Baron von Luttwitz of the Prussia general staff, which has appeared in the Militar Wochenblatt. Discussing the chances of an invasion of Great Britain, Captain von Luttwitz concludes with the remark: "That though an invasion of this country would be dangerous, it is in no way impossible." The English newspapers retort with recalling the remark attributed to Field Marshal von Moltke, namely, "That he had nine plans for getting into England, but none for getting out again."

Although matters look decidedly more peaceful than they did a week or so ago, the production of war material here appears to have been increased rather than diminished. The staff of workmen at the dock yards and arsenals has been increased largely, and it is looked upon as being significant and as having a direct bearing upon the future that the workmen have been most prominently employed. The admiralty department telegraphed to the iron works manufacturers of the Midlands yesterday to dispatch immediately further consignments of ships' iron work and other requisites for pushing the completion of the warships now in hand.

The military authorities have enrolled a large number of additional employes at the government gun factories, and the men are all working overtime. Cartridges for the new magazine rifle are being turned out by the million and enormous quantities of shells are being manufactured. The factories are also running out as rapidly as possible large numbers of field and naval guns, and steps are being taken to push this branch of the defenses very strongly.

FRANCE GETS THE LION'S SHARE. The importance of the agreement with France regarding Siam, previously alluded to, is insisted upon, in view of the fact that it is said to have settled a question which might at any time have led to serious differences between Great Britain and France. It is stated that two other causes for discussion have been removed by the same agreement, one being the result of a renewal of the British treaty of commerce with Tunis and the other being based upon the arrangement of a mixed committee which will immediately proceed to fix the boundary between the English and French possessions in Niger basin.

The settlement of the latter question, no doubt, will do much to remove the bad blood which has existed for some time past between France and Great Britain, as it will disarm the chauvinist French party, who used it to shriek against Great Britain.

But regarding the Siam settlement itself, France seems to have secured the lion's share. Her sphere of influence extends from Tonquin and Cambodia to the watershed of the Mekong, thus including the rich provinces of Hattienburg, Angkor and Port Chauloum. Great Britain extends her sphere of influence to the Siamese part of the Malay peninsula, lying between Lower Burma and the Straits settlements. Thus her Indian empire will extend unintermittedly from Beluchistan to Singapore. Great Britain, however, withdraws from the region north of the Mekong, which will go to France. This

FAR FROM PEACEFUL

Aspect of Affairs at Johannesburg Still Decidedly Warlike.

BURGHERS ASK FOR TREATY ABOGATION

Eager to Cut the Bond by Which Great Britain Holds Them.

CAPTAIN THATCHER TELLS OF THE RAID

Was with the Column from Its Start to the Final Surrender.

ALL KNEW WHERE THEY WERE GOING

Men Who Marched with Jameson Aware of His Design and Certain of Aid from the Rand.

Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company. CAPE TOWN, Africa, Jan. 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A thousand armed burghers in Johannesburg today were hoisted by the outlanders. The burghers have prepared a strong petition for the abrogation of the treaty of 1884, under which Great Britain claims the right to control the Transvaal's foreign relations, and for the annulling of the British South Africa company's charter.

All is quiet in the Transvaal. The Boer government refuses to allow Cape Train guards to cross the Vaal. All goods are opened and inspected at the border. Traffic is thereby greatly delayed.

Captain Thatcher, a traveler known in the United States, who has served seven years in India, and was with Jameson's column from its start until his surrender, but escaped capture, has arrived at Cape Town. He tells the story of the expedition to the World's correspondence.

KNOW WHERE THEY WERE GOING. "The column started," he says, "on Sunday afternoon. We were 600 strong. Besides, there were 100 heathens. There were three wagons, eight Maxim and three Whitworth guns. We knew what we were going to do. It is all rubbish about our thinking we were going to fight natives. We counted on support from the Rand. There was no other column, and we realized that we had no military support. We continued marching until Tuesday without pause. The days were hot and the nights were cold.

"The first shot fired was by the Boers on Tuesday night. We were twenty miles from Krugersdorp. It came from about 600 yards range. We replied with the Maxims and they cleared out. We lagged (camped with a circle of wagons) five miles further on. We got no sleep, but ate ravenously.

"At daybreak we started again and were off to Krugersdorp. When suddenly we were fired on from all sides. We fought only pipe of smoke. The Boers were ambushed and we could not get at them. On Wednesday a thousand Boers appeared on a ridge in open order, 2,000 yards long. Concealed Boers continued firing from every direction. We could not charge, but when the Boers vanished under the fire of our guns, we followed them.

"UNDER FIRE AND DEFEATED. "We were compelled to retreat. We were under a hot fire all night. We lagged and slept in the saddle. We were all played out. Only one chance remained, to push through the Boer lines at any cost and escape. At dawn of Thursday we were fired at heavily from the village of Tluiser. My horse was shot from under me. Horses and men were falling on all sides of the hill where we stood. We were hotly engaged on all sides with 4,000 intrenched men, but had no cover ourselves. The wounded were dragged along in wagons. All were in the open at the mercy of the Boers. It was bitterly cold. Our hands were benumbed. The odds were 10 to 1 against us. Our men were cursing Johannesburg. Cries for water went up on every side. The sufferings of the wounded were dreadful.

"Not an enemy was in sight. All the fighting was done from ambush. The situation was hopeless. We could only stand and be shot down. The Jameson party's flag of truce went up. It was an old shirt. The Boers continued to fire for another ten minutes. The Pretoria artillery arrived and opened fire. Our Maxims could have knocked the spots out of them, but we had no ammunition. At first we thought the guns were the artillery of our allies.

"Thank God! The Rand fellows at last," was the cry that went up. Our hope was shortlived. The firing stopped. The Boers rode upon us from every direction. They gave us food, for lack of which we were nearly dead.

PRISER FOR JAMESON. "Jameson asked if our lives would be spared if we surrendered. The Boers' leader replied, 'No. You'll be hanged.' The Boers' leader was spared, but 'no yours.' "Never mind me," cried Jameson. 'Surrender.' "I escaped by representing myself as a Times correspondent. They let me go. The others they took to Johannesburg.

"The Boer losses have been ridiculously underrated. They must have lost at least 100 men.

"I was at the taking of Mandlay in 1855, was in the Black mountains, was the first up in the Ruby expedition, under General Stewart, where I was shot in the chest and forehead, but I never saw braver men than Jameson's.

"What do I think of Jim himself, and his general blunder?" "D-n the blunder. Jameson's simply the grandest man I ever met."

THE BEE BULLETIN.

- Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Warm; South Winds.
1. Dunraven's Career Still Unsettled.
2. Social Gospel of Busy London.
3. Reemer Gets the Cash Balance.
4. Last Week in Local Society.
5. Omaha and the Big Expositions.
6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.
7. Among the Secret Societies.
8. Amusement Notes and Gossip.
9. Talking of Better Country Roads.
10. A. P. A. Catspaws Waking Up.
11. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.
12. Editorial and Comment.
13. Is the Sick Man an Armenian?
14. Commercial and Financial.
15. What the Wheelmen See Doing.
16. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

BIDS FAREWELL TO THE ARMY.

General Campos Takes Leave of the Troops in Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Martinez Campos bid farewell today to the army in Cuba, delivering the following address: "Her majesty's government has obtained the transfer of command to the distinguished gentleman, Sebas Marin. While simultaneously holding the offices of governor general and general-in-chief, I was responsible in both capacities.

"I have not been fortunate, notwithstanding your courage and your sufferings, and in the former capacity I have not allowed the war parties desired me to pursue and which my own conscience prevented me from following.

"I laid these considerations before the government to be weighed by those whose duty it is to guard the huge national interests and who understand that the compatibility between the political parties here and myself is the highest patriotic motives on both sides.

"I much regret to part with you, who have given me so many proofs of affection, and still more regret that, because of my double office, military and political, I have not shared with you the fatigues, privations and dangers, as is the duty of the general-in-chief. If I have been deficient as general-in-chief, my deficiencies have been overshadowed by your courage, your discipline and your constant desire to sacrifice your lives for your country.

"I feel proud of having commanded you and I need not request that as you have been under me you will continue to be under the orders of my dear friend and comrade, General Marin, who will know how to continue you to victory and to restore peace to Cuba and tranquility to the mother country."

CAMPOS PERSONAL PERIL. Notwithstanding General Campos' apology for not having shared the privations and dangers with the troops on the field, he has exposed himself. He cut in a manner unwarranted in any general holding the position of commander-in-chief. His march with a comparatively small column in July from Manzanillo to Bayamo, which resulted in the action of Perajolo—the only battle worthy of the name that has occurred during the rebellion—was too risky, from a military standpoint, and should have been entrusted to subordinates. In his march from Juaro to Ciego de Avila, thence to Santo Spiritus, in which he passed through wild, dense country, constantly exposed to guerrilla attacks, he braved more peril than he should have done. The same comment applies to his march from Santiago to Mayari. Such risks are undertaken by the head of an army only at moments of supreme necessity.

Moderate in one of General Campos' most pronounced characteristics. General Campos received in a body today the correspondents of the American press in Havana. The reception took place in the audience chamber in the palace.

Despite the worryment of the last two days, General Campos appeared to be in vigorous health. His manner was unassuming and cordial. Speaking for the correspondents, one of their number said: "General Campos, we have called upon you on the eve of your departure to thank you for your many courtesies extended to us since we have been in Havana. We should be glad to know whether you care to make any statement concerning Spanish and Cuban affairs to the people of the United States."

CREATED AN EMPIRE

Celebrating the Quarter Centennial of the Reunited Fatherland.

OBSERVED THROUGHOUT ALL GERMANY

Principal Event Occurred at the Imperial Castle at Berlin.

MANY PRINCES OF THE EMPIRE PRESENT

Progress of the Past Twenty-Five Years Reviewed by the Emperor.

PAYS A COMPLIMENT TO BISMARCK

Concludes with an Appeal to All Parties to Drop Their Differences and Labor for the Good of the Empire.

Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company. BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Throughout the German empire today, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the crowning at Versailles of King William of Prussia, grandfather of the present emperor, as emperor of Germany, and the consequent re-establishment of the German empire, was celebrated in some form or another.

The great event was the gathering in the white hall of the castle, where the emperor, surrounded by ministers of state, generals of the army, admirals of the navy, members of the diplomatic corps, kings and princes, all in glittering uniforms, read a message from the throne. His majesty said: "We, William, by the grace of God, German emperor and king of Prussia, etc., make known, and herewith publicly declare that, twenty-five years having elapsed since the day when his majesty, our grandfather, now resting with God, answering the appeal of the German princes and free towns, and the desire of the nation, assumed the dignity of emperor, we have decided to celebrate the memory of this remarkable event which brought a final and brilliant fulfillment to the aspirations which the German people entertained so long, and offered the bestowal of the position to which it was entitled among the nations of the world by its history, its development and culture. For this purpose we have summoned the plenipotentiaries of our mighty allies and the representatives of the powers, and also those men who, at that great epoch, prominently contributed to the work of the union of the German people.

"Surrounded by the flags and standards of the glorious regiments, the witnesses of the death-defying courage of our armies which greeted the first emperor, we recall to memory with much stirred heart, the devoted picture which the Fatherland, in the union of its princes and nations, then presented.

"His majesty then thanked Providence that the past twenty-five years, bestowed blessings upon the empire, and declared that his grandfather's vow to protect the rights of the empire and preserve peace had, so far, with God's help, been fulfilled.

"The emperor also alluded to the work achieved by the German nation for the last twenty-five years under the direction of "his great emperor and the advice of his tried statesmen, and more particularly that of its chancellor, Prince Bismarck.

"Conscious of the fact that while favoring no one, and incurring no one, the empire has been called upon to raise its voice before the nations in favor of peace, the young emperor has been able to devote itself, undisturbed, to internal development. Besides the development of our army, which it is our imperial duty to maintain to the height of efficiency for the protection of the independence of the Fatherland, our administrative bodies have been solicitous of the welfare of the people."

"The emperor then appealed to all sections to seek a party difference and support him in promoting the greatness and prosperity of our beloved Fatherland." He added: "We shall then be able to oppose, unitedly and solidly, any attacks upon our independence and devote ourselves undisturbed to the cultivation of our interests. But the German empire is far from being in danger from other states, and, always enjoying the respect and confidence of the nations, will continue in the future, as in the past, a strong pillar of peace.

"That this be so, may God grant." "Done in Berlin, at the castle, January 18, 1896. WILLIAM."

Countersigned: "Hohenlohe." SCHOOLS HELPED CELEBRATE. The anniversary celebrated by decrees published at the instance of the secretary of culture and worship in Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse and the other German states, and all the schools in the empire suitably observed the day by applauding patriotic addresses delivered by the principals and teachers, and by recitation and singing.

In Berlin, as well as in all other large cities, the municipalities and voluntary citizens' committees had made preparations for the day. Stores were closed and business was suspended from noon today.

ARE FEELING BETTER

English Congratulate Themselves They Are Getting Out of the Woods.

SIAM SETTLEMENT IS THE FIRST STEP

French Papers Look at This in a Very Different Light.

ENGLISH PAPERS ARE VERY CONFIDENT

Standard Says Great Britain is Ready to Fight Any Six Powers.

BUSILY PREPARING MUNITIONS OF WAR

By the Settlement of the Siam Difficulty France Gets the Lion's Share While Little is Left the Poor Heathen.

Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press. LONDON, Jan. 18.—It seems to be the general opinion here among English that the events of the past week have in no way impaired the prestige of Great Britain.

The agreement arrived at with France regarding Siam is, for instance, gravely looked upon in some quarters here as being an excellent reply to the emperor's dispatch to President Krueger on the result of the Transvaal invasion, in spite of the utterances to the contrary of the French newspapers.

Yet in the eyes of Paris, on Wednesday, had an interview with M. Berthelot, the French minister of foreign affairs, in which he was quoted as saying: "The (Mekong) convention does not modify our external policy. The English newspapers are willfully mistaken in declaring that England has obtained France's co-operation in the settlement of the French foreign difficulties." Yet in the eyes of this, the newspapers here look upon the Mekong agreement as being a triumph for British diplomacy and a slap at Emperor William.

On the other hand, it was credibly announced today that the Ashantee war had been ended with the complete submission of King Prempeh, and the news is received with great satisfaction, as it frees Great Britain's hands from what once promised to be a troublesome little war. The clout on Great Britain's apparently successful issue from a delicate situation, combined with the promptness with which the naval preparations were carried out, has given a tone of cohesiveness to a portion of the press and a majority of the people.

READY TO FIGHT THE WORLD. The Standard is so elated that it talks about Great Britain's holding her own against any five or six of the great powers and thinks it a matter of supreme indifference as to how the powers may group themselves. The St. James Gazette, however, strongly reprobates Englishmen for uttering such an opinion, describes the Standard's remarks as swagger and asks pertinently if Great Britain is prepared to take on France, Russia, Germany, Austria and the United States, and says: "Surely this is making a great deal too much of the fact that we built a few ironclads and cruisers rapidly during the last few years." Continuing, the St. James Gazette proceeds to enumerate the vulnerable points of Great Britain's armor, namely, insufficient number of cruisers, lack of trained sailors and officers to man the fleet, a tiny army, etc.

In connection with the possibility of war between Great Britain and one or more of the powers, the newspapers today give much prominence to an article from the pen of a distinguished military strategist, Captain Baron von Luttwitz of the Prussia general staff, which has appeared in the Militar Wochenblatt. Discussing the chances of an invasion of Great Britain, Captain von Luttwitz concludes with the remark: "That though an invasion of this country would be dangerous, it is in no way impossible." The English newspapers retort with recalling the remark attributed to Field Marshal von Moltke, namely, "That he had nine plans for getting into England, but none for getting out again."

Although matters look decidedly more peaceful than they did a week or so ago, the production of war material here appears to have been increased rather than diminished. The staff of workmen at the dock yards and arsenals has been increased largely, and it is looked upon as being significant and as having a direct bearing upon the future that the workmen have been most prominently employed. The admiralty department telegraphed to the iron works manufacturers of the Midlands yesterday to dispatch immediately further consignments of ships' iron work and other requisites for pushing the completion of the warships now in hand.

The military authorities have enrolled a large number of additional employes at the government gun factories, and the men are all working overtime. Cartridges for the new magazine rifle are being turned out by the million and enormous quantities of shells are being manufactured. The factories are also running out as rapidly as possible large numbers of field and naval guns, and steps are being taken to push this branch of the defenses very strongly.

FRANCE GETS THE LION'S SHARE. The importance of the agreement with France regarding Siam, previously alluded to, is insisted upon, in view of the fact that it is said to have settled a question which might at any time have led to serious differences between Great Britain and France. It is stated that two other causes for discussion have been removed by the same agreement, one being the result of a renewal of the British treaty of commerce with Tunis and the other being based upon the arrangement of a mixed committee which will immediately proceed to fix the boundary between the English and French possessions in Niger basin.

The settlement of the latter question, no doubt, will do much to remove the bad blood which has existed for some time past between France and Great Britain, as it will disarm the chauvinist French party, who used it to shriek against Great Britain.

But regarding the Siam settlement itself, France seems to have secured the lion's share. Her sphere of influence extends from Tonquin and Cambodia to the watershed of the Mekong, thus including the rich provinces of Hattienburg, Angkor and Port Chauloum. Great Britain extends her sphere of influence to the Siamese part of the Malay peninsula, lying between Lower Burma and the Straits settlements. Thus her Indian empire will extend unintermittedly from Beluchistan to Singapore. Great Britain, however, withdraws from the region north of the Mekong, which will go to France. This

FAR FROM PEACEFUL

Aspect of Affairs at Johannesburg Still Decidedly Warlike.

BURGHERS ASK FOR TREATY ABOGATION

Eager to Cut the Bond by Which Great Britain Holds Them.

CAPTAIN THATCHER TELLS OF THE RAID

Was with the Column from Its Start to the Final Surrender.

ALL KNEW WHERE THEY WERE GOING

Men Who Marched with Jameson Aware of His Design and Certain of Aid from the Rand.

Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company. CAPE TOWN, Africa, Jan. 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A thousand armed burghers in Johannesburg today were hoisted by the outlanders. The burghers have prepared a strong petition for the abrogation of the treaty of 1884, under which Great Britain claims the right to control the Transvaal's foreign relations, and for the annulling of the British South Africa company's charter.

All is quiet in the Transvaal. The Boer government refuses to allow Cape Train guards to cross the Vaal. All goods are opened and inspected at the border. Traffic is thereby greatly delayed.

Captain Thatcher, a traveler known in the United States, who has served seven years in India, and was with Jameson's column from its start until his surrender, but escaped capture, has arrived at Cape Town. He tells the story of the expedition to the World's correspondence.

KNOW WHERE THEY WERE GOING. "The column started," he says, "on Sunday afternoon. We were 600 strong. Besides, there were 100 heathens. There were three wagons, eight Maxim and three Whitworth guns. We knew what we were going to do. It is all rubbish about our thinking we were going to fight natives. We counted on support from the Rand. There was no other column, and we realized that we had no military support. We continued marching until Tuesday without pause. The days were hot and the nights were cold.

"The first shot fired was by the Boers on Tuesday night. We were twenty miles from Krugersdorp. It came from about 600 yards range. We replied with the Maxims and they cleared out. We lagged (camped with a circle of wagons) five miles further on. We got no sleep, but ate ravenously.

"At daybreak we started again and were off to Krugersdorp. When suddenly we were fired on from all sides. We fought only pipe of smoke. The Boers were ambushed and we could not get at them. On Wednesday a thousand Boers appeared on a ridge in open order, 2,000 yards long. Concealed Boers continued firing from every direction. We could not charge, but when the Boers vanished under the fire of our guns, we followed them.

"UNDER FIRE AND DEFEATED. "We were compelled to retreat. We were under a hot fire all night. We lagged and slept in the saddle. We were all played out. Only one chance remained, to push through the Boer lines at any cost and escape. At dawn of Thursday we were fired at heavily from the village of Tluiser. My horse was shot from under me. Horses and men were falling on all sides of the hill where we stood. We were hotly engaged on all sides with 4,000 intrenched men, but had no cover ourselves. The wounded were dragged along in wagons. All were in the open at the mercy of the Boers. It was bitterly cold. Our hands were benumbed. The odds were 10 to 1 against us. Our men were cursing Johannesburg. Cries for water went up on every side. The sufferings of the wounded were dreadful.

"Not an enemy was in sight. All the fighting was done from ambush. The situation was hopeless. We could only stand and be shot down. The Jameson party's flag of truce went up. It was an old shirt. The Boers continued to fire for another ten minutes. The Pretoria artillery arrived and opened fire. Our Maxims could have knocked the spots out of them, but we had no ammunition. At first we thought the guns were the artillery of our allies.

"Thank God! The Rand fellows at last," was the cry that went up. Our hope was shortlived. The firing stopped. The Boers rode upon us from every direction. They gave us food, for lack of which we were nearly dead.

PRISER FOR JAMESON. "Jameson asked if our lives would be spared if we surrendered. The Boers' leader replied, 'No. You'll be hanged.' The Boers' leader was spared, but 'no yours.' "Never mind me," cried Jameson. 'Surrender.' "I escaped by representing myself as a Times correspondent. They let me go. The others they took to Johannesburg.

"The Boer losses have been ridiculously underrated. They must have lost at least 100 men.

"I was at the taking of Mandlay in 1855, was in the Black mountains, was the first up in the Ruby expedition, under General Stewart, where I was shot in the chest and forehead, but I never saw braver men than Jameson's.

"What do I think of Jim himself, and his general blunder?" "D-n the blunder. Jameson's simply the grandest man I ever met."

THE BEE