ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. 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 Laurente 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 cabled 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 this spring. 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 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 Lonsdale, but went to Ireland on Wednesday. the subject of his visit to New York. The der 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 America's cup inquiry. Does it not strike you as being essentially un-English to criticise 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 substantlate the sensational charges with which only a few weeks ago he startled yachtsmen of both hemispheres. In reply to this 'sportsman,' when that case is being heard with closed doors, and what you print is clapa little more discreet?"

It is a curious illustration of the Englishman's devotion to sport, by the way, that burg as to the imprisoned Englishmen and political developments there.

WORRY OVER WILLIAM. What the kaiser might do or say at today's matter of anxious speculation. In the present strained international situation, the new outbreak of hatred toward England of the Kolnische Zeitung goes to show that the Battenberg, husband of Princess Beatrice, befeeling is as strong in Germany as before Great Britain made 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. ficer, who feared the responsibility and has liberated various persons convicted of

lese majeste. It happens that a book by one Dr. Ober holtzer is just published in Germany, meant as a handbook to German journalists, who would avow 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 specified occasions. Majestats beleidegung may be committed against 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 fers to his public or his private actions. One decision of reichegericht shows a journalist may thus libel a sovereign by publication of facts concerning him before ever he ascends all well informed circles here. the throne. This judgment related to the publication of facts forty years old, even hav ing occurred thirty years before the sover

eign assumed the crown. "When the publication of such things," observes the court, "occurs in such a manner that conclusions bearing upon the present may be drawn from it, and that an opinion derogatory to the person of the prince actually reigning may be deduced from it directly, the slanderous character of such utterances cannot be contested."

Another decision declares that you may not even speak ill of a dead monarch. "When utterances are designed to bring discredit upon the person and house of an actually reigning monarch, there is no doubt that this is also to be regarded as majestats beleidegung."

NO PROTECTION FOR THE POPE. The German journalist, however, may libel the pope as much as he likes, but not the all, however, he is commended not to omit praise on certain occasions. There is defamation by omission as well as commission, as for instance, when certain acts of certain functionaries are left unnoticed. The World's correspondent sends a list of those convicted of lese majeste since August I last, and perhaps all liberated today, by which it appears that fifty-six persons in all have been condemned within that period, many of them, however, being private individuals, whose offense was committed in private conversation. Some of the heaviest penalties were inflicted upon common workmen or hisaing by turns. Order was with difficulty their wives. The correspondent adds: "Although the bulk of the culprits belong to about by Deputy Legus, who frankly centhe less wealthy classes of society, members of the upper middle classes, and even of the aristocracy are frequently prosecuted. A typical case occurred some time since.

lady friend. She was passing down Liepz'gerstrasse, when a new full length por trait of the emperor attracted her com panion's attention. "Don't stop to look at that," remarked the officer's wife; "he's only an inexperienced youth." ("Der ist nur ein gruner junge.") Immediately afterward a well dressed man requested her name and address. This was refused, whereupon the unknown said: "You must come with me to the police court. I am subprefect of the police." Protests were useless, so the two trate. There the name and position of the lady were discovered, and she was released on payment of a fine of \$300. The high position held by her husband alone saved her from three months' imprisonment.

Another instance which throws curious light upon the freedom of thought and speech in Berlin occurred about a year ago. A well known conservative politician invited a number of his friends, including several officers to dinner. Toward the end of the repast tongues wagged freely and several jokes were made at the kaiser's expense. Great was surprise on the guests arising from the table to find the doors all locked. An explanation was, however, soon forthcoming. The walters, who had temporarily left the room, unlocked the doors and deputed one of their number to inform the company that unless substantial douceurs were immediately forthcoming the report of the conversation would be laid before the police prasidum. Needless to say the money was paid.

As predicted in my dispatches a few nights since, the emperor is not likely to make his annual English visit to Cowes this year. It was announced this evening that Lord Long. Siam is, for instance, gravely looked upon in dale has telegraphed to Portsmouth counter- some quarters here as being an excellent manding orders for work on the kaiser's reply to the emperor's dispatch to President question, which has recently received such under which Great Britain claims the right yacht there, as his majesty will not use her

HAVING FUN WITH ALFRED. This correspondence has dealt with such serious subjects of late that some current minor gossip will be of interest. Nothing refusal, they recognize, may be construed as has equalled the chorus of derision which has tion does not modify our external policy. first poem as such. Besides its halting France's co-operation in the settlement of rhymes and obvious imitation of his predecessor's "Charge of the Six Hundred," his He has positively declined to say a word on raid is denounced as unpatriotic and even criminal by the same government to which William. Yachtsman of last week began an editorial he owes his laureateship, his 180 a year and with the remark: "It becomes more and his butt malmsey, and has made him a butt more apparent that a most egregious blun- of ridicule from one end of the kingdom to of parodies with this:

If your poem had turned out a good one, And worthy your new twined bays, In loyalty's name how could one

Have hailed your attempt with praise? But as it has proved such a blunder, And no style and no taste has it got, We can only make this query: "Thunder,

Oh why did you write such rot?" Somebody else tells a story about him, that when acting as correspondent for the Standard at Versailles, just twenty-five years ago, on this German anniversary, and when old

King William was about to be named kaiser, he said suddenly to Lawrence Oliphant: "I am sorry to see there is something wrong between the courts of St. James and Ber-Olinhant's astonished rejoinder was that to trap out of American papers, parts of which his personal knowledge all was going well are absurd and parts untrue, may I, in the between the two governments, and to his interest of sport and fairness, ask you to be question why Austin thought to the con-

trary, the latter rejoined: "The fact is, my great deal too much of the fact that we built dear Lawrence, you are misinformed, and would that I could be mistaken. I passed this afternoon's newspapers g've as much Bismarck in the street this morning and his space and prominence to the cabled reports salutation of me showed by its coldness that of Lord Hawke's cricket match at Johannes- there must be some international apprehension."

As I see, however, that the new laureate has sold more copies of his poems since his appointment than in his whole career before, arniversary celebration in Berlin has been a he will doubtless be consoled for all these jibes.

ON THE SICK PRINCE ALSO. The sudden illness of Prince Henry of fore he fairly reached the enemy in Ashantee is likewise a topic of much chaff in London He was permitted to go much, it is said, against the wishes of his commanding ofanxiety of the royal amateur's charge. One

of his fellow officers said, however: would not give me much anxiety, because when we got near fighting I should suddenly find out he had the fever, and send him back to the coromandel, to the care of the sisters." The fact that he was sent to Maderia by a special war ship, and was accompanied by a doctor, thus taken away from his duties, is something of a scandal

in military circles. In spite of all said of the accuracy of the Boers as sharpshooters, it is estimated that the attacking force against Jameson must have fired some 5,000 bullets for each in-

vader killed or wounded. Cunerd agents at Liverpool telegraph the World tonight that their vessel today took out no gold for New York, and the agen the same, whether the matter in question re- of the American line at Southampton that the St. Paul carries £260,000.

The report that the destination of the flying squadron is Bermuda is discredited in

England Sent No Ultimatum LONDON, Jan. 18 .- The officials of the for ign 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, say-

ing that the British had delivered an ultimatum to the government of that country 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 sovereign of any other friendly state. Above 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.

Later it was announced that the Belfast men had again rejected their employers' terms and therefore the strike continues.

Congress Closed in an Uprour. LIMA, Peru, Jan. 18 .- (via Galveston.) -- The Peruvian congress closed today. During the session last night there was an uprosrious scene, the deputies all shouting and geztleulating, the spectators all applauding and restored. The trouble was originally brought sured the government

China Effects a Large Loan. HONG KONG, Jan. 18 .- The Deutsch bank officer, has obtained the contract to issue a Chinese manding a regiment quartered at Span- loan of 100,000.000 tacks with interest at 5

English Congratulate Themselves They Are | rent of denunciation from the Hogoes. Getting Out of the Woods.

ladies were hauled before the police magis- French Papers Look at This in a Very Dif- most fruitful region of the country. ferent 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 Henthen.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Asssociated 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 Krueger on the result of the Transvaal invasion, in spite of the utterances to the Liberte of Paris, on Wednesday, had an interview with M. Berthelot, the French minister of foreign affairs, in which he was probably in the history of British literature quoted as saying: "The (Mekong) convenfollowed the appointment of Alfred Austin The English newspapers are willfully misas poet laureate, and the publication of his taken in declaring that England has obtained English foreign difficulties." Yet in the face of this, the newspapers here look upon attempted glorification of the buccanering the Mekong agreement as being a triumph for British diplomacy and a slap at Emperor

On the other hand, it was credibly an nounced today that the Ashantee war had been ended with the complete submission of the other. Labouchere's poet ends a series 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 elation at, 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 cocksureness 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 reproves 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 few ironclads and cruisers rapidly dur ing 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 wa between Great Britain and one or more of the powers, the newspapers today give much prominence to an article from the pen of distinguished military strategist, Captain Baron von Lutwitz of the Prussla general staff, which has appeared in the Militar Wochtenblatt. Discussing the chances of an invasion of Great Britain, Captain von Lutwitz 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 decide ly 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 significant and as having a direct bearing upon the future that the workmen have been mostly promised permanent employment. The admiralty department telegraphed to the iron works manufacturers of the Midlands yesterday to dispatch immediately further consignments of ships' iron work and other requisities for pushing the completion of the warships now in hand.

The military authorities have enrolled 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 marks fine. Those only are excepted who also turning out as rapidly as possible large are guilty of insulting their superiors, ill-numbers of field and naval guns, and steps treating their inferiors or deserting. The 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 invisted 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. Moreover it is stated that two other cause for discussion have been removed by the same agreement, one being the result of a renewal of the British treaty of commence 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 shrick against Great Britain.

But regarding the Slamese settlement itself, France seems to have secured the lion's cord between Sweden and Norway should be share. Her sphere of influence extends from permanently set aside in view of events on Tonquin and Cambodia to the watershed of every side which made it more necessary the Mekong, thus including the rich provinces of Battembang, Angkor and Port Chantabcom. Great Britain extends her sphere of influence to the Siamese part of the Malay together. peninsula, lying between Lower Burmah and the Straits settlements. Thus her Indian the treasury would permit the adoption of empire will extend uninterruptedly from the proper grants for ships and fortresses to Beluchistan to Singapore. Great Britain, be provided for the national defense and for however, withdraws from the region north of the maintenance of the country's neutrality dau, was spending the day in Berlin with a per cent, to cost \$5 and to be lesued at 95. | the Mekong, which will go to France. This in event of warlike conditions.

ARE FEELING BETTER latter point is the most difficult for the English to swallow, as it means the withdrawal of a British post, Luckity, the marquis of Salisbury, and not Lord Rosebery, negotiated the matter, or it would be greeted by a tor-

The most instructive feature of the arrangement is the manner in which Siam is treated, or rather robbed, by the agreement of the two SIAM SETTLEMENT IS THE FIRST STEP big powers. All that remains to her now, and that is secured by the agreement, is the valley of the Monam, which, however, is the

> A letter, published by the Times, signed "Foreigner." in which the writer enumerates the reasons for the general hatred of England. is attributed to the king of the Belgians. The letter is given great prominence, and 'who but a king," asked the evening newspapers, "would be put in leaded type on the leading page of the Times?"

ENGLISH PLAN OF ARBITRATION.

Would Like to See Venezuela Make the United States Her Agent. (Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Jan. 18.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-"To the Editor of the World: Knowing the desp interest you take in maintaining a good understanding between this country and America I have no hesitation in sending you the following letter from Sir William Des Voeux, who is a man of large experience, and was lately governor of Hong Kong. He spent some years in Venezuela, and therefore knows the subject thoroughly well. "JOHN PENDER."

"As the desire appears to be now general on both sides of the Atlantic for our amicable settlement with Venezuela of the boundary fictitious importance, I venture to make a suggestion, which besides other advantages contrary of the French newspapers. La may tend to facilitate and shorten negotia-

"We learn from Caracas that any proposal for settlement will be referred to Washington for approval. Venezuela, as she has a perfect right to do, has thus practically chosen the United States government to act, so to speak, as her attorney in this matter. And as she has broken off diplomatic relations with us it might as well be that she do formally what apparently she has done already, in formally authorizing the United States government to act in her

"Such an arrangement would probably be satisfactory to us as providing us with a civilized and stable government with which to negotiate, while our acceptance of it would go far to conciliate" feeling in the United States.

"If one or more negotiators were then appointed by the United States and an equal number by Great Britain, they, actuated on both sides by an earnest desire for prace and honor, and with the whole case before them, might be expected to come very quickly to a definite agreement.

"This might, of course, be made subject to the ratification of both governments concerned, in which case Great Britain would in all probability not withhold ratification of what had been thus arrived at, while if Venezuela did so, the United States, being satisfied that we had done all that could in reason be expected of us, would feave Venezuela to the consequences of her unreason, or, better still, as finally settling the question, the negotiators would be given plenary powers, in which case the United States would naturally undertake to enforce any unanimous conclusion, as Venezuela has in the past proved likely to have modified her pretensions.

"In consequence of recent events it seems probable that without some such preliminary arrangement any attempt at settlement would be useless, and any suggestions to that end are premature.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient WILLIAM DES VOEUX." ervant. Sir John Pender, the sender of the precedng cable, is the distinguished head of nunerous great cable enterprises in England. Sir William Des Voeux has long played an active part in English colonial affairs. He has served as special magistrate in British Guiana, administrator of the Island of St. Lucia, lieutenant governor of Trinidad and governor of Newfoundland. In 1887 he was appointed governor of Hong Kong and retained that position until his health broke

WILLIAM IN AN AMIABLE MOOD.

to Prince Bismarck. BERLIN, Jan. 18.-Emperor William ha sent an autograph letter to Prince Bismarck expressing his gratitude for the latter's services in the re-establishment of the German empire, and intimated his majesty's intention of having a life-size, full length porlargely, and it is looked upon as being trait of the prince painted, as a lasting souvenir of his memorable efforts in behalf of both the emperor and the empire, and to assign the picture the place of honor in the imperial chancellery. His majesty has presented to Baron von Mittenricht, president of the council of ministers of Wurtenburg, a bust of his grandfather, Emperor William I.

and to Dr. Stephan, a bust of himself. An extra edition of the Reichs Anzeiger today publihsed, in honor of the day, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the re-establishment of the German empire, the imperial decree, which was forestailed yesterday by the socialist organ, Voerwarts. The decree grants amnesties to offenders whose sentences do not exceed six weeks' imprisonment or 15 rescript begins with the remark that the emperor intends also to pardon military offenders, and it is therefore presumed that the imperial pardon will be extended to civil offenses and cases of conviction on the charge of less majeste. The imperial decree further announces the foundation of a new Prussian order, the William order, which will be conferred upon men and women who render prominent services in advancing the welfare and culture of the people in accordance with the recommendations contained in a message of Emperor William & The first recipients of the order are the empress, the ex-Empress Frederick, the grand duchess of Baden and Saxe-Weimar, Prince Bismarck, Dr. Miguel, minister of figance, and Baron von Berlepsch, the minister of commerce. KING OSCAR OPENS THE RIKSDAG.

Parliament of Sweden and Norway is Session Again STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18 .- The Riksdag was opened today by King Oscar in person. In the speech from the throne his majesty said he heartily desired that all causes for disthan before for the security of the liberty

insula that both nations should hold fast The king added that the large surplus in

and independence of the Scandinavian per

FAR FROM PEACEFUL

Aspect of Affairs at Johannesburg Still Decidedly Warlike.

BURGHERS ASK FOR TREATY ABROGATION

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 Eurrender.

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 hosted by the uitlanders. The burghers have prepared a strong petition for the abrogation of the treaty of 1884, to control the Transvaal's foreign relations, and for the annuling 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 its surrender, but escaped capture, has arrived at Cape Town. He tells the story of the expedition to the World's correspondent.

KNEW WHERE THEY WERE GOING. "The column started," he says, "on Sunlay afternoon. We were 600 strong. Besides, there were 100 kaffirs. 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 official 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 Kruegersdorp. It came from about 600 yards range. We replied with the Maxims and they cleared out. We laagered (camped with a circle of wagons) five miles further on. We got no sleep, but ate ravenously.
"At daybreak we started again and were

elose to Kruegersdorp when suddenly we were fired on from all sides. We fought only puffs of smoke. The Books 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 Roers continued firing from every direction. vanished under the fire of our guns, we fol-

UNDER FIRE AND DEFEATED. 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 Tluiter. My horse was shot from under me. Herses 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 bannesburg. Cries for water went up on only at moments of supreme necessity. 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.

PRAISE FOR JAMESON. "Jameson asked if our lives would be

spared if we surrendered. "'Yes.' the Boers' leader replied. "The lives of the men will be spared, but not yours. "'Never mind me,' cried Jameson.

render.' "I escaped by representing myself as Times correspondent. They let me go. The others they took to Johannesburg,

"The Borr losses have been ridiculously understated. They must have lost at least "I was at the taking of Mandalay in 1885, 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

generous blunder?" "D-n the blunder. Jameson's simply the grandest man I ever met." ASHANTEE WAR IS ENDED.

Start for Home.

ACCRA, Gold Coast Colony, British West Africa, Jan. 18.—The Ashantee war is ended. Sir Francis Scott, in command of the British expeditionary force, has occupied Coomasie, the capital, without opposition. King Prempeh accepts all the British demands. Prince Henry of Battenburg and half of

the white troops have returned to the coast for embarkation. There is general rejoicing among the natives at the bloodless British victory, and the

prospect of a return of trade and prosperity.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.-An imperial decree has been issued announcing that the coronation of the ezar will take place at Moscow in May next, and ordering that the municipal and other representative bodies of the Russian empire be invited to attend.

THE BEE BULLETIN. Weather Forecast for Nebraska-

1. Dunraven's Career Still Unsettled. Easier Feeling Pertains in England. Johannesburg Far from Peaceful. Germany's Twenty-Fifth Birthday.

2. Social Gossip of Busy London. Interesting Bit of Border History. Fleet Not Coming to America.

3. Beemer Gets the Cash Balance. Water Rights in Contest. Successful Shots Entertained. Pops to Meet at St. Louis.

4. Last Week in Local Society. Among the Omaha Musicians.

5. Omaha and the Big Expositions. Captain Jack Crawford Coming. Where Retrenchment May Begin Hermansen Must Stand Trial.

6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. To Amend Iowa Insurance Laws.

7. Among the Secret Societies. Amusement Notes and Gossip.

8. Talking of Better Country Roads. A. P. A. Catspaws Waking Up. 9. Greed's Hold on Humanity. 10. Boy Hero of the Creek War.

Black Heart and White Heart. 11. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.

12. Editorial and Comment. 13. Is the Sick Man an Armenian? Remembrance of Grasshopper Days.

14. Commercial and Financial. 15. What the Wheelmen Are Doing. 16. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

BIDS FAREWELL TO THE ARMY. General Campos Takes Leave of the

Troops In Cuba. (Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Martinez Campos bid farewell today to the army in Cuba, delivering the following address:

"Her majesty's government has ordained 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 policy which the conservative and reform 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 was grounded in 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-inchief. If I have been deficient as generalin-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 conduct you to victory and to restore peace to Cubs and tranquillity to the mother coun-

try." CAMPOS' PERSONAL PERIL. for not having shared the privations and dangers with the troops on the field, he has exposed himself in Cuba in a manner "We were compelled to retreat. We were unwarranted in any general holding the posttion of commander-in-chief. His march with a comparatively small column in July from Manzanillo to Bayamo, which resulted in the action of Peraljo-the only battle worthy of the name that has occurred during the rebellion-was too risky, from a military standpoint, and should have been intrusted o subordinates. In his march from Jucaro to Clego de Avila, thence to Santo Espiritu, in which he passed through wild, dense country, constantly exposed to guerilla attacks, he braved more peril than he should of the Boers. It was bitterly cold. Our have done. The same comment applies to hands were benumbed. The odds were 10 his march from Santiago to Mayari. Such to 1 against us. Our men were cursing Jo- risks are undertaken by the head of an army

> Modesty is one of General Campos' most prenounced 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 worriment 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."

HAS NOTHING TO REGRET. General Campos smiled and said: "Gentlemen, I am very glad to meet the correspondents of the American newspapers. I can assure you that you have nothing to thank me for. I simply done my duty. It has always been my earnest desire to give you

every facility within my power. "What has happened here is not extraordinary-I refer to my retirement. I am a man who for years has been very prominent in the affairs of my country, and during my career as a public man have naturally had occasion to make a few enemies, not wilfully, but in the natural course of events. That is the way of politics and with parties-they have their ups and

"During my more fortunate days my countrymen have crowned me with many ionora. Now that I have been less successful in my efforts it is not unnatural that I should suffer from the consequences of the reaction against the present government. I have not a word to say on that. I have warm friends whom I love very dearly,

"I am not a man with such a strong longing to hold an office that I leave it with regret. I certainly hope that the man wh comes after me will be more fortunate than I have been. In Havana public opinion seemingly has not been united in my support. refer to the people who have been doing the talking. The views of those who have maintained eilence I, of course, have no means of knowing.

"In the last few days there have been neetings and consultations. I laid the facts fully before the government, and it has recalled me.

"I have known that there have been runors of demonstrations in antagonism to m policy, but I am not the man who will stand any such manifestations, because I could dissolve them with shots."

Although there was no bitterness in General Campos' tone during any part of his (Continued on Second Page.)

CREATED AN EMPIRE

PAGES 1 TO 8.

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.

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 restored empire 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 presepted."

His majesty then thanked Providence that

the past twenty-five years had 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

wenty-five years under the direction of "its

great emperor and the advice of its tried statesmen, and more particularly that of its chancellor, Prince Bismarck, "Conscious of the fact that while favoring no one, and injuring no one, the empire has been called upon to raise its voice before the nations in favor of peace, the young empire 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 sink party differences 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, &

strong pillar of peace. "That this be so, may God grant. "Done in Berlin, at the castle, January 18, WILLIAM."

SCHOOLS HELPED CELEBRATE. The anniversary was celebrated by decrees published at the instance of the secretaries of culture and worship in Prusela, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, 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. At the banquet hall of the Rathaus, this city, special celebration was held, arranged by the city council, consisting of a session in honor of the day, and of an oration in the

forencon. In Dresden, Munich, Stuttgart, Leipsic, Breslau, Hamburg, Hanover, and other cities, celebrations were held under the auspices of the local governments. At Nuremburg, the celebration was especially impressive and general. A grand ovation, at which the singing and veterans' association particlpated, took place in the picturesque and ancient market square this evening. Thousands of torches and a flood of electric light enlivened the scene. The store windows in all the large cities were decked with patriotic

The principal event, however, was the celebration, under the emperor's lead, in Berlin. FETE IN THE WHITE HALL.

The fete at the white hall of the Schloss (which was preceded by services in the churches), began at 10:45 a. m., in the presence of the highest dignitaries of the empire, as well as old delegates of the old Reichstag, Bundesrath and Diet, and of all the survivors of those who were members of these bodies in 1870-71.

The jewel-studded insignia of the empirecrown, sceptre and globe-were borne by dignitaries standing on both sides of the

The presence of old Simson, the veteran president of the Reichstag in 1871, and of the leading generals of the war still alive, added much interest to the scene. Delegations from all the regiments whose

chief was Emperor William I., or whose chief the present emperor is, were also in attendance. The delegation consisted of the