

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1896—TWENTY PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

FIGHTS THE BLACKS

Toe Under Frederick Zelous Encounters the Matabeles in Battle.

HOT ENGAGEMENT AND HEAVY LOSSES

Five White Men and an Unknown Number of Negroes Killed.

SETTLERS TAKE REFUGE IN THE TOWNS

Abandon Live Stock and Other Property in Their Flight.

NATIVE POLICE GO OVER TO THE REBELS

Six Hundred Fighting Men, Armed and Trained by the English Government Join the Uprising in a Body.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Frederick Zelous, the noted hunter and explorer, whose farm in Matabeleland was raided by natives in rebellion, and who organized in Bulawayo a force to punish them, has had a hot engagement near that place. A great number of Matabeles were killed. Zelous lost five of his troops.

A large store in the country was burned by the blacks, after murdering the inmates. A thousand white women and children are in a lager (wagon camp) in the interior for safety. Lobengula, king of the Matabeles, who was reported dead two years ago, after the crushing defeat of his tribe by the British, is now said to be alive. The Zambesi volunteers are leaving for Bulawayo.

Business in Matabeleland is at a standstill. Cecil Rhodes is at Umtali. He is on his way to Bulawayo.

SOME DETAILS OF THE SITUATION. CAPETOWN, March 28.—Dispatches received here from Bulawayo today announce that Frederick C. Zelous, the explorer, who left that town yesterday at the head of a strong detachment of volunteers and police, has met and engaged the enemy, killing a large number. Five troopers were killed.

News are obtained for the safety of a party of 1,000 settlers, mainly women and children, who are in the laager in the vicinity of which a strong force of Matabeles has been reported. The settlers have only sufficient provisions to last them a short time.

Captain Speckles, on Thursday, it is announced, met and repulsed a body of Matabeles and wreaked great punishment on them. Speckles' troops escaped. One of the gravest features of the uprising is that it is now admitted that the native police have been induced not only to take part in the rebellion but to induce the various tribes they were supposed to control to take up arms against the whites.

It is estimated that in this manner 700 well trained fighting men, armed with modern rifles and well supplied with ammunition have gone over to the enemy. The civil and military authorities of the town of Salisbury, which is capable of sustaining a long siege, are taking every measure of precaution. A Maxim battery has been placed in a commanding position and ammunition has been served out to the volunteers.

Mounted police are being drafted to Bulawayo and Salisbury and additional Maxim guns are being forwarded to both those points. Later advices from Bulawayo announce that the son of the late King Lobengula, who was banished from Matabeleland last year, has returned and placed himself at the head of the insurgent Matabeles. The latter have in some manner obtained possession of many rifles and a stock of ammunition, which, although not large, is sufficient to enable them to make a very much more effective fight than they did two years ago.

Dispatches have been received from Bulawayo during the day, asking that more arms and ammunition be hurried forward, as, although there are plenty of volunteers, there are not sufficient weapons to arm them.

Scouts who have returned from Salisbury and Bulawayo report that the natives are gathering in large bodies at different parts and are herding together all the cattle available. They are being excited by medicine men, and a strong force will have to be employed in order to restore order. There has been much looting of cattle and native goods who have been hurried by his men, who afterward deserted and went over to the enemy with their arms and ammunition.

BOERS SECURE STRONG ALLIES. Germany, France and Russia Promise Aid to the South Republics.

LONDON, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The British foreign office has received information from Berlin that Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal secretary of state, succeeded while in Europe recently in concluding an agreement with the governments of Germany, France and Russia to protect the South African republics from external attack and to prevent British interference in its internal affairs. This news has not yet reached the public here, but it comes from a responsible source.

While Dr. Leyds was in Europe it was repeatedly alleged that he was on a diplomatic mission to the continental powers, but he steadfastly declared that the sole object of his visit was to get the opinion of a specialist on his throat affection.

The intelligence from Berlin is undoubtedly accepted as true by the British government. It is recalled that when a soiree was given in Amsterdam in honor of Dr. Leyds the consuls of the three powers named took a conspicuous part in the proceedings.

CHICAGO TO INVADGE AFRICA.

Scientist from the Field Columbian Museum on His Way Thither. (Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, March 28.—Prof. Daniel Giraud Elliot of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, left here yesterday by the steamer Britannia for Aden on a scientific expedition into Somaliland and Gallaaland. He was accompanied by Carl Akoley, a taxidermist from Chicago, and Mr. Dodson of the Associated Press. Mr. Elliot is on his way to the Field Columbian Museum, London, who went with Dr. Donaldson Smith on his recent expedition to Lake Rudolf. Since his arrival in England, Prof. Elliot has been engaged in making preparations for his journey. The whole of his plans have been altered since he arrived from America. When he left Chicago, Prof. Elliot intended to proceed to Mashonaland and Zambesi, but finding, on inquiry in London, that it was impossible to get the information he wanted, he decided at the last moment to go into Somaliland. Shortly before he called the professor gave to a reporter of the Associated Press the following account of his plans:

"The rapid disappearance of wild creatures in Africa made it necessary for the Field museum to send a representative into the field to acquire specimens, and the authorities decided to send an expedition into some portion of Africa offering the best field for operations. The theme of the work, as well as all details, is to be determined by myself. We shall collect not only mammals (the chief object of the journey), but everything pertaining to zoology, besides reptiles and fishes—in fact, make a general zoological collection. I am taking with me Mr. Carl Akoley, my chief taxidermist from Chicago, and Mr. Dodson of the Natural History museum of London, who, you will remember, accompanied Dr. Donaldson Smith on his recent expedition to Lake Rudolf.

"My commission is to go where I please and stay as long as I think fit—all is left to my judgment, and I have no restrictions placed upon me."

THIS PROGRAM IS BRIEF. Regarding his movements, Prof. Elliot remarked: "On landing at Aden from the Britannia I shall cross to Berber and strike inland from there. My movements then will depend upon the character and quality of game. I shall collect at Berber my caravan of camels and donkeys. In addition to my native porters and carriers I shall take an armed guard of fifty Somalis as a protection from hostile tribes. As an expedition like this is a peaceful one, I hope their services will not be required. As the game is scattered and some species are very local, it is difficult to say what route we shall follow. I shall not keep to Dr. Smith's track at all, unless it happens to fall with my plans. I shall probably go among districts which he did not visit. I shall, however, probably cross the desert just behind Berber, then make for the Chibule river, collecting as I go. There is a good deal of game on the other side of the Chibule river. Thence I shall go toward the Juba river and cross it. Afterward my movements shall depend upon circumstances. Before I return I want to come round by the Tanze river, striking the coast at Lamu. This, however, is all conjecture, as I can make no definite plans."

"The length of the expedition will depend upon the number of specimens I obtain. As I intend to keep not only skins, but also skeletons, it is obvious that when the limit of our carrying capacity is reached we must return. As soon as the caravan is well loaded and the journey has been a success from a zoological point of view, we shall retrace our steps. I shall bring my specimens back to London and make a considerable stay here before returning to Chicago, as the facilities for working out and determining species are greater in London than elsewhere during the journey. Dr. Smith collected many birds. He got only a few small mammals. I have no doubt we shall get more specimens of mammals, especially rhinoceros, giraffes and antelope.

"I do not anticipate any difficulty with the Abyssinians, unless, indeed, I come across some of their skirmishing parties in the Gall country. In any case I consider my expedition a success for our purposes, and am not likely to be attacked on our march and of course our camps will be fortified every night, so we shall be in a much better position than our attacking force."

"My original plan was to go to Mashonaland, cross to Zambesi and go through the Batonga country. I could, however, get no information of the zoological prospects there, and I altered my plans and am going to the Masai country. On finding that impracticable, owing to the trouble with the natives there, I finally resolved to visit Somaliland and Galla countries.

"Scientific people in London have evinced great interest in the expedition, and Sir William Flower, Dr. B. Bodier Sharp and Dr. S. Slater have furthered my plans in every possible way.

"I cannot say what the expedition will cost. All the expenses will be defrayed by the Field Columbian museum."

Terms Offered by Zelous Not Likely to Be Accepted. SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, March 28.—(Via Galveston.)—It is expected that the peace commission, composed of Dr. Prudenico Alfaro, vice president of Salvador, General Comana of Salvador, and Senor Ramirez, minister for foreign affairs of Nicaragua, will reach Leon today, but in the opinion of well informed people at Rivas the conditions of President Zelaya will not turn out to be acceptable to the Leonists.

Officers who have arrived here from the seat of war say that, with the exception of Matagalpa, practically nothing has been gained so far by either party. The government is said to be very short of ammunition, and for this reason is unable to take the offensive action in the manner desired, and is really only trying to hold the positions occupied and thus gain time until supplies of ammunition, which are on the way to Nicaragua, arrive in this country. This, combined with the distrust felt at the genuineness of the assistance of the conservatives, makes the position of President Zelaya's government very critical, and fears are entertained that in case of the failure of peace negotiations, Guatemala will render armed assistance to the Leonists, in which case a general Central American war is regarded as inevitable.

This chief points of the terms offered by President Zelaya are the surrender of all arms, the payment of all war expenses, and the surrender for trial by court martial of their military chiefs.

MUST ACT WITH VIGOR

Latest Instructions to General Weyler from the Home Government.

STERN MEASURES TO BE THE RULE

Severe Proclamation Against Brigands and Incendiaries to Be Enforced.

FILLING EL MORO WITH PRISONERS

Many Squads Brought in from the Country by Troops Daily.

SEVERAL EXECUTIONS EXPECTED SOON

Court Martial Rapidly Disposes of the Cases Brought Before It and Sentences to Death Are Many.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—El Imparcial today published a telegram from Havana stating that a sensation has been caused by the instructions recently issued to General Weyler to insist upon the authorities of Cuba carrying out his severe proclamations for the summary trial and punishment of all rebels guilty of acts of brigandage and incendiaries. The same telegram states that General Weyler has decided to act henceforth more rigorously because the humane and lenient policy hitherto followed has not produced satisfactory results.

El Imparcial's correspondent says: "These new orders will cause a multitude of arrests throughout the island. Troops of prisoners enter Havana daily. Seventy-eight arrived today from Las Villas, and were sent direct to Castle Moro to avoid hostile demonstrations on the part of the inhabitants.

"The trials of brigands and incendiaries are pushed with great rapidity, and several executions will take place shortly. A court martial has condemned to death Chief Gorman, who was a brigand before the present insurrection, and had been convicted of several acts of incendiarism.

"It is stated also that twenty prisoners were brought in from the province of Matanzas, who were caught in arms. "The rebel chief, Alvarez, will be shot today in Pinar del Rio.

"Other telegrams announce that 8,000 Spanish troops are guarding the line from Mariel to Artemisa.

"The first intimation that the captain of the Todd had that he was to be interfered with was when a Spanish officer with a file of marines, came on board and announced his purpose of searching the schooner for contraband of war. The schooner's captain protested, and assured the Spaniard that he carried nothing of the sort, but the officer insisted on making a search. The American officer, of course, offered no physical resistance, and the search was made. As a matter of fact, the schooner had only a clearly legal cargo, and the Spanish officer soon convinced himself of it. Then he took his departure and the schooner proceeded on its way.

The captain of the Todd has not yet lodged a formal complaint in the matter.

WILLING TO TREAT ENGLAND FAIR. France Reserves for Itself Special Privileges in Madagascar.

PARIS, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The statement by Mr. Curzon in the British House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Curzon made the announcement in regard to the annulling of existing treaties with Madagascar, that it was a subject of extreme importance. When he stated that the French government in Madagascar had reserved for itself special notice of this action, he said, they would take proper steps to protect British interests. The French government in its official note asserts that France occupied Madagascar a special position, and that it is entitled to special treatment in consequence.

The principal members of the syndicate are Valparaiso, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Dwight L. Wing, the railway promoter from Springfield, Ill., whose case was reported in the World's Dispatches from Paris last Tuesday, was acquitted today. He will return to America immediately, after an experience of ten months in a French prison.

BREAK IN THE FRENCH CABINET.

M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Resigns.

CONCERN FOR ITALY

Germany's Attitude on the Nile Expedition is Misconstrued.

NO CHANGE OF FEELING TOWARD ENGLAND

Influenced Solely by the Predicament of the Kaiser's Ally.

THOROUGHLY UNDERSTOOD IN RUSSIA

Austrian Statesmen Are Also Doomed to Disappointment.

PRINCE BISMARCK THANKS HOHENLOHE

Old Ex-Chancellor's Birthday to Be Celebrated in a Comparatively Quiet Way—Herr Krupp the Wealthiest Man in Prussia.

BERLIN, March 28.—The attitude of Germany in the development of the Egyptian question has been prominent in public attention during the past week, and the press utterances in Great Britain, Austria and Italy have been closely watched. Germany's action in the matter is misconstrued in Great Britain and Austria, according to the German newspapers, which deny that her object in supporting Great Britain's proposition to use the Egyptian revenue fund for the Nile expedition was in any way to aid the latter country. They declare that Germany's attitude was solely determined out of concern for Italy, and add that the Austrian statesmen apparently construed her attitude as an important precedent, as Italy's African reserve now is constituted a *causa fœderis*, as defined in the terms of the Dual Alliance. Consequently, Germany is held to similarly aid Austria in her oriental policy.

This view of the case, however, is flatly repudiated by the German government, and a German statesman, who is thoroughly qualified to express an opinion on the subject, said to the Associated Press correspondent: "Germany's policy is not changed in the least. In spite of recent events, our relations with England remain the same. Germany distrusts England and her ambitious schemes, and Germany's support of the proposal to send an expedition to Dongola in no way engages us in the future. Russia fully understands this, though our friendship for Italy obliges us now to take contrary views to Russia and France. Moreover, we could not engage to aid Austria in any ambitious move in the Orient."

A significant sign of the times is that German war ships are forbidden to touch at English ports, and Emperor William, it is now said, has determined not to visit England.

CELEBRATE TO VISIT BERLIN. On the other hand, the friendship between Russia and Germany is not impaired, as shown by the fact that the czar and carina will visit Berlin immediately after the coronation fetes at Moscow. They will stop at the Russian embassy while here. After the return of Emperor William from the Mediterranean, his majesty will sever the status of his grandfather, William I, erected at Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Spring has commenced throughout Germany abnormally early. The weather is warmer than it has ever been at this time of the year since 1858. Navigation was reopened on the Baltic, even to the points farthest north, ten days ago, and there have been several cases of sunstroke in south Germany. The thermometer registered 52 degrees in the shade at Munich on Wednesday last, and 89 degrees in Berlin.

Prince Bismarck has thanked Prince Hohenzollern for his toast of March 21, upon the occasion of the Reichstag jubilee banquet. In a letter in which he speaks of "that illustrious nation," an expression which he hopes that his (Bismarck's) successor will not find his office "such a crown of thorns" as he found it to be.

Many of Prince Bismarck's admirers will meet tonight at the grand commera of the Philharmonie society.

At April 1, will be celebrated in a rather quiet manner. A torchlight procession from Hamburg will be received, and an address will be received, as the prince's physician has forbidden any undue excitement.

The official statistics of 1895 show that Herr Krupp, the great gun manufacturer, is the richest Prussian subject. He is taxed on an income of 7,155,000 marks. This is nearly half the crown donation, which the emperor gets as king of Prussia. Herr Krupp pays 285,000 marks tax. Baron Rothemann is classed as the second richest subject, with an income of 5,848,000 marks and a tax of 233,000 marks. Count Hutten-Czapaki, a captain in the Fourteenth Hussars, is the third richest Prussian subject, with an income of 5,048,000 marks, upon which he pays a tax of 125,000 marks. Herr Berolzheimer is the fourth place, the three Appelliers are fifth, sixth and seventh, respectively. A Breslau gentleman comes eighth and a Trier citizen is in the ninth place, with 2,065,000 for his income.

INCREASE IN WEALTH. In 1884 it appears only seven persons had incomes over 2,000,000 marks, and only thirteen persons had incomes between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 marks, compared with eighteen such fortunes in 1895. Those included as any income tax by reason of having incomes of over 500 marks comprise three-tenths of the population. Only 3.57 per cent of the population has incomes over 5,000 marks, and in the whole of Prussia there are only 1,591 persons with incomes of over 100,000 marks, of which number 1,284 live in towns and 307 reside in the country.

It is now announced that the imperial court at Leipzig has ordered the case of Robert F. Kneels, the American horseman, to be retired to the lower court and that fifty-five American witnesses will be summoned and the mare, Nellie Kneels, will be brought before that court. Bail, it is added, was again offered and refused.

The imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, will be 77 years of age on Tuesday next. He will be succeeded by the hand of the crossiers of the guard and will receive the congratulations of all of his subordinates. The emperor will send him an unique present, consisting of his own portrait, framed in the antlers of stag horns by his majesty.

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Generally Fair, Slightly Cooler.

- 1. Deadly Battle in Matabeleland. Weyler's Orders to Be Observed. Germany Takes Care of Italy. Indiscreet Physician Soundly Meted.
- 2. Thurston and Cowin Go Together. County Conventions Choose Delegates. McKinley Men Go Over to Reed.
- 3. Hattiship Iowa Successfully Launched. Omaha's Exposition Budget Argued.
- 4. Social Movements of the Last Week. Among the Local Musicians.
- 5. Farmers Forecast a Busy Season. Teachers Talk of Promotions.
- 6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.
- 7. Amusement Notes and Gossip. Oxford Again Prefects Cambridge. Last Week in London Society.
- 8. English Politicians Kept Busy. Boomers Tell of the Trip. Affairs at St. Omaha.
- 10. Woman Her Ways and Her World. "Story of Aaron."
- 11. Six Little Rebels.
- 13. Editorial and Comment.
- 15. Decision Against Cemetery Directors. Jim Fell Not Wanted in Omaha. Applied Labor in Omaha Unsettled.
- 14. Commercial and Financial News.
- 16. Echoes from the Ant Room.
- 16. Potential Etheric Waves.
- 17. Legends of a Crucifixion. Early History of a Pioneer Post.
- 18. Weekly Glist of Sporting Gossip.
- 19. In the Wheeling World.
- 20. Bismarck: His Successful Career. Electric Motor After the Steam Engine.

ally large this spring. The Persia, from Hamburg, took 1,168 emigrants, a record cargo, and was unable to take more. Another Hamburg steamer took the remaining northward bulk of these emigrants come from Russia and Austria. There were only a few Germans.

Miss Catherine Parsons, daughter of Colonel Parsons, is engaged to Count Alexander von Gersdorff, son of the imperial chamberlain. The Gersdorff family owns a fine estate, which is heavily encumbered. Mrs. Evans, wife of Captain F. K. K. Evans, the military attaché of the United States embassy, gave a soiree on Tuesday last.

REQUESTS LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Gomez Too Ill to Longer Continue the Battle. HAVANA, March 28.—At San Juan de Las Yeras forty volunteers and twenty regular troops engaged a force of 1,000 insurgents under Zayas. The government soldiers defended themselves gallantly, but lost thirty killed. The insurgents also lost many killed and wounded.

It is again affirmed that Maximo Gomez is very sick and that he has requested the president to allow him to leave the island. Maximo, however, opposed his application for leave, saying that he considered that the absence of Gomez at this time would result in the failure of the revolution, although he was pleased with becoming commander-in-chief of the Cuban forces.

It is now stated that the British steamer *Boreada*, from New York, landed its cargo of arms, ammunition and fuses between Santiago de Cuba and Cape May. Lieutenant Colonel Navarro in the province of Matanzas engaged the insurgents under Roque, Junco and Morejon. The enemy numbered about 1,000 men and left fifteen killed. The troops captured one prisoner and in pursuing the insurgents had a skirmish with them at Guama. This consisted of three more insurgents were killed. The troops lost one killed and four wounded.

During the recent skirmishes in the province of Santa Clara the rebels lost five killed and three wounded.

General Azola is in command of the new defensive military line from Marcell, on the north coast of the province of Pinar del Rio, to the south coast, near Managua. Trenches have been dug, earthworks have been thrown up and palisades, protected by artillery, have been erected at short distances from each other. Skirmishes are taking place daily between the insurgents and the Spanish troops in the province of Pinar del Rio, the enemy trying unsuccessfully to pass out of Pinar del Rio. Five columns of Spanish troops, each numbering 2,000 men, are pursuing the insurgents under Maceo. The latter, when last heard from, was in the Cuzco mountains of Pinar del Rio.

Coreans Hate the Japanese.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The steamer *Copic* brings news that Corea is greatly agitated over the enforcement of the order for cutting off queues. They extremely hate Japanese and frequently attempt to assault them. On February 5 a party of Japanese troops and telegraph workmen were attacked by a gang of rioters at a place between Chun Yang and Chol Lyong, and a sergeant was killed. One other man, killed back to Gensan, wounded, but the fate of six was not ascertained. On the receipt of his report on the 10th inst. sub-Lieutenant Tani, with forty men, proceeded to the spot and it is said fought the rebels in the vicinity of Chol Lyong.

Confessed by Sir Hercules Robinson.

DONBONK, March 28.—The governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, telegraphs to the governor of Natal, Sir Buller, Belous, has been engaged by the Matabeles who had been stealing cattle. Sir Hercules Robinson also confirms the report that the native police have deserted and he adds that one prospector was murdered. The Tull road, the governor reports, is still open and Bulawayo has been placed in a state of defense, but more rifles and ammunition are needed there. Finally the governor confirms the report that Lobengula's son has placed himself at the head of the Matabele rebels.

Large Steamer Wrecked.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The large steamship *Spondillus*, from Yokohama to London, has been wrecked on Cape Varella, on the coast of Cochin China. The crew was saved.

Jefferson Gets the Real Cup.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Joseph Jefferson has won the real cup, the one that is in the Fifth Avenue hotel today by the committee that had been appointed to present him with the real loving cup. His friends had presented him with a very magnificent silver tureen on November 8 last, in the Garden theater. It took eight months to complete the cup, and it was finished only a few days ago. Daniel Frohman, W. S. Crane, John Drew, Frank Sanger and Mrs. Edward E. Kilder composed the presentation committee. They were the only ones present besides Mr. Jefferson. Mrs. Kilder made the presentation.

COSTS HIM HIS ALL

English Physician Heavily Mulcted for Disclosing a Confidence.

END OF KITSON-PLAYFAIR LABEL SUIT

Jury Awards the Plaintiff Sixty Thousand Dollars Damages.

ALL LONDON DOWN ON THE DEFENDANT

Universally Condemned for Using Professional Information to Private Ends.

BURKE-ROCHE DIVORCE IN POLITICS

New Member for Kerry Calls About Him a Storm of Scandal and May Yet Have to Resign.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The testimony and the verdict in the Kitson-Playfair slander suit aroused a deeper interest among all classes of English society than any trial, civil or criminal, in twenty years. The main points of the plaintiff's case I called to the World last Saturday. Despite the somewhat unpolished details, the suit has been discussed with extraordinary vehemence, particularly by women, at every table, in every gathering of a week. The numbers of the fair sex, at least, are unanimously against the physician. A week ago Dr. Playfair was the favorite obstetrician of London society, with a professional income of probably £12,000 (\$60,000) to £15,000 (\$75,000) a year. It is certain that the verdict against him of £12,000 (\$60,000) the largest, probably, ever given by an English jury for libel, will be but a comparatively small part of his penalty, for his practice must now fall off very nearly to the vanishing point.

The most frequent regret expressed is that the jury could not also have brought in an order against Sir William Broadbent and Sir John Williams, two other great gynaecologists, who testified that, in their opinion, Dr. Playfair acted properly under the circumstances in his alleged betraying of his patient's secret. Many hope that they, too, will lose largely in their practices.

SENSATIONAL INCIDENTS OF THE TRIAL. The developments in the case during the trial were most sensational. Mrs. Kitson, whose husband is Mrs. Playfair's brother, seems to have found favor with her husband's family after her arrival in England from Australia, where he married her. This doubtless was the main point with the jury in practically declaring Dr. Playfair's action malicious. The fact that Sir James Kitson revoked his allowance of £500 (\$2,500) a year, to her after Dr. Playfair