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INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1896--SIXTEEN PAGES.

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Fresh Dairy Butter, per lb. 15c
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100 UPRIGHT PIANO :: BOXES

For Sale Cheap.

PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE, 82 & 84 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Warmer.

Oh, the atmosphere is frozen stiff, And the North wind chills the blood, For the mercury, with sad'ning glee, Has dropped with a d. a. thud.

Another Purse Pleaser

FROM THE

GREAT INVOICE SALE

It's like planting pennies and raising dollars for the sharp-witted judges of good bargains who are picking the plums—and they are all plums—in this invoice sale. Now we offer . . .

CHOICE OF Boys' Ulsters, \$9.88

This gives a great sweep for selection. Ulsters of fine Fur Beaver, Chinchilla, Irish Frieze and Shetland Beaver—worth \$12, \$15 and \$18—big collars—perfect pictures of warmth and comfort.

The invoice sale is touching up the broken lots of Boys' and Children's Clothing. Here are some rich things—

- BOYS' \$6, \$6.50 and \$7 KNEE PANTS SUITS \$4.85
BOYS' \$8, \$10 and \$12 LONG PANTS SUITS \$6.37
BOYS' \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$10 OVERCOATS \$3.87
BOYS' \$8, \$10 and \$12 OVERCOATS \$5.45

Men's Suits

\$5 buys \$10, \$12 and \$15 Suits—33 to 36 inches chest measure. \$7.75 buys \$15 and \$18 Suits in broken lots, and \$10 and \$12 Suits in nearly full lines. \$12.75 takes pick of slightly broken \$15 and \$18 lines, and \$20 and \$25 Suits in broken lots.

MEN'S PANTS

From a department crowded with bargains we pick this example—Men's \$5, \$6 and \$7 Cheviot, Cassimere and Worsted Trousers, \$3.45.

Men's Overcoats

Magnificent Frieze and Imported Shetland Ulsters—wool-lined, worth \$20—Kersey, Beaver, Melton and Chinchilla Overcoats and Ulsters, worth \$15, \$18 and \$20, at the invoice sale price of \$10.85. Men's \$5 and \$6 Gray Melton Overcoats, \$2.78.

Invoice sale prices are having things their own way in the Hat and Furnishings Departments.

THE WHOLEY

THE MARION TRUST CO.

Capital Stock \$300,000

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Same quality usually sold for 40c and 50c

Fine 28 oz. Bottle Olives, 25c.

POWER & DRAKE, Distributors of Fine Import and Domestic Groceries, 16 N. MERIDIAN ST.

A Pretty Girl In Bloomers

On a crowded street, wouldn't excite a tittle of the interest among shoppers that the prices we are making on our line of

STOVES and RANGES

Indianapolis Stove Co., 71 & 73 S. Meridian St.

FRANK H. CARTER, DRUGGIST

300 Massachusetts Ave. Cor. St. Clair Street

Try Us

For Drugs of anything in the drug line. Stock complete and up to date.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLODES.

Kills Two Men and Fatally Wounds a Third—Brakeman Missing.

ZANESVILLE, O., Jan. 4.—An engine used on the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Valley railway, between Fultonham and Mount Perry, exploded this morning at 2 o'clock. Bert Mead, the engineer, and fireman Frank Horse were instantly killed. Ira Norris, the conductor of the freight, which was being assisted over the grade, was fatally injured, and Fred Creska, a brakeman, cannot be found. All the men reside at Shawnee.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 4.—The three judges-elect of the Supreme Court of the State met today in the office of Secretary of State and drew for terms. Judge Zane drew the three years' term, and the position of chief justice. Judge Borch drew the five-year term and Judge Mier the seven-year term.

IN SIGHT OF HAVANA

CUBAN INSURGENTS SAID TO BE INVESTING THE CAPITAL.

Advance Bodies of Their Cavalry Reported Within a Few Miles of the City Yesterday Afternoon.

MEN LANDED FROM VESSELS

AND EVERY PREPARATION MADE FOR DEFENDING HAVANA.

Thousands of Spaniards Successfully Eluded by the Forces of Gomez, Maceo and Bandera.

CAMPOS'S PLAN A FAILURE

MANY OF HIS TROOPS FAR FROM THE PRESENT SCENE OF TROUBLE.

Sugar Plantations and Railway Stations Burned by the Insurgents in Their Devastating Raids.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—Unless all indications are misleading, the end of the Cuban insurrection is at hand, and the result, it would seem, must be in favor of the insurgents, whose armies, under Maximino Gomez, Antonio Maceo and Quintin Bandera, are nearing this city from three different directions.

The above facts, so frequently denied in official circles during the past two weeks, are now generally admitted, even in official circles, although all sorts of lame explanations of the triumphant advance of the Cubans are put forth in the hope of calming public excitement. But no amount of explanation will alter the fact that the insurgent cavalry scouts are believed to have been sighted from here this morning. As the advance bodies of the Cubans were at Tavate, eighteen miles from Guanabacoa, practically a suburb of this city, last night, it is by no means improbable that the report that the Cuban scouts have been sighted from the lines defending Havana is correct. It is no longer a cry of "On to Havana" from the Cubans. They are here, and they are surrounding this capital, after a triumphant march from the eastern end of Santiago de Cuba, to the capital of this island, in spite of all the best troops of Spain could do to prevent them. Step by step, General Campos has been driven back before the advance of the victorious army, until here preparations are being completed on both sides for the final and decisive struggle.

General Bandera and his column camped last night at San José de las Lajas, a very short distance from Tapaste, and his forces are now said to be nearing Guanabacoa, or its vicinity, in order to take up the position assigned to them for the siege of Havana. Another report has it that Bandera will try to pass by Mount Bejucal to Rincon and from there to Santiago de las Vegas, to cut the railroads leading into Havana, but in any case, it is admitted that he will push toward the city and his campfires may to-night be visible from the Spanish outposts around this city. In fact, it is claimed that Bandera will camp this evening at Vento farm, within rifle shot of the outposts of the Spaniards.

GOMEZ'S WHEREABOUTS.

The main body of the second insurgent column, under General Gomez, was reported, this morning, to be at Duran, moving in the direction of Guiraque Melena, at the bend of the railroad leading from the province of Pinar del Rio into Havana. Other portions of Gomez's column, by far the largest, are reported to be at San Antonio Vegas, or between there and Nazareno. All three columns have been continuing the work of destruction, burning cane-fields and plundering houses of the wealthier class as they pushed onward. The Province, Nombre de Dios, Julia la Gira, Merced and other plantations in the Guiraque district, through which the insurgents have just passed, have been completely wiped out by fire.

Here the utmost consternation prevails in government circles. There is no denying that Havana is now, to all intents and purposes, invested by insurgents. Their columns are pressing unchecked around this city and the military authorities seem to have fallen into a complete state of helplessness. Government officials are blaming the different Spanish generals for the condition of affairs, utterly regardless of the fact that it was Campos's plan of campaign—the wild scattering of his forces all over the island—which is mainly to blame for this crisis, although other influences have had a great share in the bitter humiliation of the Spaniards. Incapacity has been supplemented by sickness and treachery. The Spanish soldiers, in spite of all denials, have deserted in considerable numbers and have, in many instances, shown sympathy with the insurgent cause.

AN ASTONISHING FEAT.

Stories are afloat here of a wholesale republican propaganda at work among the soldiers from Spain, and it is claimed that it will yet bear astonishing fruit. But the most astonishing feature of the climax is the cool manner in which the insurgents have pushed onward during the past ten days. Right on the ground the insurgents have just traversed are several strong columns of Spanish troops, said to number in all about thirty thousand men, but we hear of no fighting worth mentioning, a skirmish here and there being all that is recorded. Of course a great deal of this success is due to the fact that the Cubans have the sympathy and active support of nine out of ten persons they have encountered in their march on Havana, while, on the other hand, the Spaniards meet with little sympathy from the natives of this island. Thus the insurgents have been assisted in every way possible in their endeavors to keep clear of the Spaniards and the latter have been misled at every opportunity. General Echague, for instance, is in the vicinity of Guines with a small army of Spanish troops. Yet the insurgents have passed right through his district, destroying everything in their path. General Valdes is at Madruga, northward and eastward of Guines at the head of another little army of Spaniards, but the insurgents passed, apparently unmolested, right and left of Madruga and camped in strong force not far from that place for a night. General Navarra, of whom so much was expected,

is apparently toying with time, as his pick troops from Spain smoke their cigars at San Nicolas, Patate, Ajedreces and Nueva Paz in the heart of the part swept by the insurgents. The marine battalion, really a fine lot of men, are at Aguaca, but the insurgents have long ago slipped by them. Finally the forces of the dreaded General Prat are at Calima and Mercha, just passed by the insurgents, and Colonel Segura and Galvis, both of whom have suffered defeat at the hands of the insurgents, are struggling along with their columns in some unknown positions away in the rear of the insurgent armies. That is the situation after the afternoon. The Spaniards everywhere triumphant; the Spaniards humiliated in every direction.

BUSTLE IN THE CITY.

The well-to-do people from the districts around Havana are flocking into this city. The price of provisions has already begun to go up alarmingly. In the streets the bustle and bustle of the military is visible. Every man or boy who can be placed under arms has been called on to shoulder a rifle, and the war ships have landed every man and every gun available for the defense of the city. In the fact of these preparations to repel the enemy from the city, the most vigorous plans have been laid to battle with an enemy within. The authorities recognize the fact that when the insurgent guns are heard in the distance they may be the signal for a popular uprising here, which will divert attention from the enemy and enable the latter to make a dash into Havana, which is expected to end the war and enable Cuba to gain her independence. Agents of the insurgents are known to have slipped into Havana recently, and from the sullen attitude of the Cuban populace it is evident that the authorities do not make a mistake in preparing for the worst in the event of a popular uprising under the leadership of the insurgents commencing outside. Many of the prominent residents are already looking for means to leave Havana in case of emergency, and it is said that orders have been sent to the commanders of the Spanish war ships off the island to concentrate in this harbor, which is the case of the Spanish fleet, and to reach them too late to enable them to be of any service to the government.

Late this afternoon it was reported that General Campos had sent a special messenger to the insurgents with the object of bringing about a conference with their leaders. Not only was the Spanish commander insisted that there is no cause for alarm, and that the insurgent columns will shortly be dispersed by the Spanish troops.

MOVING WESTWARD RAPIDLY.

Later in the afternoon it became known that the body of insurgents which had been at San Felipe had pushed through Quivama and moved westward on Gabriel and Salud, burning all the fields as they passed. Salud is westward of Havana and a little further on is the last railroad line in that direction leading into Havana. To reach Salud the insurgents have already crossed two lines of railroad leading into this city, and after crossing the third they will have extended the half-moon formation of their forces about this city and will have cut off communication by rail with the province of Pinar del Rio, and as they are now threatening to cut off communication with the province of Matanzas through the force advancing from Tapaste, it looks as if Havana would soon be isolated. As this dispatch is sent, however, communication between Havana and Jaruco is not known to have been cut off by the enemy. Jaruco is the first town of importance outside of Havana in the direction of Matanzas. Apparently the three insurgent columns have been divided up into smaller bodies in order to facilitate rapidity of movement. But this is only supposition based on the fact that the insurgents are heard from in about half a dozen different towns and directions in this vicinity today.

One of the insurgent columns has crossed the railroad at Batabano, the extreme southern direction, near the Gulf of Batabano and almost due south of Havana. This column is now at or about Pozo Redondo, and towards Pinar del Rio, with the object of completing a circle around Havana. This evening information was received to the effect that the insurgents have burned the railroad stations at Melena and at Guiraque Melena and the fields about Morillo and Portugales.

There is much distress among the inhabitants of the province of Matanzas, especially in the districts through which the insurgents have just passed, and the government of Matanzas has sent an urgent telegram to General Campos for the sum of \$300,000 with which to relieve the suffering of the country people. It is not believed that the Captain General will be able to grant this request.

Jose Habl, the insurgent leader, has advised Puerto Principe from the western part of the island, to relieve Mayia, who has been called east by General Gomez.

The insurgents have dynamited a train at Novitas, the port of Puerto Principe. The engine was blown up on the platforms of the railroad station and the engineer and fireman were seriously injured. One man was killed by the explosion. It is added that the insurgents tried to take possession of the train, but were driven off.

The positions of the insurgent armies are not precisely known to-night.

Spaniards Defeated.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—The Globe staff correspondent in Cuba cables to-night as follows via Vento Cruz: "A desperate battle has been fought to-day near Colon. The Spanish troops were routed and suffered heavy losses. The insurgents captured the Spanish artillery and have gained a position commanding the overland entrance to Havana. General Ochoa was killed and General Campos's son seriously wounded."

GOMEZ NEAR GUINES.

Less than Thirty Miles from Havana, with 18,000 Men.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 4.—Late advices from Cuba confirm the reports that General Gomez is now in the vicinity of Havana, at the head of a wing of the insurgent army. He is now reported near Guines, less than thirty miles from Havana, with 18,000 men. A band of insurgents arrived to-day at Santiago de los Baños, and they captured five hundred horses from the plantation of Mr. Vegas at San Jose de los Lojas. Yesterday 1,000 men, under command of Laeet, the insurgent leader, burned the Beaton station, only twelve miles from Havana.

A Cuban who arrived from Havana to-day states that he had seen General Campos and other officers who were reported to have been discovered their purpose, and on their arrival at Alquizar the four companies of the Cuban were arrested. He escaped, however, and succeeded in arriving here. He says that he will return to Cuba by the first expedition for the purpose of assisting the Cubans in carrying on the war.

General Borch is in Matanzas and at the head of a band of insurgents.

ENGLAND'S ISOLATION

MADE APPARENT THROUGH COMMENTS OF CONTINENTAL PRESS.

German, Especially, Are Bitter in Condemnation of Britain's Methods Since the Transvaal Invasion.

MORE JOHN BULL BLUSTER

LONDON NEWSPAPERS WARN EMPEROR WILLIAM TO BEWARE.

Evidence that Relations Between Germany and England Are Undergoing a Severe Strain.

TRANSVAAL NOW TRANQUIL

PEACE RESTORED IN THE LITTLE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

Details of the Defeat and Surrender of Dr. Jameson and His Followers—His Losses Heavy.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.—If any such proof was necessary, the events of the past week have once more tended to establish beyond doubt the isolation of Great Britain in Europe and elsewhere. But the anti-British comments of the foreign press have been so bitter since the invasion of the Transvaal republic by the blunderer, Dr. Jameson, with or without the knowledge of the British South Africa Company and the colonial authorities, that this feature of the situation has produced a decided sensation, which has culminated in an outburst of indignation against Emperor William for sending his dispatch of congratulation to President Kruger. The expressions of wrath are not confined to the newspapers, but are the common talk of London and other cities. It is known that the government officials generally, and it is reported that even royalty denounces in unmeasured terms the German Emperor's "deliberately unfriendly act," and there are suggestions flying about regarding a recalling of the British ambassador to Germany and making threatening changes in the disposition of the different squadrons of the British fleet.

Emperor William, it appears, first sent peremptory instructions to the German ambassador here to obtain an immediate explanation of the meaning of Dr. Jameson's expedition, which, by the way, the British government had already repudiated. This having been explained to the German ambassador, the Marquis of Salisbury concluded that the matter had been settled and he was disagreeably surprised when the news was received at the Foreign Office that the Emperor had sent a dispatch of congratulation to President Kruger. But the most serious part of the whole matter is that the diplomats attribute to Emperor William a deliberate attempt to challenge the Queen's suzerainty in the Transvaal. The text of the treaty of London provides that the Transvaal Republic's foreign relations are to be governed under the supervision of Great Britain and for the sovereign of any other country to address himself publicly to President Kruger, is to put it mildly, a serious disregard of diplomatic form. Therefore, as Emperor William is known to be a great stickler for all forms of diplomatic procedure, nobody doubts that his step was deliberately taken after consultation with the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe. This having been admitted there are people who are beginning to intimate that a triple alliance between Russia, France and Germany, previously frequently hinted at, may, after all, be an accomplished fact, for it would hardly seem likely that Germany would care to risk an active dispute with Great Britain and a possible blockade of her coasts when she could make but little retaliation unless she was sure of active support from other powers.

The very bitter comments of the British press on the action of Germany's Emperor are in marked contrast with the moderate manner in which the newspapers here discuss the "Frenschland affair," and the latter dispute seems almost to have been left out of sight, especially since such a flood of discredit has been thrown on the British side of the contention by the Washington correspondent of the Chronicle of this city in the publication of correspondence apparently hitherto not carefully weighed on this side of the Atlantic. All the batteries of the British press seem to be turned on Germany and their fire is increasing in intensity as the action of the Emperor becomes more clearly understood. At first it was thought to be nothing more than one of his familiar eccentricities, but there seems to be much more of cold deliberation than eccentricity about the young war lord's dispatch to the President of the Transvaal republic.

The Standard, which may be regarded as directly representing the views of the British government, speaks very plainly on the subject and warns foreign nations in general, and Germany in particular, that Great Britain will tolerate no interference and that "in spite of the threats of the German official press to make things unpleasant for Great Britain at Washington, Constantinople and Peking, we shall defend our own with all the means at our disposal, let our assailants be who they will or as many as they will." This utterance on the part of the Standard is a sample of the remarks on the subject made by the British press and, coming from the source it does, there are clear indications that Great Britain and Germany have reached a state of extremely strained relations, and that there may have further and most serious results unless the jingoes of both nations are curbed.

The defeat of Dr. Jameson's freebooters by the Boers has produced a feeling of great humiliation here, and the greater anxiety is felt regarding the fate of his companions, as there are among them many of our own countrymen. This feeling of humiliation adds to the degree of indignation against Germany, and increases considerably the danger existing in the situation. Then, again, the fact that the British chartered company's troopers is another element which may cause further trouble, as their families are certain to bring all the pressure they possibly can to bear on the government, and efforts to wipe out the humiliation inflicted upon all concerned by the Boers.

Among the persons who are behind the scenes the general view taken of the case is that Dr. Jameson's defeat was brought about because of the lack of resources which was left in the lurch by the Uitlanders (foreign population) of Johannesburg, who were to have risen and aided with him against the Boers. It has been an open secret for weeks past that the chartered company's troops were preparing for some advance, and people who have recently seen President Kruger and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of Cape Colony, say they have no doubt that Dr. Jameson received orders from the latter that a grand attempt was intended to establish a new republic which would have been established.