THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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LIGHTED BY BLAZING TOWNS

Vicinity of Havana Laid Waste by the Insurgents Under Gomez.

THREE RAILROAD STATIONS WIPED OUT

Tracks Torn Up, Telegraph Wires Cut and Communication with the Interior Cut Off from the Cuban Capital.

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HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The insurgents have attacked and burned the towns of Gabriel, Guira and Artemisia, stations on the Western railway, which runs from Havana to Pinar del Rio. Gabriel and Guira are in Havana province. Artemisia is in Pinar del Rio province.

The telegraph operator at the central station of the Western railway learned at 2 p. m. yesterday that communication by wire beyond the town of Salud had been cut. Salud is a point on the line fourteen miles southeast of Havana. Word was received from Salud at 8 p. m. that there were no means of reaching Gabriel, a town of 2,500 inhabitants, five miles west of Salud. Not only were all wires down, but the railway track had been torn up. The railway superintendent dispatched a construction train from Havana, but it got no further than Salud. It returned, bringing intelligence that every house in the town of Gabriel had been burned, including all railway property. The Western railway is owned by an English corporation with headquarters in London.

The town of Guira, five miles beyond Gabriel, a place of 4,500 population, was totally burned last night.

The press censorship is absolute. The Diario de la Marina contains no news today. It has an editorial counseling severity—even if Gomez and Maceo are near. It says that the worst thing that could happen would be for the insurgents to return to Santa Clara province, because the natural conditions of the country make it easy to pursue them hereabouts, and compel a decisive battle.

A Madrid dispatch states that Premier Canovas said yesterday that his government only thought of sending men and supplies to Cuba.

General Campos is still in Havana.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

BENT ON DESTROYING THE CANE.

Gomez Discloses His Plans to a Captive and Releases Him.

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HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 4.—(Via Key West, Fla., Jan. 5.)—(Special Telegram to the New York World.)—As the Spanish authorities here will not permit news to be sent from here by cable without editing it to suit themselves, I send this dispatch by steamer, to be wired to the World from Key West. In my dispatch of yesterday I mentioned having had a conversation with Honore Laine, a Frenchman, who was arrested by the insurgents near his sugar estate, not far from Navajas, and kept a prisoner by Gomez for a week, during which time the Cubans raided a large part of Matanzas province, marching in a great semi-circle. From Laine I obtained the following information:

Gomez let him go at the end of the week within a mile of the point where he first was taken prisoner. Gomez was then proceeding west rapidly in the direction of Alfonso XIII. Gomez invited Laine to ride beside him several times during the week, and talked freely with him. He stated that his sole purpose was to destroy cane, that Matanzas is the richest province, and it had rested in fancied security. He intended to leave no cane to be made into sugar. He remarked that great generals have generally secured glory by extreme boldness. He is an old man, and may not have much longer to live, but he intends to add to his reputation by his future acts.

Gomez will not attempt to hold towns. He spoke explicitly on this point. He said it is too dangerous; the Spaniards would concentrate him. On the march he avoids even entering villages, because his followers go to the shops and get rum. Gomez is anxious to have the United States declare the insurgents belligerents. He did not appear to understand that no power would recognize as real belligerents a roving army that scarcely remained in one spot more than one night, and is engaged in conducting a purely guerrilla warfare. The country people generally are friendly to Gomez. His force, including the followers of Maceo, Zayes, Serafin, Sanches and ePrez, numbers about 4,000 men, who are armed and nearly all mounted. Only about 400 are on foot.

BANDERA IN SANTA CLARA.

Mr. Laine made the surprising statement that Quintin Bandera was not in Matanzas, thus disproving the Spanish and Cuba intelligence alike. He says Bandera was somewhere about the Trinidad mountains in Santa Clara province, and that Gomez received a special message from him four days ago and sent return orders that he should join him in Matanzas as quickly as possible. Bandera has 1,400 followers and Gomez wished for them.

Gomez has more than 2,000 unarmed followers. His band is composed of men of all shades of color, more blacks than others, and he even has Chinamen. Maceo has relatively a larger number of blacks than Gomez or Sanches. The three detachments keep near together. Gomez and Maceo ride together much and hold consultations at night. They begin to march at 5 in the morning. There are no regular meals. During the day everybody eats sugar cane. The line of march can be recognized by the fragments of chewed fibre. At night cattle are killed and men roast beef on sticks over the camp fires.

Gomez has no artillery, Laine declares. This disproves the false accounts sent to the United States. He has no baggage other than ammunition on mules. Maceo has a few brass instruments which give "unearthly music" nights. Maceo is taciturn and quiet, while Gomez enjoys a good conversation and discusses a wide range of subjects. He loves to talk of Napoleon Bonsparte. He and Maceo are abstemious in their habits, and although old men, they appear as tireless as their young followers.

Laine says Gomez wishes to go into Havana province to destroy cane about Madruga. His movements since Laine left him confirm this. I asked Laine what impressed him most strongly. He answered that it was the great amount of ammunition wasted, owing to bad shooting. The Cubans are worse shots than the Spaniards, who shoot high.

Gomez shows a personally friendly spirit toward Campos. He regards Garcia Navarro as the most dangerous of any Spanish general in the field against him.

All the insurgents' wounded and sick are sent into the Great Shoe swamp, a secure point. Laine sees only ruin of the sugar industry ahead. He was sent for by the governor after arrival, presumably to give an account of his captivity.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

ALL BUT TWO ARE DROWNED.

Norwegian Brig Capsizes and the Officers and Crew Perish.

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VERA CRUZ, Mex., Jan. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Norwegian brig Borghild, which was capsized in a hurricane December 30 at Aluado, was built of iron, and insured for $100,000. She left Glasgow in December laden with coal.

The captain, mate and all the sailors, except two, and the customs inspector, who boarded the brig the night before, perished. Two sailors floated ashore on life preservers. They were on watch.

EXPECTING AN ATTACK AT HAVANA.

Citizens of that Locality in Fear of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—Havana has spent a day of nervousness and anxiety, and has been in hourly apprehension of an attack by the insurgent army, or a part of it. Yesterday the bands commanded by Nunez and Bermudez were seen at Managua, a village not more than twelve miles from Havana. It must not be supposed that the city is open to the advance of the insurgents, or that there are none within its borders to offer resistance.

There has been no overt act of defiance of the authorities within the city and there have been numerous voluntary offers to bear arms in defense of the city—thousands of them, the authorities say. But there has been a comfortable conviction in the minds of the residents of Havana from the beginning of the insurrection that they were in no real danger of molestation from the insurgents. Many hundreds of noncombatant inhabitants of the island have come to Havana to await the passing of the storm. Still more have sent their wives and families here as a safe refuge.

This class of the population is in a state of utter consternation and dismay and spreads an infectious spirit of panic through all other circles. The authorities no longer make the slightest concealment of the serious view they take of the situation, and there are some who do not hesitate to rail at the Spanish generals and the troops and make bitter criticisms of them.

There has been a great fear that the light and water supply of the city would be cut off by a sudden raid of the insurgent forces. The idea of the city being left in total darkness for the unseen working of plots and seditions is itself enough to work a panic in the nervous condition of the public mind.

Special preparations for the defense of the works that supply the city have been made and artillery has been placed to command them against all probable sources of attack. All possible recruits have been enlisted for the defense of the city and the available ground about the city has been filled with batteries of artillery which are manned day and night.

The Spanish authorities have maintained a cordon of artillery forces running from Havana to the town of Batabano on the south coast since the invasion of Matanzas province by the insurgents, beyond which they hoped to prevent the advance of the destroying columns of their enemies. This cordon has proved no more effective than the line of La Trocha, which was laid to keep the insurgents out of Santa Clara province. This line was broken yesterday by the forces under Gomez and the main body of the insurgents today passed into the province of Pinar del Rio, and are now overrunning that province with fire and sword. The passage was effected near Batabano, at Pozoredondo, and Gomez burned the village of Gabriel on the way and partially destroyed the towns of Guira, Melena and Alqizar. The work of destruction in Havana province has been as complete as was that in Matanzas and the sugar lands of Pinar del Rio.

The work of destruction in Havana province has been as complete as was that in Matanzas and the sugar lands of Pinar del Rio are fast being put into the same desolate condition. The proclamation of General Campos, to the effect that all horses on the island are to be held subject to requisition by the Spanish authorities, has little effect beyond its force as a confession that the Spanish forces are badly handicapped by the lack of mounted troops and are practically helpless against the cavalry forces of the insurgents. In effect the whole island outside of the city of Havana is now in the hands of the insurgents. They have not annihilated the Spanish forces, nor have they routed the whole army in any single pitched battle. Yet the situation is completely in their hands and so completely have they outgeneraled the Spanish that to all appearances Martinez Campos' army might as well be in Spain for any check it puts upon the movements of Gomez's army. The latter's progress has been accompanied with continual accessions to his forces by volunteers and he has captured enough horses, rifles and artillery to add immensely to the effective strength of his men. He has practically carried his base of operations with him and has usually countermarched over a wholly different route from that of his advance, apparently counting with confidence upon living upon the country as he went. There is little doubt really felt here that he will get much or more sympathy in Pinar del Rio than he did in Santa Clara and Matanzas, and the general fear is now that, after sweeping over Pinar del Rio, he will come upon Havana from the west, cooperating in an attack with the forces of the insurgents which have been east of Havana for several days past.

The advance of Gomez beyond Batabano has cut the telegraph and cable communication with the eastern part of the island, upon which Campos principally relied for directing his forces in Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Principe and Santa Clara.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 5.—An American passenger arriving from Cuba tonight reports that the Cubans are within seventeen miles of Havana. According to his statement Gomez has 22,000 men. The insurgents burned San Felipe, Duran, Meleno del Sur and Guara Friday night. These places are twenty miles from Havana.

General Campos has issued a manifesto to his officers, urging a strict obedience to his orders and threatening those disobedient with being sent to Spain within forty-eight hours in disgrace.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A special to the World from Havana, Cuba, says: The insurgents have attacked and burned the towns of Gabriel, Guira and Artemisia, stations on the Western railway, which runs from Havana to Pinar del Rio. Gabriel and Guira are in Havana province. Artemesia is in Pinar del Rio province. The telegraph operator at the telegraph station of the Western railway today learned that communication with wire to places beyond Salud had been cut. The Salario de Marina contains no news today. It has an editorial counseling serenity, even if Gomez and Maceo are near. It says the worst thing that could happen would be for the insurgents to return to Santa Clara province, because the natural conditions of the country make it easy to pursue them hereabouts and compel a decisive battle. A Madrid dispatch states that Premier Canovas said yesterday that his government only thought of sending men and supplies to Cuba. General Campos is still in Havana.

EZETA ENDORSES GUTIERREZ.

Declares His Brother a Traitor and the Government Legitimate.

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SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Carlos Ezeta counsels his adherents, in a letter, not to conspire against the government, which he recognizes as legitimate, owing to its having been approved by the people. He says his brother is unworthy of confidence, and a traitor to the true Ezeta cause. It is believed here that this letter is designed to placate Gutierrez, in the hope that the president will restore the Ezeta property, which was confiscated, and that Carlos Ezeta is acting under the advice of President Barrios of Guatemala.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A new immigration law has been proposed, which will give foreign settlers land free, exempting them from all taxes for twenty years. To all prospective colonists who can prove to Nicaraguan agents abroad their honest intention to become permanent settlers, money will be advanced under the proposed law, to pay their way to this country, the same to be repaid when possible by the colonists. President Zelaya strongly favors the project.

SERIOUS UPRISING IN FORMOSA.

Ten Thousand Rebels Attack Taipeh but Are Repulsed.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 5.—A serious uprising has occurred in Formosa. On January 1 10,000 rebels attacked Taipeh, but they were repulsed.

JAMESON HAS NOT BEEN SHOT

President Kruger Replies to Queries of the Colonial Secretary.

PRISONERS WILL BE LEGALLY TREATED

Denounces Them as Freebooters but Insists that They Have Been Shown Every Consideration.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 5.—It is reported that Hon. Cecil Rhoades, premier of Cape Colony, has resigned, but Governor Sir Hercules Robinson has declined to accept the resignation.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has telegraphed asking if it were true that Dr. Jameson had been shot, adding that Rhoades had telegraphed a positive denial of the rumored gathering of a second force of the Chartered company's troops at Buluawayo. President Kruger has replied that he had given no orders to shoot the freebooters who had been taken prisoners, but that they would be punished according to law. He said they had been treated with the greatest consideration by the burghers, despite the fact that the latter had more than once been forced to take up arms in defense of the republic. President Krueger adds:

"Our confidence in Mr. Rhoades had received such a rude shock that his repudiation of the proceedings at Buluawayo ought to be received with the greatest caution. Even now we have news that an armed force is collecting on our borders. If that be true, I trust not the word of Mr. Rhoades, but the influence of your government, will suffice to prevent the further incursions of freebooters, although it was not successful in arresting the advance of Dr. Jameson."

Secretary Chamberlain in his reply today thanked President Krueger for his assurances, and adds that he had always felt confidence in his magnanimity. He had sent an imperial officer, he said, to Buluawayo to see that his orders were obeyed and to prevent the possibility of any further raids, and assuring President Kruegar that he might rest confident that he would strictly upheld the regulations of the convention of 1884.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—President Krueger of the Transvaal has sent to Emperor William the following reply to the latter's telegram of congratulation upon his success in repelling invasion:

"I testify to your majesty my very deep and heartfelt thanks for your sincere congratulations. With God's help we hope to do everything possible to hold our dearly bought independence and the stability of our beloved republic."

THEY THINK IT WAS A PLOT.

London Journals Express Opinions of the Jameson Affair.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The belief has been expressed here that the expedition of Dr. Jameson into the Transvaal involved an understanding that there was to be an uprising of the Uitlanders in Johannesburg in co-operation with Dr. Jameson and that his raid would have been successful if he had received the expected assistance from Johannesburg. The abstention of Johannesburg from taking part in the fight at Krugersdorf, where Dr. Jameson met his disastrous reverse, is partly explained by cablegrams received today dated December 30, which was the day before Dr. Jameson's start, stating that President Krueger had received a deputation of the aggrieved residents and that he had made them a promise that he would take off the duties on foodstuffs, and would support equal subsidies for the schools of all languages. He would also, he said, advocate the desired change in the franchise. This seems to have fully satisfied the Uitlanders, and it is asserted that the leading men of all nationalities were combining in an active endeavor to circumvent the agitation which it was understood was being promoted by certain capitalists with a view to securing collision with the authorities, and thus to establish a cause for imperial intervention, and to give the conspirators a chance to get into the rich country.

John Burns, M. P., in addressing a labor meeting tonight, said he believed Dr. Jameson's raid was a premeditated and put up job and that he wished the queen would keep her ugly duckling of a relative on the continent, in order, although he did not believe that Emperor William represented the German people in the matter. The government, he said, should send Lord Roberts, with 15,000 men to sequester all rights by the Chartered company.

All the newspapers congratulate Colonial Secretary Chamberlain upon his concise statement of the unflinching policy of the government in the Transvaal, which he regarded as a reply to Emperor William's telegram to President Krueger.

The Times voices the general opinion in saying: "We shall not alter our reading of our own treaties or relinquish our historical claims at the bidding of the German emperor, nor shall we fail to maintain them if the necessity is forced upon us by sacrifices similar to those upon which they were founded. If the Venezuela difficulty encouraged Germany to flout England, the very different reception given her interference from that accorded our American kinsman serves as a warning. The point where serious consequences will follow is not far off."

A special dispatch from Berlin gives an interview with W. J. Leids, secretary of state of the Transvaal, in which he said he could not express his opinion upon the probability of a German protectorate being established in the Transvaal.

A Vienna dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says it is reported that Prince Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador in London, has informed Lord Salisbury that Germany refuses to recognize the British suzerainty over Transvaal, and that it is believed Austria supports Germany in this view.

Mr. Chamberlain has received a dispatch from Governor Sir Hercules Robinson at Pretoria at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, reporting that Hon. Charles Coventry (a captain in the Lischuanal Bechuanaland police and the brother of the earl of Coventry) has died of his wounds.

CANADA'S EXCITEMENT CONTINUES.

Political Situation Disturbs the Entire Dominion Now.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 5.—Excitement at the capital and throughout the Dominion over the political situation continues unabated. The continuation of the present cabinet is not possible, but what will be the nature of its successor cannot be surmised before Premier Bowell shall have given some hint as to his course of action. Two contradictory statements are made in this connection. It is asserted that Premier Bowell, in view of the resignation, as announced last night, of seven members of his cabinet, will himself resign the premiership and make way for Sir Charles Tupper, who is the only one spoken of as his successor. It is also asserted on the other hand that the premier has decided to accept the resignation of the seven cabinet ministers and will appoint others to succeed them at once. A telegraphic call was issued today to all the conservative members, summoning them to a caucus of the party, to be held before the opening of the house on Tuesday afternoon. If no satisfactory conclusion be then arrived at it is probable the house will adjourn from day to day. Today was a busy day with the ministers and many private conferences were held at several of the ministers' residences. Even Lord Aberdeen was consulted, but no arrangement, it is understood, to patch up the difficulties in the cabinet could be arrived at.

CALLS ON SALISBURY TO STOP.

London Chronicle Correspondent Says America is Friendly to England.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Henry Norman, the special commissioner of the London Daily Chronicle, cables his paper as follows from Washington:

"The London correspondents of the American papers, having revealed my identity here, I have been overwhelmed with expressions of sympathy and thanks to the Chronicle for putting the American case and opinion before the British public. All the papers comment most kindly. As I have tried to explain, Americans believe their attitude of demanding arbitration is one with which civilized men must sympathize. In support of this the whole union, if needful, will speak with absolutely one voice. But at the same time there is here an infinite desire to see an immediate amicable settlement. I have today talked with several men who are being denounced in New York as jingoes, and the above are their earnest sentiments. The people simply cannot understand Lord Salisbury's attitude. A senator said to me today that he thinks the case the same as if a millionaire quarreled with his intimate friend because he had lost 10 cents in his house. I repeat with every ounce of influence I possess that everybody here worth considering desires peace. If Lord Salisbury can find a way to make the slightest advance toward recognition of the American attitude he will be received with wide open arms.

"The responsibility of any man or minister holding back at such a moment, when England needs every friend she has, for the sake of mere dignity or obstinate adherence to the letter of diplomacy, is appalling to contemplate.

"Regarding the Aberdeen dispatches and the Schomburgk line, I must explain my attitude. I assert nothing, my means of information being obviously limited. I simply invite refutation of the statement that the correspondence I cabled proves that England in 1841 freely admitted the Schomburgk line to be destitute of any authority or validity as the basis of a territorial claim.

"The New York Evening Post, indulging in some clever fooling at my expense, quotes Lord Aberdeen's letter of March 30, 1844, which states that England, by removing the boundary posts, did not cede any rights which she might consider herself authorized to claim in the future. Unless a better retort is possible, my position is indeed unassailable. I base my contention upon the British official statements at the actual time the boundary posts were removed. No ex post facto explanations three years later can affect this.

"If England made any condition when she ordered the practical destruction of the Schomburgk line in 1841, in response to the repeated arguments, demands and insistence of the Venezuelan government, then let us have the official correspondence containing these contentions. If these cannot be produced, then my documents, and my contentions hold the field.

"But the question at stake is infinitely bigger than such arguments, or any promiscuous discussion of the Monroe doctrine. The American government and people would be perfectly willing and indeed glad to see England secure any amount of Venezuelan territory, if her claim is capable of historical and diplomatic proof. They are willing to meet England in any direction and to any extent in finding a competent tribunal to determine this. They ask only that Lord Salisbury's blunt refusal and President Cleveland's menaces alike be set aside and forgotten. They regard the demand for arbitration as the sacred right of a great powerful nation standing on what it believes to be a matter of principle.

"Now Lord Salisbury is a great man. He has a life-time reputation for brilliant foreign statesmanship. Whatever he may do, his patriotism and dignity are beyond question. The American government and 70,000,000 people earnestly and solemnly invite him to forget the past and meet their national convictions half way. If he will, the voice of every reasonable man on this continent will be raised to praise him.

"To my absolute knowledge, I am expressing the heartfelt sentiments of the American government."

PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL HORROR.

Destroyed by Fire and Several People Killed.

ALTOONA, Pa., Jan. 5.—The Central hotel, situated in the heart of the business section of the city, was destroyed by fire early this morning. B. F. Housan of the Pennsylvania road fire company was killed by a falling wall and several others were severly injured, one of them, William Wareham, also a fireman, very seriously.

The flames originated in the hotel building about 3:30 o'clock, and were not discovered until they had communicated to the first floor. Every effort was made to get all the guests safely out. All are supposed to have escaped. The fire spread rapidly, and crossing an alley in the rear of the hotel, burned the large three-story brick building of George Streit. The McCartney building, adjoining the hotel, occupied by the Union Pacific Tea company and as a residence, was badly damaged. The hotel, which was a five-story brick building, owned and managed by Amandus Silk, was totally destroyed, as were also the furniture and most of the clothing and valuables of the guests. The Streit building was occupied by H. S. Prutzman & Co., wholesale wood and willowware dealers; James C. Chamberlain, wholesale feed dealer, and Besant & Henneman, wholesale grocers.

The total loss aggregated over $160,000; insurance, $75,000. At 6 o'clock this morning, while members of the fire company were at work on the McCartney roof, the west wall of the Central hotel fell outward. Wareham and several other firemen were injured. It was learned this afternoon that Fireman Housen was missing, and a search revealed his crushed body under the fallen wall. The head was crushed in, the neck broken and the body badly burned.

CANEY, Kan., Jan. 5.—The Caney roller mills, one of the best flouring mills in this part of the state, were destroyed by fire last night. The estimated loss is about $12,000 with $8,000 insurance.

CARNIVAL CURLING BONSPIEL.

Four Great Events Arranged for the St. Paul Meeting.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 5.—The program of the Carnival Curling bonspiel has just been announced, including four great events in honor of the Manitoba branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling association, the Northwestern Curling association, a consolation and for the Merriam medal. There will also be a joint contest open to all curlers in attendance. This bonspiel begins on January 21, the first day of the carnival. The Northwestern Curling association holds its bonspiel one week earlier at Duluth. Club rallies as preliminaries to the carnival proper have already begun. Work on the fort and blockhouse will commence tomorrow. One hundred and fifty Indians from North Dakota will be present and assist in the storming of the fort at the carnival.

JAMES CRAIG OF OMAHA DEAD.

Found in the Travelers' Hotel at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 5.—A well dressed man about 50 years of age, who registered at the Travelers' hotel as James Craig of Omaha, was found dead in his room late this afternoon. The cause of his death is as yet unknown. He had no baggage and was visited by no one during his stay at the hotel.

Croker and Party at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.—Richard Croker and party arrived in this city this morning and spent most of the day at Belle Mead inspecting his horses. He left tonight for Florida, where he will remain a month, and upon his return to New York will sail for Europe.

Pennsylvania Club House Burned.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Jan. 5.—The Merion Cricket club house and the Casino were destroyed by fire today, causing a loss of $100,000; insurance, $85,000. The origin is unknown.

BOND ISSUE IS ANNOUNCED

Treasury Department Issues a Circular on the Subject.

TERMS ON WHICH THEY ARE SOLD

Provision Made to Anticipate Any Action of Congress Along Similar Lines Before the Sale Is Completed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Speculation concerning the amount and character of the new bond issue was set at rest late last night when Secretary Carlisle made public a circular on the subject. The loan will be a "popular" one, and the circular, which is dated January 6, gives notice that the government will sell $100,000,000 thirty-year 4 per cent coupon or registered bonds, dated February 1, 1895, for which purchasers will be required to pay in gold coin or gold certificates. This will be the first issue by the present administration of such a large amount of bonds at one time. The circular also contains an intimation of a possible further issue of bonds should the issue or sale of an additional or different form of bond for the maintenance of the gold reserve be authorized by law before February 5.

It was almost midnight when Secretary Carlisle's circular was made public, too late an hour to obtain the opinion of public men on the action of the government or the prospect of the absorption of the bonds by the people. The fact that the bonds will be issued in sums of $50 and multiples thereof and be payable in installments is a feature which, it is believed, will make them regarded with popular favor. The main reason for dating the bonds a year back is said to be in order to give the public a better opportunity to judge their market value by comparing them with the gold 4s issued at that time, so that their bids can be made to conform with the market value of these bonds on the 1st of February. The circular is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1896.—Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the secretary of the treasury until 12 o'clock m. Wednesday, the 5th of February, 1896, for the purchase of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) of United States 4 per cent coupon or registered bonds, in denominations of fifty dollars ($50), and multiples of that sum, as may be desired by bidders. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

The bonds will be dated on the first day of February, 1895, and be payable in coin thirty years after that date, and will bear interest at 4 per centum per annum, payable quarterly in coin; but all coupons maturing on and before the first day of February, 1896, will be detached, and purchasers will be required to pay in United States gold coin, or gold certificates for the bonds awarded to them, and all interest accrued thereon after the first day of February, 1896, up to the time of application for delivery.

Payments for the bonds must be made at the treasury of the United States at Washington, D. C., or at the subtreasuries at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis or New Orleans, or they may be made at San Francisco, with exchange on New York, and all bids must state what denominations of bonds are desired, and whether coupon or registered, and at what place they will be paid for.

Payments may be made by installments, as follows: Twenty per cent (20) upon receipt of notice of acceptance of bids and twenty per cent (20) at the end of each ten days thereafter, but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount at the date of the first installment, and those who have paid all installments previously maturing may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time, but no later than the maturity of the last installment. The bonds will be ready for delivery on or before February 15, 1896.

Notice is further hereby given that if the issue and sale of an additional or different form of bond for the maintenance of the gold reserve shall be authorized by law before February 5, 1896, sealed proposals for the purchase of such bonds will also be received at the same time and place and up to the same date and upon the same terms and conditions herein set forth, and such bids will be considered as well as the bids for the 4 per cent bonds herein mentioned.

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

INAUGURATING STATE OFFICERS.

All Utah Gathering at Salt Lake for the Occasion.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 5.—Everything is in readiness for the inauguration of the state officers, which will take place at the tabernacle at noon tomorrow. Military and civic organizations that are to take part in the parade have been active all day arranging details for the occasion.

Prof. Stevens, who will have charge of the vocal music, has had several rehearsals and all the singers are instructed to meet at the building at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. Decorators have been busy on the great building for several days and everything has been arranged in the most artistic manner. A feature of the decoration is a large American flag suspended under the ceiling, giving a beautiful effect to the whole surroundings. The flag is probably the largest in the world, being 125 feet by 75 and covering a space of over 9,000 square feet. The forty-fifth star on the flag is composed of electric lights in the national colors. The decorations at the Salt Lake theater, where the inaugural ball will be held tomorrow night, have been arranged with great care and beautiful effect. Ten thousand incandescent lights will be turned on in the building. The weather indications are favorable tonight and every incoming train is adding large numbers to the crowd already in the city.

GENERAL HARRISON'S MARRIAGE.

Indications that It Will Occur Soon in New York.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—A special from Indianapolis says: The announcement that ex-President Harrison will leave for New York this week has started anew the rumors regarding his reported approaching marriage to Mrs. Mary Dimmock, niece of his deceased wife. His friends now generally believe in the truth of the story, the fact that neither he nor Mrs. Dimmock has ever denied it having brought them to think there is foundation in fact for the report. For the last month there have been improvements in progress in the residence on North Delaware street, painters and decorators being almost constantly at work. General Harrison's friends concede that all the indications point to his early nuptials.

Irrigation Reservations and Ditches.

DOUGLAS, Wyo., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railway company is building a large reservoir near the head of Sage creek, about twelve miles north of Fort Fetterman. It will drain about ten square miles of territory and will prove of a great convenience to stockmen driving their stock to the railroad for shipment. The reservoir will cost $3,000.

A number of the Converse county ranchmen are enlarging the irrigation facilities of their ranches. The Table Mountain ditch, which supplies water for a number of La Prele ranchmen, is being improved by the construction of two tunnels aggregating 600 feet in length, which will enable the water supply to be largely increased. The Keck & Olsen ditch, near Glenrock, on which work has been in progress for the past three years, is completed, and will, during the coming season water over 2,000 acres of fine agricultural land along the north bank of the Platte river. The success which has attended the experiments of feeding alfalfa to stock, especially sheep, in this county, is inducing increased planting of alfalfa fields.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Jan. 5.

At New York—Arrived—Etruria, from Liverpool; Bonn, from Bremen.

At Philadelphia—Arrived—Assyrian, from Glasgow.

At Havre—Arrived—La Bourgogne, from New York.

At Moville—Arrived—Mongolian, from Portland.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Umbria, from New York.

SAVED FROM THE ELECTRIC CHAIR.

Bartholomew Shea's Companion Confesses to the Ross Murder.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The climax of one of the most dramatic and sensational criminal incidents of the state's history was made public today when, just forty-eight hours prior to the execution of the death sentence upon Bartholomew Shea, another man confessed to the murder, and Shea steps from beneath the shadow of death thrown by the electric chair. The invitations for the electric killing of Shea had been issued, the state electrician was already upon the ground at Dannemora prison, the governor had decided not to interfere in the carrying out of the sentence in the institution, when a comrade of Shea's in the election outrages when the tragedy occurred confessed to the crime. The man who voluntarily confesses to the crime and who practically steps from a prison chair to the menacing shadow of an electric death is John McGough of Troy, now serving a sentence of nineteen years and six months for shooting and attempting to kill William Ross, a brother of Robert Ross, who was supposed to be Shea's victim. In some way known only to convicts McGough had contrived to keep informed as to the success or the failure of the applications for commutation made in behalf of Shea. When Shea was resentenced to die, December 23, it is believed McGough was ready to confess, but when he learned that a respite had been granted he withheld his confession.

After the holidays he learned that the efforts to obtain a commutation for Shea had not ceased and so she made no sign. On Saturday, when Warden Thayer was made aware that the governor would not interfere and arrangements were being made for the execution, McGough sent for the warden of the prison, Walter N. Thayer, and told him he wished to make a statement concerning the murder of Robert Ross. The warden had taken McGough to the office and handing him pen and paper, told him to put down what he had to say in writing. McGough wrote a communication of about two pages and signing it with his full name handed it to the warden. To the surprise of the warden and his deputies the paper contained a decided statement that he, McGough, and not Shea, had shot and killed Robert Ross. The statement contained no details of the shooting other than the bold confession of the fact. Warden Thayer went at once to the telephone, when McGough had been called to his cell, and called up the executive chamber.

He asked the governor to please receive a messenger, whom he said would arrive, and then he at once dispatched the prison stenographer, Edward Coughlin, to Albany. Mr. Coughlin arrived in this city this morning and caught Governor Morton at the mansion just as he was leaving for church. The govenor, upon learning the nature of the communication, sent at once for Pardon Clerk Joyce and Shea's counsel, Galen Rhitte. After a brief conference the governor decided to grant a respite for four weeks, during which time counsel could take the proper means to bring the matter before the courts for a new trial.

The respite will be issued tomorrow and will be in force until February 4. Mr. Rhitte will go before the supreme court tomorrow morning and ask for a new trial for Shea and the production in court of McGough.

The confession of McGough will bring to mind the tragic series of events that led up to the present dramatic results. The conviction of Shea and the great public sentiment against his release were due not entirely to the fact that he shot Ross, but to the aroused public sentiment against the disgraceful violation of the purity of the ballot that made the city of Troy a by-word. The crimes occurred upon March 6, 1894. Shea and McGough headed a crowd of repeaters who had worked almost every polling place in Troy. They had been told not to try their games in the ward in which the Ross brothers, William and Robert, were the head of the republican party, but announced they would. In anticipation of their visit, the Ross brothers, John Boland and several other citizens had armed themselves with clubs and some with pistols loaded with blank cartridges.

It was shortly after that the melee occurred, and while twenty or more shots were fired the two Ross boys fell. It was while Robert lay prostrate that somebody ran up and shot him in the head.

This crime was finally laid to Shea's door and he was sentenced to death, while McGough was sent to prison for nineteen years for his assault upon William Ross. Shea's case was taken to the court of appeals, which confirmed the conviction. The governor respited him until after the holidays, but Saturday refused to commute his sentence.

Some idea of the sentiment in Troy over the matter can be obtained when it is known the citizens are erecting a monument in honor of Ross, who lost his life. At the same time, Shea had many friends, as was attested by the large memorials in his favor, signed by almost 5,000 women and men and sent to the governor.

ATTORNEY JAILED FOR CONTEMPT.

Leading Prohibition Worker of North Dakota in Trouble.

VALLEY CITY, N. D., Jan. 5.—In the contempt case against Herbert Root, attorney for the State Enforcement league, Judge Rose has sentenced the defendant to thirty days in jail and fined him $200. He also disbarred him from practicing in his district. No time was allowed for repeal and Root was jailed. The code allows an appeal in contempt cases and the case will be carried to the supreme court. Root disobeyed no order of the court and committed no act of contempt in its presence, the charges against him being that he used language derogatory to Judge Ross in criticism of certain actions. Root got himself disliked because of the zeal he displayed in his efforts to close up the "blind pigs." It is said the prohibition element will attempt to vindicate Root by electing him to the legislature and will defeat Rose in his candidacy for re-election to the judgeship.

WILL REOPEN A BIG CASE.

Central Trust Company of New York Wants a Rehearing.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Columbus, says the attorneys of the Central Trust company of New York in that city will ask for another trial of the $8,000,000 Hocking Valley suit against Judge Stevenson Burke and others at the term of the common pleas court, which begins this week. Judge Burke, when seen in reference to the case at his home in this city, said the suit had been settled by the recent decision in New York and that he and his co-defendants had the plaintiffs beaten. He said he did not care to discuss what the attorneys of the Central Trust company proposed doing.

NO RELIEF FOR ENTOMBED MINERS.

No Indication of Life in the Anna Lee Shaft.

VICTOR, Colo., Jan. 5.—Up to a late hour tonight none of the entombed miners in the Anna Lee shaft, nor their bodies, have been recovered by the rescuing party, which has been working unremittingly since the accident. Not a sound has been heard which would indicate that any of the men are alive. It may be days before the bodies are reached.

Cargo of Tea Damaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Nearly 1,000 chests of tea of the cargo of the big freight steamer Afridi were damaged on the voyage from Yokohama. She has on board over 16,000 chests of tea, most of which is consigned to eastern houses. During the voyage the packages had broken from their lashings and the stevedores today worked knee deep in loose tea. The damage has not yet been accurately estimated, but it will amount to several thousand dollars.

One Hundred Thousand Blaze.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Jan. 5.—Fire caused $100,000 damage to stock stored in the cold storage company's warehouse this afternoon. In the loss were 10,000 boxes of cheese, valued at $60,000, owned by George S. Bart & Co. of New York and local firms. The Landreth Seed company of Manitowoc loses 11,000 cases of canned peas. The losses are fully covered by insurance.

HAS ALL BUT THE RED HAT

Berretta Conferred Upon Cardinal Satolli with Great Ceremony.

POPE LEO PARTICIPATES BY PROXY

Brilliancy of the Occasion Excelled Any Event of the Roman Catholic Church in the New World.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—The second step in the elaborate ceremony of elevating Francis Satolli, archbishop of Lepanto and apostolic delegate to the United States, to the rank of cardinal, prince of the church, took place in the venerable cathedral here today. The ceremony consisted of conferring the berretta, which is the cap worn by priests on ordinary occasions and differing only in the case of cardinals in that it is red. The preceding steps have been the conferring of the zuchetto, or red skullcap, and the administering of the oath. The remaining step is the conferring of the red hat, which must be done in Rome, by the pope himself, within six months from November 30, the day upon which Satolli's appointment was made.

The old edifice in which the ceremony took place and in which the first American bishop was ordained and the first American priest ordained, and which is presided over by the only American born member of the College of Cardinals, was packed to the doors with an audience which numbered among its members many of the most prominent ecclesiastics, diplomats, legislators, educators and journalists in America. Archbishops, bishops and eminent professors represented the Catholic church in the congregation. The vice president of the United States and a number of congressmen, senators, judges and minor