TELEGRAPHIC.

TRANSVAAL'S STORY

British Settlers Claimed the Right to Rule the Republic

THAT WAS FOUNDED BY THE BOERS.

The South African Republic Demands an Indemnity of England—Germany Behind This.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The following synopsis of the Transvaal invasion by the forces of the British Chartered company has been compiled.

For a long time past the Uitlanders, or foreign residents of the Transvaal, have been complaining of the treatment they have been subjected to by the Boers. The Uitlanders, though far outnumbering the Boers, have been compelled to contribute practically all the revenue of the republic, and yet have no representation or voice in its government. That is their side of the question.

On the other hand, the Boers complain that the very fact that the Uitlanders, mainly Englishmen, so far outnumber them, is the main argument against giving them full representation, for then they would soon outvote the Boers and make the republic nothing more or less than a British colony.

On this ground the ill-feeling grew until intimations were made to Dr. Jameson, administrator of the territory of the British Chartered company, that the British in the Transvaal were ripe for revolt, and that if he would take the initiative the Uitlanders would rise and support him. Dr. Jameson then began preparations for a raid upon Johannesburg, marching with about 700 men and plenty of ammunition, but little food, on the Transvaal border. When the right moment arrived, a letter was sent to him to go to the assistance of his compatriots, who were in danger at the hands of the armed Boers, then riding about the streets and country in a most threatening manner.

On Monday, December 30th, Dr. Jameson's force crossed the Transvaal border, without the knowledge, however, it would seem, of the Uitlanders of Johannesburg. He cut the telegraph wires behind him, to prevent being ordered back by the British government, it is claimed, and pushed on for Kruegersdorf, where he expected to get reinforcements of 2,000 Uitlanders.

On the following day the central committee of Uitlanders constituted themselves a provisional government, and sent an ultimatum to the government of President Krueger at Pretoria. The latter proposed a conference at Pretoria on the following day, Wednesday, but the committee appointed by the new government hesitated to go to Pretoria without a safe conduct.

By this time the news that Dr. Jameson had crossed the border, was in Johannesburg, and his arrival at that place was expected hourly.

In the meantime the Boers, who seem to have been fully aware of Dr. Jameson's proposed raid, gathered a force of about 5,000 well-armed, well-mounted, excellently trained farmer huntsmen, whose rifles always speak in deadly earnest.

This caused a feeling of alarm among the Uitlanders, numbers [of] whom left the town during the night, in bands of fifty each, and the hope of raising a force to assist Dr. Jameson began to melt away like snow beneath a warm sun.

Later a committee of the provisional government sent a communication to Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of the Cape colony, asking protection.

This caused a hurried exchange of cable messages with the home government, and everything possible was done to call Dr. Jameson back, but in vain.

When Dr. Jameson's forces were first sighted in the Transvaal territory, they were met by a messenger from Commander Marco, who requested them to withdraw. Dr. Jameson replied that he intended proceeding with his original plans, which were not hostile to the people of the Transvaal.

Fighting between the Boers and the invaders commenced soon afterward near Kruegersdorf, where the Boers occupied a strong position. In addition to the strong position, the Boers outnumbered Dr. Jameson's command by at least six to one. After desultory fighting for twenty-four hours, without food, against overwhelming numbers, the invaders were compelled to surrender.

According to the best estimates, about 150 of Dr. Jameson's followers were killed and about fifty were wounded. The prisoners captured by the Boers numbered about 500. They were taken to Pretoria.

Popular feeling in favor of Dr. Jameson is running very high in London. The Times, for example, says: "The march will remain a glorious tradition of the Anglo-Saxon races."

WILL GERMANY DECLARE WAR?

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the Journal from London says the government gag is still on the news from Cape Town. Meantime the most serious condition is nearer home. England and Germany are on the ragged edge of war. The correspondent cabled yesterday that it was impossible to believe the rumor that Emperor William had told Leyds, a general of the Transvaal, that he meant to send a German minister to Johannesburg. Leyds told this to a reporter yesterday, and now he has said to another news man at Berlin that the emperor told him he would recognize the complete independence of the Transvaal.

The editors-in-chief of all the leading London papers were sent for by Mr. Chamberlain, and closeted with him for some time, after which he went to the Isle of Wight to see the queen. A glance at the Chronicle revealed the fact that war with Germany is believed to be close at hand, and that the government has decided to apprise the English nation that it is facing a crisis. No such words have been read, and no such tone used in English newspapers in many a time.

The editor of the Chronicle, under the inspiration of the colonial office, starts his leader thus:

"The patience and good sense of the English people stand today in need of reinforcement. We observe a hasty, but hardly a panic-stricken, call for the immediate summoning of the defensive forces of the empire. We assume that they will be ready. We expect they will be adequate. We hope that their employment will not be advertised in the spirit of a vulgar and timorous haste. Peace is one of the greatest requisites to British interests. It is a first condition of honorable life for both peoples."

Then comes the treatment of the German subject in a second editorial. It begins: "The tension is so extreme at the present moment that every man in these islands should feel resting on him a heavy responsibility."

The editor quotes the vital clause of the convention with the Transvaal in 1884, enforcing suzerainty over that country, and adds: "No language can be plainer, and we have simply to inform the German emperor we bide by that language as completely as we do by our intention to respect the liberty and independence of the South African republic."

Sir Edward Arnold begins his leader in these characteristic words: "It is not enough in these days to have merely a just cause. Justice, Englishmen are painfully discovering, must wear the panoply of strength, and we are, therefore, glad to announce that her majesty's government is confident in the correctness of their action in the matter of the Transvaal, and resolute to maintain the rights of the queen. It has directed naval and military measures to be taken which will put anything like a surprise or a defiance in South Africa as altogether out of the question."

FEELING IS INTENSE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Times this morning makes the following announcement:

"Orders have been sent to Portsmouth, Davenport and Chatham for the immediate commissioning of six ships to form a flying squadron, the object of which is obviously to have a squadron ready for any required emergency. It will be composed of two first-class battleships, two first-class and two second-class cruisers.

The possibility of the commissioning of such a squadron at a moment's notice shows that our resources are better than was supposed, and is proof that our naval organization has greatly improved of late years.

"It has also been decided to dispatch a naval force to Delagoa bay, but it is unknown whether it will be composed of vessels from the Cape or from the East Indies."

INDEMNITY DEMANDED.

A special from Berlin says that Dr. Leyds has received a dispatch stating that the Transvaal demands from England an indemnity of half a million pounds for Dr. Jameson's invasion.

LAND FOR ARMENIANS.

Five Hundred Thousand Acres in New Mexico Available.

DENVER, Jan. 7.—A special to the Republican from Santa Fe, N. M., says: Amado Chaves, territorial superintendent of public instruction, today addressed a letter to Edward F. Cragin, chairman of the Chicago executive committee to aid the Armenians, thanking him for the suggestion of colonizing these people in New Mexico and offering to supply the necessary land free of cost. Mr. Chaves considers Mr. Cragin's idea the happiest solution of the Armenian problem that has yet been advanced. He has looked into the character of the Armenians and regards them as a very desirable class of settlers. In western Valencia county, along the line of the Atlantic & Pacific road, Mr. Chaves has extensive landed interests, and he proposes to place at the disposal of the Chicago Armenian Relief association, free of cost, all the land they desire to colonize, up to 500,000 acres. Or, if the committee deems best to locate the colonists on public lands, Mr. Chaves offers his services to enable the people to secure such locations.

A Damage Case for Millions.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Although a jury has been empaneled in the suit of the Prescott & Arizona Central railroad against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad for damages to the extent of $5,250,000, the taking of testimony may be dispensed with, if the legal points raised by the attorneys for the defendant road are sustained by Judge Lacombe.

C. N. Sterry of Albuquerque, N. M., at the opening of court today, moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds that the interstate commerce law does not cover the case as presented. Charles B. Alexander declared that the plaintiff road had no standing in court legally and that the complaint was faulty.

Mrs. Davidson's Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—When the preliminary examination of Mrs. Mary A. Davidson, charged with extorting $500 from Rev. C. O. Brown, was resumed in the police court this afternoon, the courtroom was crowded with women, many of them members of the First Congregational church. Mrs. Davidson was first placed on the stand in her own defense.

She became acquainted with Mattie Overman at Rev. Mr. Allen's mission. About two months afterward she met her at Dr. Brown's. She never was a member of Dr. Brown's church, but at the solicitude of Dr. Brown and the superintendent of the Sunday school, she took a Bible class, and he had praised her work in that capacity, both before and after the date on which he paid her the $500. He had also eulogized her to other members of the Sunday school and of the church in her presence. She narrated her intimacy with Mattie Overman, whom she accuses jointly with Dr. Brown, and told how she had secured the girl's confidence.

TO SETTLE THE MATTER.

The Representative of a London Paper Makes a Proposition.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Mr. Henry Norman, special commissioner of the Chronicle, cables his paper from Washington, D. C., as follows:

There is a heroic way of settling the whole difficulty, fraught with honor to both governments and with results of promise worth to both peoples. The present delay consists in the fact that the United States government considers itself in honor bound to insist upon a certain course which the British government considers itself in honor bound to refuse to adopt. Now, the kernel of the dispute being the principle of arbitration, the solution may be found therein also. If Lord Salisbury will say that he must maintain his refusal to arbitrate with Venezuela by itself, but he is prepared to conclude a treaty with the United States under which all questions falling of diplomatic settlement shall be submitted to arbitration, and this, of course, would include Venezuela, as the greater includes the less, the American government, I know, will receive his communication with warm sympathy. Here is a dignified and indeed most admirable and friendly escape from the deadlock.

Tailors' Strike Broken.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A local paper says: Nearly 500 of the locked out tailors have been taken back by contractors and the backbone of the strike is broken. The existing contractors' mutual protective association has been broken. After repudiating the yearly agreement which the members of the association made with the brotherhood of tailors, the contractors hoped to precipitate a general strike by locking up their shops. By this they hoped to gain the support of the large clothing manufacturers. The tailors frustrated the plans of the contractors and then the latter tried to make the lockout extend not only to all shops in this city but other cities as well. There was great rejoicing at the mass meeting of the tailors held in Walhalla Hall last night.

Mayor Pingree's Candidate.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 8.—Thomas B. Reed is Mayor Pingree's presidential candidate and his mayor announces it in tones of exultation.

"I've looked the field over," he declared, "and Reed is the only man in the list of candidates who has a backbone. That's the kind of a man we want for President. We've had enough of these spineless fellows in the presidential chair. We want a man that has brains, and then has enough backbone to carry out the views that he believes to be right."

THE REBELS NEAR HAVANA.

Fear of an Uprising in Support of the Insurgents.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A special to the Herald from Tampa, Fla., says: A private telegram received here from Havana, says the whole force of insurgents is in sight of the capital.

The message says that apprehension exists of an attack on the city and that every effort is being made to protect the suburban approaches, especially the waterworks and electric light station. Sympathy with the insurgents, it is reported, is known to exist in Havana outside of official circles and there is said to be fears of an uprising in conjunction with the insurgent advance.

The Cubans believe that the end of the revolution is rapidly approaching and says Campos is defeated without an attack on Havana.

Consul General Solis discredits all news from Havana and says that he is satisfied that the report of the insurgents being at the gates of the city is a canard. He scouts the idea of an attack on the capital in the face of Campos's force of 100,000 men, including the volunteer force under arms.

Spent Their Father's Fortune.

DECATUR, Ind., Jan. 8.—Twenty years ago John R. Evans, a man of considerable wealth, died here. In his will he bequeathed to his three sons $10,000 each with interest until they should become 21 years old. Seven years ago the eldest son, John, received his fortune, which had doubled itself. He spent it in six months. David followed three years later in the same course. Three weeks ago Samuel, the youngest, received a check for his fortune. He immediately started a career of wild dissipation and today is a total wreck financially. His diamonds and clothes are gone. His fortune of $25,000 has been spent in precisely fifteen days. He is now under arrest for forging the name of the president of the Adams County bank to a note for $200,000.

SEN. HILL ON THE WAR PATH.

More Daring Than All, He Attacks the Women at Washington.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—In an interview in the Brooklyn Eagle, Senator Hill gives evidence that he has at last fallen a victim to the "war fever" that is sweeping the earth. More daring than Senator Lodge or Chandler or President Cleveland, the senior senator from New York has declared open hostilities against the women of Washington. He will make social functions relics of the past. He says:

"I think it would be a mighty good idea if the women were packed away and sent out of Washington and the men left alone here to attend the business that they are sent here for by the country. The trouble is, there are too many dinners and too much social dissipation in official circles at the Capital. No man can go to these fashionable dinners night after night and sit up till morning attending to the social functions and be in any condition to grapple with the knotty problems of finance and affairs that are at this time forced upon the consideration of our public men. I know that I am called a rusty old bachelor but if any sane man will think over what I have said, I believe he will agree with me that I am right. This criticism applies to members of the Senate and of Congress and to officials of the administration. I attribute a good many foolish blunders made by the public men of late to just these things, too much society and not enough attention to and study of public affairs."

Burlington Route Dining Cars.

The Burlington route is the only line running dining cars on the "A la carte" plan, between Denver and Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago. Passengers have to pay only for what they eat. Be sure that your tickets read via the Burlington route.

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That this remedy has done more for weak, worn out men and women than all the other remedies ever known to medical science?

Do you know that it has received the strongest endorsements from eminent medical men by whom it has been tested in the severest cases of liver and kidney complaint?

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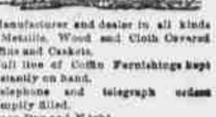

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