s that this is the final effort of Cuba e herself from the odious yoke of ."

Rubens, the accomplished American ey who acts as counsel to the Cuban tion, also made a statement.

object of our presence here in Wash- is to have the resolution of Mr. of New York, which was introduced House of Representatives, giving us erent rights, considered as soon as ble," he said. "We are not visionary. do not ask for recognition of the inde- ence of the Cuban people; neither do sk that Congress pass a resolution of pathy for the Cuban people. That is necessary. It is not essential for Con- to do what the people of this country done in mass meetings and through the

e feel that as a matter of strict legal not to speak of humanity, this ry, above all others, should take that for which every South and Central rican republic is awaiting. The Cu- have in eleven months increased the ngth of the revolution so as to attain oint never before reached in the his- of its revolutions, not excepting that which continued from 1868 to 1878. y have established a government; they ve organized an army; they have issued ers, and have seen that these orders re carried out. Much discontent has en expressed by people owning planta- ons on the island at the destruction of ugar cane, but this has only been done when the express orders of General Go- mez prohibiting the grinding of cane were disregarded.

This was done in order to prevent giving aid and comfort to the Spanish Government, arising directly from taxes and from the benefits it would receive from the $60,000,000 that represents the island's annual output of sugar.

"It is a fallacy to state, as has been done, that the entire tax on this crop would not pay a tithe of the expenses of the Spanish army. Every civilized nation lives because of its commerce. Cuba has a commercial revolution. The sugar crop has the same status in Cuba that the cotton crop had in the civil war, and it is a matter of history that the United States took special pains to destroy the entire Southern cotton crop as a war measure.

"It has been held by the highest court this country, as well as by the State epartment, that the property of alien residents, whether they were friendly to the enemy or not, would be subject to the same rules of war as those of the enemy. Everything in the track of war that might give aid or comfort to the enemy is subject to confiscation or destruction when the commander in the field finds such action expedient or necessary.

"Not only have the resources of Spain in Cuba been cut off by the revolutionary cause, but the ment of the newly es- uba. Cuba has proved itself to be a de facto overnment, capable of carrying out its decrees to the letter. This has been demonstrated by General Gomez's westward march, and even the Spaniards admit that this purpose has been entirely successful. Martial law has now been declared in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana, which never before in the history of the country have been the scene of an uprising. From the east to the west there is admitted to be a revolution. It is no longer confined to the eastern portion of the island, as indicated in Mr. Cleveland's message. The fact that the immense army of Spain has been powerless to check the advance of the insurgents or to protect the property interests on the island, and the explanation of their chief in command, eneral Martinez Campos, that he had not been able to check the revolution, is because of the sympathy of the people in the country districts, are proofs of how powerful is the movement that has been sneeringly referred to as one of bandits and negroes.

"The argument suggested, that the recognition by the United States of the insurgents would subject American shipping to the right of search under treaty of 1795, seems to have little force. Had France used such selfish arguments during the Revolutionary war the result might have been prolonged for many years, and at the expense of thousands of lives. Besides, the Spanish fleet will not be able to cruise much on the high seas. Her ships are having enough to do to attend to the coast of Cuba. Not one of the supply expeditions which have gone to the island has been captured by the Spaniards, which shows that Spain even needs more vessels than she has to guard the coast of the island. Spain has only been successful in this country in retarding the sailing of vessels containing supplies, and we have demonstrated without the confiscation of a vessel or a single cartridge that we were not violating any laws of neutrality."

Accused of Being Highwaymen.

Andrew Hood, twenty-one years old, of No. 332 Greenwich street, and James Kennedy, twenty-two years old, of No. 728 Greenwich street, were pointed out to detectives as the young men who had robbed David Bruce, of No. 140 West Sixty-sixth street, of a watch and $7 in money on a dock. In Jefferson Market Court no evidence was offered and the Magistrate held the men until to-day.

More

Curative power is contained in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. It costs the manufacturers and dealers more. It is worth more to the consumer. It cures more diseases, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents

TROOPS POSTED AROUND HAVANA.

Cannon Placed in All Directions and the City's Defences Strengthened.

General Suarez Valdez Gone to Intercept Gomez at Caimito.

Exodus of Villagers and Field Hands to the Seaport Continues.

NEWS SCARCE AND HARD TO CABLE.

The Insurgent Leaders Evidently Purpose to Burn All the Larger Plantations Near Cuba's Capital—The Horizon Reddened by Flames.

By Charles Michelson.

Havana, Jan. 7.—The exodus of field hands from the burned plantations and of hundreds of families from the small towns and villages of the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana continues. The most of them seek refuge in Havana and the larger seaports. Others take passage for the States on outgoing steamers.

It seems that in the case of most of these families who come from the suburbs they took to flight as soon as they heard that the insurgents were within a few miles of their town. The report of a number of people who came from the west created a wild scare in Havana. They had fled from Caimito, about fifteen miles from the capital, whence they claim to have been driven by the advance guard of a big insurgent body. They came in without waiting for details. From their description it is believed that the column is part of the army of Generals Gomez and Maceo.

If this is true, then Gomez has turned from his expressed purpose of marching to the extreme western point of the island, and, instead, came north, after passing the railroad that runs from Batabano to Havana, probably with the intention of destroying the enormous Toledo plantation, which is only a couple of leagues from the capital.

Although the smoke of burning plantations can be seen on the western horizon, and a dull red colors the sky at night, Gomez has evidently not yet accomplished this purpose, as the fires are still a long way off, and communication between the Toledo plantation and the city is not interrupted.

What frightened the people of Havana yesterday more than anything else was the busy activity of the military, a number of columns having been sent out to reinforce the Spanish troops, cannon and troops were posted in all directions outside of the city and other preparations were made to intercept the advance of the patriots.

On my return from the eastern districts I followed the fire of canefields for hundreds of miles on the westbound raid, and although the troops were often near, no engagement worth mentioning took place. The island is only forty miles wide at this point and it is the hope of the Spaniards now to keep the insurgents in the western province. This would enable the sugar planters of Havana and Matanzas to still gather the larger part of the crop.

Sly Gomez was not to be caught so easily, so he sent the eastbound column of Quintin Bandera, which had a severe encounter with the troops the other day, back to the neighborhood of the capital to see that the planters do not take advantage of his absence to grind cane.

Roloff also, it is reported, has not yet crossed the boundary line of the Pinar del Rio province. The insurgent government is still supposed to be confined to the eastern provinces, which are under martial conditions, though it is difficult to obtain accurate information, and much more difficult to transmit it by cable.

General Suarez Valdez, who only arrived yesterday, left again to-day, with a large body of troops, and by this time ought to be close to where the frightened refugees say Gomez has established his headquarters.

Late to-night comes the news that Quintin Banderas has withdrawn in the direction of Sancti Spiritus, but it seems almost impossible to keep track of the movements of the insurgents.

Large bodies of troops are concentrated around Havana, which gives the impression that important events are to occur soon.

Patriotic Mass Meeting Loyal to Spain.

Havana, Jan. 7.—An immense patriotic meeting was held in the Casino last evening, at which the leaders of all the political parties agreed upon a complete union and a united front against the rebels, in view of the situation confronting the country. Speeches were made by Senors Santos, Guzman, Montero, Saturnino, Martinez and other political leaders, who were in perfect accord.

The rebels have arrived at Punta Brava, near Mariano. General Luque, with his command, has prevented the rebels from making an attack upon San Antonio Ramos.

STARVATION IN MATANZAS

Scarcity of Food Throughout the Province—Terrible Devastation of a Rich Region.

Matanzas, Cuba, Dec. 27, via Tampa, Fla., Jan. 7.—Already the dire effects of the war are being felt in this province. The Mayor of Corral Falso has telegraphed to the Governor of this province reporting a large number of persons asking for food and protection in their misery. The Mayor said that in that town food was getting very scarce, owing to the cessation of all communication.

Senors Diaz-y-Foyos, of the Atrevido sugar estate, near Macuriges, reported that nearly 1,000 people had sought safety by moving on to the Atrevido estate; that they were wholly without food of any kind, except what the estate had furnished them.

Their anxiety and misery had been added to by their being surounded by bands of rebels. When the messenger left with this information an attack was expected.

A mass meeting of the merchants of this city has just been held, at which the whole situation was discussed, including the awful position of the inhabitants of the many towns in the interior of this province. A spot subscription was made, and instant relief will be sent to the interior. It will consist of bags of rice, crackers, jerked beef, butter and other necessary articles to prevent starvation.

In that section the rebels are destroying everything—estates, houses and crops. They are absolutely relentless in their role of destruction.

Yesterday Sitio Lauplo was visited by a large body of rebels. They were under the command of Emilio Arango. They seized all the horses in the vicinity, leaving tired, broken-down animals in exchange.

While destroying sugar estates near Cuevitas, the rebels set fire to the Mayor of Jabaco's residence. All the legal records were given to the flames. They are applying the torch to all inflammable material.

At Marrello, in Cardenas, there is a rebel camp of 1,500 men under Parcho Perrez.

WILHELM MEANT NO INSULT.

The German Emperor Explains His Message to Austria and Italy.

London, Jan. 7.—The Daily News will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Vienna, saying that the German Government, fearing that Emperor William's message to President Krueger would offend Emperor Francis Joseph, has explained to Count Coluchowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Emperor William did not intend to offend England. His message was merely meant to encourage the free States of South Africa to maintain their independence.

How to Bid for the Government Bonds.

Get Blanks at the Sub-Treasury, Fill and Mail Them to Washington and Be Ready to Pay in Gold.

If you wish to invest $50 or more in one of the Government bonds of the new popular loan, you must get blanks at the Sub-Treasury, at Wall and Nassau streets, on which to write your bids. The smallest bid that will be accepted is for one $50 bond, and as it is believed by the friends of this popular loan that bidders for large amounts will offer to pay a sum which will reduce the interest to 3 per cent, small bidders must consider if they can afford to offer so much.

One 4 per cent $50 bond bought to earn only 3 per cent per annum will cost $66.66 2-3 plus the interest which will accrue on the bond between February 1 and the date of its delivery to the successful bidder.

Having filed your application blank with the number of bonds desired, the amount you are willing to pay for them, whether you wish registered or coupon bonds, and such other details as may be required, you must mail the application to the United States Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., to arrive there before noon on February 5.

If your bid is accepted you will be notified by mail, and must immediately after the receipt of the notice pay into the Sub-Treasury one-fifth of the total of your bid in gold or gold certificates. Another fifth must be paid ten days later, and other fifths at the end of succeeding periods of ten days. The entire sum may be paid at once, and when the bid is small this will be the easiest and most profitable course. Whenever the payment is completed the bonds will be delivered to you at the Sub-Treasury in the form designated in the bid.

NO ANSWER TO THE BOND CALL.

Gold Reserve Sinking, Yet Not a Single Bid Has Been Received.

At the Present Rate the Stock Cannot Hold Out Until Bids Are Opened.

Senator John Sherman Thinks the Thirty-Day Clause Puts a Premium on Delay.

HE CRITICISES THE SYNDICATE.

The Practice of Hiding the Identity of Persons Taking Gold from the Treasury Has Already Been Resumed.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—"I am inclined to think the bond call might have been improved in details," said Senator John Sherman to me to-day. "There appears to be no reason for waiting thirty days for the reception of bids. A man who has gold to-day will not make an offer when all the conditions may have changed thirty days hence. It puts a premium on delay. If a bid is submitted now the bidder is at the disadvantage of having opposition bids at a later day based on later information. There is no reason why the bids could not be made within the next ten or fifteen days, instead of inviting the confusion and uncertainties of thirty days' delay.

"Still," continued the Senator after a pause, "I don't want to criticise. That is a detail. On the main question the Treasury has done the right thing, and we can afford to pass over small details in view of the larger good accomplished. There was intense public feeling against the attitude of the administration in dealing with the foreign gold syndicate. I hardly think the administration leaders appreciated the profound indignation of the people on this subject. And it is well, even at this late day, that a further dealing with this syndicate was avoided. The quick profits made by members of the syndicate who took the last issue of bonds were something enormous. They bought of the Government at low rates, and immediately sold at high rates. It was a bad piece of business—very bad, almost dishonest."

The Senator was very expressive and emphatic as he spoke of the syndicate's near approach to the line of outright dishonesty.

"What do you think of Carlisle's plan of selling bonds outside of Washington, at all Sub-Treasury cities, New York, St. Louis, Chicago, etc.?" I asked.

"That's very well," he answered. "It's another step in the right direction. You remember I offered bonds at the post offices, as well as the Sub-Treasuries. The idea was to give the people—the working people and private individuals—the same opportunities as bankers and syndicates. An individual cannot journey to Washington to make a bond bid, and it is not a simple matter to submit such a bid by mail to the Treasury or Sub-Treasuries. But the post offices are a sort of people's headquarters. Great crowds besieged the post offices clamoring to get in their bids for bonds. The entire issue was quickly taken up. We sold forty millions in a single day. It showed what the people would do in buying United States bonds.

"With such an experience it is difficult to understand how any administration could doubt the purpose or the ability of our people to buy bonds if you only give them the chance. For this reason Mr. Carlisle's offer to sell in cities outside of Washington is a move in the right direction. He has doubtless done what he regarded was best under the circumstances."

"And now that it is done, Senator, will the people take the bonds?"

"Certainly the people will take them; that is, I devoutly hope so," was the answer.

NOT A SINGLE BID IN.

There is a difference between borrowing money and buying gold. This Government has plenty of money, and only because it wants to keep that money at a certain standard does it need more gold in its vaults. A popular loan implies that the Government needs money, which it doesn't. It wants to keep the gold it already has and to induce people to part with their gold in exchange for an interest-bearing obligation.

The bond call has not yet evoked a single bid known to the Government, while the drafts upon the gold reserve of the Treasury have increased suddenly to alarming proportions. To-night the reserve stands at $58,685,710. The withdrawals of gold to-day for shipment abroad and domestic uses aggregated $2,900,000. The receipts were $500,000, so that the Treasury suffered a net loss to-day of $2,400,000. At this rate the reserve would be entirely exhausted in a fraction over twenty-three days.

There remain just twenty-five business days of the period prescribed by Secretary Carlisle for receiving bids. Exclusive of Sundays, just one more full day, pending the formal opening of the bids, than the Treasury gold can hold out, should the drain upon it continue at the figures of to-day. But the opinion of Treasury officials as well as of business men is that the demands upon the reserve will increase. Should this ensue, from whence will come the gold to meet the redemption of notes presented at the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries?

The apprehension of increasing demands upon the reserve is not based on theory alone. It is supported by practical experience. When conditions arise that render the possession of gold desirable, a run on the reserve invariably ensues. Last January, when the officials of this Government were looking around for gold with which to reinforce the Treasury supply, the run upon the Treasury was unprecedented. It was known that the President and his financial Minister intended to procure additional gold. In a single day, on the 27th of January, the sum of $7,300,000 was drawn from the Treasury. In a period covering hardly more than two weeks, the withdrawals of gold aggregated upward of $30,000,000. On the 13th of January last the withdrawals of gold aggregated $3,600,000; on the 29th, $4,000,000, and on the 31st, $3,000,000. On the 1st of February the withdrawals reached the sum of $4,000,000. Soon thereafter the contract with the Morgan syndicate was concluded, and again the reserve was replenished.

LIKE CONDITIONS PREVAIL.

At present the conditions are quite similar to those prevailing last January. The Government needs gold, and the idea prevails among many persons that the coin may go to a premium. Hence the increased calls upon the Treasury gold.

During the unprecedented run of last January and February the practice of concealing the names and identity of those obtaining gold was adopted. This concealment could not operate to prevent the outgoing of the gold, but it irritated the Secretary of the Treasury and his chiefs. They detailed secret service detectives to ascertain whether the gold withdrawn was exported or held in the United States by persons anticipating a premium. The detectives discovered that a large proportion of the yellow coin taken from the Treasury was retained by this country, and apparently hoarded in the hope of gold going up to a fancy figure.

The practice of hiding the identity of the parties taking gold from the Treasury has already been resumed. The demands of to-day were largely in the interest of parties whose "names are withheld." This resort to concealment in the very first days set apart for proposals for bonds has aroused suspicion that the gold thus procured may be designed for some use which the parties obtaining it prefer should be kept secret. For instance, loud and repeated offers to take stacks of bonds if the Government would but give "the people" a chance were presented as an inducement to "a popular loan." The persons making these liberal propositions voluntarily engaged to refrain from taking any of the Treasury gold to make good their bids. Five of the oldest and most expert of the Secret Service Corps have been detailed to trace the individuals who refuse to divulge their names as owners of gold taken from the Treasury. Of course, no penalty falls upon those who prefer to keep in the dark while depleting the Treasury of its gold, but the discovery might demonstrate that persons who rashly volunteer to help the Government out of financial trouble sometimes undergo a cooling of the patriotic ardor that prompted the offer when the test comes.

Secretary Carlisle has determined that all the preliminaries to the opening of the bids shall be kept profoundly secret.

The bond call and its probable results were discussed at length in the Cabinet meeting to-day. Secretary Carlisle reported that he had not received a proposal, to which the President replied that there was nothing surprising in that. He reiterated the opinion so forcibly expressed by him at the Cabinet meeting last week, to the effect that an appeal to the public and the consequent delay might operate to cause the holders of gold to demand more for it, but that, in his opinion, this call wouldn't supply the needs of the Treasury.

GRAB AT TREASURY GOLD.

Mysterious Withdrawal of $850,000—Possible Raiders and a Plan to Block Their Game.

Gold coin to the amount of $850,000 was taken from the Sub-Treasury yesterday in a manner to indicate that it was withdrawn for some one who wants it to buy bonds. The transaction was conducted mysteriously. The coin was taken out by F. S. Smithers & Co., of No. 37 Wall street, for the account of Henry A. Racker, of No. 19 Liberty street.

Mr. Racker is an exchange broker in an unpretentious office on the fringe of the financial district, and he said the gold was for a customer. Mr. Smithers had stated previously that the yellow metal was to settle a foreign account, and that he had simply identified Mr. Racker at the Sub-Treasury. After the withdrawal the gold was carted to the Bank of New York, at Wall and William streets, and deposited to the account of F. S. Smithers & Co President E. S. Mason said that it had not been deposited in the bank, but that it must have been placed in a safety deposit vault.

All afternoon the talk of Wall Street was about the mystery of the gold withdrawal—not so important in itself, but provocative of fear that others as unpatriotic as Mr. Racker's unknown customer may follow his example until the reserve of about $60,000,000 dwindles to the point where danger exists. This feeling was intensified by the withdrawal from the Sub-Treasury of $2,200,000 for shipment abroad and the announcement that more will be taken out to be sent out of the country on Saturday. The pessimists found food for their croaking in these developments. The conservative financiers, however, created confidence by convincing arguments with regard to the practicability of the bond issue. Confidence began to revive until European war rumors turned the tide again. The feeling regarding the bond situation was altogether distinctly improved.

BAD DAY FOR PATRIOTISM.

"It was a good day for bonds," said one of the few bankers who drift into epigrams, "but a bad day for patriotism."

He based the latter part of his conclusion on the feeling created by the withdrawal of $850,000 gold. Wall Street is seldom sentimental, but when the news of the raid on the metal that the machinery of the Government is being used to protect became known there was as much talk about patriotism as at a Fourth of July gathering.

"Who is Racker?" every one asked. He was not known on the Street, and even in the office of Henry Clews, where oldtimers gather as do villagers at the grocery store, no one had ever even heard the name of Racker. His name was looked up in the directory by scores of men, and emissaries were sent out to ascertain what he could want with nearly a million in gold. During all the excitement Racker was silent.

When seen at his office Mr. Racker said his business is that of an exchange broker. He is past middle age, and said he had been doing business for a long time. He spoke of the withdrawal of $850,000 from the Treasury at a time when all the nation is watching that reserve zealously as if it were merely a minor transaction as unimportant as buying stock in a bucket shop.

"I got it for a customer," he said in reply to a question.

"Who is the customer?" was asked.

"Now, really, I can't say," he replied. "It wouldn't be proper for me to reveal the business of my clients."

"Is the gold to be used for the purchase of bonds?"

"I wouldn't like to say," answered Mr. Racker, with a smile.

"Is it to be sent abroad?"

"You wont get a word from me."

"Do you think your customer was very patriotic in taking gold from the Treasury at the present time," Mr. Racker was asked.

The query was the first to dispel the smile with which he had received all previous questions. He colored slightly, bit his lips, knitted his brows and answered:

"This is a matter of business."

He refused to discuss the sentiment that is keeping others from withdrawing gold to buy bonds and and didn't seem as proud of his financial transaction after he learned how Wall street received it.

THE KAISER'S INSULT CALLS FOR WAR.

Continued from First Page.

peror William made a grave error in his calculation. Instead of getting France to play the game of her enemies to strike an old friend the result is to bring about the return to the tone of cordiality which has for some time been absent in French references to this country. That is the tone of the whole editorial, which flatly declares that "it cannot be too emphatically stated we are dtermined to remain the only nation having direct political authority in the whole group to which the Transvaal geographically belongs.

Even the Daily News has braced up, and charges all the trouble to the German Emperor, but stoutly insists that the last result will be to cause England to waive a particle of her rights.

UITLANDERS WANT PEACE.

They Relinquish on the Demand of the Transvaal Government—Jameson Tells His Story.

London, Jan. 7.—Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, cables from Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal, under date of to-day, that he has received a message from the Reform Committee at Johannesburg stating that the Uitlanders have resolved to comply with the demand of the Transvaal Government that they relinquish their arms. The people, the committee added, are placing themselves unreservedly in his hands, being confident that he will see that justice is done them.

Sir Hercules then quotes a message sent by Sir Jacobus de Wet, the British political agent at Pretoria, to President Kruger, containing the Reform Committee's formal resolution declaring that the committee has instructed its followers to lay down their arms, relying on the Transvaal Government to maintain order and protect life. The resolution requests that the armed burghers in the vicinity of Johannesburg be removed.

Sir Jacobus added in this message that he was convinced that the foreigners would abandon their arms without further difficulty, and urged that the republic cooperate with the committee for a day or two in restoring the normal condition of affairs in Johannesburg.

"Sir Hercules concludes his dispatch by saying he hopes now to be able to confer with President Kruger and the Executive Council relative to the prisoners and the redressing of the grievances of the foreign residents of Johannesburg.

An order has been issued by the Governor in the name of the Queen directing the officers of the British South Africa Company in charge of the ordnance and reserve ammunition at Buluwayo and Fort Salisbury to hand the same over to an Imperial officer. Orders were also sent on January 2 to the Civil Administrator at Buluwayo calling upon all citizens to maintain law and order. This order was faithfully obeyed.

A dispatch, dated Johannesburg, January 3, gives a brief report of an interview with Dr. Jameson. "I only crossed the frontier," said the Doctor, "because of the urgent appeals made by the inhabitants of Johannesburg, and because I fully believed that large numbers of my countrymen and countrywomen were in dire peril of their lives. It was only to save them and protect them that I moved. I could have beaten the Boers if the people of Johannesburg had made any effort to help themselves, which I was led to expect they would do. Help did not reach us at Krugersdorp, and we could not break the Boer line. We fought until we were dropping to the ground exhausted and our ammunition had been spent.

"The Boers were in a strong position and in strong force, and we were unable to shift them, but if the men of Johannesburg had only destroyed the railway to Krugersdorf, which they could easily have done, it would have prevented the supplies of ordnance being taken to the entrenched Boers, which enabled them to hold out against our attacks. As it was, a special train from Johannesburg loaded with ammunition ran out to the Boers without hindrance."

A dispatch from Cape Town says that after nightfall on the day of the battle the Boers used searchlights, themselves remaining under cover, and relying upon their sharpshooters to pick off Jameson's men.

Another dispatch from Johannesburg says that four thousand Boers, with Maxim guns, surrounded Dr. Jameson's men, and one hundred of the latter were killed or wounded. After Jameson and his men surrendered they were disarmed and marched to Pretoria. A revulsion of feeling has set in at Johannesburg and the reform leaders are roundly denounced for their desertion of Dr. Jameson. "It was a mob revolution," the Johannesburg Standard says, "in which the main population did not join."

The Westminster Gazette has a dispatch from Cape Town which says: "A general feeling of nauseating contempt for the Uitlanders of Johannesburg exists here. This feeling is based upon their obvious cowardice in sitting quietly down after luring Dr. Jameson into his blunder and offering him no assistance whatever."

Immediately after Great Britain offered assistance to the Boers the stores at Johannesburg were closed, trade became stagnant and women and children began leaving for the coast in coal, cattle and horse trucks and every kind of vehicle available. The scene at the railway station was indescribable. The town is perfectly orderly.

RUSHING TO THE RESCUE.

President Cl—v—l—nd: "Want to subscribe to the new bonds, eh? Where's your gold?"
Weary Waggles: "Me system's full of it; I'm just back from the gold cure."