

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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TO BOYCOTT FRANCE

Englishmen Propose to Give Their Neighbors Across Channel the Cold Shoulder.

LIKELY TO STAY AWAY FROM EXPOSITION

Queen Persuaded to Take Spring Holiday in the Italian Riviera.

JOHN BURNS DENOUNCES TRANSVAAL WAR

British Labor Leader Criticizes Hostilities in His Scathing Style.

KAISER'S COMING VISIT TO ENGLAND

Emperor Takes Especial Care to Have It Given Out That He is Going on a Strictly Private Journey.

Paris, Nov. 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The queen Victoria, much against her personal inclination, is being forced by public sentiment to take her spring holiday on the Italian instead of the French Riviera.

The queen's anxiety of the French press over the Boer war has aroused such violent resentment here that other and more subtle methods of resort upon the French than the deprivation of the queen's company are also being organized. In a few of the most exclusive and socially influential West End clubs, Brook's, White's, the St. James and the Travellers, a movement is being organized to pledge their members to refrain from visiting the Paris exhibition to employ their time in other ways.

An effort to persuade English society women to give up wearing French costumes miserably failed. It was seriously mooted at the smart party of Lord Saville at Rufford abbey this week, but Lady Saville protested that the men would be the first to object if the women discarded their French frocks, a view supported with alacrity by all the other women present, including the young duchess of Marlborough, who had only just returned from Paris with the cream of the late confessions from the R. P. pair.

Baron De Bunsden's War.

Labor Leader John Burns denounces the war in the Transvaal in characteristically incisive fashion. He says: "So far as the nation is concerned, the loss of prestige by this war already exceeds the material gains sought to achieve, while the fact that it is possible for a few capitalists to do as they please in the colonies and to exploit the government as practically to get the war off to further their desires at national expense is proof that Parliament is not a body of men, but a type who uphold a war rashly provoked in the interests of a small class against a people who have proved themselves to be as brave as they are humane. I think when the jingo fever is over, and it is disappearing fast, when common sense is introduced, and the empire is further belittled by concessions to Germany, the electors will indorse the action I have taken in protesting against a war that has only been defended by ignorance or interest with the instigation of newspapers as dishonest as their reports are untrue."

Kaiser's Visit to London.

The Kaiser's emphatic injunction that his English visit is to be regarded as strictly private occasions considerable change. Had he accepted Lord Viscount's invitation to lunch at the Mansion House, his passage through London was to have been made the occasion of a great jingo demonstration. Thus by his refusal the Kaiser foresaw and forestalled.

The German ambassador even made representations that the street decorations at Windsor were out of keeping with the purely family character of the Kaiser's visit, but he consented, on appeal, to overlook them, as they already were far advanced, and their removal might cause a misconception.

The meaning of the Kaiser's attitude is quite well understood in court and diplomatic circles here. He desires to avoid creating the impression that the Samoan concession has satisfied him politically, or that the present instance of reticence on the jingo press is a sufficient amende to him personally for the torrents of abuse and ridicule until recently poured on him from the same quarter.

The queen who detests her grandson, if only for the treatment of his mother, has personally made the most elaborate preparations for his entertainment at Windsor castle. He is to be lodged in "The Tapestry rooms," a private part of the castle adjoining the queen's own apartments. These rooms are hung with old tapestries, fabulously valuable, and decorated with famous portraits of the Emperor Hohenzollern's ancestors and relatives of America.

The Kaiser and the prince of Wales, between whom the contempt on the one side and the dislike on the other are notorious, will meet for the first time in five years, the Kaiser's acceptance of an invitation to Sandringham being secured by the good offices of the earl of Londonderry, who is the prince's master of horse and persona gratisimo with the Kaiser. His abandonment of his intended stay with the earl of Londonderry is a concession to the policy to obviate every possible means of opportunity for interested popular demonstrations.

The light in which the Kaiser is now regarded here is confessed with indiscreet candor by the Daily Mail, which publishes a half-page flattering portrait of the Kaiser with the inscription, "A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed."

German Condemns Kaiser's Visit.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—The Reichstag Tuesday caught hardly a ripple on the surface of political life. It seems that neither the Reichstag nor the government is anxious for a conflict over pending measures concerning which there is much difference of opinion.

It was different with the emperor's departure for England, which probably nine-tenths of the nation condemn. Since it has been generally known that the visit would take place, the press of every shade of opinion, which had been unrestrainedly abusing Great Britain and grandiloquently poo-pooing the notion of his majesty's going there, has become cautious and now some of the papers even speak approvingly of the visit. This does not alter the fact that the people are still overwhelmingly against the visit and against Great Britain in the matter of the Kaiser's visit.

The Kaiser's visit is being treated with a conviction in London, for he prepared his speeches in the tops of omnibuses, composed his sermons in train-cars, ate his lunch in the underground trams, and on his holiday trip through the midlands collected \$2,500 for the East London church fund.

BULLER IS SUPREME

Rigorously Censor All News of Movements of British Forces.

EXPECTS TO TAKE PRETORIA IN A MONTH

Forces Landing at Durban to Keep General Joubert Engaged.

TROOPS SENT TO RELIEVE KIMBERLEY

English Anticipate Little Opposition to Advances Through Free State.

DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH FOR KRUGER

Oom Paul Compels the British Government to Withdraw the Embargo on Importation of Foodstuffs into the Transvaal.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The censorship established by General Buller on all news of the movements of the British forces in South Africa is so rigorous that the public here is completely mystified concerning the progress of the campaign.

General Buller is now at Deonar Junction, northern Cape Colony, whence he has sent a column to relieve Kimberley and Makering. He has given up all intention to go with the main body through Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, to Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, as he originally intended to do.

But at Wynberg, sixty miles beyond Bloemfontein, a column will be detached to cut off the Boer retreat of the Free State, the British occupying the level valley (gravelly) between the Orange and the Tugela rivers. My informant says the main object of General Buller's plan is to get in the rear of the Transvaal and Free State columns, while General White, aided by strong British reinforcements, keeps General Joubert occupied at the front. The war department is confident that this plan is practicable, as General Joubert has not yet shown any sign of getting his heavy ordnance back to Pretoria.

I gathered that the British advance is in a much more favorable position than the public is permitted to know. Even the news of the arrival of troops at South African ports has been dated back, so a larger body is on the move to the front than is supposed.

The British seem to have little objection to their advance through the Free State, calculating even on the railroad not being destroyed. The headquarters estimate is that Pretoria will be taken and the war ended within a month if General Buller's crossing of the Orange river.

Diplomatic Triumph for Kruger.

The world's correspondent learns that the Transvaal government has compelled the British government to withdraw the embargo on the importation of foodstuffs into the Transvaal, which had been imposed on the outbreak of hostilities. President Kruger informed British High Commissioner Milner that the large accumulation of British prisoners at Pretoria, numbering now over 1,500, was proving a heavy tax on the Transvaal, especially in the English language of the importation of foodstuffs into the republic. The dispatch added that unless the embargo were removed the Boer government would be obliged to feed the British prisoners on porridge made of meal, etc., the food the natives were commonly subsisted on, and even full rations of that modest fare were not guaranteed for long, particularly while the prisoners increased.

The war department advised granting Herr Kruger's demand and the removal of the embargo on foodstuffs. The British had been given to the British war ships in Delagoa bay to that effect, though a vigilant search is still made for arms and ammunition.

The news of this decided diplomatic triumph for President Kruger is being hailed by the world's correspondent from a sure source. It is needless to say that Prime Minister Salisbury has not advertised it.

Of the British prisoners at Pretoria—nearly 700—almost half are British, the remainder being the Irish Rifles. Badly off, of course, is responsible for the disasters resulting in these heavy captures, but the anti-Irish feeling is so rampant here now that it is hinted the Irishmen, whose fighting qualities are above question, are inclined by their arms too readily, because their heart is not in this war, owing to the intense hostility toward it prevailing in Ireland.

Boers Attack Estcourt.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Boers attempted an attack on Estcourt today, but the first shell from the naval gun was so well directed that it caused them to retire precipitately with an apparent loss, also withdrawing their guns, which were posted to good advantage. It is reported the Boers destroyed Tugela bridge.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It is reported, through native sources from Ladysmith, that a large force of Boers retired to Elandsburg mill. The party seem to be apparently retreating home. The Boers reported near Estcourt are now considered to be raiding parties in search of cattle. A strong force of our infantry are at Estcourt, but mounted troops are greatly wanted. No further news of Lieutenant Churchill.

ESTCOURT, Nov. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The ambulance train has again returned. The Boers had three killed and ten wounded. The Boers refuse to give up the wounded. No news from Lieutenant Churchill. Heavy firing was heard at Ladysmith late this morning, also a loud explosion.

FRENCH PAPERS AND THE WAR

Paris Editors Are About to Send Out Special Correspondents to the Transvaal.

GREENE IS SOLD AGAIN

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LONDON, Nov. 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The late little soldier, left for Ireland today for a long visit, having been completely and pointedly ignored by Chamberlain during his twelve days' stay in London. Greene is declared to feel this affront keenly and further deprecates the general's attention.

In the ordinary course he would have been not only received by Chamberlain, but commanded to visit the queen at Windsor, which mark of ministerial favor was also withheld, an incident the significance of which was first pointed out in a dispatch Saturday as exciting keen speculation in political circles as destined to play an important part in future discussion.

Fourteen days ago Dr. Leyds obtained Chamberlain's permission to send a list for a full list of Boer killed and wounded, as numerous families in Holland have relatives with the commands. The answer is not yet received by Leyds, who cannot account for the delay, his own letter being couched in very general terms and object explained. It is surmised that the British military authorities are withholding a reply as the Boer loss proves far less than has been represented. In fact, the only serious loss of life was that of a Boer soldier by Baden-Powell's trick of sending out and uncoupling trucks laden with dynamite and exploding them when the Boers gathered round to investigate. This act is condemned as a breach of the rules of civilized warfare and has caused a great deal of indignity among Parliament members. It has already been protested against by Cronje.

The Majestic has been chartered to specially convey a composite regiment of life guards to the Cape, as an example of official favoritism to the Boer side. The regiment, consisting of three regiments of that force which is resented by other regiments, for whom old hand troops are considered good enough.

Among the female celebrities gone to the Cape is Lady Tatton Sykes, who equipped herself for ambulance work by taking a course of nursing lessons before she left London. Lady Sykes will be recalled as defendant in suite by money lenders for big sums on bills to which she had signed her name. Her husband, a member of the House of Commons, swore she forged his acceptance. She is known as the kindest hearted of women, but somewhat eccentric and the military authorities here declined her services as a volunteer nurse. But nothing daunted she has continued to follow the army and has been a constant spectator of the Churchills family are cutting considerable figures in connection with the Transvaal struggle. England is thrilled by accounts from all quarters of the Boer's progress.

BOERS DESTROY BIG BRIDGE

Expecting a Big Battle with Forces Advancing to Relieve Ladysmith.

LOURENÇO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Friday, Nov. 17.—The official Volkskrant reports that the great bridge over the Tugela river, etc., the food the natives were commonly subsisted on, and even full rations of that modest fare were not guaranteed for long, particularly while the prisoners increased.

The war department advised granting Herr Kruger's demand and the removal of the embargo on foodstuffs. The British had been given to the British war ships in Delagoa bay to that effect, though a vigilant search is still made for arms and ammunition.

Another Rennes Witness Dead.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A remarkable upholder of the Bertillon system, died suddenly yesterday at Epinal, the fourth important witness at the Rennes trial who has since died.

Very American Girl.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The princess of Wales is making a bold stand against the cruel practice of dubbing fowls for exhibition purposes. She has been a champion breeder of bantams, but since she exhibits her fowls with a comb intact the judges have refused to award her any prizes. Still the princess perseveres and intends to make an appeal to all fowl breeders for a discontinuance of what has become a barbarous practice.

SHE SAW THE SULTAN

Nebraska Girl Who Dined with the Famous Ruler of Sulu Island.

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LINCOLN, Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Being the first American woman to set foot on several of the Philippine islands and the 16 and 17 of Guam in the Ladrones group, Mrs. Newman went as a representative of the White Cross society to examine the conditions of the women of the Philippine islands. Miss Hartley who is an accomplished artist, accompanied her for the purpose of making illustrations for Mrs. Newman's proposed book.

The couple left God's country for the land of intrigue and iniquity on April 23, but at Honolulu Mrs. Newman became ill and was compelled to give up her journey. It was a rather perilous and dangerous undertaking, but Miss Hartley decided to go on and finish the journey. At Manila she was joined by an officer of the White Cross society, who acted as her chaperon for the remainder of the trip. They visited most of the important islands of the group and encountered serious dangers, but both returned safely to Manila. The people of the Sulu islands were found much more intelligent than expected. They are mostly Moslems from Mindanao, one of the largest islands of the group.

Miss Hartley recently returned to Lincoln and is in excellent health, notwithstanding her long stay in the tropics. She was a member of the party that accompanied General Bates' commission to the Sulu islands and witnessed the signing of the peace treaty to return to the United States.

Boxes for the Boys.

"As soon as it became known that we were going to Manila people here began sending us boxes to take down to the boys in the First regiment," said Miss Hartley in telling of her trip. "So many of these requests were made that we decided to undertake the task on a larger scale and Mrs. Newman advised that she would deliver to members of the First regiment anything that she had home up to a certain time. They kept bringing their boxes and they wept and wailed and wailed, but we finally got started on our journey, having in charge about forty boxes, containing almost every conceivable thing."

Heard the Bullets Fly.

"That work finished, we devoted considerable time to the work of the White Cross society. We had no work in the hospitals, and we found that there was a great need for women on the field. A woman, you know, can do lots of things for the comfort of a soldier that a man cannot do. I was out on the firing line a good deal and heard the bullets whizz by. I shivered, Oh, my, the soldiers didn't seem to mind, and why should I?"

"Living in Manila isn't a bit jolly. Everything seems cut down and swept away. While the houses of the high class are beautiful, the rest are not what you expect. Manila, you know, has been sarcastically called the Pearl of the Orient and the Venice of the Far East. Down in the city the houses are feebly constructed affairs and they look as if a good blow would lay them flat. But in the older portion of the city, back of the fortifications, are those heavy structures of the old days, built to stand up under the terrific shocks of earthquakes, which in past years were frequent and destructive. The oyster shell windows are, of course, very noticeable and at least novel in appearance. These shells are scraped so thin they are almost transparent. The homes of the upper class people of Manila, however, are really handsome and they are furnished in the best of taste, even luxuriantly. There isn't a soft wood tree in the Philippine islands and consequently the interiors are all finished in hard wood, highly polished. They are models and give a cool, clean air to the houses."

Business of a Standstill.

"On account of the troubles on the island everything but the tobacco business is at a standstill at Manila. This industry still thrives, but otherwise no manufacturing is going on. The prices encourage smoking. The cigarettes, which by the way, are six cents a pack, are made in Cuba, are sold in packs of thirty for 2 cents. On the bridge crossing the Pasig you pay a copper

CONDEMNED A CRUEL PRACTICE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The princess of Wales is making a bold stand against the cruel practice of dubbing fowls for exhibition purposes. She has been a champion breeder of bantams, but since she exhibits her fowls with a comb intact the judges have refused to award her any prizes. Still the princess perseveres and intends to make an appeal to all fowl breeders for a discontinuance of what has become a barbarous practice.

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(Continued on Third Page.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair, Continued Warm, Variable Winds.

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SCHLEY'S FLAG ON CHICAGO

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NEW OMARA CONCERN

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