PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 10.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1899—TWENTY PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SNUB FOR MARCHAND

Hero of Fashoda Denied the Privilege of Fighting with the Boers.

ASKS LEAVE TO JOIN TRANSVAAL ARMY

Hates Everything British and Wants to Take Revenge on John Bull.

WAR MINISTER REFUSES HIS REQUEST

Says Personal Animosity is Not Sufficiently High Motive for Enlistment.

FRENCH ATTACHE WITH THE BOER ARMY

Captain Demange Leaves Today in That Capacity—Weekly Letter of Spicy Gossip from the French Capital.

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PARIS, Dec. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Commandant Marchand, the hero of Fashoda, has petitioned Minister of War Gallifet for an indefinite leave, in order to enlist with the Transvaal army. Marchand, since he was forced to relinquish the fruit of his famous campaign across Africa, hates everything English bitterly. Alleging that the personal animosity acknowledged by Marchand in his letter was not a sufficiently lofty motive, Gallifet refused his request.

Captain Demange leaves tomorrow as the French attache with the Boer army. Since England recognized the belligerency of the republics the papers have been clamoring for sending this representative, since one had been appointed to follow operations from the English side. Russia has also appointed an attache with the Boer army and he is leaving with Captain Demange.

Duc de Cases has finally succeeded in obtaining the withdrawal of Count Boni de Castellane and is now the recognized challenger for the cup of France so ludicrously lost last spring by Castellane's yacht Anna. The duke's yacht is named after Sarah Bernhardt's famous motto, "Quand Meme" (All the Same). Baron Edouard Rothschild has loaned his yacht Esterel so that De Cases' crew may be given the necessary practice in Mediterranean work till the "Quand Meme" is ready. C. Oliver Iselin, owner of the Columbia, is expected in Paris next week, when a committee of French yachtsmen will banquet him and try to persuade the American to enter the Riviera races.

Paris Adopts American Cars.

Cars of an American pattern, similar to those used on the Madison Avenue line in New York, have been adopted for the Paris Underground Electric road. The design was selected by the commission of French engineers sent by the Paris municipality to England and the United States to study the different systems. The cars will be manufactured in France, however. The American engines purchased recently by the French government for use on the state lines are not giving satisfaction to the head engineers, who say the American locomotives are enormously wasteful, which in Europe is a cardinal consideration. Further orders, consequently, have been postponed.

Marguerite Durand, editor of the feminine paper, Lafronde, has started a petition among French women to Queen Victoria asking that Louise Masset's sentence of death be commuted to penal servitude.

Mlle. Masset, a French governess, living in England, is to be hanged on January 9 for the murder of her 3-year-old illegitimate son, whose existence was an obstacle to her contemplated marriage. Mme. Durand in an interview said to the World correspondent:

"No excuse can be advanced for such a crime, but when excuse is impossible pity remains. The imperative circumstances which led the unworthy mother step by step to commit the awful deed can never be known. This would be a sufficient warrant for our efforts. Moreover, capital punishment is a savage remnant of barbarous ages when applied to woman and it detracts from the sacredness of all womankind. We are confident Queen Victoria will commute the sentence."

Sir Edmond Monson, British ambassador to France, has agreed to forward the petition to the queen. It is already covered with 5,000 signatures of the best known women in France.

Police for the Exposition.

Two thousand new policemen will be recruited immediately and drilled during the next four months to do duty during the exposition. The prefect of police is also greatly increasing the detective force. Most of the new men are not inexperienced, but are imported from the police of other large cities, leave having been obtained from the different municipalities of Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux and Lille. The detective forces have also been reinforced at Havre, Dieppe and Calais, the three points where streams of visitors will pass in and out. French authorities mean to give complete security to visitors and keep the armies of crooks which threaten an invasion out of the country.

Mathieu Dreyfus has agreed to furnish the capital for a new daily paper which George Clemenceau, the prince of polemists who recently resigned from the Aurore, is going to found. Zola is said to have been retained for two articles each week.

From the Riviera the news comes that young W. K. Vanderbilt and his wife, who was Virginia Fair, are just back in Nice after an extended automobile tour through Marseilles, Cette, Narbonne, as far as Paris and return. The trip consumed three weeks, in the course of which the young couple had many picturesque experiences at curious wayside inns and 80 cents a day (everything included) country hotels. They met with only two or three accidents and those without gravity. The weather was ideal throughout the journey.

United States Exhibit.

Assistant Exposition Commissioner Woodward left for Havre today to attend to some details about the unloading of the official United States exhibits from the auxiliary cruiser Prairie. The whole of the precious cargo appears to be in excellent condition. It will be unloaded completely by Monday. Tonight the officers and some members of the Paris commission banqueted together in Havre.

Henry Laveden was elected president of Academie Francaise on Thursday at one of the most brilliant assemblages ever seen under the venerable cupola. As customary, Laveden eulogized his predecessor in the chair—Meilhac. The Marquis Costa Beauregard delivered a discourse full of sarcasm. Laveden is one of the most witty writers in Paris, but he has made a specialty of questionable matter and a number of academicians on that account sternly opposed his election. The Marquis de Beauregard voiced their sentiment with such infinite skill and biting sarcasm that Laveden wanted to send for seconds immediately after the ceremony. When he was deterred by friends he announced that he would slap the marquis' face at the first opportunity.

Mrs. Hughes Hallet has just left the Villa Montplaiser at Dinard and is now in Paris on her way to Tangiers, Morocco, where she intends to spend the winter together with the little band of merry American men and women who annually surround her. Early in the spring the Villa Montplaiser will be reopened for another gay season. It was from there last summer and spring that most of the stories which amused the American colony here came. Among the other petty scandals was one caused by Fanny Reed, who having spoken severely about some of the other women present, was finally pummeled by an athletic young woman of fashion. When requested by the hostess to betake herself elsewhere, Fanny refused to budge until the three weeks for which she was invited had elapsed. She took her meals in her room, promenading and calling on the Americans at Dinard between repasts. At the end of three weeks she packed her trunks and departed.

Mrs. Hughes Hallet about the same time was also the unfortunate entertainer of the duke of Manchester, who though residing at a hotel, was constantly lionized at the Villa Montplaiser. When the young duke finally left Dinard and his board bill behind the hotel proprietor presented the bill to Mrs. Hallet, who paid rather than gain further notoriety through her guests.

Elixir of Life.

Dr. Ellie Metchnikoff is seriously distressed that the London Morning Post, whose correspondent he never saw, should have printed the discovery of the so-called "Elixir of Life." Dr. Metchnikoff, when interviewed, said:

"The English article makes me a charlatan, which I am not. It is true we are conducting some experiments at the Pasteur institute with a lymph which shows wonderful rejuvenating properties when tried on animals.

"Of course our ultimate purpose is to retard the atrophy of those cells in the human body whose early decrepitude causes old age and death. But discovery and then certitude in this line must necessarily be slow work and it is preposterous at this stage to announce that we have discovered the secret of prolonging human life. We feel so far from certainty yet that we don't dare to experiment on human beings. But I have no hesitation in saying that we seem to be on the right track."

Dr. Metchnikoff added that his next great scientific discovery may be a serum which will feed the human cells so accurately that the average life and period of strength will be doubled or trebled. He added: "We don't say we have found such a serum. We, like other scientists all over the world, have long recognized the truth of the Brown-Sequard theory. Old age is abnormal and the possibility of prolonging life is an interesting problem. We, like some German and American colleagues, are doing what we can to solve it."

Serum Against Alcoholism.

Two physicians, members of the Academy of Medicine, yesterday read papers before that body on their discovery of a serum against alcoholism. Interviewed, they said, like Metchnikoff, that it was premature to speak through the newspapers, though successful experiments had been made on 200 drunkards. The serum is made from the blood of a horse whose system has been kept saturated with alcohol for some time. When the serum is injected into the patient, it gives him unutterable loathing for liquor. Scientists here regard the latter discovery as much nearer perfection than Dr. Metchnikoff's.

Two sentimental German girls, each about 20 years old, committed suicide today at the tomb of Heinrich Heine, the German poet who is buried in Montmartre cemetery.

The municipal council of Paris is experimenting with a new type of automobile sweeper and also a garbage autowagon. Both are thoroughly satisfactory.

Vera Douglass died on Tuesday last at her sumptuous apartments, No. 39 Champ Elysees, of galloping consumption. Her identity is still a mystery. She originally came from an excellent family in Canada.

TO ARREST GENERAL MERCIER

Charges to Be Made in French Chamber of Deputies—Premier's Answer to Adversaries.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—There are persistent reports in nationalist circles that the government has decided upon the arrest and prosecution of General Mercier before a second high court immediately. According to these reports an important debate respecting the conspiracy cases and the charges against General Mercier will take place in the Chamber of Deputies as soon as the session begins and it is said the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, will reply to his adversaries by announcing the arrest of General Mercier and his arraignment before the high court. The nationalist organs insist that the government has decided upon the plan, but they suggest that it may be changed, in view of its premature revelation.

General Mercier, at the present moment, is a senatorial candidate in the Loire-Inferieure. One of his friends, who was interviewed on the subject, said the general had resolved not to discuss the matter, as he was determined not to give the government a weapon to use against him. He was convinced, however, that his arrest would sound the defeat of the government candidates in the senatorial elections, while he himself was certain of election.

It is expected that the trial before the high court will be concluded the middle of next week and Deroulede and Guerin will almost certainly be convicted, although some of the other prisoners will probably be acquitted.

The Journal des Debats tonight says:

"The nearer the trial draws to a conclusion the plainer the emptiness of the charges becomes. Agitation, demonstrations and a few slight offenses have perhaps occurred, but there is no evidence shown of a concerted plot or crime against the state, the repression of which the public prosecutor demands."

The Journal des Debats concludes with expressing itself in favor of the simple solution of the unsatisfactory situation suggested by the Figaro, namely, that M. Waldeck-Rousseau accord the convicted prisoners the benefit of the Berenger law, which pardons four offenders.

American Banqueted at Havre.

HAVRE, Dec. 30.—Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition, gave a dinner this evening in honor of Commander Mackenzie of the United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie. The prefect and naval and military authorities of Havre, the American consul and Lieutenant W. S. Sims, United States naval attache at Paris, and the officers of the Prairie were present. The Prairie brought a cargo of exhibits for the Paris exhibition.

Prince Henry Given Command.

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed Prince Henry of Prussia an admiral in the Austrian navy.

BRITAIN IN A CORNER

Authorities at Their Wits' End to Plan the South African Campaign.

CONSCRIPTION IMPOSSIBLE IN IRELAND

Best Fighting Material Comes from the Land of the Shamrock.

GREAT DISAFFECTION IN THAT COUNTRY

By Arming the Irish England Would Be Jeopardizing Itself.

MORE RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES

People Getting Ready to Settle with the Politicians for Plunging the Country Into a Needless War.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Conscription is impossible in Ireland. That is the severest circumstance in the problem England must face when this war is ended, or perhaps before. By providing a military training for Irishmen England would merely be arming against itself a race which admittedly produces the best fighting material its army possesses.

Military authorities, apart from the war, are most concerned now in framing schemes of conscription and all are brought to a dead stop by the startling fact of the almost universal Irish disaffection, the result of the denial of home rule. It is noteworthy that Ulster, though more thickly populated, provided, despite its large section of avowedly loyalist inhabitants, a far smaller relative proportion of the soldiers for the British army than the other three provinces. The Ulster Orangemen, who, as members of the rifle clubs, sanctioned by the government for their special benefit, include a considerable body of trained shots, have conspicuously refrained from volunteering for service in South Africa.

It is gravely questioned whether "volunteering" correctly describes the conditions under which a considerible proportion of special levies is now being raised here for service in South Africa. The Westminster Gazette relates a typical incident where members of certain volunteer corps who for sufficient reasons did not volunteer, received as a Christmas card a white feather from their comrades.

Requires Courage to Refuse.

A Times correspondent discussing the same point, says it requires far more courage to refuse under the circumstances in which the call is made than to volunteer.

A member of the Honorable Artillery Company, when asked by the World correspondent why he volunteered, replied: "There was no volunteering about it. 'Commanded' is more like it." This, like the other volunteer corps, was mustered before its colonel, who harangued the men and assumed they would all offer. It is doubted whether, if another call is made, it will be responded to in the same manner, as already the volunteers who joined expressly for home defense feel that they are being victimized to prosecute an enterprise of dubious origin, problematical advantage and uncertain results.

An active campaign to bring about the eviction of Chancellor of the Exchequer Beach and War Secretary Lansdowne from the cabinet on the ground of the former's alleged refusal to grant timely supplies and the latter's failure to prepare for the war, is being pursued by the Daily Mail. For ten days back each issue has contained a column editorial attacking these ministers and columns of correspondence of the same tendency. All criticism of the diplomacy that led to the war is rigorously tabooed.

In political circles it is confidently asserted that this onslaught on Beach and Lansdowne is the turning of a movement cleverly devised by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain to divert criticism from himself and readily enough carried out by the Daily Mail, which bears a heavier weight of responsibility for the origination of the war and is more intimately bound up with its fortunes than any other newspaper. But despite this attempt to shelter Chamberlain, opinion is setting dead against him and, according to present judgment, his political career is ended.

War to Be Investigated.

In the proposed investigation into the conduct of the war two points of cardinal importance to be cleared up are at whose initiative was General Lord Methuen's force detached to relieve Kimberley and whether General Sir Redvers Buller precipitated his attack on Colenso according to a suggestion of the cabinet anxious for political purposes to strike a decisive blow quickly. The latter charge is freely made against the ministers in the service clubs. The departure from the original plan of the campaign of advancing in force through the Free State to Bloemfontein in favor of relieving Kimberley, in order to save Cecil Rhodes from the humiliation of capture, is recognized as a fatal blunder, and is also directly attributed to ministerial influences.

Sir Charles Dilke is one of the few English statesmen whose position has been immensely strengthened by this war crisis. Year after year he warned the House of Commons of the weakness of the army in cavalry and artillery and pressed for reforms in those directions. He was ignored, but his wise foresight is now appreciated and he will henceforth occupy a more influential position in the House of Commons than at any time in his career. If there comes to be a question of forming a cabinet for national defense there is certain to be a time that he will be made war secretary. The queen's personal objection to accepting him as a minister could not be sustained under the circumstances of imperial emergency.

The meaningless severity of the press censorship is provoking bitter protests. Relatives of the officers engaged in General Gatacre's Stormberg reverse are writing to the Times complaining that no detailed description or explanation of that disaster has yet been permitted, though it is impossible that any harm can be done by the publication. All letters from the scene of operations are opened under martial law and passages objected to are blotted out after the manner of the Russian censor. An embargo has been placed upon the correspondence of private soldiers whose indiscreet candor about the Elandslaagte and other barbarities and their free exposure of the blunders of their superiors created such a painful commotion.

Effects of the War.

The effects of the war in various unexpected directions are quite extraordinary. Most of the leading medical and surgical specialists here have private hospitals where they treat patients. An eminent surgeon today informed the World correspondent that a majority of these hospitals are closed for want of patients and the specialists are having a ruinously bad time. The patients all come from the moneied class. Many of them are under no urgent necessity for treatment, as is evidenced by the fact that when something occurs to distract their minds the specialists suffer.

The large [illegible] of university tutors who prepare candidates for the army also have lost their occupation because the War office is giving commissions freely without examination. Theaters, of course, are feeling the war severely; while the publishers' business has gone almost to a standstill. Jewelers and fancy goods merchants seem face to face with absolute ruin. Private entertaining almost suspended and the important branches of business dependent upon it are languishing beyond all precedent.

On the other hand, coal is 70 per cent dearer than at the corresponding time last year with a prospect of advancing to a still more exorbitant figure because of large demands of the fleet and transports and the scarcity of labor due to the heavy withdrawal of miners of the army reserve.

Racing Events Canceled.

The managers of race tracks anticipate a disastrous season and a proposal is being considered for reducing the number of fixtures to cut down the inevitable losses. Hunting has fallen off extensively and sure bankruptcy stares some of the most noted packs in the face.

Numerous orders for commissioning steam and sailing yachts for the Mediterranean sea have been canceled, leaving the large class of yacht sailors on beam ends.

Swell establishments are being curtailed or broken up, throwing great numbers of servants and dependents out of work.

In fact, excepting the industries directly stimulated by the war, such as shipping, provisioning, outfitting and the manufacture of ammunition, in which latter the Chamberlain family have large interests, commerce is depressed in all directions. These, moreover, are only the first ripples of a great tidal wave of depression with all its resultant distress, discontent and social disorder which every portent indicates is about to sweep over this country as a consequence of the unjust and inglorious war.

DANGER POINTS OF THE YEAR

Sir Charles Dilke Says Newfoundland and Japan Promise the Most Serious Developments.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In an article on "The International European Outlook for 1900," written by the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, bart, M. P., he says: "The United States will not, I think, be interfered with in its Philippine war, nor we in our South African war, and I remain an optimist for the moment in regard to the evidence of a general or European conflict, although a pessimist as to a more distant period. The points where danger may be perceived for 1900 are especially Newfoundland and Japan. There is every reason to think the life of the emperor of Austria may be prolonged beyond the coming year and it is at least conceivable that the desire of the Magyars in Hungary and the Germans in Austria as well as of the Austro-Hungarian army to preserve the fabric of the empire may keep things together even after the wise councils of the present emperor are lost. If these great interests hold together the czechs of Bohemia and other dissenters will have little chance in a civil war.

"In Newfoundland there is legislation which gives special powers to British naval officers on shore. We should enforce our treaty obligations toward France even by artillery. Colonial legislation which lasted many years and which was renewed under pressure several years in succession was not pressed last autumn, but the very seriousness of the outlook in South Africa constitutes reason, while every effort possible should be made here to prevent any collision between British settlers and French fishermen.

"It is known that Japan lately planned to attack Russia. The Japanese are well over 40,000,000 of people cooped up in their little islands with small possibility for development unless they should obtain Manchuria. They are armed to the teeth, their fleets and armies are excellent and they are under the firm impression that an invasion of Manchuria would be successful. They may be able to establish themselves in that fertile territory. To them might fall the government of the people of northern China and by a step they would become one of the greatest powers in the world. On the other hand, if they wait they know the Russian position in Manchuria will be consolidated. Later, again, they may have to engage in a losing struggle with Russia for their independence. If the Japanese believed Russia alone would be before them they would attack, but while a hint from Germany that she would balance France would set them in motion, no such hint has been received. On the contrary, the Japanese believe the German emperor would create a triple alliance between Russia, France and Germany against them which would check them in their victorious career and end their China war. I am therefore persuaded that Japan will not move and that as in Newfoundland so upon the other side of the northern hemisphere danger will be escaped during the new year."

OPEN CAMPAIGN IN OMAHA

Democrats Will Fire a Big Gun on the Occasion of the Jacksonian Banquet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Among democrats of national character in Washington, it is understood that the keynote of the democratic campaign in 1900, instead of being sounded in the east, will be sounded in the home of the only presidential candidate for the democratic nomination, Mr. Bryan, at the banquet to be given at Omaha upon the anniversary of the victory of Jackson at New Orleans.

Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the national democratic committee, has had the program of speeches referred to him, which it is understood meets with his hearty support.

The speakers on this occasion will be Bryan, ex-Governor Hogg of Texas, David Overmeyer of Kansas and Senator Allen of Nebraska. Bryan is expected to speak upon the toast, "Our Nation." Mr. Hogg will devote his attention to the question of imperialism and Mr. Overmeyer will talk upon finance.

Silver, it is understood, according to those best informed and who have the confidence of Bryan, will be given a minor place in the speeches that night, the platform of 1900, on the part of the democracy, having been decided upon already by the leaders to contain certain pronouncements against imperialism, trusts and militarism, with silver incidentally mentioned in order to be consistent with the platform of 1896. It is understood that the Jacksonian club is making great preparations for this event and that Omaha will overrun with members of the tripartite alliance upon the 8th of January.

STEAMER IS SEIZED

English Capture a German Craft in the Vicinity of Delagoa Bay.

PRIZE IMMEDIATELY SENT TO DURBAN

Will There Await the Tortuous Methods of Diplomatic Settlement.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT FILES NO PROTEST

Every Indication of Agreement Between it and Great Britain.

BRITISH EYES FIXED ON DELAGOA BAY

England Apparently Waiting for Some Pretext for Seizing that Strategic Point—Meager Details of the Seizure.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Meager reports of the Bundesrath seizure indicate the ship was taken outside Delagoa bay. The prize started with its captors for Durban. It is declared here that three German officers and twenty men in khaki were found on board bound for service with the Transvaal forces.

The Bundesrath belongs to the German East African line. It sailed from Hamburg on a regular trip to several east African ports and cleared last from Mozambique, December 20, for Port Natal.

In regard to this, as all other seizures, British officials are absolutely dumb and the newspapers have apparently received hints as to the line of diplomacy to be followed, for not one expresses any opinion on the subject except to reiterate that food must not be made contraband of war. Diplomatic experts outside of British circles insist that the English are playing for time, just as Secretary Seward did in the stopping of the Trent and the capture of Mason and Slidell in the American Civil war. England then was most violent against interference with neutral commerce at sea, but is now going a step further and seizing ships and cargo.

Secret Agreement.

As shown in the interview with Sir Charles Dilke yesterday there is every indication of some secret agreement with Germany which turns upon a contingency that has not yet arisen. British naval officers have undoubtedly been instructed to make seizures and turn the prizes into the hands of the civil officers at Durban to await the slow process of the courts and diplomatic discussion and thus allow England to force forward that contingency which is probably some overt act on the part of the Boers against Portugal's East African territory on the acceptance of terms by Portugal.

Experts on international law agree that Great Britain is within its rights in seizing anything like war material if it is intended for the Transvaal. It has been shown that the British secret service has failed to put a check on shipments from Lourenzo Marquez to Pretoria, and it is now supposed the naval officers have instructions to stop anything suspicious going near that port in foreign bottoms, with the idea that Germany and the United States can be placated with apologies and diplomatic disclaimers as soon as a contingency arises which will put the secret treaty with Germany into execution and allow England to seize Delagoa bay.

It is said here tonight that there has been no cable communication to the German embassy from Berlin concerning the Bundesrath and no cable communication from Washington about the flour seizures. The opinion of those watching the conduct of the war is that England is following the Trent precedent and is only anxious to secure time.

Details of the Seizure.

HAMBURG, Dec. 30.—Directors of the German East African line have received news of the arrest of the imperial mail steamer Bundesrath. The commander of the port of Durban refused an explanation of the cause of the seizure.

It is declared here that there was no contraband of war on board and when application was made to the German foreign office the latter immediately promised interposition with the British government.

The seizure of the Bundesrath was referred to at a meeting of merchants held here today. After a speech by Adolph Woermann, president of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce, dealing with the great progress of the German empire during the closing of the century, Herr Liffe, speaking in behalf of the firms trading with South Africa, asked whether the chamber was doing all that was necessary for the protection of German trade in that part of the world. German commerce, he asserted, had already suffered detriment through the war in South Africa, and news came of the seizure of a German steamer by a British war ship.

Herr Woermann replied that the chamber had already considered the question of representations with the view of taking action in the matter. The chamber, he continued, had been informed that the steamship company owning the seized vessel had telegraphed to Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, asking for government intervention and it was declared that nothing whatever had been done by the company which could be in any way regarded as a breach of neutrality.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Regarding the traffic generally on the east coast of Africa the British admiralty officials say the British government desires that all ordinary and legitimate trade conducted by foreign vessels should suffer as little restriction as possible.

DURBAN, Friday, Dec. 29.—The British cruiser Magicienne seized the German steamer Bundesrath in north Delagoa bay. It will be brought before a prize court.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Dec. 30.—The German steamer Bundesrath, belonging to the German East African line, has been captured as a prize and taken to Durban. The Bundesrath arrived here from Mozambique.

The capture of the Bundesrath has increased the already strong anti-British feeling among the Hollander and German section of the population.

Grief of a Duchess.

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LONDON, Dec. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The duchess of Marlborough, who in her first enthusiasm accepted the duke's determination to volunteer with cheerful resignation, has completely broken down for the last three days and is inconsolable at the prospect of separation. The real object of the mother's trip to England is to bear her daughter company in this trial and not to dissuade the duke from his resolve, which is utterly out of the question. The duke has been busy with lawyers this week putting his affairs in order for all eventualities. They visited Blenheim, as apparently the duchess' signature was required on some documents. It is understood that it has been arranged in the event of the duke's death that the Viscount Curzon, his uncle-in-law, and William K. Vanderbilt will be appointed to act as guardians of his children during their minority.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—
Continued Cold; Snow; Variable Winds.

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Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	3	1 p. m.	7
6 a. m.	2	2 p. m.	10
7 a. m.	2	3 p. m.	10
8 a. m.	0	4 p. m.	9
9 a. m.	1	5 p. m.	8
10 a. m.	4	6 p. m.	7
11 a. m.	5	7 p. m.	6
12 m.	7		

DUELING IN GERMAN ARMY

Officers Resort to Pistols to Settle Their Differences and One Man is Killed.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—An epidemic of dueling has broken out among the officers of the German army. Several men had fought in Saxony and the Thuringian states, but, as nothing serious happened, public opinion was not aroused.

During the Christmas holidays, however, two duels were fought with deadly results under circumstances of peculiar brutality. Three infantry lieutenants, Ernst, Kieslig and Schlabitz, were together in a cafe at Mulhausen, connected with the Apollo variety theater. The officers grew excited over the merits of certain local variety artists. Schlabitz alleges that Ernst and Kieslig used insulting language to him and he challenged his two companions on the spot.

In order that a certain amount of legality might be given to the proceedings Schlabitz informed his colonel what had occurred. The colonel convoked a court of honor of regimental officers, which court decided that Schlabitz had no alternative than to fight. The court decided the conditions of the duel as follows:

A distance of fifty yards to be measured off, Schlabitz and Ernst to take positions fifty yards apart and fire one shot. Should the shot prove ineffectual it was to be followed by others, each party moving two yards nearer. The second shot, therefore, would be fired at a distance of forty-six yards, the third at forty-two yards and so on, the firing to continue until one of the two parties was disabled.

The morning after the decision of the court the three officers with seconds, surgeons and several spectators, repaired to a pine wood in the neighborhood of Mulhausen. Schlabitz and Ernst took up their positions. Nothing happened on the first and second shots, but at the third Ernst received a ball in the lower part of the leg above the ankle and fell. Ernst was removed by the surgeons.

Kieslig then took Ernst's place. The first shot at a distance of thirty-eight yards was ineffectual; so was the second at thirty-four yards, but at the next, thirty yards, Kieslig's pistol bullet pierced Schlabitz's heart and the man fell dead.

Another duel with similarly disastrous results is reported from a town in east Prussia, where a married officer named Stielow was shot dead by a brother officer. Rance Stielow was shot through the abdomen. No particulars of the latter duel have yet been made public.

FORTUNE ALMOST IN SIGHT

Former Omaha Dry Goods Clerk Believed to Be an Heir to Vast Estates.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—William Rutherford, a clerk in the employ of Baer & Bros., retail dry goods merchants, Vicksburg, who came here from Omaha several years ago, where he clerked for Hayden Bros., is apparently heir to one-fourth the residue of the vast estates of the late Isabelle Stevenson, or Rutherford, at Paradise, near Kelso, Scotland. The estate is now in progress of final settlement and strenuous efforts have been made to locate the missing heir. Advertisements in American newspapers for William Rutherford were noticed by the clerk, and he believes it is either he or his uncle of the same name who was last heard from in Australia and who has long been thought dead.

Mr. Rutherford states positively that the family names are identical and has sent proper affidavits to the officials of the court of sessions, Edinburgh, to establish the relationship. Everything seems to indicate that should the uncle be dead the Vicksburg clerk will be the heir to the fortunes, which are reckoned at not less than $15,000,000. Rutherford has been poor all his life and worked to the position of a leading clerk from a store boy. His parents died when he was young and he has been self-supporting since his 10th year.

Cattle Exposed to Storm.

DAWSON, I. T., Dec. 30.—The first snowstorm of the season began this morning. Trains are behind time and thousands of cattle are exposed to the storm.

CLAIREMORE, I. T., Dec. 30.—A heavy snow has been falling since early morning. It is over four inches deep and still snowing.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Dec. 30.

At Antwerp—Sailed—Aragonia, for New York.

At Liverpool—Sailed—Lucania, for New York.

At New York—Sailed—Massdam, for Rotterdam; Montcalm, for London. Arrived—St. Louis, from Southampton.

At Philadelphia—Sailed—Rhynland, for Liverpool.

At Genoa—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York, via Naples.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Etruria, from New York, for Liverpool.

At Havre—Sailed—La Champagne, for New York.

ROSEBERY'S POSITION

Foodstuff Question Suddenly Pushed to the Front by Former Premier.

STARTLING DECLARATION ON THE SUBJECT

Better Never Entered Upon War Than to Make Foodstuffs Contraband.

PRESS STUDIOUSLY IGNORES MATTER

After Receiving Official "Inspiration" Times Publishes Rosebery's Letter.

SECRETLY REMOVE GUNS AT PORTSMOUTH

Heavy Position Artillery to Be Sent to South Africa—Cabinet Seems Dismayed at Possibilities of South African Situation.

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LONDON, Dec. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"If we can only conquer the Boer republics by making foodstuffs contraband, then I say, as an imperialist, it were better we had never entered upon this war."

These are words attributed by trustworthy report to Lord Rosebery when discussing the question with a former minister at the Brooks club on Thursday. The foodstuff question, which, as dispatches have noted, has been studiously ignored by the London press, has suddenly been pushed to the front by Lord Rosebery's letter to the Times. The letter was received by the Times on Thursday night, but was only published today. The interval obviously had been employed by the Times to get "inspiration" on the cabinet's intentions.

Therefore, the Times' editorial intimation that the British government will strive to establish a distinction between foodstuffs for the commissariat and foodstuffs for the sustenance of the noncombatant population is taken to indicate the government's design.

The Times argues that if England sets the precedent of exempting foodstuffs from contraband now, such a precedent is likely to influence any country which may hereafter be at war with her. This opportunist reason is taken to show how profound is the dismay of the cabinet over the possibilities in the South African situation.

The panic which has seized the government is further evidenced by the fact that heavy position guns have been secretly removed from the forts around Portsmouth to be sent to South Africa.

The importance of Lord Rosebery's attitude on the contraband question raises an apparently inseparable obstacle to his combining with the present government under any cabinet reconstruction.

QUEEN NOW HAS INSOMNIA

Goes to Isle of Wight in Hope of Benefit from the Sea Air.

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LONDON, Dec. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Queen Victoria's sudden journey on Thursday from Windsor to Osborne, Isle of Wight, was undertaken on the urgent advice of her doctors, who were fearful of the consequences of her continued and obstinate insomnia, for which, owing to her advanced age, the opiate treatment is dangerous. The plan was that the court should remain at Windsor castle until January 9, but the queen had a restless night Tuesday and arrangements were hurriedly made to move her to Osborne in the hope that the sea air may induce the direly needed sleep.

Sir James Reed, the queen's personal physician, who recently married Miss Baring, a maid of honor, and got a three months' leave of absence, was recalled from his honeymoon on Tuesday to accompany the queen. From all the inquiries made at Windsor this week it is undoubted that her majesty's state of health is causing much anxiety in court circles.

BRITISH SURPRISED BY BOERS

Ninth Lancers Make Reconnoissance at Modder River—Drew Unexpected Fire from Enemy.

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LORD METHUEN'S HEADQUARTERS ON THE MODDER RIVER, Dec. 26.—4:10 p. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The British made a reconnoissance in two directions this morning. The Ninth lancers, with a battery, went along the Modder river east of the camp and blew up a farmhouse between the lines of the Twelfth lancers, then they went west of the railway and drew fire unexpectedly from the Boers' quick-firing Nordenfeldt, which has an exceedingly disagreeable sound—has a moral effect far greater than its real effect. The naval guns by the watering station finally silenced the Nordenfeldt, which only hit a few horses.

Three other big guns opened on the Magersfontein kopjes in exactly the same position they occupied on the day of the battle. No damage was done. The firing began about 7 o'clock and all was over before 9.

The health and the spirits are excellent.

WHIGHAM.

TITLED MEN TO THE FRONT

Rush of Lords, Earls, Heirs to Dukedoms and Millionaires—Lord Rothschild's Son Starts.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The rush of titled men to serve in the imperial yeomanry continues. Lord Stanley, one of the lords of the treasury of the present government and eldest son and heir of the millionaire, the earl of Derby, and who married the daughter of the duchess of Devonshire by her first husband, sailed today to take a position on Lord Roberts' staff. The duke of Norfolk, whose brother the heir presumptive, Lord Edmund Talbot, is already with the army, has volunteered with the Sussex yeomanry, while the marquis of Hertford, father of the earl of Yarmouth, offered himself with the Hertfordshire corps. Lord Chesham is to be in command, with the earl of Lonsdale as his second. Other officers, including the earl of Warwick, whose brother, Hon. Sidney Greville, is already with Methuen; the earl of Dudley, the earl of Huddington, Lord Annaly, Lord Harris, former governor of Bombay and a famous cricketer; Lord Bolton, Lord Kenyon, Lord Arthur Grosvenor, uncle of the new duke of Westminster; Lord Galway, a noted horseman and shot; Sir James Miller, who twice won the Derby victory; Lord Cavendish, nephew of the duke and heir presumptive to the dukedom of Devonshire; Richard Cavendish, his brother; Lord Charlemont, the earl of Fin-