

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

AT THE EXPOSITION

American Commissioner Secures Important Concession for Uncle Sam

REMISSION OF SOME CUSTOMS DUTIES

Advertising Matter, Circulars, Prospectuses and Pamphlets Go Free.

NO BONDED WAREHOUSE FOR THE GOODS

Consequently United States Exhibit is Stored All Over the City.

TROUBLE IN THE AMERICAN ART CLUB

Britishers Walk Away with Prizes Offered by Senator Clark of Montana—American Girls' Rapid Downward Course.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Jan. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Assistant United States Commissioner Woodward regards as one of the most important victories of the United States Exposition commission over the French officials the concession of all printed advertising matter, circulars, prospectuses and pamphlets from customs duties. The rate, \$22 per hundred pounds, was prohibitive and would have seriously detracted from the benefits expected by the American exhibitors. The Vincennes annex has not been constituted into a house, though the committee three weeks ago announced that it was in order to encourage early shipments. In consequence Mr. Woodward had a hard wrangle with the French custom house and was finally compelled to store the official exhibits brought on the American cruiser Prairie right and left in Paris under government seal. The American line of boats which was to run in the Seine from the pier of the American building to the annex at the extreme end of the city is another scheme which has collapsed. Commissioner Woodward declined to explain why.

Trouble threatened to disrupt the American Art Association. Senator Clark of Montana lately gave a round sum to be divided into a number of prizes for the best work of American students. Against the intentions of the donor, three out of five prizes have just been awarded to Britishers. The committee to award the prizes of things under which most of the American students have long been fretting. Englishmen, who at first were admitted sparingly and through courtesy, have gradually assumed control. In the hanging committee the Britishers are largely preponderant. Dissatisfied members charge that the committee is a technical authority in these matters—questions the accuracy of these figures, at least as far as foreign countries.

MOULDER BORN TO RAIN.

Mollie Carter, an American girl, employed as a typewriter in an American bicycle agency here, is believed to have stolen \$18,000 from an uncle in Duluth, Minn. The girl, who is rather good looking, immediately bought a lot of expensive dresses and when attended smartly enough began to enjoy Paris. She became acquainted with a respectable crowd of American sharpshooters and was introduced to a number of them. She is lying critically ill in a hospital, having been picked up in a state of frightful intoxication. Her money has been exhausted or stolen and she is now penniless. She begs continuously for absolution. Physicians say she will recover, but she is believed to be in a state of frightful intoxication. Her money has been exhausted or stolen and she is now penniless. She begs continuously for absolution. Physicians say she will recover, but she is believed to be in a state of frightful intoxication. Her money has been exhausted or stolen and she is now penniless. She begs continuously for absolution. Physicians say she will recover, but she is believed to be in a state of frightful intoxication.

SHOOTS DENVER POST MEN

Lawyer Enters the Newspaper Office and Shoots Down the Editor of the Denver Post.

DENVER, Jan. 13.—H. H. Tammen, one of the prominent lawyers of this city, was shot several times at the office of that newspaper at noon today by W. W. Anderson, an attorney. The cause has not yet been learned. Attorney Anderson also shot Tammen's secretary, G. G. Hart. Both the publishers are severely wounded. Tammen was severely wounded with Frederick G. Bonfils, formerly of Kansas City, in the publication of the Post since 1885. Mr. Tammen was founder of the Great Divide, a monthly magazine, the publication of which was begun in this city, but which was subsequently removed to Chicago. He is proprietor of one of the leading curio stores in the west.

YOUNG LOUBET FIGHTS A DUEL.

Paul Loubet, though by order of his father, Emile, all the newspapers were to be closed in the afternoon, arranged and fought a duel on Wednesday with M. Lannoy, who had written to him disrespectfully about the president of the republic. Young Loubet wounded his adversary, the bullet lodging in the left shoulder. The president's son was at first of patience with the scurrilous attacks against his father and announced some time ago they would fight any day to insult him.

NAME OF VESSEL IS UNKNOWN

Weather Continues Rough and Fishermen Unable to Board Wreck Near St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 13.—The name of the wrecked vessel is still unknown. The weather continues rough today and the fisher folk was unable to board it. The vessel is almost wholly submerged and the hull is badly battered. There is a noticeable improvement in the weather tonight and it is believed it will be possible to get full news tomorrow.

Long Life Serum.

Dr. Metchnikoff, discoverer of the "long life serum," says of the anti-alcoholic serum: "I have no time to waste on the work of such empirical quacks as the inventors of that stuff." Other prominent scientists take the same view. The academy of medicine has not yet reported on the anti-alcoholic serum.

Three People Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Three people were burned to death in a two-story house dwelling on Pine street, Corona, L. I. The cause, it is believed, was a gas leak. The damage will amount to about \$1,000.

JEALOUSY CROPS OUT

Wolsley Not Easommed with Either Lord Roberts or General Kitchener.

BULLER SAID TO DESPISE HIS NEW CHIEF

New Commander is Hampered at the Outset of His Campaign.

STORM BREAKING OVER WAR OFFICE

Showing a Disposition Now to Take Advice of Well-Posted Men.

CHANGE TOO LATE TO SAVE DISASTER

Imperial Yeomanry Not Up to the Mark—Officers Carry All Sorts of Unnecessary Encumbrances as Baggage.

(Copyright, 1900, by Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The time has come when the people of Great Britain no longer keep silent regarding the mismanagement of the war. The hour of criticism has been opened and under the stream of adverse comment pouring forth reputations are being tested. The stern upbraiding of the government by papers that almost for a century have been conservative has already been touched in these dispatches. Abuse of the War office has always existed and now it is only a few degrees more bitter than it was before. What chiefly marks the passing of the British from a period of passive discontent to more active fault-finding is the outspokenness of their generals in the field. There are unpleasant stories of fierce service, jealousy and, in short, all the army's shortcomings, which heretofore have been secretly whispered in clubs, are now being put in print and in organs that a month ago would have fiercely denounced such tales as unpatriotic, whether they were true or otherwise.

It is now well known that General Buller despises Field Marshal Roberts and hates General Lord Kitchener; that Lord Wolsley, the commander-in-chief, shares General Buller's feelings and that Wolsley is scarcely on speaking terms with the secretary of state for war, Lord Lansdowne. To such a degree of animosity has this come that Lord Wolsley wrote to Lady Buller that he knew nothing about Lord Roberts' appointment to command the British troops in South Africa and that he disapproved of it. Without enormous obstacles to overcome in the way of the Boer resistance and initial advantages, this condition of affairs between the army leaders would constitute a stupendous drawback to the success of the British. One paper, usually friendly to the Boer, has recently written that it is quite likely that General Buller will throw up his command and come home and be a thorn in the side of the government. This is probably an exaggeration, but it is admitted on all sides that he is likely to make himself as disagreeable as possible to Lord Roberts.

Where Will It End.

How all this will end if the campaign drags on much longer without serious change for the better, no one can tell. The resignation of Lord Wolsley would not surprise those who are cognizant of the inner workings of the War office, but it would probably quiet the feeling of discontent till the day of reckoning in Parliament arrived. But, lacking that, there seems pending an unequal which bodies ill of the government, the War office and some of the generals in the field, are now in a state of current, not so much among the lower energetic classes, but among the highest and most even-minded of Great Britain's best citizens.

YOUNG ASTOR MUST STAY AT HOME.

Father Refuses to Allow Him to Enter the Army.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—William Waldorf Astor's eldest son, who is desirous of volunteering for service in the army, is being refused by his father, Mr. Waldorf Astor, who is desirous of his son staying at home.

EARL OF ESSEX IS TOO POOR TO GO.

Unable to Pay His Debts in Time to Sail for War.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The earl of Essex has not gone to war as he is unable to pay his debts. He is not well off. Although he was doing well in the Stock exchange, he suffered heavily in the last slump. At different times he has had to negotiate large loans by life insurance, and now the rates are so raised on account of war risks that he is unable to pay the sums necessary before he could get away.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Jan. 13.

At New York—Arrived—Epirus, from London; Norge, from Copenhagen; Sailed—Santalpan, for Glasgow; Liverpool, for Liverpool; Hamburg, for Hamburg; Arrived—Maru, from San Francisco; Via Honolulu, for Hong Kong; Sailed—Southark, for New York; Sailed—Campania, for New York; Arrived—Gerhardt, from New York; Sailed—Verona, from New York; Sailed—Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Sailed—New York, for Southampton; Sailed—New York, from Southampton; Sailed—New York, from Southampton.

CABINET IS CRITICISED

Universal Condemnation of the British Ministry Indulged In.

SITUATION UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY

Great Britain on the Threshold of a Calamitous Period.

NO STATESMAN EQUAL TO THE SITUATION

One is Needed Badly as Well as a General in the Field.

CABINET RECONSTRUCTION A CERTAINTY

Chamberlain is Keeping Quiet and is Said to Be Planning to Get the Reins of Government in His Hands Again.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The political situation here is absolutely unparalleled, leading uninitiated papers in London and throughout the country view with each other in denunciation of the cabinet. No ministry ever experienced such a universal consensus of condemnation and lived a week, but that is the least deplorable feature of England's predicament. Criticism there is in inexhaustible abundance, but of the civic courage needed to replace this discredited ministry and face the empire's difficulties there is none.

The reconstruction of the cabinet is a certainty. The ministers seem to hope it may offer a short way out of their awful responsibilities. They are credited with intending to give their own disaffected majority the alternative of a cessation of criticism or their surrender of office. The scheme of the liberals is to all right and allow the ministerial dissent to provoke the apparent inevitable crisis. Office is worthless and impotent to the liberals, who have neither a policy nor a leader.

Byce Will Not Answer

Does Not Consider G. W. Smalley's Attacks Upon Him Worthy of His Notice.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Ex-Cabinet Minister James Byce, author of the "American Commonwealth," does not think G. W. Smalley's pertentious attacks on him in the London Times for his resolute hostility to the South African war worthy of notice. He offered to cable any reply Mr. Byce chose to print, and received the following reply: "I am obliged for your letter offering to transmit my remarks I might make regarding the attacks made on me by the New York correspondent of the Times. They do not, however, seem to deserve any notice from me."

SNUB RESENTED BY EDITORS

St. Louis Papers Absolutely Ignore Banquet to President Hadley of Yale.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Arthur Twining Hadley, president of Yale university, was the honored guest of the Yale Alumni association of St. Louis at a banquet today at the Noonday club. Mr. Hadley is making a tour of the west for the purpose of acquainting himself more familiarly with former students of Yale university.

Baker's Arrest Develops Surprises.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—The arrest of John W. Baker, head of the firm of John W. Baker & Co., a commission broker on the charge of using the mails to defraud, has developed a surprising condition of affairs. From complaints in his possession, Chief Postoffice Inspector Dice estimates that Baker's outflow of profits have lost the aggregate of over \$100,000. He thinks the figure mentioned is small and has decided to institute a searching investigation to ascertain the full extent of Baker's operations.

New Price for Turbentine.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 13.—Sprits of turpentine were quoted today at the Board of Trade at 81 cents. This is a new price, the only for this season, but for many years past. The highest price heretofore has been 56 cents, which was reached a few weeks ago.

THE B. E. BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Northerly Winds.

1 American at Paris Exposition.

2 Jealousies Among English Officers.

3 British Officers Hard Pressed.

4 Hullo Merchants Went Down.

5 A Boer's News.

6 South African Victory Opened.

7 Omaha Society News.

8 Bow Among Local Democrats.

9 South Omaha News.

10 Council Finds Local Matters.

11 South's Department.

12 Prosperity a Campaign Issue.

13 Weekly Department.

14 Weekly Sporting Review.

15 Sports of Alaska.

16 In the Domain of Woman.

17 Weekly Amusement Review.

18 Weekly Musical Review.

19 Editorial and Comment.

20 True Tests of Telephony.

21 The Boer's Progress.

22 The 'Isle of the Winds'.

23 Condition of Omaha's Trade.

24 Commercial and Financial News.

25 Clark Ethical Investigation.

26 Court House Satirizes Readjusted.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. (Temperature at Omaha yesterday)

Every Member of Colonial Secretary's Family Reaping Financial Harvest Out of War.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Kynoch Small Arms and Ammunition company of Birmingham has supplied a large proportion of the cartridges that are being used by the Boers and a new series of trials shifts day and night turning out ammunition for the British forces.

FEAR OF AN INDIAN UPRISING

Serious Condition in Northwest Canada Owing to the Withdrawal of Mounted Police.

MONTREAL, Jan. 13.—There is fear of the Canadian Indians in the northwest rising owing to the withdrawal of some of the mounted police from the Transvaal. The condition is considered serious. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, and the commissioner have telegraphed the Indian agents to warn the Indians that misconduct on their part will mean a stoppage of government pay and the withdrawal of all the mounted police from the Transvaal.

MOVEMENT TO STOP THE WAR

Friends of Peace Active in England—Ignored by Jingo Press—Organize for Work.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The movement to stop the war by mediation of the United States has powerfully stimulated the friends of peace, although the jingo press persistently ignores the peace movement. Among the prominent persons interested are the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Derby, Lord Curzon, the bishop of Hereford, R. C. Lehmann, Mrs. James Bryce, the countess of Carlisle, Rev. Stephen Gladstone, Frederic Harrison, Fred. A. Hobson, H. W. Massingham, ex-Governor of the Bank, Sir Robert Reid, F. C. Selous, ex-Minister of War, Herbert Spencer, the duc de Devonshire and Winchester and several members of parliament.

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METHUEN NOT ALONE

Several British Generals Victims of the Strain of War.

YULE LIVING IN S. C. USION IN LONDON

Symons Rushes to Death in Fray of Despair at Gloucester.

EVEN GENERAL EULLER IS SUFFERING

Kitchener, Tucker and French Sole Hope of the British Army.

INDIGNATION OVER SHOOTING OF IRISHMEN

Ordered Shot by Methuen—Demented General Invites Lord Wolseley and Prince of Wales to Spend Fortnight at Modder River.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lord Methuen is not the only victim of the strain in this war. It is now admitted everywhere that General Symons rushed to his death in a frenzy of despair, seeing the British regiments beaten at Gloucester. General Methuen has been living in the strictest seclusion since his arrival in London. He is prematurely aged and feeble.

General Barton, who led a brigade at Colenso, is said to have been invalided home. He is in the same sad condition from the terrible experiences of that fight.

Even General Buller's health, it is declared, is suffering gravely, and if his management fails it is deemed certain that he will return. Generals Kitchener, Hector, McDonald, Tucker and French are now the sole remaining hope of the British army. When General Kitchener was ordered to South Africa he wired back: "I will accept it I have carte blanche to bring any man I choose." The reply gave him carte blanche.

Lady Methuen denies indignantly that Lord Methuen is either ill or injured. But, unhappily, the War office—not only through reports from the principal medical officer with Methuen, but from responsible combatant officers, but in the character of Methuen's own dispatches, which have had to be almost entirely suppressed during the last month, has abundant evidence of his irresponsibility.

Invites Wolseley to Modder River.

In one dispatch he invited Lord Wolseley to bring any man I choose to spend a fortnight on the Modder river.

Violent indignation has been excited in Ireland by the news that General Methuen has ordered two Irishmen who were captured at Modder river to be shot. The incident is described in a letter from Lord Methuen to the First Lord of the Treasury.

While at De Aar a man of the Gordon Highlanders was taken out and shot for cowardice. At Modder river there were also shot nine Boers, or rather seven Boers, who had fired an obsolete rifle. The bodies were buried at Helms. They were placed in a row, their hands were tied to a stake and a company of the Cornwallia gave them their last pill. They made the other Boers who were shot feel that they were being treated as dogs.

Steps have been taken by Irishmen to bring this incident immediately under the notice of Dr. Leyds with a view to getting the Boer government to intimate that reprisals will be taken on English prisoners if such acts are repeated.

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Innumerable nonconformist clergymen on Thursday packed a meeting held in Exeter hall under the presidency of Rev. Silas Hocking. Two resolutions were unanimously adopted. The first pronounces the war "a scandal to Christendom and a disgrace to civilization," then expresses a desire "to have the way for an honorable agreement, either by negotiation or by mediation of some friendly neutral power in accordance with the principles of the Hague conference."

The second demands the dismissal of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, declaring as dishonest his attempt to revive the suzerainty of 1881, which was abandoned in 1884, condemns as an act of distinct bad faith his repudiation of his own offer of a joint committee of inquiry into the Transvaal law of a year ago, and expresses his indignation at the momentary acceptance by Kruger and regards with horror and indignation his cynical admission that this bloody, disastrous war is due to his failure to write an intelligible dispatch in reply to the offer of a five-year franchise.

An influential committee was appointed and offers of support are pouring in from all parts of the kingdom.

Another committee of members of Parliament is being formed by Philip Stanhope, John Burns and Lloyd George to use every means of forcing a full inquiry into the Jameson raid to ascertain the extent of the conspiracy of Secretary Chamberlain and other officials in the plot.

But the most effective peace demonstration possible was afforded by the scenes at the departure of the city imperial volunteers this morning. The route between the city and the railway station was lined by a vast number of people, who pressed upon the khaki-clad corps as to make progress at times impossible. In the city proper and at some other points there was wild cheering, but over the greater part of the route sadness prevailed. The vast crowds of people who pressed upon the volunteers, chiefly young men of good business position, had hanging on their arms smartly dressed girls with tear-swollen eyes. An occasional goodby, good luck, may God bring you safely back, was uttered in a pathetic tone from the crowd to which the men dependently waved a reply.

It was a significant contrast to the scenes of light-hearted excitement, joyous exhilaration and festive war songs which marked the departure of the Guards a few weeks ago.