

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1900—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

OPPOSE THE MIDWAY

Movement Under Way to Eliminate This Feature of Paris Exposition.

PETITIONS PREPARED FOR CIRCULATION

Mothers Throughout France Are Expected to Enter Vigorous Protests.

MANAGEMENT SIMPLY SHRUGS SHOULDERS

Goos Right Ahead to Prepare the "Hottest Thing" Ever Witnessed.

PUBLIC EXPECTS NO SUNDAY SCHOOL

Statistics from Monte Carlo Show that Since the Opening of the Season Seventeen Suicides Have Taken Place There.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Jan. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Opposition to a "Midway" attachment to the exposition is being seriously organized under the leadership of Senator Bergeron and Duchess Uzizes. Petitions are being prepared for circulation among mothers throughout France. Despite the protest the show is evidently destined to outdo all the previous inducements that have been given licenses. Director Picard, when interviewed, shrugged his shoulders and said grudgingly: "People consider the World's Fair isn't expected a Sunday school atmosphere. If this movement gains strength it is bound to seriously disorganize us, and surely half the intending visitors will remain away."

Since the opening of the Monte Carlo season this year not less than seventeen suicides have taken place in the city. This list included four women and one American, a business man from Dallas, Tex. These tragedies are always carefully guarded from the public, each Paris paper receiving a regular monthly subsidy to ignore them. I learn that gambling American men and women were never more numerous in Monte Carlo than at the present time.

Prince Cantacuzene and his bride (who was Julia Dent Grant) occupied a box to-night at the opera house at the "Masked Ball," an entertainment as lively as any provided by the French capital.

Overseas almost her life in a carriage accident two days ago. Her coupe collided with a runaway cab. The shock threw Otero's coachman down. She tried to jump, fell and her arm was run over. She is now well.

Wants to See Her Husband. It is not because she is so anxious to see her native land that Mrs. Beatrice Collins has decided to return to America, but because she is anxious to have a talk with her husband, Charles Lyman Collins of New York. Mrs. Collins, who was formerly a Casino chorus girl, and has been temporarily boarded as a coming attraction singer about the world, has never seen her husband, never seemed to "arrive." Lately Mrs. Collins has been in financial straits and she has organized concerts to make ends meet and her success has not been so great that she proposes to continue.

In Paris Mr. Collins is supposed to be a millionaire which he is not. He is a partner in a white goods importing firm in New York. His wife has announced to the American colony that she has decided that either her allowance must be resumed or she will return to New York and live with her husband. If neither of these things is possible she will return to the stage.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his wife (who was Virginia Pitt) are here shopping and sightseeing. Yesterday they went to Fontainebleau, spending the day in visiting the chateau. A telegram having reached them today from Ottawa, they learned that the young couple had passed eastward, the young couple announced they would start for Marselles tomorrow to meet the party.

Denial by Count's Mother. The venerable Marquise de Castellane, mother of Count Boni de Castellane, today made this statement: "I have been distressed beyond measure by the cowardly and slanderous attack made upon Count Boni de Castellane when he is so far away that it is impossible for him to defend himself."

"When we first read the newspaper accounts the marquis and myself were dazed with grief. I have been the father of a son, the heir of our name, a defaulter, executed and treated like a dangerous confidence man. We had never known the count to speculate and felt very sure that even if caught in a dealer he would apply to his family for help rather than be disgraced. It was an evident case of fraud. The fact that the newspapers had been purposely misinformed by some of his many social and political enemies. Paris life is full of this sort of treachery. However, in order to guard against any possible delusion we might have been of the count's father, the marquis wrote the denial to the newspapers. We imagine the New York dailies are full of this matter and that when my son and his wife arrive there tomorrow they will be greeted with this awful story the moment they land. I am sure I earnestly request you to publish a rectification."

The correspondent assured Mrs. de Castellane that her statement would be carried immediately.

Course of the Paris Papers. The Temps, Matin and Figaro are the three papers which simultaneously published the story of Count Boni de Castellane's horse disaster last Thursday. Next day the count's father wrote to the editors, denying the truth of his son's ruin. Le Matin and Le Temps inserted it without comment. The Figaro, however, practically reiterated its original charges against Boni, remarking that because of the grave consequences of the count's defaulting, "it was natural that his father should do his utmost to discredit the story."

Moreover, the same paper registered the rumor that the old marquis had substituted himself for Boni, mortgaging the shabby remnants of his estate and signing notes to cover the debt. This was said to be the reason why Anna Gould's husband was not "executed." The last assertion has been so far left uncontradicted by the marquis.

Reporters of several other American newspapers, desirous of making a sensation at any cost, have telegraphed strong confirmations of Count Boni de Castellane's horse losses, but their stories, examined logically, will show no proofs in support of what they affirm so positively. I have investigated the case thoroughly and while I would not care to state that Boni did not speculate and lose, I will say, without fear of contradiction, that the American correspondents who confirmed the first rumors did so out of their own heads. Because the proofs, one way or the other, at the present time, are unavailable. Meanwhile many

GRIP'S RAVAGES IN LONDON

Death Rate During the Past Week is Thirty-Seven, While Normally it is Nineteen.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Jan. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The ravages of the grip in London nowadays are worse than at any time since the original epidemic in 1889. The death rate last week was thirty-seven, as compared with a normal figure of nineteen.

Undertakers are worked to death, the revenue of caskets is almost exhausted and it is extremely difficult to get laborers to repair the coffins. The medical fraternity is convinced that the extreme depression caused by the war conduces to aggravate this epidemic. The funerals are so numerous that the supply of black horses has run out and the undertakers are using dark bays.

Two pavers, the carriages of Lordham and Earl Meyers, died of the grip this week. Among those now ill with the grip are the duchess of Devonshire, the marchioness of Londonderry, the countess of Warwick, the countess of Rosslyn, Earl and Countess Spencer and the marquis and marchioness of Londonderry.

The epidemic got foothold in the queen's household at Osborne, but immediate isolation restricted it to the vice versa servants actually attacked. The duke of York got a slight attack at Sandringham, from which he is recovering.

The House of Commons, always a center for the grip, is being carefully fumigated throughout, with a view to the opening on January 20, and the clerk has been directed to arrange for a complete fumigation of the chamber and all the members' rooms twice weekly until further notice.

On the Great Eastern railway alone ninety-three station masters, 200 conductors and 1,670 porters have been laid aside by the epidemic, which also affects 32 per cent of the prisoners and warders at Holloway penitentiary.

A leading medical paper advises those who desire to escape the epidemic to avoid all causes of depression, whether from over-exertion, underfeeding, fear of the malady or inordinate apprehension of immediate or future results of the war.

LONDON PAPERS WAKING UP

Mail's Adoption of American Methods Forces Change in the Standard—Other Moves.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Jan. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Standard, the most old-fashioned and conservative of the London journals, has at last been moved with the times owing to the severe competition set up by the success of the Daily Mail in adopting American methods.

W. H. Mudford, editor and trustee of the Standard for thirty years under the editorship of Clement Johnstone, with a secured life income of \$50,000, retires to make way for G. Byron Curtis, hitherto assistant editor, who will be associated with young Wallace Johnston in the future management of the paper.

Mudford is a man of great culture and ability. He is a bachelor and has lived the life of a perfect recluse, never going into society, to a club or to any entertainment. His sole ambition was to make the Standard rival the Times in solidity and the stern exclusion of all but severely didactic matter. The interview has never been permitted in the columns of the Standard, but the new management is expected to change all that.

A new weekly illustrated 6-cent paper called the Sphere will be produced here under the editorship of Clement Johnstone, met in London. The Standard and the London News to start the new venture, and Sir William Ingram, its proprietor, now advertises the publication of another new weekly illustrated, the first number to be issued two days before Shorter's and to be named the Spear.

AMERICAN SCHOOL EXHIBIT

Showing to Be Made at Paris Will Be Revelation to the European Nations.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Jan. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—M. Picard, commissioner general of the Paris exposition, announces that most of the buildings are now in an advanced state of construction and the opening of the exposition will take place on the advertised date. The American section is the subject of many appreciative notices in the press.

The Republic Francaise says: "From every point of view the United States will have a place worthy of them." And adds that it considers that the exhibit of American schools will be a revelation to European nations. Space has been secured for exhibits from Cuba, Hawaii and Puerto Rico in the portion allotted the United States for its colonies, and the exhibit will be shown under the American flag.

Maxim Solving Aerial Flight.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Jan. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lord Rayleigh, the famous scientist, speaking at the Royal Institution, said: "I agree with Hiram Maxim that the solution of the problem of aerial flight is only a question of money. Maxim has overcome many of the difficulties himself. There are many birds which seem able to maintain themselves with little apparent effort. It is all a question of relative motion, as a uniform horizontal wind is of no use to the sailing bird. There has been a good deal of speculation as to whether it is a matter of suction from above, but I have conclusively proved by experiment that it is the case."

Queen Will Not Sail in Yacht.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Jan. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The duke of Marlborough, to his great chagrin, failed to get an appointment on Lord Roberts' staff. So he has gone to the war after all as a lieutenant in the Oxfordshire yeomanry. His personal transport arrived at Scutari on Thursday. The other yeomanry officers take each two chargers and one summer (pack) horse. The duke has four chargers and four summer horses in the care of four servants, a light luggage cape cart and a smart carriage.

He is accompanied by two valets, two coachmen and two footmen and has provided himself with a large stock of preserved delicacies, cigars, choice wines, a medicine chest, surgical appliances and enough linen and underwear to render him independent of laundresses for months. Everyone prophesies that he will be invaluable here in less than three months. He is anything but robust and is young enough to be liable to get typhoid fever.

The duchess had arranged to go abroad Wednesday with her mother, Mrs. Belmont, but eventually decided to stay to see the last of her husband and has been staying at Claridge's. Their rooms were a miniature department store, littered up with the duke's outfit. The duchess is greatly depressed. There was a painful scene when the duke kissed her and their sons good-bye.

Mrs. Belmont goes to Paris with the duchess, who will then join Lady Blandford at Rome, where apartments have been engaged at the Grand Hotel. General Buller prefers her high connections, but this he believed to act that she called for her mother's first anxiety over the duke's expedition.

Little Fort and his brother will remain in the island that Mrs. Belmont is staying with them during the duke's absence, but the Marlboroughs have a number of servants, including the wonderful all family head nurse, and a telephone has been run to the doctor's house.

Rudyard Kipling, who goes to the Cape on his doctor's orders after an attack of influenza, has as company aboard the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Valentia and Cecil Grenfell.

A rifleman of the duke, who accompanied her husband to Capetown, declares it the most expensive and comfortable place on earth just now. Everything is at famine prices, food, even in the best hotels, is indifferent and beds are \$20 a night.

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Indulges in Scathing Criticism of England's Course in the South African War.

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"No change of fortune, no victories, no vengeance—however complete if tardy—no marching on Pretoria—will alter the feeling of Europe as regards the violation of right and justice of which Great Britain is guilty in this insidious, ignoble, gold-brokers' war, or as regards the fact that this war was declared less than six months after the British representative had given his adhesion to the international peace congress at The Hague."

"Ever since the South Africa committee sat and presented to the world a spectacle of secrecy, suborned evidence, suppressed truth and distorted testimony, beside which the Dreyfus case was mere child's play, Chamberlain has led the English people into a blind and perilous path. He has not only failed to enlighten the public mind, but he has also poisoned the mind of the country, inflamed its worst passions, fed its most greedy appetite and the nation does not retain either the courage or common sense to call him to account, although ministers less guilty have been impeached for far more heinous crimes."

"I do not believe the country is so stupid as to realize the shame it draws down upon itself in the eyes of the other nations by leaving its colonial minister in a position to be Joseph Chamberlain, not to say the other two small African representatives, who are the enemies of England."

"The Boer republics are a just and noble and justifiable in the eyes of Europe. He and those who made this possible should alike be removed from all power in future for ever. Until England shows herself capable of doing this she must never dignify herself by the name of a nation in the sight of other peoples."

"What shall it serve the country if it gain a hemisphere for its colonies and lose its own good name? It is its good name in the eyes of the world that England loses and that she will never be able to recover. The clearest and finest minds on the continent and therefore think it my duty to say so if you care to give it publicity."

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Famous Picture Sold.

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Local feeling is hostile to the sale, but the local chapter are the supreme authority in such matters. Though the picture has been carefully preserved, it has suffered somewhat, and it is feared that some of the pigments employed were faded. It must undergo some restoration before being hung.

Brazilian Minister to Resign.

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Marquis Leaves Romantic Will.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Jan. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Marquis of Winchester's will is declared to contain romantic revelations. It is said he has left the bulk of his fortune to a lady who twice married him. The marquis had an incurable disease when he went to the Cape.

HANGING IN BALANCE

Continuance of Cabinet in Power Depends on War Developments.

CHAMBERLAIN PLANNING TO HOLD ON

If Buller Can Believe Ladyship Present Ministry Will Continue.

ANOTHER DEFEAT WILL CAUSE UPHEAVAL

Prominent English Yachtsman Argues for Use of Dumdum Bullets.

PROTESTS AGAINST HUMANITARIANISM

Boers Use the Mautser and Follow Humane Methods in Conducting the War—Dutch Uprising is Threatened in Cape Colony.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Jan. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The approach of the opening of Parliament excites active speculation as to the probable immediate political results of the loss of British prestige in South Africa. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, seeing the radicals concentrating all their forces for an attack on him, has caused significant pronouncements to be published in his Birmingham organ that the cabinet will stand or fall as a whole and if defeated in the House of Commons no reconstructed ministry will result, but an immediate general election.

This threat of a general election is calculated to appeal with equal strength to the disqualified unionists, whose re-election would be jeopardized, and to the radicals, who as yet are unprepared for an appeal to the country. Even in a supreme national crisis like this claims of party expediency are, in a final resort, the dominating influence in Parliament and Chamberlain takes his measures accordingly.

The Tory papers, which have been attacking the government, frightened by the effect of their words, are moderating their criticisms and if Buller can believe Ladyship present Ministry will continue.

Retardment of Cruelty.

The duke of Somerset writes to the papers protesting against the continued employment of "Arks" bullets by the British forces on the grounds of clean wounds it makes. He strongly urges the use of the "dumdum" bullets as the best means of disabling the Boers.

W. B. Jameson, the famous yachtsman, has written the prince of Wales' Britannia throughout its career, writing supporting the duke of Somerset's suggestion, saying: "It is a pity that the humane and humane methods that approve Lydiate ethics and professes to be shocked at the use of dumdum bullets in one of those puzzles which afflict mankind."

In view of these conflicting and contradictory reports of the British Medical Journal on the wounds received by the British soldiers at the battle of Colenso are especially interesting. He writes: "The wounds of the Mautser bullets are humane in the extreme. The wounds, both of entrance and exit, were small, presented a clean, punched-out appearance and were almost entirely free from contusion or laceration."

Thus the Boers, who are fighting under the name of a humane and independence, are content to rely on humane and humane English swells, engaged in a war of wanton aggression, cry out for missiles to mutilate the Boers. On the subject of wounds Surgeon Major Young says that out of 300 bullet wounds in the head, seven of the Colenso nineteen were in the head, seven in the face, three in the neck, twenty in the back and spine, seventy-six at the upper extremity and 118 at the lower extremity. There were only eight shell wounds and only four gunshot fractures.

Milner in a Quandary.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa and governor of Cape Colony, is in dire quandary over the trial of forty-one Cape Dutchmen taken at arms at Douglas and now undergoing a preliminary magistrate investigation at Capetown. He can only be convicted by the unanimous verdict of a jury, and the Dutch jurists are challenged. It is feared that no verdict will be obtainable.

But this resort to jury-packing by the exclusion of the Dutch, one of the commonest instruments of the government in Ireland, would precipitate a Dutch revolt which only the incessant exertions of Premier Schreiner's cabinet and ex-premier Hofmeyr have hitherto prevented.

Trial by jury could be abolished temporarily by a proclamation of martial law, but Premier Schreiner will not assent to that measure and Sir Alfred Milner is afraid to take the entire responsibility for it. An indefinite postponement of the trial has been suggested, but that would be equivalent to a confession of impotence, which Milner holds would immediately weaken the hands of British power. So the evil consequences of this unjust war continue to confound its authors.

Colonel Wyndham Murray, an ex-guardsman, writes to the Times suggesting that telegrams be sent to South Africa to aid messengers to their relatives from dying soldiers and to register wills on the field of battle. The idea is that each chaplain should carry around a phonograph.

DUKE TAKES FULL RETINUE

Mrs. Belmont Cares for the Duchess During the Trying Hours of Parting.

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Marquis Leaves Romantic Will.

FIGHT ALL DAY LONG

Clery with Part of Warren's Force in Action Thirteen Hours.

ADVANCE THREE MILES DURING DAY

Buller Reports the Troops Are Bivouacking on the Ground Gained.

MAIN BOER POSITION STILL IN FRONT

New Guns Throwing Eight-Inch Shells Used by Ladyship Besiegers.

BOER LOOKOUTS ARE NOT SLEEPING

Know Every Move Made by the British Forces—Transvaalers Select the Ground on Which to Give Battle.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Jan. 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It is evident from General Buller's dispatch to the war office and the advice to the Associated Press from Spearman's camp that a big battle is now being fought. As far as can be gathered from these dispatches the result remains undecided, unless the Boers withdraw during the night the engagement on which hangs the fate of Ladyship and which may prove the turning point of the whole war, will be resumed this morning.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The War office, shortly after midnight, posted the following from General Buller, dated Spearman's camp, January 20, evening:

"General Clery, with a part of General Warren's force, has been in action from 6 a. m. till 7 p. m. today. By a judicious use of his artillery he has fought his way up, capturing ridge after ridge, for about three miles.

"The troops are now bivouacking on the ground he has gained, but the main position is still in front of them.

"The casualties were not heavy. About 100 wounded had been brought in by 6.30. The number of killed has not yet been ascertained."

Experts Look Wise, Then Guess.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Jan. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—News of Clery's action was announced in London as the heaviest fog of the season was settling on the city. There is little or no excitement. The experts about the war office and clubs are inclined to regard the report with satisfaction. While the location is not given they think Clery must be moving eastward from the vicinity of Acton Homes toward Ladyship upon the route which is easiest for the Boers to follow.

It is said that the main position spoken of is probably the trenches of the Boers built in the first place to maintain the siege of Ladyship. Those inclined to sympathize with the Boers complained of the meagerness of the report and declared their belief that Clery was only leading Buller further and further into a trap where he can be surrounded and defeated.

Boers Shelled Continuously.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 20.—(Evening.)—The Boer trenches were shelled continuously today. General Lyttonell's brigade advanced and occupied a kopje 2,000 yards from the Boer position at Brakfontein. A company of rifles advanced with a balloon into action and were received with a heavy fire from the Boers.

The artillery and musketry fire continues from General Warren's position. The Boers do not shift their position at the time this dispatch was sent and the shells set fire to the grass.

Lord Dundonald's force on Thursday captured 350 Boers. The British, who were posted on a kopje, allowed the Boers to advance leisurely before opening fire. The Boers were not only a majority of them galloped off. It is reported that the remainder surrendered.

Boers Fire Eight-Inch Shells.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 20.—(Via Spearman's Camp.)—The enemy have placed in position new guns throwing eight-inch shells and have been bombarding more vigorously for the last few days, though little damage has been done. Three of the British force have been wounded.

The troops are jubilant over General Buller's successful advance. His guns can be heard distinctly and the bursting of shells can be plainly seen.

PRETORIA, Friday, Jan. 19.—The British troops this morning were still crossing the Tugela and taking up positions. A battle is expected shortly.

BOER LOOKOUTS ARE NOT ASLEEP.

English Movements Watched by Boers.

BOER HEADQUARTERS, Upper Tugela, Tuesday, Jan. 16.—(Via Lourenço Marques, Friday, Jan. 19, Afternoon.)—It became known today that 300 English had crossed the pont drift over the Great Tugela and were on the federal side. A display in force had been made toward Colenso and another northward toward Olivershoek bridge, which was blown up by us a few days ago. Toward 5 o'clock the alarm was given that the English were coming. The lookouts observed long successive lines of infantry moving down to the new British position, hush-covered chain of hills known as Swartkop. Their forces were sometimes lost in the trees studding the river bank.

At 6 o'clock they emerged in open order and advanced in two lines to the low kopjes on the river bank. At 9.30 they took up a position amid complete silence on the Boer side, their horses tethered where there was the least danger from chance shells, and the men prepared to make a night of it at their posts. Night had fallen. With the gloom came a fitful flash of lightning from the thunderclouds which had been threatening all day. The clouds eventually separated, showing the moon.

Simultaneously with the clearing sky well known Dutch hymns were repeated from kopje to kopje with a strangely weird effect, highly inspiring both the graybeards and the beardless youths. The battlefield is full of historical significance. Spionkop hill, whence I am now writing, was a hill from which the Boer fighters, after crossing the Dakenberg