PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 12.

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LION HAS FREE STATE

Whole Country Now Practically in Possession of the British.

ROBERTS' ARMY IS IN KROONSTAD

Steyn Flees After Vainly Endeavoring to Bolster Up the Burghers.

CITY IS TAKEN WITHOUT OPPOSITION

British General Tells of Friction Among the Forces Opposing Him.

TRANSVAALERS MAKE FOR VAAL RIVER

They Will Fight No Longer in the Free State—Steyn Moves Capital Again, This Time to Lindley.

LONDON, May 13.—4 a. m.—The situation at the seat of war in South Africa is as satisfactory from the British viewpoint as the most sanguine friend could have hoped a week ago. The occupation of Kroonstad practically places the whole Orange Free State in British possession.

It is evident from Lord Roberts' last dispatch that the disintegration has commenced. The Free Staters are scattering to their homes, while the Transvaalers have gone northward, declining to fight longer in the Orange Free State. What little resistance the former still are likely to make seems to be centering at Lindley, about forty-five miles west, whither President Steyn has transferred his government.

It is evident that the strategy of Lord Roberts and the rapidity of his advance have bewildered and disheartened the Boers, as their resistance since the British reached the Zand river has been slight.

The only point where they attempted to check the advance seems to have been on the British right, where they defended with some vigor two kopjes which were eventually carried by the East Lancashires and Sussexes, the Boers retiring, leaving a group of gunners dead on the top of one of the hills.

Protecting the Communications.

The only point in the Free State where the Boers seem in any force is in the southeast. Generals Rundle, Campbell and Brabrant are holding them in check west of Ladybrand and are pushing them back, as well as defeating their efforts to break through and threaten Lord Roberts' communications.

There is no further news of the advance of the relief column to Mafeking, but it is possible that Lord Roberts' success will result in forcing the Boers to raise the siege.

Pretoria advices state that the Boer's supply of smokeless powder is exhausted and all attempts to manufacture have been unsuccessful.

A Capetown dispatch says Strathcona's Horse has gone to the front.

The War office last evening received the following dispatch from General Roberts:

"KROONSTAD, May 12.—2 p. m.—I entered Kroonstad at 1:30 without opposition today, when the union jack was hoisted amidst cheers from the few British residents.

"10 p. m.—President Steyn fled last evening after vainly endeavoring to persuade the burghers to continue opposing. The Transvaalers said they would no longer fight on Orange Free State soil and made off for the Vaal river. Free Staters accused the Transvaalers of having made use of them and then deserting. Many of the Free Staters have gone to their homes.

"The procession entering the town was headed by my body guard, all of whom were colonels, and after my staff and foreign officers came the North Somerset Imperial yeomanry, followed by Pole-Carew's division consisting of the guards and the Eighteenth brigade naval, the Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth batteries, two five-inch guns manned by the Royal artillery company and the Twelfth engineers. The first of the force encamped around the town.

Lindley Free State Capital.

"Before leaving Kroonstad President Steyn issued a proclamation making Lindley the seat of government of the Free State.

"Generals Botha and De Wet accompanied the Transvaalers."

Lord Roberts telegraphed to the War office under date of Geneva Siding, May 11, evening, as follows: "My headquarters with Pole-Carew's division, marched twenty miles today and are now at Geneva Siding, fourteen miles from Kroonstad and about six miles from Boschrand, where the Boers are holding entrenched positions. Gordon's brigade is in touch with them; Tucker's division is a short distance southeast and Hamilton's force is still further east.

"Broadwood's brigade overtook a part of the enemy's convoy yesterday at Potgieter's laager, southeast of Ventersburg, and captured several wagons and some prisoners.

"French, with Porter's and Dickson's brigades and Hutton's mounted infantry, is some distance due north of this place.

"We have taken nearly 100 prisoners during the last two days. All the Free Staters who could give a good account of themselves have been disarmed and allowed to return to their farms.

"The nights are getting much cooler.

"It is expected that the railway to the Zand river will be completed tonight. The line was almost entirely destroyed north of the river, but beyond, where the British are, the Boers retreated from their positions too hastily to do much damage.

"The Boers are reported to be entrenching themselves around Kroonstad, twenty miles off."

At 2:30 p. m. the War office received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"BOSHRAND, May 12.—9:05 a. m.—I am eight miles south of Kroonstad. The enemy evacuated the first line of entrenchments during the night. We are now reconnoitering toward Kroonstad.

"General French's cavalry seized the drift over the Valsch river at 4:30 last evening, just in time to prevent passage being opposed by the enemy."

KERR AND HIS CLOCK SCHEME

Synchronous Adjustment Can Be Obtained by Adaptation of Wireless Telegraphy.

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LONDON, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The annual soiree of the Royal Society is usually the occasion of announcing some important scientific discoveries. This year interest was absorbed by Mr. Kerr's exhibit of a clock controlled at a distance by wireless telegraphy of the Hertzian wave system.

Under this invention Kerr claims that if all the clocks in London were fitted with the appliance it would be possible to adjust them all simultaneously from one center by the pressure of a button

GOVERNORS INVITE THE BOERS

Chief Executives of Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas Would Welcome Them as Immigrants.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—The Sunday Post-Dispatch will print the result of half an hour's conversation held by it over 691 miles of telegraph wire with Governor Dan W. Jones of Arkansas, William E. Stanley of Kansas and Lon V. Stephens of Missouri, at their respective state capitals, in view of the announcement of State Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal that he, with others, intends to emigrate to the United States in the event of their defeat by the British. Each governor was asked if he would not extend an invitation to the Boers to locate in his state. They answered as follows:

Governor Stephens—As the chief executive of the state of Missouri, I desire to hereby extend through the Sunday Post-Dispatch a cordial and an affectionate welcome to the Boers. Missouri would feel honored if they would locate within her bounds.

Governor Jones—The state of Arkansas will gladly welcome the Boers to become citizens and guarantee to them freedom and protection under a truly republican government.

Governor Stanley—The people of Kansas would gladly welcome the Boers. We have no better citizens than the thousands of Germans who have already prospered and added to the happiness of our state. Kansas would feel honored if the sturdy citizens of the Transvaal would locate within our borders.

In answer to a question propounded by the same newspaper as to the advisability of conveying by special messengers this invitation to the Boer peace envoys, due in New York City soon, each governor expressed hearty approval.

MONEY MARKET STILL WEAK

Uncertainty and Disappointment the Main Features at Present in London.

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LONDON, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Practically no change has occurred in the condition of the money market during the last week, further gold shipments being made from your side to Paris and it now looks in all circles that owing to the easy condition of the American money market the movement is likely to continue. If the Bank of England wants to attract American gold it must offer greater inducement than the advance of a cent, as at its present buying price for eagles were America to send any large amount of gold the discount rate in London might fall from 4 to 3 per cent and unless American bankers took precaution to play their money before shipment, they would be obliged to accept a lower rate. They could now buy bills on the London market at 4 per cent. Meantime money has been obtainable here at 3½ to 3¾ per cent, while loans are sometimes placed at 2½ to 3 per cent.

The bank is a little stronger on the week as a result of the internal movement. On the stock exchange giltedged securities have been flat, consols changing hands more than once at par and have gone below. On the strength of Salisbury's gloomy speech and the apparent indefinite prolongation of the South African war, the war loan has fallen to 15 1-16 and the premium is destined to disappear when as a further issue is announced home rule

Railways have fallen on coal panics, while the break in Americans is due to operators on your side selling not merely to take profits, but for a fall. Spasmodic efforts to galvanize Kaffirs have not appreciably affected the market, as the public is still shy, while the Australians have been demoralized by the scandal disclosed of false reports in the case of what was regarded as one of the strongest mining companies.

WHAT THE AUSTRALIANS WANT

Text of the Clause Over Which the Hitch with the Imperial Government Has Occurred.

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LONDON, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Following is the complete text of the clause in the commonwealth bill which a refusal on the part of the government to adopt may result in breaking the tie between Great Britain and her Australian colonies:

"No appeal shall be permitted to the queen in the council in any matter involving the interpretation of this constitution, or of the constitution of a state, unless the public interests of some part of her majesty's dominions other than the commonwealth or a state are involved. Except as provided this section of this constitution shall not impair any right which the queen may be pleased to exercise by virtue of her royal prerogative to grant special leave to appeal from the high court to her majesty in council, but the parliament may make laws limiting the matters in which such leave may be asked."

Negotiations lasting two months between the Australian delegates and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain have resulted in a deadlock over this clause, which was twice affirmed by referendum to the Australian plebiscite and the Australian delegates contend, therefore, that they have no power to amend the commonwealth bill.

REBELS GET ARMS AND MONEY

Filipino Junta at Hong Kong is Preparing to Pursue War with Vigor.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

HONG KONG, British China, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Three shiploads of arms from Germany have been received by the Filipino rebels junta here within three months.

Large amounts of money have been coming to it recently from Manila.

The junta gave a grand banquet last night to see about the reorganization of native government in the isles.

The members assert that the Filipinos are going to reopen the war on the Americans as soon as the rainy season sets in and pursue it on the same lines as the notoriously bloodthirsty, treacherous Achinese made for many years upon the Portuguese and the Dutch who sought to conquer them. To this day the interior of Acheen is unexplored by the white man.

It is rumored that Artacho has joined the junta.

MARQUISE DE MORES' MISSION

She Proposes to Avenge the Murder of Her Husband on the French Government.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Marquise de Mores, formerly Medora Hoffman, has just written to President Loubet a threatening letter, charging the government with the Marquis de Mores' murder. She accuses War Minister Gallifet of shielding the assassins.

The beautiful American marquise now says she is ready to do everything for her husband. She intimates she will take justice into her own hands.

KRUGER'S LAST CARD

Peace Delegates Will Play it in the United States.

BRITONS THINK BOERS' CASE HOPELESS

Queen's Subjects Believe Envoys Will Accomplish Nothing in America.

LOOKING FOR A SPEEDY END OF T[illegible]AR

Roberts Expected to Subjugate the [illegible]al in June or Earlier.

FUTURE OF THE REPUBLICS F[illegible]STED

Chamberlain in a Speech Says They Will Be Crown Colonies for a While Under Military Rule.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, May 12.—The Boers seem to be on the eve of playing their last card, and, according to many keen observers in England, it is being played not in South Africa, but in the United States, through the medium of the Boer delegates who sailed for New York from Rotterdam last week.

As the bulk of British opinion does not contemplate for a moment that Mr. Fischer and his companions will achieve success it is only natural that serious thought is now confidently devoted to prognosticating the date when the war in the Transvaal will be ended.

Most estimates agree that hostilities will have ceased by June when President Kruger learns from the last country appealed to, the United States, that it will afford no help, and he has no alternative in the face of the overwhelming force now victoriously sweeping into his territory, but to sue for peace.

What Great Britain's answer to the request will be most unmistakably defined by Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, at Birmingham yesterday, when he declared that the Boer republics must become a crown colony whose initial stage will be controlled by a military administration. By agreeing to these terms President Kruger must of course give up all for which he has been fighting. But on the other hand now that terms have been so emphatically stated they must either be granted or England will stand defeated.

Confident of Steady Advance.

The latter alternative, however, does not enter England's category of possibilities. Her people are firmly convinced that Lord Roberts will steadily advance, perhaps with delays and losses, of dare-devil units, and maybe without inflicting a crushing defeat, until he occupies the Transvaal. His forward progress, they believe, will be stopped only when President Kruger, learning of the failure of Fischer's mission, asks for peace. That this will come sooner than previously expected is the trend of popular opinion today.

A long siege of Pretoria has become a remote contingency. Sharp fighting beyond Kroonstad and on the Vaal river, a series of rear guard engagements, an organized subjugation of a hostile country and then by June, or perhaps earlier, peace and occupation. Such is the average forecast of the struggle in South Africa. Maybe it is altogether too optimistic, but the present successes of the British arms and the evidence of their well defined plans and excellent organization form much excuse for optimism.

Australians Fighting Chamberlain.

In comparison with what 200,000 British troops have been doing in South Africa during the week, the events in England itself are perhaps unimportant. Yet they teem with human interest and international importance. First and foremost is the question of Australian federation. Delegates from this great colony are ceaselessly speaking pleasant words to London audiences through the luxurious medium of public dinners and luncheons, to say nothing of copious press interviews, but meanwhile are fighting Colonial Secretary Chamberlain tooth and nail in an endeavor to maintain Australia's objection to the English privy council as a final court of appeal for local cases.

No compromise has yet been reached and Chamberlain will shortly introduce the subject of federation in the House of Commons, advocating that the bill be passed as forwarded to Australia, with the exception of an amendment granting the privy council the power mentioned in the foregoing.

Presumably the Commons will follow the government's lead. What Australia will do remains to be seen. The obligation subordinating the highest colonial courts to the privy council, under which Canada now labors, may wreck the whole scheme of federation.

America, Cuba, Anglo-Boer War.

The Saturday Review, interpreting Lord Salisbury's recent generalism regarding hatred toward England and the necessity of arming the country, as especially applicable to the United States, declares:

"During the Cuban war there were a large number of people in this country who sympathized with Spain, but they kept their feelings strictly to themselves. Not a discordant note was heard in our press and the British government prevented a combination of European powers that would have thrown the United States government on its back. How do the United States repay us? We were treated to all kinds of insults over the Alaska boundary and the Nicaragua canal and now at least half the American press and nation loudly proclaim their sympathy with the Boers and are organizing receptions for their delegates. We shall have to defend our empire and must do it, as Lord Salisbury says, with our right arm."

This is an interesting comment, but it neither represents the best informed nor the popular opinion. Lord Salisbury had no idea of referring to American pro-Boer manifestations when speaking at the meeting of the Primrose league. Moreover these manifestations are regarded in England, thanks to the cable dispatches of English correspondents, as nothing but a temporary effervescence of political agitation in a country on the verge of an election and as such of no serious import.

The Speaker, commenting upon Russian railroad and territorial aggression in China, declares that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain cannot protect British interests, real or imaginary, in any part of the world and that the United States has been the only guardian of our interests in China, while Lord Salisbury has been a helpless looker on.

His Sons for England.

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LONDON, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—C. D. Rose, the well known Canadian banker, once mentioned as a challenger for the America's cup, has lost two sons in the South African war. Today his third remaining son, Adrian, aged 20, sailed for the front.

AMERICAN PAVILION OPENED

Commissioner Peck Formally Turns Over the Building to the French Director.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Today at half-past 2 the American National pavilion was formally inaugurated. The ceremonies were exceedingly brief and simple, impressive rather from the number and enthusiasm of the Americans massed within and without the building than from any special feature of official proceedings. Commissioner Peck's speech transferring the whole American section into the hands of the French authorities, thereafter to be a part of the French exposition, lasted but a few minutes. Owing to the shuffling of feet and the buzzing of many conversations only the few rows of people standing immediately behind the line of white-helmeted American guards could catch the drift of his remarks. Director Picard answered in French, rushing through with indistinct mumbling and was evidently embarrassed. When Commissioner Peck in the name of the American nation presented Director Picard with a solid gold souvenir there was a tremendous burst of applause.

This concluded the speechmaking and immediately from Sousa's band, just outside, burst a triumphant march. The whole ceremony had not lasted over fifteen or twenty minutes. All present now began to file before Peck and Picard and their staffs, our commissioner introducing prominent Americans to the French head of the exposition. Soon the people who knew Peck gave out, and when long files of his unknown compatriots kept seated interminably, this informal handshaking reception degenerated into a tedious, senseless business and after a whispered consultation among the authorities it was abruptly abandoned, Picard and his attendants departing immediately, while the members of the American commission remained, chatting with groups of friends.

Outside the crush had meanwhile become frightful, all traffic being absolutely blocked along the Street of Nations and on the river front from the Italian building on the one side to the Hungarian on the other. Sousa's band was rendering popular airs without intermission, amid great cheering from the thousands upon thousands of Americans present, most of them waving tiny figs or wearing cockades of the national colors. The music and great enthusiasm attracted people from all over the exposition till the French police, fearing a panic and disaster amid such great crowds, came to the rescue of the American guards, who were completely overwhelmed.

By 4 o'clock many had left and circulation was possible. People were then again admitted at one door of the building and let out at the other, that all who wished could visit the pavilion.

Despite the general good humor, severe criticisms were heard on all sides about the arrangements. There is no question but the affair was rather poorly managed. No provision seemed to have been made to handle such crowds, nor to make the building and seats accessible to holders of tickets. Many French dignitaries or prominent Americans arrived with beautifully dressed women and vainly waited for invitations, returning home disgusted. Sousa's band was also established where it would most effectively choke one of the principal ways across. Besides the reception was generally found too economically planned. No refreshments were served, which is contrary to all French usages. The American inauguration is the only one so far where the guests were not amply provided for. Disappointment is also great that inside the building no furniture of any sort is visible, no seats, only bare walls scantily decorated with flags and bunting.

CLEO DE MERODE FEELS KISSES

Ragged but Impetuous Lover Testifies to the Depth of His Passion for the Dancer.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Cleo de Merode, the dancer, today was kissed publicly on the Boulevard Capucines by a ragged laborer named Gaspardin.

Cleo was walking with a young club man. Suddenly Gaspardin, who was coming from the opposite direction, stopped, exclaiming: "Ah, here is my beloved." Then he seized Cleo's waist and drew her against him, caressing her face. Cleo's companion began caning her assailant, but Gaspardin promptly knocked him down. Before the astonished passersby knew what it was all about, the dirty muscular fellow had again enfolded the frail dancer and was kissing her l s repeatedly and frantically, despite her cries and her efforts to avoid him.

Several men pounced upon the enraptured madman and turned him over to the police. Before the magistrate the culprit expressed no repentance. He said he had fallen in love with Cleo a year ago, when he saw her on the stage. Ever since he had worshiped her photograph, vowing that if he ever had the least chance he would hold that girl within his arms.

When sent to jail Gaspardin denounced the act as rank injustice. He said: "What crime am I guilty of? Am I not handsomer, stronger and more intelligent than the fellow she was with? Only I am a plain farrier, whereas his father happens to leave him money.

"We workingmen crave kisses from these well kept, stylish, delicate-scented women. Why do the wealthy classes parade upon the streets these maddening visions, these temptations to revolt against the squalor of our own lives?"

Despite his eloquence Gaspardin must remain in jail pending trial. Cleo de Merode told the World correspondent she would not appear against her assailant. She added that she had already sent influential friends to secure his release.

ECHO OF THE COMEDIE FIRE

Sensational Suit that Grows Out of the Death of the Actress Who Was Burned There.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A sensational lawsuit is expected to result from a controversy between Daniel Canby and the mother of Mlle. Henriot. Canby, who is a handsome and wealthy rancher from Texas, has been living here for the last few years. Shortly before the Comedie Francaise fire he presented to the beautiful young actress the mansion she occupied, with the splendid furniture, paintings and expensive bric-a-brac. At the time of the tragedy Canby, who had a wife in the United States, maintained silence, though many things had been recovered from the villa and sold. But Mme. Henriot has just concluded to move into her daughter's house. This Canby objects to violently, saying he never intended to make a present of $65,000 to the old lady. She, however, being the legal heiress, resists. The case will go to the courts, where Canby intends to argue that he intended to marry Mlle. Henriot as soon as he was divorced from his present wife. Therefore he gave away the house to his future wife, intending to share in the enjoyment of the property.

DECRY LODGE'S TALK

High German Official and a Newspaper Deny Designs on Brazil.

BRAZILIANS SHOULD BE UNCONCERNED

Assertion that Relations Between Germany and Brazil Are Cordial.

SPEECH IS REFERRED TO AS BABBLE

Exchange of North Schleswig for Danish Antilles a Fairy Tale.

KAISER PUTS FRENCH RACES UNDER BAN

Forbids German Officers to Participate in the Auteuil and Other Events—News from the German Capital.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, May 12.—A high person in the foreign office, speaking with the correspondent of the Associated Press regarding the speech of Lodge in the United States senate yesterday, said that telegrams exchanged between the emperor and President Campos Salles show that the relations between Germany and Brazil are of the most cordial nature. Brazil apprehends no dangers.

"If Brazil is not threatened by greater dangers than those which menace her from Germany," the official continued, "Brazilians may be quite unconcerned for the future."

The Vossische Zeitung is the only evening paper which comments on Senator Lodge's speech. This journal says:

"Senator Lodge's words leave no doubt that they were aimed at Germany. One must doubt the good will and political intelligence of American statesmen when one of the respected of them still believes the fairy tale of the exchange of North Schleswig for the perfectly worthless Danish Antilles and the foolish babble about founding independent German colonies in southern Brazil."

The article concludes as follows:

"Do not let Americans believe they can gain the sympathy of the world through such rhodomontades. With such actions they can only still further discredit their political life and the forms in which this is embodied."

At the national meeting of the Association for the Benefit of German Emigrants in session at Hanover, Dr. Scherlach of Hamburg spoke on "Migration and the Colonies," recommending steps leading to larger emigration thither.

Herr Dillthey of Aix-le-Chapelle spoke comprehensively about Germans in South Brazil, the La Plata countries and South Africa. There was also a general debate about emigrants and the preservation of German nationality in foreign countries and colonies.

Thinks America Will Intervene.

The Kreuz Zeitung, in an inspired article, discusses the Boer mission to America, saying it considers American intervention probable and advises England to accept it and finish the war if England wishes to retain American friendship.

Lieutenant General Brechter, in the Lokalanzeiger, reviews certain movements in South Africa and concludes the Boers will avoid a decisive battle, but inflict punishment on minor forces.

The Turko-American imbroglio is unfavorably criticised here, the German press holding that the object is too insignificant and also that the United States is ungrateful, because it was due to the sultan and council that the Moros of the Sulu archipelago did not join the insurgent Filipinos.

The torpedo flotilla has reached Bingen, where the officers were feted today. The grand duke of Hesse has notified Commander Funke that on Monday he will proceed on board the flag boat to Mayence, where there will be a series of fetes. The press recognizes that this flotilla is immensely popularizing the naval movement.

French Races Under a Ban.

The emperor has forbidden all German officers to participate in the Auteuil and all other French races. Lieutenant Surmondt has been ordered to withdraw his steeplechaser, Diamant, and a like order has been given to Captain von Eynard. The German sporting press approves this action, because French chauvinists would have made unpleasant demonstrations, possibly leading to international complications.

This week's proceedings in the Reichstag were rather time, but the passage of the American steamer bill is of interest to Americans, inasmuch as the government declared its willingness to insert into the contracts with this subventioned line the same paragraph that is already in the North German Lloyd's contract forbidding their steamers landing agricultural products competing with German products at German ports. That fact that a proviso exists in Lloyd's contracts for the German mails was brought out clearly by the Agrarian leader, Oertel, without contradiction. However, practically the effect of the proviso is likely to become nil, because American products cannot bear the high freight charges of fast steamers.

The centrist party of the Reichstag will make another effort to pass the so-called lex heinze, which places a number of onerous restraints on literature and art. Despite the known disapproval of the bill by the emperor, the centrists intend that the bill shall be put on its final passage before the summer adjournment. The opposition will again use obstruction, however, and if the bill is passed the Bundesrath will reject it.

Liberal Press Wrought Up.

The German liberal press is greatly wrought up because the Bavarian government extradited the Austrian editor Kordon under an obsolete resolution of the German federation of 1844. Kordon belongs in the Tyrol, where a court sentenced him to six weeks in jail for criticising the Catholic church. The Vossische Zeitung recommends that such conditions be obliterated by the Bundesrath and Reichstag legislation.

The curious idea has fastened on a large part of the liberal press that if the liberals show an effusive willingness to pass any bills for military or naval purposes, the emperor will abandon his prejudice against the liberals and summon their leaders to cabinet positions and the like. The Taggeblatt leads in exploding this notion, while the whole conservative and centrist press, representing the government majority, ridicule the movement. The Semi-official Post today speaks of it as "liberal Byzantinism."

Marriage of Poets.

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PARIS, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It is affirmed in literary circles that Jean Lorraine, the poet, will marry Liane de Pougy shortly. The attachment between the two has long been a matter of gossip. It is said the couple will abandon Paris forever and settle in Athens or Smyrna.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—

Fair; Much Cooler; Southerly Winds.

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ONE YEAR MORE OF WAITING

Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French Will Undergo a Long Engagement.

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LONDON, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The wedding of Elsie French and Alfred Vanderbilt is not likely to take place for a year. A dinner party was given in their honor on Thursday night at the Berkeley hotel. Among those present, besides the bride and bridegroom-elect, were Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Ronalds and her cousin, Mr. Griswold. Mrs. Eaton, who is tall and handsome, with a beautiful skin and masses of red golden hair which reaches long below the waist, was dressed in black with a turquoise blue sash and turquoise ornaments. Miss French, who is smaller and slighter than her sister, Mrs. Eaton, was in white.

There was a large attendance of Americans at the queen's drawing room, although Mrs. Choate was not able to be present or the American ambassador. Lady Churchill wore a wonderful machinka dress of primrose liberty satin. Long sprays of roses fell on the transparent train of primrose chiffon, which was held in at the shoulders with diamond stars. There were twists of pearls round her neck and a beautiful diamond tiara sparkled in her black hair.

Lady Randolph Churchill was looking wonderfully well. She presented the latest nouveau riche, Mrs. Lazenby Liberty. In the absence of Mrs. Choate, Countess Deyn presented Mrs. Bayard Cutting and her daughter. They were beautifully dressed, both by Paquin. Mrs. Cutting was in soft cream chantilly lace, sparkled with jet, with a train of black velvet fastened to the bodice with a spray of white orchids and bow of black velvet. She wore lovely diamonds. Her daughter wore a little soft white silk frock, with white chiffon and orchids nestled into the white tulle. She had a neckless of pearls.

Mrs. Frank Mackay wore a machinka dress of very pale mauve crepe de chine, with medallions on which pansies were painted, appliqued with lace and a train, which was all of crepe de chine and primrose chiffon, trailed with wreathings of beautiful pansies. There were pansies, too, in her bouquet. Her ornaments were quite the prettiest at the drawing room—a tiara of diamond swallows, the center one having a beautiful pearl body, while her veil was fastened with a great dagger of diamonds and mother of pearls. Round her neck she wore a beautiful rope of pearls and emeralds.

Mrs. Parkinson Sharp has returned to town. She is gradually recovering her health. No one realizes how very seriously ill she has been, for when she slipped on the marble steps, while abroad with her daughter, the Baroness Oppenheim, she fell back on her head and for weeks suffered from concussion of the brain. In fact, she declares that if it had not been for her daughter's careful and tender nursing, she would never have recovered.

"LOOKING BACKWARD" AGAIN

French Socialists Have a Very Bad Attack of the Bellamy Idea at Present.

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PARIS, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The federation of socialists has just discovered Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward." Leaders here are wildly enthusiastic and call the book the best instrument of socialistic propaganda extant. They are having a French translation made. A cheap edition will be printed and distributed free by the million.

Jean Jaures, the socalist leader, said to me: "This American masterpiece was quite unknown to us until now. We expect the book will do wonders toward dissipating hostile ignorance against our ideas.

"We shall erect a statue to Bellamy in Paris within six months. He has contributed more than twenty Deweys together to the glory of the American nation."

FRENCH FEEL OUTRAGED NOW

English Governor of St. Helena Declines to Allow a Journalist to Investigate Cronje's Condition.

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PARIS, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Le Matin, the newspaper, sent a special correspondent to St. Helena to visit the historic prison of Napoleon and to investigate the treatment of General Cronje and the other Boer prisoners. The French journalist was denied the right to land. The governor of the island sent him a note aboardship expressing his regret, but absolutely ordering him to proceed with his ship to Capetown. All the French papers denounce the act violently as an outrage against the international rights of all peaceful citizens.

M. Delcasse, foreign minister, also sent an amicable protest to the British government.

COST OF COAL IS ENHANCED

English Consumers Feel the Effect of Prosperity and a Trade Combination.

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LONDON, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—England is writhing in the claws of a coal ring. The price of coal has increased 30 per cent, the pretext being the heavy demands for the war, but coal owners now, when domestic consumption, save for cooking, has virtually stopped, maintain the price to the former extravagant figure, seriously crippling many industries, especially steel.

The coal owners contend that they are only reaping the spare wave of the industrial prosperity now at its height. They deny any actual combine, but the effect is the same.

SALISBURY HAS FUN

England's Premier Runs Amuck Among Fibs and Fancies of Politics.

UPSETS THE CHURCHMEN COMPLETELY

Utterances on Temperance that Take the Bishops Entirely by Surprise.

IRISH PROGRAM CAUSES CONSTERNATION

Primrose League Speech Undoes the Work of Weeks of Blarney.

COLLEAGUES LOOK ON IN WILD DISMAY

Antics of the Unionist Leader Have Given All of His Followers a Bad Case of Political Jumps.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—This has been Lord Salisbury's week. He has been running amuck politically. On Monday he paralyzed the archbishop of Canterbury, Bench of Bishops and House of Lords by denouncing temperance legislation as futile and injurious.

The occasion of this outburst was a motion by the bishop of Winchester calling upon the government to introduce legislation based upon the recommendation of the royal commission on licensing laws, appointed by Salisbury himself. He not only controverted the views of the temperance party, but gibed at them with astonishing levity. Speaking upon the recommendation that steamboats be placed under the licensing authorities, Premier Salisbury said: "So that, even at the moment of your greatest agony, when leaning over the leeside, you are not to have temporary relief unless with the sanction of licensing authority."

The bishops had scarcely recovered from that shot when Salisbury assailed the whole principle of the prohibition of Sunday drinking, an accepted article in the creed of both parties. He said: "I have some sympathy with people who want beer on Sundays. I don't drink beer myself, but if I did I should want it as much on Sundays as on any other day."

Not content with this, Salisbury struck the root of the whole question of temperance reform: "You wish to prevent a certain number of people from getting drunk, therefore, you ask us to prevent six times as many from an opportunity for that free indulgence to which they have a right."

The bishops shuddered at this enunciation of the doctrine of "a right to free indulgence," and in the division that followed Salisbury only escaped defeat by three votes.

On the following day an ironic commentary on Salisbury's speech was afforded in the House of Commons, where, with the assent of his own government, the House adopted a bill placing the most drastic restrictions on the sale of liquor on Sundays in Wales.

Primrose League Break.

But even more reckless and irresponsible was his alarmist speech to the Primrose league. When Lord Rosebery two months ago made a far less gloomy oration there, Premier Salisbury treated it with silent contempt. But since then a general election campaign has virtually begun and Salisbury wants to keep up the war fever as the surest hope for another term for the unionists. His slighting reference to Ireland, placing the relation of the Irish people to the imperial government on the same footing as that of the Boers, is scarcely consistent with his complete sanity. The unionist game for some time has been to express effusive friendliness for Ireland and recognition of the services of the Irish soldiers, but Salisbury gratuitously destroys at a blow the effect of all this and rearouses the bitterest feelings against England among the Irish nationalists.

Salisbury lives habitually with his head in the clouds. He never mixes socially even with his cabinet colleagues. He does not condescend to inform himself of what the people are thinking because he regards the many-headed with unrestrained contempt.

His antics this week fill his colleagues and followers with dismay. They thank heaven he does not intend to accept office again after the next general election.

MAKES GAME OF THE TRUSTEES

Seventy-Six-Year-Old Joke of an Antiquary on the British Museum Board.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The British museum trustees, who include Premier Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Alfred Rothschild and several other eminently important personages, have just been made the victims of an extraordinary hoax.

Francis Douce, a famous antiquary who died in 1834, bequeathed a box to the British museum trustees, stipulating it should not be opened until 1900.

This week at a meeting of the trustees the box was solemnly unsealed and unlocked by the curator of the museum, when it was found to contain nothing but old fragments of paper, torn book covers and other rubbish, with a note from Douce saying that in his opinion it would be wasting any more valuable or interesting objects to leave them to persons of the average intelligence and taste of the British museum trustees.

The trustees tried to look amused, but the meeting dispersed in silence. The janitor was called in to throw Douce's bequest into the fish bin.

ONE DUKE WILLING TO QUIT

Present Marlborough Will Do What the Founder of the House Would Hardly Approve.

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LONDON, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The duke of Marlborough, it is said, will shortly return from the war. He promised the duchess when leaving that he would return in six months if the war was not finished before. He has overstayed that period, as he was unwilling to come home until he had seen fighting. This he has now done at the Zand river.

The duchess came up to London from Blenheim this week. Her children will follow next week. She is residing at Warwick house, which she has taken for the season.

Work on the new mansion in Curzon street, for which the site was cleared before the duke's departure, has been stopped, pending his arrival home. The foundations have been excavated, but building has not commenced.