PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 12.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1900—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

THEY CAN'T HELP IT

Britons Are Compelled to Admire Dewet's Dash and Daring.

CHARGE AT BALAKLAVA AGAIN RECALLED

England Grows Tired of Long-Drawn-Out Contest in South Africa.

NO CHRISTMAS BOXES FOR MEN ON VELDT

Little Interest Manifest as to Discussion Aroused by Nicaragua Canal.

CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS VERY FARCE-LIKE

Artists of London Organize Themselves Into Club for Purposes Similar to that of the Authors' Society.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—General Dewet would be far the most acceptable Christmas box to the average Englishman. Though there seems little likelihood of this being granted, the desire for the suppression of this wonderful Boer leader is accompanied, however, by generous admiration of his latest feat.

"It will be unworthy of the British name," says the Times, "to refuse the credit that is due to a feat of arms so brilliant as the unexpected dash backward of Dewet and his men through the British lines."

Other papers take the same view, comparing the ride to Springhaas nek with the charge at Balaklava.

In fact, the admiration for the extraordinary daring displayed by the Boers on this occasion almost predominates over the chagrin at the failure of the British officers to cope with their opponents. There is springing up a philosophic indifference to the incapability of generals in South Africa. Reverses have come to be expected.

Last Christmas society almost went crazy over plum-puddings and chocolate hampers sent to the soldiers on the veldt. This year they are not mentioned. In fact, the public is unutterably weary of the long-drawn-out struggle, whose only interesting features are the sensational successes of Dewet. This in no way affects the government, whose determination to fight it out to the bitter end is evident from its decision to reinforce the already huge army in South Africa. Several members of the cabinet, however, would be heartily grateful were the Boer leaders to sue for peace.

Small Interest in Nicaragua Canal.

The Nicaragua canal still fails to arouse any deep interest here, as it is thoroughly understood that Great Britain will take no action in the near future and the Chinese negotiations are regarded more in the light of a monotonous farce than a serious problem, thanks to the absurd misunderstandings which have arisen between the powers. The only quarter in London where the performance is thoroughly enjoyed is at the Chinese legation, in which Sir Chih Cheng Feng Luh, the minister of China, mourning secludedly for his brother, is reported to be in a state of cretual chuckle over the attitude of Christendom.

More the question of the day is America's commercial rivalry, which throughout the week has been forming the basis for long, analytical articles in the Daily Express and the Daily Mail, written by engineering and other exerts, which detail the results of recent trips to the United States. They appear under the headlines, "Wake up, England," "Why, we are falling behind," etc., reiterating that the English manufacturers lack initiative and are absurd in their conservatism, which is summed up in the following paragraph in one of the articles:

"If the foregoing facts are unpalateable it is better they should be known than the nation should continue to dream on in a fool's paradise until the next cycle of bad trade, when we may find our markets in the possession of others."

The announcement that the Netherlands does not consider itself bound by the Paris-Venezuela commission decisions regarding the Anglo-Dutch frontier is not regarded by the Foreign office as being of any importance or as likely to form the basis for international friction. The Dutch boundary is a comparatively minor matter on which the Colonial office has been engaged for some time. The Netherlands' minister's action is regarded as a step to ward off a contingency, which, however, Great Britain has not contemplated.

New Society of Artists.

That dilletante class, the artists, are joining the ranks of organized labor. Headed by Alma Tadema, a group of well known artists, including Prinzep, Dicksee, Stone and Fildes, are sending out circulars to their brethren urging the formation of a professional union on lines similar to those of the society of authors. They hope to get 700 members to pay a guinea each. The especial object of the organization will be watching the business interests of struggling painters.

"As it is now," says Alma Tadema, "the successful painter cares and troubles less about his less successful painter, but given an association with common interest the young, unknown man has an infinitely better chance of forwarding his own interests and those of his profession."

DEWET GUYS THREE SCOUTS

Sends Them Back to General Rundle with a Message to Chain Them Up.

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LONDON, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The latest Dewet story is making all London laugh. The Boer general took three imperial yeomanry scouts prisoners near Lindley and told them if they would undertake to deliver an important dispatch into General Rundle's own hands they would be liberated. The yeomen gladly took the dispatch to Rundle, who opened it eagerly. It ran:

"Dear Sir: Please chain up these three devils, as I catch them every day. Yours,

"DEWET."

ABOUT DUKE OF YORK'S VISIT

Unsettled Whether He Will Come to United States on His Way Home.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Sir Francis Dewinton, comptroller of the duke of York's household, replying to my inquiry as to whether the duke and duchess of York purpose visiting the United States when passing through Canada on their return from Australia, said:

"I know nothing concerning the rumor mentioned and regret that I am unable to give the required information."

CAPE DUTCH READY TO RISE

United States of South Africa is Now the Cry of the Loyal Afrikanders.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Cape Dutch declare that the British position in South Africa is past mending. They expect to establish the United States of South Africa, allowing Great Britain to retain Cape Town and Durban as coaling stations.

The South African complications are making Great Britain's Christmas season gloomy in the extreme. The situation is causing a far deeper alarm in official circles than has been felt at any time since the war began. The public is not yet allowed to know the full extent of the rebellion in Cape Colony, nor the real truth about the disorganization and demoralization of the overworked, disheartened British forces.

The bonus offered to regulars, the queen's message to the army, the quintuple increase of pay to the imperial yeomanry and the promise of the earliest possible release of the militia, are all measures intended to stop the rot which is fast rendering Lord Kitchener's army ineffective. The War office finds it impossible to supply a fifth part of the additional mounted force Lord Kitchener imperatively demands.

In this dilemma the imperial government is anxious to try conciliation, but Sir Alfred Milner, the high commissioner and military governor in South Africa, not only has protested against Mr. Chamberlain's recent conciliatory speech, but he has absolutely refused to circulate Mr. Chamberlain's proposals by proclamation, as Mr. Chamberlain promised Parliament would be done.

Milner attributes the revolt of the Cape Dutch to Mr. Chamberlain's conciliation, whereas it really was provoked by Lord Kitchener's farm-burning performances, which were regarded as evidence of weakness. Now it is freely suggested that Milner should take a long vacation for the benefit of his health and that Lord Goschen should go to South Africa on a special mission with full powers to restore peace.

BIOGRAPHY OF BEACONSFIELD

Mrs. Craigie May Undertake the Writing of the Life Story of Benjamin Disraeli.

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LONDON, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Pearl Craigie, asked whether it is true that she has undertaken to write the official life of the late Lord Beaconsfield, said: "Nothing has been settled yet. I am considering the offer, and I am greatly inclined to accept, as I have great admiration for and great personal interest in Beaconsfield's character and career, but there are many matters to be decided before one accepts a proposal of this kind, however flattering and agreeable in itself. The responsibility of the biographer might be awkwardly divided between a desire to do full justice to the subject and conflicting official requirements."

Queen Victoria has prevented the writing of Beaconsfield's life owing to the great task required to deal with delicate official questions still liable to form the topic of bitter controversy.

Lord Rowton, Beaconsfield's literary executor and trustee, strongly recommended Mrs. Craigie as an ideal biographer, and the queen assented.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CONDITION

Aged Monarch is Very Feeble and Her Physician Despairs of Her Recovery.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Queen Victoria left for the Isle of Wight two days before the advertised time, Princess Henry of Battenberg having been advised that the queen was able to undertake the journey then, whereas her physician could not guarantee that she would remain well enough to do so later.

Lord Salisbury, who had arranged to visit the queen the following day at Windsor, was put off by the princess.

The queen is getting noticeably thin and was so enfeebled by her three-hour journey to Osborne that she remained in her room the following day.

LITTLE BASIS FOR A RUMOR

Leyds Visits Paris and People Begin to Talk of Kruger's Trip to America.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Dr. Leyds has arrived in Paris from Brussels. The fact that he sent for the manager of the French steamship line and remained closeted with him an hour has revived the rumor that President Kruger, disappointed at the failure of his trip to Europe, contemplates a visit to the United States. There is no other foundation for the rumor.

MANY WANT TO MARRY HER

Paris Young Woman Lawyer Finds Herself in Much Demand as a Bride.

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PARIS, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mlle. Jane Chauvin this week took the lawyer's oath, enabling her to practice. A Paris newspaper publishes the statement that mademoiselle has received more than twenty proposals of marriage since her admission to practice law. Most of them were from unknown cranks, but two of whom are said to be really wealthy.

LIMITS COSTUME OF PRIESTS

French Town Forbids the Wearing of Black Robes Outside Homes or Churches.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Perpignan, a town in southern France, has forbidden priests to wear their black robes outside of their homes or churches since Urbain Gohier began an agitation against what he called "masquerading garments, by which the priesthood artificially enhances its influence upon morbid women, weak men and impressionable children."

SCULPTOR AND PAINTER, TOO

Macmonnies Says He Does Not Intend to Abandon His First Art for the Second.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Sculptor Macmonnies, who has been rather seriously ill, is convalescing. He says that though he intends to cultivate painting he has never entertained the idea of abandoning sculpture.

RICH BANKER'S SHAME

Sternberg's Offense Against Morality Fills Germany with Horror.

PUNISHMENT EVOKES SATISFACTION

Suspended Police Chief Dies When He Hears of Millionaire's Conviction.

MORTGAGE BANK SCANDAL WILL NOT DOWN

Herr Sunden Pretended to Piety to Cover His Fraudulent Practices.

HAD PRIVATE CHAPEL IN HIS RICH VILLA

Allegation that There Are as Many Doctors as Patients in His Empire Induces Kaiser to Lengthen Course of Study.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Public attention was occupied wholly this week with crimes in high places. The sentence imposed on Sternberg, the millionaire banker, of two and a half years' imprisonment and five years' deprivation of civil rights, for crimes against morality, satisfies the public conscience and is well merited retribution. Sternberg rapidly acquired a fortune, estimated at $18,000,000, by shady methods, and maintained social relations with high officials and military men for years, while disguising his most loathsome crimes in the lowest Berlin life. He was related by marriage to high officers and was a free giver for charitable purposes. It was said in his defense before the court that he had made a will, leaving to the Prussian government the bulk of his fortune, to establish an institution for insuring laborers against loss of work.

The Sternberg case is working widespread ruin among others. The death of Von Meerscheidt Huellessem, the suspended chief of the criminal department, announced at the same hour as Sternberg's sentence, had a peculiarly tragical effect. The public instantly assumed that he had committed suicide, but the physicians certify that he died of apoplexy. Von Meerscheidt established a reputation by introducing the Bertillon anthropometric system in Germany. The case of Sternberg will continue long to occupy the public mind. It is expected Sternberg will appeal again to a higher court. Furthermore, numerous prosecutions of persons connected with the Sternberg case are pending. A number of witnesses will be tried for perjury and three lawyers are under investigation for unprofessional conduct or collusion to circumvent justice. The public demand for reform of the criminal police, which did not yield fruit in 1897 in connection with the Von Tausch case, has now grown imperative. It is authentically reported that the authorities are presenting a measure for reform.

Another Whited Sepulcher.

The other great case this week, the arrest of mortgage bankers, attracts an immense amount of attention. The press is pointing out the resemblance to the Sternberg affair, since wealthy bankers, moving in the highest society, have carried on fraudulent practices for years. The chief offender, Sanden, made pretense of the greatest piety. He had a private chapel in a luxurious villa at Potsdam. His home was the center of the highest military and aristocratic society. He was Potsdam's wealthiest citizen, paying 5,000 marks yearly in taxes. It has been shown that Sanden's business practices were most questionable. He would compel borrowers at the bank to buy one of his lots at a fancy price. The losses will fall heavily on small investors. The fall in the shares-obligation of the two banks already represents about 175,000,000 marks. It is considered certain that the arrested directors will get long terms of imprisonment for falsifying the balance sheets.

The tariff question was most actively discussed this week. The announcement of the conservative leader, Herr von Klinckowstroem, that the chancellor, Count von Buelow, is willing to compromise with the agrarians, makes a deep impression. Signs multiply, however, that the commercial classes are growing more united against the agrarian demands.

Count von Buelow is spending the week visiting the south German courts, explaining Germany's foreign policy. He has made everywhere the most favorable impression and has been dined, wined and decorated with orders.

Coal Trust Raises Price.

The coal syndicate's action in restricting the production 10 per cent while German industries are suffering from the high prices of coal excites much sharp discussion and will give animus to the forthcoming Reichstag debate on the resolution providing for government control of trusts.

The press is again engaged in a periodical discussion of absenteeism in the Reichstag. Among the remedies proposed the Post suggests circulating a list daily for the signatures of attendants and its publication in the official Reichzanger monthly. It is reported that the government is at last convinced of the necessity of paying members and is preparing a bill accordingly.

Emperor William's decree lengthening medical study, as a remedy for the overproduction of physicians, meets with the approval of the profession. In connection therewith official statistics published this week show that overcrowding of the medical profession in the large cities is plain. Berlin has one physician to every 794 of its population, Breslau one to every 775, Halle one to every 735 and Koenigsberg one to every 681.

The first German Bach music festival is to be called in Berlin on March 21. In connection therewith there will be an exhibition of manuscripts, pictures and instruments, for which the Berlin town council will lend the public rooms of the city hall.

The "Belle of New York" was given at the Central theater this evening in German.

Kaiser Interested in Telegraphy.

Prof. Slaby of the Technische Hechshuten lectured tonight in the presence of Emperor William upon his system of multiplex wireless telegraphy and made experiments showing the reception of messages from Charlottenburg, two miles west, and Schoenwiede, eight miles east of Berlin, simultaneously. These messages were caught on the same lightning rod. Prof. Slaby stated that the same receiving wire would serve for an indefinite number of messages, coming simultaneously, while excluding all electric currents that were not wanted.

The emperor listened intently and commented smilingly, signifying his approval to General von Bodbeilshy, imperial postmaster. After the lecture his majesty engaged Prof. Slaby in earnest conversation for a half hour.

DRIVING BONI FROM HOME

Parisians No Longer Able to Pluck Him Now Make His Life Miserable by Taunts.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It is not only Count de Castellane who intends going to America, as already cabled to the World, but there is a project under consideration according to which the count, the countess and their children will soon transfer their residence to New York permanently. Their financial troubles have attracted such attention that the couple find their social luster rather tarnished. Moving airily among the fastidious [illegible] is growing more and more difficult. [illegible] a great change, indeed, and painful f[illegible]h. Boni knows his new nickname in [illegible] drawing rooms and clubs is "Petit F[illegible]," which, translated, is "Little Dead[illegible]." Undoubtedly he preferred "Powder[illegible]" as a nickname.

Besides soc[illegible] reasons, Count Boni acknowledges t[illegible] reasons of economy militate in favo[illegible] a sojourn of a few years in the Un[illegible] States, where George J. Gould offer[illegible] lodging at one of his nearby count[illegible]ces, while most of the expenses resulting from entertaining, the maintenance of an equippage and summering at fashionable resorts would be largely abolished.

The Castellane-Wertheimer dispute occupied the last two days of the first civil court and practically duplicated the New York proceedings. Wertheimer's attorney claims that the count and countess made a practice of buying expensive articles on long-deferred installments and of then reselling them for cash, mentioning as an example two old wardrobes at $80,000. Castellane's lawyer answered that the exaggerated prices charged have been scandalous throughout the whole series of transactions, while most of the objects sold were devoid of authenticity, and he therefore demands a reduction of nearly 4,000,000 francs or the appointment of experts to examine and pass on the matter.

I sent a reporter today to interview Castellane's chief housekeeper, who said: "The house is full of writs. The little creditors have taken fright, too. Grocers and butchers bring attachments for petty bills. The count has just given all but three personal servants notice to look for other places, as he is going to break up housekeeping."

The housekeeper overheard a conversation between Count Boni and his father, during which Boni said: "The best way is to let everything be sold. I can't stand this having attachments on the house, furniture, horses and harness. I have a feeling that I am attached myself, and must ask leave of the creditors to go out for a walk."

Another reporter sent to Durdan reports an interesting state of affairs. Butchers, grocers and bakers refuse to run an account of food delivered to servants attending the Chateau du Marais. Surrounding farmers likewise declined to supply fodder and grain for the numerous horses and fancy cattle kept there, and money had to be sent from Paris to pay for everything in cash.

BEAUTY MAY ALSO BE A BILK

Parisian Prize Winner is Sued by Her Employer on Charge of Double-Dealing.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mlle. Jane Derval, winner of the Gil Blas (newspaper) beauty contest a year ago, received a salary of $6,000 a year from a well known dressmaker to wear his clothes exclusively and advertise them among theatrical folks. Her employer has just sued Mlle. Derval for damages, claiming to hold proof that she received $2,500 from a rival to propagate the idea that while wearing the one's clothing on account of the salary paid her for doing so she really much preferred the other's gowns.

Arthur Lapman, a rich young Baltimorean, a friend of Jane, proved an interesting witness, as he was impudently humorous, like Whistler.

NEW DEAL FOR PARIS COLONY

Americans in French Capital to Be Gathered in Still Another Brilliant Salon.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Countess Renee de Coetlogon, an American, is industriously rearranging her society and visiting list, announcing her intention to succeed Mrs. Warden Pell and make her salon the rendezvous of the most interesting elements of the American colony. The countess helped in the delicate negotiations necessary to conciliate the factions by Henry Ridgway, Countess de Ganay, Mrs. Munroe and Mrs. Drake.

Countess Coetlogon's great social experience and winsome tact are generally considered to qualify her to become the arbiter of American society in Paris.

FRENCH AND CANAL TREATY

Paris Diplomats Show Interest and Displeasure at the Vote in United States Senate.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—France continues to show great interest in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The senate vote is rather severely criticised. The influential diplomat who treats foreign politics in the Journal des Debats concludes an article today:

"We should regret to see the great republic persevere in this newly adopted attitude, which endangers its diplomatic relations with all other nations."

MONEY SPENT ON DRUNKARDS

Paris Spends More Than $400,000 in Treating Alcoholic Patients in Hospitals.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The year's statistics, just published, show that more than 10,000 alcoholic patients were admitted to thirteen Paris hospitals. The treatment and maintenance of these desperate drunkards cost the city more than 2,000,000 francs ($400,000.)

PROFITS OF A WATER PLANT

Paris Municipal Supply Turns In Three Million Dollars Gain for the Year 1900.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—An official report shows that the water plant owned and operated by the municipality of Paris netted a profit of 15,000,000 francs ($3,000,000) during 1900. A small municipal electric light plant, started as an experiment two years ago, cleared 900,000 francs ($180,000.)

ABANDONS BIG CITY

Society Forsakes London to Celebrate Christmas in the Country.

GREAT ROUND OF FUNCTIONS IN SIGHT

Present Year Marks the Revival of Many of the Old Customs.

NOBILITY TO DANCE WITH SERVANTS

American Golfers Accorded Shabby Treatment by the Smart Set.

OUTLOOK IS DARK FOR MRS. MAYBRICK

Lord Salisbury Will Never Consent to Her Release from Prison—New Peers Soon to Be Created.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—This will be a merry Christmas in England, though, in consequence, London is already one of the dullest spots in the United Kingdom. The fashionable world has incontinently deserted the metropolis and sought refuge in the country places. There will be such a round of house parties as has been unknown for years. They will be accompanied by the revival of the queer, old customs which, a century ago, made the season the occasion for unrestrained merrymaking among rich and poor alike. It would seem that those who are able to celebrate realize the necessity for detracting public attention from the events in South Africa. At Osborne the queen will be surrounded by the duke and duchess of York, the princess of Battenberg and several of her grandchildren. At Sandringham the prince of Wales will entertain the duke and duchess of Fife and their children with royal Christmas trees. Welbeck abbey, Blenheim palace, Hatfield house and all the stately homes of England's aristocracy are filling up with scores of guests prepared to make the most of Yuletide.

Old-Fashioned Balls.

Balls, amateur theatricals and entertainments without end have been arranged, conspicuous among which is the old English custom of a dance in the servants' hall. At the duke and duchess of Devonshire's, Earl and Countess Spencer's, the marquis and marchioness of Londonderry's and other places of nobility Christmas eve will be marked by the strange spectacle of butlers dancing with duchesses, footmen with countesses and grooms with the daughters of belted earls, while ladies' maids, chambermaids and cooks will hang onto the arms of cabinet ministers and other male heads of illustrious lines. The ancient practice of the landowners enjoying the servants' quadrille had almost elapsed, except in the case of a few families. The revival is, perhaps, not little due to the increasing necessity of pampering the British servant. The Onlooker says the householders now have to study the comfort of their domestics as much as their own, and quotes one country house where a set of rooms is specially allotted to them for recreation, comprising a ball room, music room, library and billiard room, in which a marker is kept for the servants' sole use.

Snub American Golfer.

In striking contrast to this is the treatment accorded to Bernard Nichols, the American golfer, who defeated the English crack, Peter Paxton, Thursday. Nichols, who is of English birth, returned here after having passed many years in America. The Totting Bec Golf club compelled him to lunch in the workshop, though the club members were glad to face the December storm to play. Mr. Nichols said: "Had I never been in America and witnessed the lavish kindness bestowed on Vardon and other English players I might not have resented this treatment, but, you may be assured, I will never remain in England long, and if it were not for meeting Braid Saturday, who is a personal friend, I would not play on another British link. You may depend on it, Vardon will not remain here long, for I know he will be unable to stand this sort of thing after the kindness he has received in America."

"The curious thing of it all is that America will soon outstrip England, not only in golf playing, but in the manufacture of golf equipment, for they are getting the best talent in England, which, under better auspices, is sure to outstrip the home talent."

Mrs. Maybrick's Christmas.

Once again Mrs. Florence Maybrick spends an unhappy Christmas in her prison cell. In spite of the various reports, her chances of liberty are no brighter than last year. Secretary Hay has forwarded to Mr. Choate several private letters, which will shortly be presented to the new home secretary, Mr. Ritchie, in accordance with the custom of approaching each new occupant of that office. But the Associated Press learns there is no possible chance of anything being done so long as Lord Salisbury is lord high chancellor. Were the cabinet to discuss the matter as it did once before, it could only refer it to the crown's head adviser, Lord Salisbury, who apparently made the Maybrick case the basis of a feud with the late lord chief justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, and cherishes it just as bitterly now as before Lord Russell's death. When a new chancellor is appointed Mrs. Maybrick will have a good chance of freedom. The duchess of Bedford, who is reported to be especially interested in Mrs. Maybrick, tells the Associated press that she only sees the celebrated prisoner in the course of her regular visits to Aylesbury prison, not especially in the interest of her case, and does not intend to express any opinion of her guilt or innocence.

Another American Peeress.

Another American woman is likely to be soon elevated to the British peerage, as Lord Salisbury intends to recognize Hon. Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry's services to his party by putting him in the House of Lords. Mr. Smith-Barry married the widow of Mr. Arthur Post of New York, whose sister, Mrs. Adair, is also well known in London society.

Others mentioned for a peerage include Mr. Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor, chairman of the Southeastern railroad, and Mr. James Lowther, M. P. Lord Salisbury has already created nearly ninety peers. If the present rate is kept up the upper house will soon be in numerical superiority over the Commons.

W. R. Hobbs, head of the recently formed Canadian furniture combine, now in London, has decided that the Canadians have no need of the assistance or of the cooperation of English financiers, which was originally projected. A significant fact showing Canada's progress is that sufficient funds are easily obtainable there, while the new law, coming into force January 1, in the United Kingdom, imposes an almost prohibitory taxation on new corporations.

THE BEE BULLETIN

Forecast for Nebraska: Fair Sunday and Monday; Northerly Winds.

Page.
1 British Admiration for Dewet. Germany Frowns on Immorality. London Society Goes to Country. Text of Demands Made on China.
2 Boers Threaten Kimberly in Force
3 Contracts for State Printing Let. New Deal at St. Luke's Academy.
4 General Cious Samples Hot Sauce. Roosevelt Deposes State's Attorney
5 Clerk Kills Department Auditor. Title to the Pipestone Quarry.
6 Last Week in Omaha Society.
7 Late Developments in Cudahy Case School Board Asks Building Fund. Plenty of Good Things to Eat.
8 Council Bluffs Local Matters.
9 Iowa Tax Ferret Law Upheld.
10 Racing Stable Restored to Track. Affairs in South Omaha.
11 Glimpses at the Sporting World.
12 How the Allies Looted Pekin.
13 Presbyterian Church in Omaha. Public Libraries in Small Towns. Special Taxes Paid Are Settled.
14 Woman: Her Ways and Her Whims
15 Amusements and Musical Notes. Echoes from Local Ante-Rooms.
16 "Norman Holt."
17 Indians Dance to Avert Evil.
18 Editorial and Comment.
19 Judge Ogden Suddenly Stricken. Sentence Day in Criminal Court.
20 Pen Picture of Li Hung Chang.
21 Commercial and Financial News.
22 Mystery of Tragedy Cleared Up. Needs of Rural Schools Explained.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	42	1 p. m.	38
6 a. m.	42	2 p. m.	42
7 a. m.	40	3 p. m.	40
8 a. m.	42	4 p. m.	32
9 a. m.	41	5 p. m.	30
10 a. m.	40	6 p. m.	29
11 a. m.	38	7 p. m.	28
12 m.	38		

DICK CROKER A VERY SICK MAN

Big Tammany Boss Leaves England in Search of Sunshine and Health.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Richard Croker will not spend Christmas at Moat house, Wantage. He has not been there since he went to Brighton to recuperate after the last operation for carbuncle. He passed three days this week at the Walsingham house, a hotel on Piccadilly, but today the janitor there denied that he is still there. I learn that Mr. Croker arranged a fortnight ago to be in Paris Christmas, and he probably has gone there.

While in London this week, Mr. Croker looked miserable. He still is wearing bandages around his throat. The damp, sunless weather is greatly against him, and, judging by the arrangements made at Wantage before he left, he probably contemplates an absence of some duration, very likely on the Riviera.

Mr. Croker ordered that the horse which broke his ankle last year be sold this week. The animal was purchased by a local horse-dealer at the price Mr. Croker fixed, $150. The purchaser sold the horse the next day for $325. This incident has caused a good deal of amusement at Wantage, as Mr. Croker fancies himself a good judge of horses.

SWINDLES BRITISH TRADERS

New York Advertising Solicitor Collects $75,000 Through the Kingdom and Disappears.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—C. W. Parker, styling himself a publicity agent, and hailing from New York, has decamped with $75,000 obtained in advance from advertisers throughout England and Scotland, to whom he represented himself as the agent of the Morning Post for a special industrial advertising scheme. The swindle was extremely clever and adroitly executed. He first interested the Morning Post sufficiently to enable him to pretend to have the sanction of its proprietors, and then by six weeks' energetic work he collected the aggregate sum named as advance payments for advertisements that never appeared.

COLONEL FROWNS ON WEDDING

Westminster Makes a Deuce of a Row in the Life Guards by Wanting to Get Married.

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LONDON, Dec. 22.—New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The duke of Westminster, the wealthiest peer in Great Britain, asked the permission of Colonel Lord Bagot of the Life Guards to marry Miss Shelagh West before Lent. The colonel refused because other junior officers are not allowed to marry and the duke has not yet passed the riding school.

The duke appealed to the War office and the colonel's decision was overruled. Lord Bagot threatened to resign, but the duke's regimental comrades petitioned him to remain, expressing at the same time their disapproval of the favoritism toward the duke, whose position in the regiment has been rendered so unpleasant that his transfer into another is probable.

ENGLAND WILL TAKE TREATY

Only Hope is to Secure Some Sort of Compensation for Last Clayton-Bulwer Advantages.

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LONDON, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The small section of the press and the politicians that worries about the amending of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by the United States is content to hope that through diplomatic delay and conciliatory negotiation Lord Salisbury may be able to get some compensation for the superseding of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Nobody but the New York correspondent of the London Times fancies that a diplomatic rupture—much less anything worse—is possible over this question.

ASTOR IS GIVING UP AGAIN

Suspected of Providing Funds to Keep a School of Countess Warwick's Open.

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LONDON, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lady Warwick last week appealed to "some saintly millionaire" to provide money to enable her agricultural college for women at Reading to continue its work, as her means are exhausted. Some gentleman sent her $250,000. William Waldorf Astor is believed to be "the saintly millionaire" who has given the money.

Reading is close to Cliveden, Mr. Astor's home, and he has frequently visited the college.

NOTE IS MADE PUBLIC

State Department Gives Text of Powers' Message to China.

CLOSELY FOLLOWS FRENCH OUTLINES

Substantially the Same as that Proposed by Paris Diplomat.

RECOUNTS FOUR PRINCIPAL CRIMES

Two Murders, Cemetery Desecration and Attack on Legations.

DEMANDS ELEVEN ACTS OF ATONEMENT

Formal Apology, Erection of Monuments, Equitable Indemnities, Punishment of Guilty and Other Important Guaranties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The State department today made public the text of the joint note of the powers to China. The official statement follows:

"Department of State, Washington, D. C.—The following English version is understood to be in substantial equivalence with the French text of the note to be addressed to the government of China, as agreed upon by the representatives of the co-operating powers at Pekin, December 4, 1900, and subsequently amended before signature.

"During the months of May, June, July and August of the current year serious disturbances broke out in the northern provinces of China, in which atrocious crimes unparalleled in the history of outrages against the law of nations, against the laws of humanity and against civilization, were committed under particularly odious circumstances. The principal of these crimes were the following:

Recounts the Crimes.

"First: On June 20, his excellency, Baron von Ketteler, while on his way to the Tsung in the performance of this official function, was murdered by soldiers of the regular army, acting under orders of their chiefs.

"Second: On the same day the foreign legations were attacked and besieged. The attacks continued without intermission until August 14, on which date the arrival of the foreign forces put an end to them. These attacks were made by the regular troops, who joined the Boxers and who obeyed the orders of the court emanating from the imperial palace. At the same time the Chinese government officially declared, by its representatives abroad, that it guaranteed the security of the legations.

"Third: On June 11 Mr. Sujuyama, chancellor of the legation in Japan, while in the discharge of an official mission, was killed by regulars at the gates of the city. In Pekin and in several provinces foreigners were murdered, tortured or attacked by the Boxers and the regular troops and such as escaped death owed their salvation solely to their own determined resistance. Their establishments were looted and destroyed.

"Fourth: Foreign cemeteries, at Pekin especially, were desecrated, the graves opened and the remains scattered abroad.

"These occurrances necessarily led the foreign powers to dispatch their troops to China to the end of protecting the lives of their representatives and nationals and restoring order. During their march to Pekin the allied forces met with resistance from the Chinese army and had to overcome it by force.

What China Must Do.

"Inasmuch as China has recognized her responsibility, expressed regret and evinced a desire to see an end put to the situation created by aforesaid disturbances, the powers have determined to accede to her request upon the irrevocable conditions enumerated below and which they deem indispensable to expiate the crimes committed and to prevent their recurrance.

I.

"(a) The dispatch to Berlin of an extraordinary mission headed by an imperial prince in order to express the regrets of his majesty, the emperor of China, and of the Chinese government for the assassination of his excellency, the late Baron von Ketteler, minister of Germany.

"(b) The erection on the spot of the assassination of a commemorative monument befitting the rank of the deceased, bearing an inscription in the Latin, German and Chinese languages, expressing the regrets of the emperor of China for the murder.

II.

"(a) The severest punishment for the persons designated in the imperial decree of September 25, 1900, and for those whom the representatives of the powers shall subsequently designate.

"(b) The suspension for five years of all official examinations in the cities where foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to cruel treatment.

III.

"Honorable reparation to be made by the Chinese government to the Japanese government for the murder of Mr. Sujuyama.

IV.

"An expiatory monument to be erected by the imperial Chinese government in every foreign or international cemetery which has been desecrated, or in which the graves have been destroyed.

V.

"The maintenance, under conditions to be determined by the powers, of the interdiction against the importation of arms, as well as of materials employed exclusively for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

VI.

"Equitable indemnity for governments, societies, companies and individuals, as well as for Chinese who, during the late occurrences, have suffered in person or in property in consequence of their being in the service of foreigners, China to adopt financial measures acceptable to the powers for the purpose of guaranteeing the payment of said indemnities and the interest and amortization of the loan.

VII.

"The right, for each power, to maintain a permanent guard for its legation and to put the diplomatic quarters in a defensible condition, the Chinese having no right to reside in that quarter.

VIII.

"The destruction of the forts which might obstruct free communication between Pekin and the sea.

IX.

"The right to the military occupation of certain points to be determined by an understanding of the powers in order to maintain open communication between the capital and sea.

X.

"The Chinese government to cause to be published during two years in all the subprefectures an imperial decree (a) embodying a perpetual prohibition, under penalty of death, of membership in any anti-foreign