

# BULLER ADVANCES

Sends Word to London of a Forward Movement.

MOVE PROBABLY MEANS A BATTLE

English Can't Go Far Without Running Across Enemy—Ladysmith is in Bad Straits—Garrison Fast Being Decimated by Disease.

A London, January 13 4 a. m. special says; Buller's twenty-eight words announcing his forward movement of Thursday is interpreted as meaning that he had passed around the western end of the Boer line of Colenso and is now several miles behind them, and within fourteen miles of General White's outposts at Ladysmith. The Boers, a few days ago, had forces with guns at Springfield, where General Buller dates his dispatch. These commands have been obviously dislodged, either by fighting or by maneuvers, the Boers retiring across the Tugela as General Buller advanced.

From General Buller's dispatch, coupled with the fact that unofficial intelligence from the seat of war has virtually ceased since Monday, the deduction is drawn that important operations are in progress, as he cannot move far without going against the Boer entrenchments.

The death lists from enteric fever and dysentery at Ladysmith, averaging from eight to ten daily are considered more serious than the 420 casualties of Saturday's fight, as they indicated the frightfully unsanitary condition of the beleaguered town. A letter from Ladysmith, dated December 7, says that even then ninety out of 540 men in the battalion of which the writer was a member were sick with dysentery or enteric fever, and according to a dispatch to the Daily Chronicle, dated January 8, the patients and attendants in Tombsi camp where the hospital is, then numbered 2,800.

The war office this morning received the following dispatch from General Buller, dated Springfield, Thursday, January 11, at 9:30, evening: "I occupied the south bank of the Tugela river at Potgieter's drift this morning and seized point. The river is in flood. The enemy is strongly entrenched about four and a half miles to the north."

Apart from the definite news that General Buller has commenced a second attempt to cross the Tugela river, the only official news this morning is the list of casualties among the British officers in the fight at Ladysmith, Saturday, January 6, showing thirteen killed and twenty-seven wounded.

# GENERAL BATES IS MOVING

Americans Hard to Check and Many Towns are Taken.

General Otis has made a report to the war department in regard to the military operations in Luzon, south of Manila, showing a capture of several towns and a large number of prisoners with arms and ammunition. The message is as follows: Manila, Jan. 12.—Continued operations by Bates' command south of Manila, with the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth regiments at Calamba, commanded by Bullard. On January 1 Bullard, with two battalions of the Thirty-ninth, attacked a force of insurgents in the vicinity, driving the enemy and capturing the town of Calamba, and on the following day Binan. Enemy's loss, thirty killed, large number wounded, twenty prisoners captured; three Americans slightly wounded.

# CHICAGO RIVER PURIFIER

Good Effect of Drainage Canal on a Murky Stream.

Ten days have elapsed since the waters of the Chicago river were turned into the drainage canal through a narrow sluiceway with a capacity of only sixty thousand cubic feet a minute. The waters of the river have been so purified that a sample of water taken from the river at Wells street was pronounced by chemists to be fit for drinking after being boiled. It is better water than has been obtained many times from the city intakers out in Lake Michigan.

# INSURGENTS MAKE A STAND

Colonel Bullard Has Stubborn Engagement, but Wins.

A Manila, January 11, dispatch says: Colonel Bullard, with the Thirty-ninth infantry, moving in three columns, from Calamba, with two guns, attacked ten companies of insurgents, strongly entrenched on the Santa Thomas road. They resisted stubbornly, making three stands. Twenty-four of the rebels were killed and sixty prisoners were taken. The Filipinos retreated, carrying their wounded toward Lake Taal. One American was killed and two officers were slightly wounded.

# Women Burned to Death.

Mrs. Mary Theobald, aged fifty-eight, was burned to death, and her daughter, Lucinda, aged twenty-eight, was perhaps fatally burned at their home in Louisville, Ky. Miss Theobald was filling a lamp in front of a stove. An explosion followed, setting fire to her clothing. In attempting to save her daughter Mrs. Theobald's clothing took fire and before assistance arrived she had burned to death.

# Indicted and Hurried Away.

Max Deitring, the alleged embezzler from Springfield, Ill., was arrested by Sheriff C. M. Wood of Sangamon county, Illinois. The sheriff left for the east with his prisoner. The prisoner was hurried away to avoid the service of a writ of habeas corpus. Deitring's attorney says the proceedings are illegal.

# Reciprocity With Portugal.

Special Plenipotentiary Kasson, for the United States, and Senor Duarte, for Portugal, signed a protocol intended to make operative the reciprocity arrangement entered into last spring between the two countries. The treaty will not be proclaimed, however, until the protocol has been ratified at Lisbon.

# Luigi Crispi a Felon.

Luigi Crispi, son of Signor Francesco Crispi, the distinguished Italian statesman and former premier, was Friday sentenced to four years' imprisonment for the theft of jewelry from the Countess Cellere in April, 1896. Luigi Crispi is the natural son of the ex-premier. His career has been notorious.

# Preacher Kills a Woman.

Rev. Wesley Hall, at Hindman, Knott county, Ky., shot and killed Mrs. Lucinda Isaacs, a sister of his dead wife, and then shot himself in the abdomen. Physicians say he will recover. The cause was Mrs. Isaacs' refusal of his offer of marriage.

# Iowa Man Appointed.

John McDonald of Dubuque, Ia., has been appointed superintendent of the agricultural ex to the Paris exposition. He will sail February 11.

# NEWS IN BRIEF.

Troops at Halifax have been ordered to South Africa.

Charles Townsend, ex-secretary of state of Ohio, is dead.

Ellis Misher, convicted of rape, was hanged at Seguin, Texas.

Fire in a Utica, N. Y., dry goods store did damage to the amount of \$75,000.

Foreclosure proceedings have been begun against the Ferris Wheel company at Chicago.

In the French chamber motions were made to suspend the import duties on coal and iron.

The blizzard which swept northwestern New Mexico was the worst ever known in the region.

Eight deaths from bubonic plague have occurred thus far at Honolulu.

A military funeral was accorded General Berriozabal, the dead minister of war of Mexico.

Maj. John B. Guthrie, who assisted in the storming of San Juan hill, died suddenly at Buffalo, N. Y.

Diamonds and other jewelry to the value of \$5,000 was stolen from a private residence at New York.

Lewis E. Goldsmith, the thieving cashier of the Port Jervis, N. Y., bank, was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

# BURROWS IS DEAD

Father of Nebraska Populism Passes Away.

WAS A WRITER OF GREAT ABILITY

Falls Asleep at an Early Hour Tuesday Morning After a Very Short Illness—Notable as the Editor of the Paper, "Farmers' Alliance."

Jay Burrows, one of the founders of the farmers' alliance in Nebraska and for many years a political leader, died Tuesday at his home, 1013 D street, Lincoln. He died at 4:30 in the morning after an illness of only a few days. Last Friday he was on the street. He had been suffering from a cold and was troubled with neuralgia for a time. He frequently suffered from lumbago and that ailment was noticeable in his last illness. However, death is supposed to have resulted from rheumatism of the heart, though pneumonia was also noticeable. He was sixty-six years old.

Mr. Burrows leaves six children, Mrs. L. H. Boggs, Lucinda and Sara A. Burrows of Lincoln, George C. Burrows, living near Adams in Gage county, Neb., F. E. and J. B. Burrows, who reside near Beatrice.

Mr. Burrows was born March 4, 1833, at Maysville, Chautauque county, N. Y. He was married in that state in 1857. He enlisted in the Ninth New York cavalry and served as a lieutenant through the entire war. His record as a soldier was made while serving under Sheridan and Custer in the Shenandoah valley.

During the war his wife removed to Iowa with her parents and after the war he joined her there, where they lived until 1880, when they moved to Finley, Gage county, Neb., and settled on a farm. In 1889 Mr. Burrows came to Lincoln and started the Farmer's Alliance, a paper published in the interests of a political organization in which Mr. Burrows became the recognized leader. His family came to Lincoln in 1890 and have since lived here. Mrs. Burrows died a few years ago.

Mr. Burrows took exception to the nomination of C. H. Van Wyck as the populist candidate for governor and his opposition to others in his party finally led to his voluntary retirement from the editorship of his paper. He sold the plant and the paper was no longer heard of.

While Mr. Burrows did much toward organizing the populist party in Nebraska and in the nation he was not in sympathy in later years with the men who worked in the interests of fusion. He was a man of decided convictions, a deep thinker and a good student of economic questions.

His austerity and independence of thought and action aided him in the organization of a political movement, but also made many opponents for him in his own party. He is said to have left some interesting manuscript on which he had been working for several years. These papers will be left in the care of his daughters.

# STATE BANKS PROSPEROUS

Report of Secretary Hall Shows Usual Winter Activity.

Secretary Hall of the state banking board has completed an abstract of the report of the condition of state and private banks, including savings banks, at the close of business December 31. The report shows a flattering condition, and Secretary Hall is willing to have it compared with any report issued in the past. The number of banks is 401. One year ago the number was 393. The general deposits amounted to \$18,225,180 one year ago, but now they are \$21,696,111. One year ago the loans and discounts were \$17,609,214. The report as compared with the report three months ago shows an increase in the following items: Loans, \$2,349,483.63; overdrafts, \$12,098.28; bills discounted and bills payable, \$318,723.99; and decrease in capital stock, \$103,709; deposits, \$1,242,400.67.

The following is a summary of the report of the condition of Nebraska banks at the close of business December 31:

Resources—Loans and discounts, \$21,202,752.67; overdrafts, \$284,590.07; stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc., \$279,479.66; due from national, state and private banks and bankers, \$5,211,556.60; banking house furniture and fixtures, \$1,193,877.03; other real estate, \$816,971.70; current expenses and taxes paid, \$160,875.63; premium on bonds, etc., \$2,456.46; assets not otherwise enumerated, \$124,185.61; cash items, \$56,573.00; cash on hand, \$1,969,446.99; U. S. bonds on hand, \$28,700.00. Total \$31,571,465.47.

Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$7,180,485.00; surplus fund, \$940,885.00; undivided profits, \$1,311,815.35; dividends unpaid, \$10,319.69; general deposits, \$21,696,111.12; other liabilities, \$1,855.54; notes and bills rediscounted, \$191,283.73; bills payable, \$268,760.04. Total \$31,571,465.47.

Verdi, the famous composer, who is in a precarious condition on account of a severe cold, has entirely lost the use of his voice.

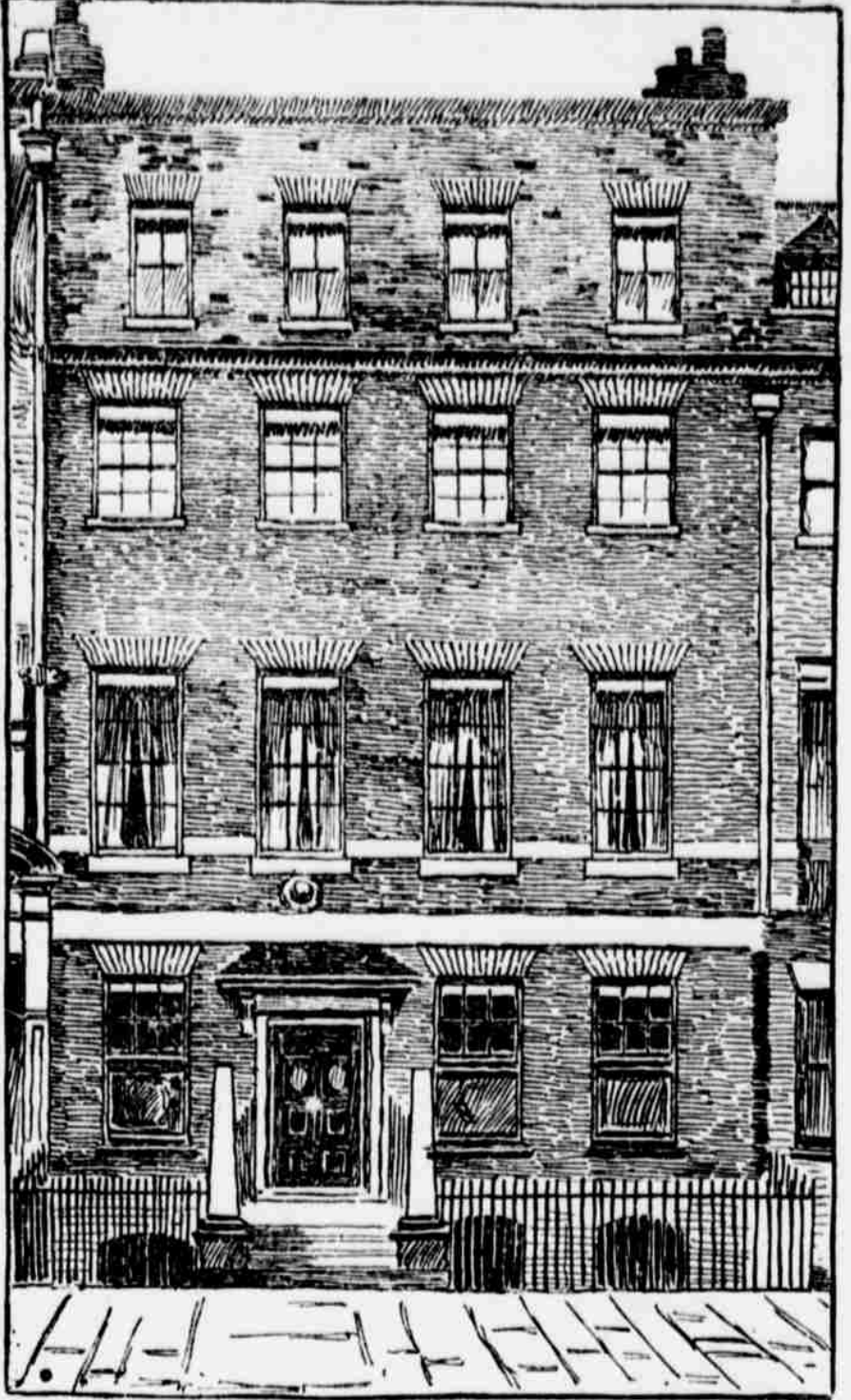
# Burn a Pest House.

The city pest house in North Des Moines was burned by citizens to prevent its use for smallpox patients. The council having determined to isolate all cases of the disease there, the citizens of that part of the town rose indignantly and declared the pest house would burn.

# British Want More Mules.

The Iona Corinthian and Kildona, British transport which took out cargoes of mules to South Africa, have returned to New Orleans for more which they have begun to load.

# WHERE A GREAT DRAMATIST ONCE LIVED.



Over in England they have just been celebrating the eighty-third anniversary of the death of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. A short life and a merry one—that was this great dramatist's lot, for he died in his fifty-fifth year, on his death-bed duaned by creditors and with bailiffs fighting among themselves for the remains. Sheridan was born in Dublin in 1751, went to London when but nineteen and when only two years older bolted from Bath with the beautiful and far-famed Miss Linley, fighting two duels and going

# TAGGED FOR RECOGNITION.

How Relatives Who Have Never Met Pick Each Other Out in a Crowd.

A man with a piece of pasteboard stuck in his hatband where it could easily be seen attracted the attention of a passenger in the Pennsylvania railroad waiting room in Jersey City on Saturday afternoon, and walking over to Detective Peter Morris, he said laughingly: "Look at that guy over there with the price tag in his hat." Detective Morris walked carelessly around in front of the "guy" and when he got back he told the passenger that he had made a mistake. "That's not a price tag," said the detective. "It's a card the man is wearing in his hat for identification. Wait a while and you'll know more about it." In a few minutes the Southern express came rolling into the big train shed, the locomotive puffing and snorting. The man with the tag stood in a conspicuous place near the gate through which the passengers pass on their way to the ferryboat, and closely watched the passengers as they came along. Finally, his eye rested on a pretty young woman who wore a white satin bow conspicuously on her bosom. She caught sight of the tag at the same moment and the two greeted each other cordially, exchanging a few words and went toward the boat together. "There," said Detective Morris to the passenger who had discovered the tag, "we have that here every day. Those two are probably relatives who have never seen each other before. People go south and west often send their children to visit relatives in New York who have never seen them; nor have the relatives seen the children. In order that they may not go astray or fall into the wrong hands, the relative sent to meet them wears something conspicuous like the tag in that man's hat and the visitor wears a similarly distinguishing mark like the satin bow the young woman wore."—New York Sun.

# Cost of Living.

An investigation into the comparative cost of living at the various European capitals resulted in the following facts: At Vienna the prices of most articles of food are lowest; at Madrid they are dearer than in any other capital, and such things as bread, meat, sugar and coal are very expensive indeed. At St. Petersburg, also, the price of bread is still considered a luxury above the means of the working classes. Next to Vienna, Brussels is an inexpensive city; Paris is a little higher in the scale, while London is still more expensive. An American spends on an average \$50 a year for food, a Frenchman \$48, a German \$45, a Spaniard \$33, an Italian \$24, and a Russian, \$40. Of meats the American eats 109 pounds a year, the Frenchman 87 pounds, the German 64 pounds, the Italian 28 pounds, and the Russian 51 pounds. Of bread the American consumes 239 pounds, the Frenchman 540 pounds, the German 560 pounds, the Spaniard 430 pounds, the Italian 490

has his own possibilities for growth, not to be tampered with; his own privacies, not to be invaded; his own 'holy of holies,' to be held holy. The power that is working in the vast life of this universe is working in your son or daughter as part of it; and it has its own purpose in regard to each child-life as surely as for each planet in its orbit. God needs much help from mothers. Co-operate, then, with the power working through your children, mothers. Do not make the great mistake of attempting to compete with it."

**The Cultured West.**  
It is a far cry from the horsehair furniture of New England to the splendid palaces of the west. The west may roll its 's' and like checked suits and breezy ways, but when it comes to "interiors" the east must hire its cultured head. "Plain living and high thinking" are not the ideals that encourage the art of draping doorways, of combining colors, or making a few bargains from the china shop look like ancestral "blue." The western girl who comes to New York to study makes her hall bedroom to blossom like the rose. Give her a plaster cast, a bit of cotton for drapery, a photograph or two, and a sofa pillow, and she will, in her colorful, wild and wily way, transform her barren lodging into a semblance of beauty and comfort which the average sophisticated easterner seldom achieves in her well-ordered and permanent home.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

**Billing's Bracer.**  
From the Weekly Telegraph: Mrs. Billing's (aside)—Goodness me! Here comes Mrs. Spruce with her smart-looking husband, and here John goes along by my side slopping and shuffling. What shall I do to brace him up? Ah! I know! (Aloud) John! John! Did you see that handsome girl looking at you? Mr. Billings (with alacrity)—No! Where? Where?

**A Guest at the Seat of War.**  
Capt. Baron von Lutwitz, who is the military attache in London for the government of the Kaiser, is the gallant officer who is at present the guest of Gen. Buller and his staff in South Africa. Baron von Lutwitz accepted a very generous invitation to go to the front to study the British plan of campaign and to report on the same to his home government, being one of the many foreign tacticians who are re-

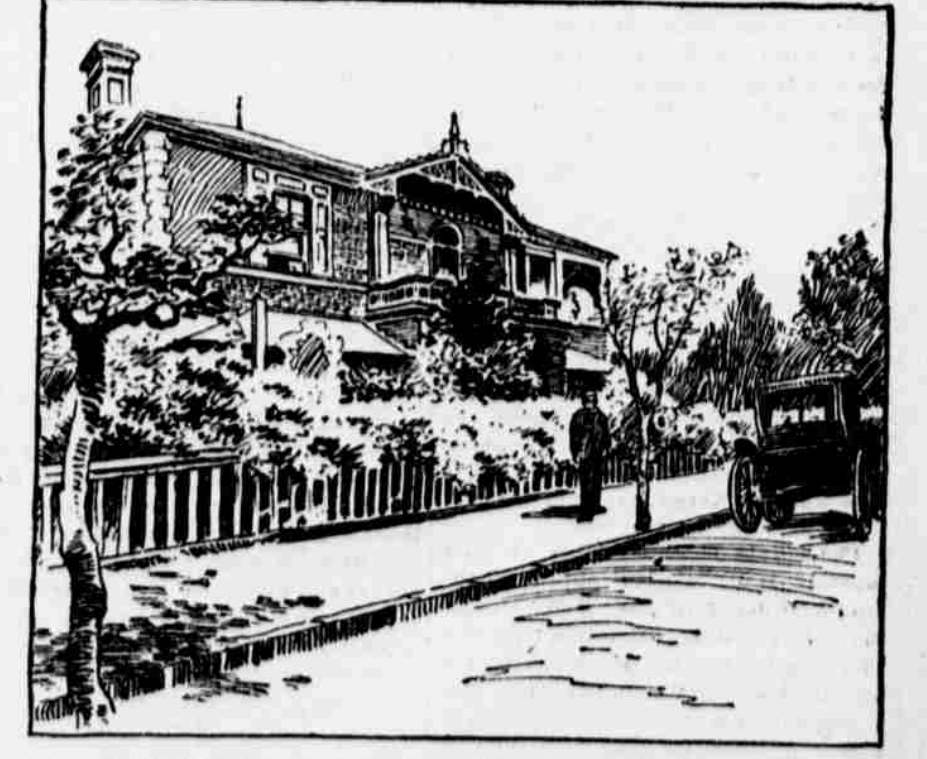


ceiving free object lessons in warfare in the land of the Boer.

**Ap;ropriae.**  
Hardacre—Going to build a washhouse in the yard, Zeke; what kind of stone would be the best for a foundation? Crawford—Did you see a washhouse, Zeke? Well, it seems to me soapstone would be as good as any.—Chicago News.

A bad beginning may make a good ending, but too many people never make any kind of a beginning.

# A UITLANDER HOME IN JOHANNESBURG.



Here is one of the most attractive of the representative private houses of Johannesburg which during the war has been forsaken by its British residents and is now being used as a hospital for wounded Boers. The hospital of Johannesburg has long been filled to overflowing with burghers who have fallen pierced by English bullets, and now many of the larger houses of the Uitlanders have been appropriated by Oom Paul's government for hospital purposes.—Chicago Inter Ocean.