

URGE BULLER TO ACT

Military Experts Say He Should Relieve Ladysmith of Any Cost.

SITUATION MORE CRITICAL

White Has Less Men and Ammunition as Result of Saturday's Battle.

NOT COUNTERBALANCED BY BOER LOSSES

Clergy's Force from Chieveley Makes a Demonstration Before Colenso.

FOURTEEN BRITISH GUNS ARE IN ACTION

Naval Battery Joins in Artillery Practice—Boers Remain Passive, Not Firing a Single Shot—British Return to Camp.

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LONDON, Jan. 8.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The war office has no confirmation of the report that General Buller has succeeded in crossing the Tugela river and is moving nearer Ladysmith. Since his defeat, December 15, at Colenso and loss of artillery, he has been reinforced and it has been understood that he would make another move shortly, but nothing official has been learned of an advance.

The London Morning Post's military expert, commenting on General White's report of the Boer attempt to take Ladysmith by storm, says:

"It is with an inexpressible sense of relief that the country learns that General White and his brave troops beat back the Boer attack Saturday.

"The situation in a material aspect is what it was on the eve of battle. Ladysmith is still invested. General White's force still urgently needs relief and the difficulties which confront General Buller are as great as they were before.

"Indeed, in the present situation is worse, for General White's force on Saturday must have expended a large amount of ammunition, which, until the relief of Ladysmith, cannot be replenished, and must have lost a number of officers and men, a loss not counterbalanced by the Boer losses. Every hill and ridge before Colenso is strongly fortified and manned, while the Boer trenches on his front are said to extend seventeen miles along the Tugela river.

"The Mail military expert writes in General Buller's defense, and in the opinion of the British army of relief has lost a great opportunity. Will it be allowed another such chance?"

"The other military experts follow the same general line, declaring that General Buller is in a critical and urgent situation and that he should do something for his relief at any cost."

Clergy Makes a Demonstration.

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At 11 o'clock today White telegraphed that he was heavily attacked and all his forces engaged, whereupon Clergy, with a force from Chieveley camp, decided to create a diversion by making a demonstration before Colenso.

At 2 o'clock a division marched out of camp. Hildyard's brigade began on the left, Barton's on the right, with cavalry on the flanks. The infantry advanced in scattered swarms toward the Tugela, until within 2,000 yards of the river, when the British guns came into action from a convenient ridge. The artillery then searched the Boer position thoroughly, working from right to left, making excellent practice, in which the naval battery joined. The shelling was in rapid succession along the Boer trenches.

There were black clouds, lightning and thunder intensified the effect, but the Boers remained impassive, not firing a single shot. Many were, however, seen galloping into the works from the direction of Ladysmith.

At 5 o'clock news from General Buller arrived, saying the enemy had been repulsed at all points for the present. Therefore, as night fell, the British troops returned quietly to camp.

CHURCHILL.

HUMOR BULLER IS ACROSS TUGELA.

Report that He Captured Twelve Guns Marching to Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—(6:25 p. m.)—A rumor is current in the city that General Buller has crossed the Tugela river, captured twelve guns and his forces are marching to Ladysmith.

Nothing has been received corroborative of the rumor that General Buller has crossed the Tugela river, so the report must be taken with all reserve.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—(7:30 p. m.)—The War office has published the following dispatch from General Buller:

"FREE CAMP, Natal, Jan. 8.—The following is from White, dated 2 p. m. yesterday: 'An attack was commenced on my position, but was chiefly against Caesar's camp and Wagon hill. The enemy was of great strength and has pushed the attack with the greatest courage and energy. Some of the entrenchments on Wagon hill were three times taken by the enemy and retaken by us. The attack continued until 7:30 p. m. One point in our position was occupied by the enemy the whole day, but at dusk, in a very heavy rainstorm, they were turned out of this position at the point of the bayonet in a most gallant manner by the Devons, led by Colonel Park. Colonel Ingham commanded on Wagon hill and rendered valuable service. The troops have had a very trying time and have behaved excellently. They are elated at the service they have rendered the queen.'

"The enemy were repulsed everywhere with very heavy loss, greatly exceeding that on my side, which was reported as soon as the lists are completed."

"Not since the day of General Buller's reverse has such a crowd of inquirers visited the war office. As the afternoon progressed a rumor obtained currency that Ladysmith had surrendered, and the depression in the markets had become extreme when an official appeared and in a loud voice shouted 'Good news,' and posted the dispatch chronicling a brilliant victory for the British troops. Even the brief official announcement sent by General Buller seems to entitle his success to the adjective 'brilliant,' so often misused during the present war. Reading between the lines of General White's dispatch, it is evident that there

was a desperate fight, the British entrenchments being thrice taken and retaken, and at dusk, the Devonshire regiment, at the point of the bayonet, drove out the Boers from another position which they had occupied all day long.

The news spread with astonishing rapidity all over London and caused an instantaneous change in the aspect of the metropolis. Smiling faces were everywhere to be seen, even at the desolate foreign office and other departments of the government great elation was shown.

The newspapers were all jubilant. The conservative Standard in high headlines announced a glorious victory at Ladysmith. The Stock exchange received the news with rousing cheers and prices immediately ascended in all departments.

HOW THE HIGHLANDERS RAN

Appalling Battle Picture from British Point of View—Trigraide Daily Record.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The mail carrier received today from I. B. Whigham, Morning Post correspondent with General Buller, the following account of the Highland brigade at Magerfontein conveys the most appalling battle picture from a British point of view, yet furnished by this disastrous war. In describing the effect of the Boer rifle fire when the brigade was just about deploying from the quarter column Whigham says:

"Some one shouted retire and the day was lost. The Highlanders broke and ran; there is no other word for it.

"They did not run far, only a few hundred yards, but when they halted they were shaken and confused. For hours they lay flat on the ground between the British guns and the Boer trenches. About 2 o'clock the Boer rifle fire greatly increased and, simultaneously, the brigade was seen in full retreat. It is difficult to say what happened next, unless Major Ewart ran up an order from General Methuen, which was almost an entreaty to the effect that all he asked was for the brigade to hold its position until dark. So rattled and shattered was the brigade that Ewart actually had no other officer to help him give an order to the scattered men.

"It was no small thing to ask of the Highlanders that they should again face the galling fire for five mortal hours. Still a very fair rally was effected. The pipers played somewhat dolefully and the brigade at last got back to camp. Here they lay until the first shrapnel burst, which remained of the order of the day. Here they lay until the Boer guns, till then absolutely silent, suddenly came into play.

"It wanted but this last straw to break the nerve of the rallying Highlanders. When the first shrapnel burst, what remained of the brigade with one accord came right back as far as the field hospital, hopelessly beaten for the day. They were not fit even to guard the baggage. They had lost fifty-seven officers killed and wounded. Could human nature stand more?"

FREE STATERS DISSATISFIED

Indignant at Transvaal Officials—Complain of Lack of Food—Boers Disconcerted.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

FREE CAMP, Natal, Jan. 6.—(7:20 p. m.)—(By Runner, Ladysmith, Jan. 2.)—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Free Staters are indignant at the arbitrary assumption of authority by the Transvaal officials. They complain bitterly that no captured cattle are served by the commissariat, which only supplies them with meat. The Transvaal officials inform them that if they want cattle they must go to Ladysmith and get them.

It is believed here that the Boers intend to give one battle, then retreat to Majuba, but I fancy they will attempt to defend the Biggarsburg position.

The Boers stretch wires across the roads, which ring electric bells near the pickets, the object being to prevent native runners from getting out.

Louis Botha and Ben V. Goen are acting as supreme commanders in Natal. General Joubert is said to have gone to Pretoria.

STUART.

INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH

They Not to Reason Why, Buller's Men Fought but to Die.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The first account giving any adequate explanation of General Buller's defeat at the Tugela river comes by mail from Bennett-Burleigh, the Daily Telegraph's correspondent. It appears that the British troops were driven to General Buller's position for the effective support of the artillery by Hart's, Barton's and Dunderdale's brigades. These were never completed. Captain Hart missed his way, Lord Dunderdale failed to support and General Barton sent part of his forces in an abortive position. Colonel Long, with the artillery, outpaced the escort of the guns and they were lost. Briefly that seems to be the story of the Tugela river.

After describing how the British forces began their advance at daylight and how the Boers left them absolutely unmolested the correspondent says:

"At 6:20 there suddenly burst an awful crash of Boer musketry upon the batteries and advancing infantry. The rattle of the Boers' rifles and was maintained as one continuous roar. From the buildings and lines of trenches south of the river and from the river bank itself the Boers fired at our gunners and footmen, and from the trenches on the northern side of the Tugela river they sent a hurricane of leaden hail and the bullets venomously rained on the ground in all directions, raising puffs of dust and tearing through the air with shrill sounds.

Glory of the Grave.

"Few have ever seen so heavy and so deadly a fusillade, but neither the British gunners nor the infantry hesitated or wavered. Cannon were wheeled into position, although many of the horses and men were shot down or the maneuver was completed, and our indomitable soldiers walked erect and straight onward. Not even Rome in its palmy days ever possessed more devoted warriors. As the gladiators marched proud and beaming to meet death, so the British soldiers, doomed to die, saluted and with alacrity stepped forward to do their duty—'Glory or the grave.' Anglo-Saxon soldiers always contended. Wadsworth refused to commit himself on the measure.

Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—J. W. Fudge at Deerfield, Douglas county, vice C.

D. Morrison, resigned. South Dakota—T. A. Gray of Bushnell, Brookings county; W. H. Beck at Corona, Roberts county; H. E. Hanson at Hanson, Yankton county; Cyrus Smith at Medas, Sanborn county; Irving Graham at Strand, Day county; Iowa—Frank Holmes at Galesburg, Jasper county; and J. C. Jones at Union Mills, Mahoning county.

Helen R. Burton has been appointed a clerk in the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) postoffice. The Northwestern National bank of Chicago was today approved as reserve agent for the First National bank of Hartington.

Congressman Gamble and Burke today recommended Kasper Kennedy for reappointment as postmaster at Sisseton, S. D., which office was recently raised to the presidential class.

Attorney Bayre of Sioux Falls, S. D., was today admitted to practice before the United States supreme court.

Superintendent Pierce of the Oneida (Wis.) Indian school will not take charge of the Platteau (S. D.) school until February 1.

Lieut. Cheney loses life. General Bates inaugurated a big movement at Imus—Whenton engages the enemy.

RICHARD BERLIN IS REJECTED

Senate Fails to Confirm His Nomination as Census Supervisor.

THURSTON ACCOMPLISHES HIS DEFEAT

Secretary Root Opposed to the Practice of Officers Trying to Evade Foreign Service When Ordered to Go.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—Richard Berlin was rejected today by the senate as supervisor of census for the second congressional district of Nebraska. This was the result of a short speech by Senator Thurston, who, in executive session, said that the nomination of Berlin had been made without his knowledge, although he had written to Congressmen Mercer, whom he recognized as having a right to appoint the supervisor for the second district, to select a man who would be acceptable to Mercer and himself.

Thurston said he still recognized Mercer's right to appoint, but desired to be consulted as to the appointee, as he had such an understanding with Mr. Mercer before the latter went to Europe. He said that he had written a letter to Mercer in November recalling the agreement, but the selection had been made without a consultation between himself and the congressman from the second district. The rejection came as a matter of course, there being no one to champion Berlin's case. In speaking of the matter, Thurston said:

"The absolute justice of my position was recognized by the senate. All I ask is that Mr. Mercer appoint some one who is not my enemy and who is personally and politically friendly to both of us. There are fifty men in Douglas county he could appoint who would be perfectly satisfactory to us and I hope some such appointment will be made."

Root Sets His Foot Down.

Secretary Root is decidedly opposed to officers who have been ordered to foreign stations bringing in such orders to secure revocation of such orders. His position was particularly called forth in the case of Major Hamner, paymaster of the Department of the Missouri, stationed at Omaha. Major Hamner is under orders to proceed to Manila, where paymasters are greatly needed. Secretary Root, for reasons why Major Hamner's order should be revoked to the secretary, but he was met with an absolute refusal. Thurston showed that the major was 62 years of age, within two years of retiring age; that he had served for 20 years in the army and that his health was such that if forced to undergo the rigor of foreign service at his age he would be useless for active service. Secretary Root was obliged, replying that paymasters were needed in the Philippines and that he would not interfere with the order, even though the entire senate sought to have the order revoked.

"He can resign," said Secretary Root, "for his long service warrants such recognition, but it would be creating a precedent that I do not propose to allow should I make an exception in Major Hamner's case."

Now that the republican state central committee of Nebraska has been elected by the voters, it will meet next month for the purpose of naming the time when conventions are to be held to nominate delegates to the national convention and to select delegates for state officers and choose a new state central committee.

The republican delegation to the congress, Senator Thurston, in discussing the condition of affairs in the state, today said:

"Under ordinary conditions I would not favor a departure from the policy of holding a regular convention for the selection of delegates and the holding of a convention for the nomination of state officers and for the selection of a state central committee, but at this time such to be held in favor of putting it off until the earliest possible moment, thereby selecting a state central committee and chairman, who can begin the work of organization at once."

The republican delegation in the lower house of the national convention from the second district, said he had given the matter little thought and would not even hazard a prediction. When asked if he expected to be a candidate he said the convention was too remote.

Allen Introduces Bills.

Senator Allen today introduced a bill to establish postal savings deposits, to encourage earnings among people to furnish them with safe and reliable places to deposit their funds and to put their money to the use of the country. This is the same bill which Congressman Lewis of Washington introduced during the Fifty-fifth congress. He also introduced bills to remove the charge of desertion from Fred W. Joslin, to encourage the employment of American merchant mariners, granting an increase of pension to Isaac Hogborne of South Sioux City, Neb., and Stephen D. Avery of Peersburg, Boone county.

Wednesday has been selected by the Nebraska delegation in the lower house to offer eulogies upon the life and character of the late Congressman W. L. Greene of the Sixth district. It is the intention of Senators Thurston and Allen to ask shortly for a day in the senate when appropriate eulogies will be made on the character of the late Senator-elect M. L. Hayward.

Congressman Burket has obtained from his district a part of the official pie which falls to the majority congressman for distribution and has placed it under the charge of Sergeant-at-Arms Casson of the house Rufus Clark of Lincoln, who will have charge hereafter of the telephone in the lobby.

For a Permanent Post.

Congressman Mondell of Wyoming stated today that he expected a favorable report from the War Department upon his bill to create a permanent military post at Fort McKean, near Sheridan, Wyo. He said the military authorities were greatly impressed with his location, from a military standpoint, and hoped to have the summer establishment made a permanent garrison. He introduced a bill authorizing the state of Wyoming to recede to the government of the United States and to make a part of the public domain 10,000 acres of land in the Star valley, Uinta county, Wyo., and in lieu of this to be permitted to select other lands in the state nor the public domain. These lands are a part of the insane asylum and university holdings which are fit for irrigation, but as the state law does not permit of this, settlers are demanding that they be given the right to enter upon and irrigate them, not only for their benefit, but for the benefit of the state as well. Mondell, together with Shaforth of Colorado and William of Idaho, had a conference with Chairman Wadsworth of the committee on agriculture today with reference to receiving \$50,000 to be used by Prof. Mead of Cheyenne in furthering irrigation in which he has championed. Wadsworth refused to commit himself on the measure.

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JACKSONIAN CLUB BANQUET

Annual Function of the Nebraska Faithful Enacted Per Program.

JOY AND TALK AROUND FESTIVE BOARD

Democrats and Populists Assemble to Eat, Drink and Listen to Oratorical Gimmicks by Well-Known Talkers.

The ninth annual banquet of the Jacksonian club last evening brought together the most notable gathering of democrats and populists ever assembled in the state at the similar function. The flower of Nebraska democracy and populism began to arrive as early as Sunday evening and yesterday the hotels were filled with them. W. J. Bryan came over from Lincoln in the morning. E. W. Carmack of Memphis was the first of the speakers from abroad to arrive. He was joined yesterday morning by Willis J. Abbott of New York. These two, along with Bryan, were entertained at dinner yesterday at the Commercial club by Ed P. Smith, president of the Jacksonian club, and G. M. Hitchcock. During the afternoon A. J. Weaver of Falls City arrived. From 3 to 5 o'clock a reception was held at the new headquarters of the club in Germania hall, which was attended by several hundred people. Punch was served and music was contributed by a young woman pianist.

The banquet occurred as usual at the Foxton hotel and early in the evening the guests entered in long ranks, formed in the hall and led down stairs by the dignitaries of the entertaining club. The crowd in attendance was so large that it became necessary to put in additional tables after the guests had entered the room, and even then a few of the Omaha promoters of the banquet were compelled to stand themselves with seats in the rotunda, where they could enjoy the spread simply as a spectacle. In that respect, however, it was extremely enjoyable. The walls were elaborately hung with flags, which banked the windows in artistic designs, and many pictures of prominent men in the history of the democratic party were hung on the walls. Even Admiral Dewey's picture was among them. George Washington's picture was there, Jackson's, Jefferson's and a huge oil painting of Bryan served as a background for the toastmaster.

Every foot of table room that could be crowded into the rooms was replete with snowy linen, potted plants and the ever-greeting utensils for inner refreshment. Across the north end of the main dining hall was the table of honor and at the extreme end of the hall were the tables that traversed the length of the hall. At these tables 300 banquets found seats, while in the adjoining apartment some fifty more were seated at smaller tables. An orchestra stationed in the rotunda during the festive until the brown bottles rendered its further services unnecessary.

At the Table of Honor.

At the table of honor were seated President Ed P. Smith and G. M. Hitchcock, the latter having been selected as toastmaster. Upon their right were David Overmyer of Kansas, Mr. Bryan, Governor Doynter, Willis J. Abbott, Edgar Howard, W. O. Gilbert, Frank Hanson, State Auditor Cornell and National Committeeman W. H. Thompson. Upon their left were E. W. Carmack of Tennessee, Attorney General C. J. Smyth, Ed Howell, M. D. Welch, A. J. Weaver, Judge Duff, Secretary of State Porter, General Victor Virginius, Judge Tibbets and Commissioner Wolfe. The accounts of the table arrived last and as they entered R. S. Oberfelder of Sidney proposed three cheers for Bryan, which were given with apparent zest. The four-dollar menu comprised plenty of good things to eat, three kinds of wine and cigars.

It was at ten minutes before midnight that President Smith stifled the growing bedlam of joyousness to extend a welcome to the guests and announce G. M. Hitchcock as toastmaster. The latter was the recipient of a series of continued cheers that were said suggestive of a recent public utterance concerning the sting of ingratitude. In assuming the chair he expressed his appreciation of the honor of presiding over the greatest banquet of the many democratic festivals in the history of the party. He referred to the history of the Jacksonian club as the history of democratic triumph in Nebraska, for when it was organized Nebraska was the republican stronghold of the west.

William O. Gilbert of Omaha responded to the sentiment, "The Jacksonian Club." He referred to the significance of the club of its anniversary, the 8th of January, and referred in reverential terms to the distinguishing qualities of him for whom it was named. He spoke of the advantages of the club in its annual gatherings, when guests high in the councils of the party and respected by the nation mingle with its membership. Within a decade it has grown from a small organization to one with a membership of 10,000, including every prominent democrat in the state. It dominates every platform and influences every nomination in the state. He referred to the action of the club in expunging from its membership all whose active sympathies were not accord with the principles of the party. His remarks were received with evident appreciation.

Weaver's Talk.

A. J. Weaver of Falls City spoke on "Democracy's New Year." Mr. Weaver talked at length on the outlook for the coming year, as viewed from his standpoint and, of course, predicted that victory would perch upon the democratic banner in the coming national election. He reviewed the history of the democratic party in an exhaustive manner, entering into details of the basic principles as he views them.

David Overmyer of Kansas sustained the reputation made at previous banquets as a brilliant political speaker in responding to the sentiment, "History Repeats Itself," showing that there is a constant struggle going on between classes in governmental affairs and attempting to show that a recurrence of the strife is now in progress in this country.

E. W. Carmack of Memphis spoke to the effect, "Imperialism," recounting all of the standard democratic criticisms of the administration which are intended for use in the approaching national campaign. In which he consumed something over an hour and a half.

Willis J. Abbott, press representative for the democratic national committee, spoke in part as follows:

You all will doubtless remember that in

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Southerly Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour. Day. Hour. Day.

6 a. m. 31 2 p. m. 34

7 a. m. 34 3 p. m. 30

8 a. m. 34 4 p. m. 29

9 a. m. 34 5 p. m. 29

10 a. m. 34 6 p. m. 29

11 a. m. 35 7 p. m. 29

12 m. 30 8 p. m. 29

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