

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Paper as a Substitute for Rubber Insulation for Underground Cables.

CONTEST OVER THE BERLINER PATENTS

Progress of the Case in the United States Circuit Court in Boston—Important Development in Other Lines.

The rapidly-extending use of paper insulation for underground cables of all types is causing the question of rubber supply and price to become of less importance to cable manufacturers...

The new substitute for rubber is a mixture of nitrated linseed oil, or castor oil, with nitro-cellulose. The nitrated oil is prepared first and is then mixed with the nitro-cellulose.

The applications of vulvul described by Mr. Reid were as follows: Machine belting, portmanteaus, camping-out sheets, loin cloths for horses, balloon materials, hose and tubing, canvasing wire foundations for spinning rollers, floor coverings, paints, enameled leather and fishing lines.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper considerable attention was directed to the question of its readiness to become ignited, but Mr. Reid assured the inquirers that vulvul was non-explosive and not more inflammable than other organic products.

Vital Telephone Patents

Almost everyone who either uses a telephone or wants to use it, but cannot afford to, is interested in the struggle between the Bell company and the verivul factory.

Although differing in form and outward appearance the transmitter and receiver of Bell were identical in principle. The original patent having expired the public is now free to use that apparatus.

The difference in construction and operation between the two devices is easily understood. In the magnet the bar magnet is so adjusted that one end is very close to, but does not quite touch, the thin sheet of soft iron that vibrates under the mechanical impulses of the speaker's voice.

The Prince of Good Tonics



A Non-intoxicating Malt Extract that is especially Recommended for Weak Nerves, Indigestion and Insomnia.

BLATZ MALT-VIVINE BUILDS UP A DEPLETED SYSTEM. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED IT? ALL DRUGGISTS.

Prepared by VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE, U. S. A.

Omaha Branch 1412 Douglas St., Tel. 1061.

THE BRITISH AT NEW ORLEANS

Semi-Mistakes Made in South Africa as When Jackson Routed Them.

IGNORANCE OF STRATEGY AND TACTICS

Interesting Comparisons Which Show That No Real Battles Have Yet Been Fought in South Africa.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, fought January 8, 1815, draws from the pen of Leslie J. Perry, an American military critic of repute, an instructive historical review of Jackson's famous victory, and a comparison of British strategy and tactics on the occasion of those now employed by the British in South Africa.

In a letter to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Mr. Perry says: "It is really a misnomer to designate as battles the combats in South Africa between the British and Boer forces.

When Lord Methuen, doubtless still laboring under the excitement of battle, or something else, telegraphed the queen in regard to Modder river that "the battle was the bloodiest of the century," and "the result was terrible," he made himself utterly ridiculous, because it subsequently transpired that his total losses aggregated no more than 200 killed and wounded besides which some seventy were missing, although this "bloodiest battle of the century," lasted through ten hours of "desperate fighting."

When Lord Methuen, doubtless still laboring under the excitement of battle, or something else, telegraphed the queen in regard to Modder river that "the battle was the bloodiest of the century," and "the result was terrible," he made himself utterly ridiculous, because it subsequently transpired that his total losses aggregated no more than 200 killed and wounded besides which some seventy were missing, although this "bloodiest battle of the century," lasted through ten hours of "desperate fighting."

There is a singular parallel between the British-Boer "battles" in South Africa, except in the terrible particular of losses and disastrous results, and the British operations before New Orleans, to which I will presently refer. In the first place, in both cases the British were a far bloodier affair to the English than the fights of Methuen and Buller combined, besides which it resulted in the irreparable defeat of their objective, and secret retreat from the vicinity of the scene.

But at New Orleans a force of British veterans of the Napoleonic wars about equal to that which the British had at Modder, was defeated in thirty minutes by half their number of Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Louisiana volunteers, mainly riflemen and unerring shots, like the corps that was routed at Spanghards. British soldiers were killed dead on the plain in front of the American lines and 1,400 more were wounded. Besides these, some 500 prisoners were captured.

The British newspapers point, with sad pride to the unusual loss in these instances in South African combats. It has certainly been great. Methuen, slightly wounded himself, lost sixty-one officers killed and wounded at Modder river. But at New Orleans the British commander-in-chief, General Sir Edward Pakenham, was killed within 150 yards of the American lines; Major General Gibbs mortally wounded, dying next day; Major General Keane, seriously wounded, and eight colonels and lieutenants and fifty-four subalterns besides killed and wounded, not during the course of a whole day's leisurely fighting, but in thirty minutes of what General Sherman called "hell." New Orleans was little less than a massacre, not a battle, except in the aspect of the enormous results achieved by General Jackson, besides the bloody and inflicting all this damage, was only eight men killed and thirteen wounded. One stands agghast at the terrible discrepancy, lost in wonder as to how a combat could be so controlled, even by agreement, that one side should have given up the other with a few minutes and the other only two dozen.

Recently I read a learned dissertation on the vulnerability of American ports to the attack of a maritime enemy, in which the writer gravely dwelt on the approach of the British squadron upon New Orleans by way of the Mississippi river. The British did not come up the river, as many suppose. Their approach was effected by barges through the shallow Lake Borgne, and they landed on the shores of Bayou Bienvenue. It is supposed they were guided by some Spanish fishermen. But, at any rate, on December 23, 1814, they unexpectedly emerged from the cypress swamp about seven miles from the city, and immediately occupied the high ground of the plantations on the shore of the river, along which they must move to an attack. There was no chance for maneuvering; the ground was a flat plain.

It is the general opinion of military experts that the city at this time would have fallen in an easy prey had the British commander promptly delivered his attack. But there was no Jacksonian energy on that side. That very night Jackson attacked them furiously in the darkness on front, flank and rear, and very nearly stamped the whole force. He sustained considerable loss, but inflicted severer losses on the enemy. It increased the morale of his own troops, and correspondingly depressed the enemy, who were astounded at the boldness and persistency of this remarkable night attack. It really won the final victory through these causes. It demonstrated the power of will, courage and confidence over the multitude, and from that memorable night Jackson's army had the faith of victory. He continued to harass the enemy by night alarms, commencing from shipping in the river and to every conceivable manner. Instead of attacking at once, these bold operations of an enemy heretofore held in little esteem caused the British to hesitate, and their final efforts were not made until January 8, more than two weeks after they arrived within striking distance.

Coloan as at Waterloo and New Orleans. The idea is to show that in this Boer war it has not been yet subjected to the supreme test not staggered by any great blood-letting episode like a great battle. When their final effort comes a catastrophe like New Orleans will be the result. It is out of the ruins would rise up the Dutch Republic of South Africa, perhaps eventually all of Africa. Who knows? But after the moderate lessons they have already received in this campaign it is not likely the English will repeat the New Orleans error of eighty years ago.

Dissevered of Strategy

The analogy spoken of above between British generalship and methods of attack today in South Africa and those displayed in the New Orleans campaign lies in the utter disregard of strategy and battle tactics with a view to the saving of life as compared with the British to beat the Boers with brutal recklessness, squarely against impregnable positions, with the inevitable result that men and officers are shot down like pigeons by a concealed foe who come off comparatively unharmed. That was the English error. It lies also in the quality of the foe they are contending against, and the fatal mistake made of holding them too cheaply, both as to valor and efficiency. The Boers are not drilled soldiers, but irregular militia. They were honest and true, farmers and shepherds and as hunters have been familiar with firearms all their lives.

Such, too, were Andrew Jackson's hardy backwoodsmen, reinforced by a battalion of two of regulars and the patriotic volunteers of New Orleans. With these conditions he beat back Wellington's Peninsula veterans and drove them beyond the limits of Louisiana. These American pioneers were undisciplined, but brave and enterprising. They were dead shots with the rifle, and they were the best of men and civilization Jackson's Tennesseeans, Kentuckians, Louisianians and Mississippians were far in advance of the slow and thick-headed Boers of our day. But in fighting deservingly they were similar to the Dutch mercenaries of the century after, in contending on another continent against the same foe and meeting them precisely as they were met and vanquished at New Orleans. It may, indeed, be that Oom Paul and his general, Joubert, are still applying the lesson of New Orleans.

Events have made it certain that in all South Africa there is no Andrew Jackson. Jackson's military successes were not the result of blundering accident. He was the result of a military genius, activity in preparation, his intuitive judgment and quick decision, the ready ability with which he adapted his means of defense most shrewdly to the character of his own forces no less than to that of the enemy," stamp the American leader as the master of the art of the American commander, the British Boer. There was an electrical something about his personal presence that made for victory. With the British fleet of transports off the coast of New Orleans hordes of troops, and no considerable force within 200 miles of New Orleans, he was able to scene, to take measures for the defense, inspired the desponding with confidence. It called into action the latent energies of the loyal people of New Orleans.

IRON INDUSTRY IS WAITING

Shortage of Fuel and Desire of Buyers to Test the Market the Assured Cause.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Discussing the condition of the iron and steel trades the Iron Age will say today: "Owing to the fact that a considerable number of southern blast furnaces were banked during the holidays our blast furnace returns for the first of this month show that productive capacity exceeds the New Year at a smaller rate than it was early in December. This, however, is only a temporary matter. Slowly a number of additional stacks are getting ready for work and the output is likely to go on increasing, provided, however, that there be no accidents. Just now the fuel supply is getting to be serious. We hear of banking now and there is much stagnation, too, in the report that the famous Edgar-Thomson coke pile must be drawn upon. In other words, the least derangement in the clockwork movement in the pig iron industry promptly checks the current iron production."

In foundry irons the market is practically at a deadlock. Important consuming interests are holding off to test the resistance of makers, while the majority of the latter are indifferent. "In the market is exceedingly dull. In finished material there is some stiffening, notably in the west, where an understanding among leading interests seems to have been reached on the prices of bars and of skip. A better feeling prevails in the sheet trade. Isaac W. Frank of Pittsburgh has again been appointed to receive orders on the sheet mills and has a number of them which expire on April 1. It seems that even if some large interests in the Pittsburgh districts do not join the work of consolidation it is to go forward. "In structural material and in plates business has been rather quiet lately. "Since the opening of the year a considerable number of announcements of increases in wages have been made. In nearly every case they deal with very large bodies of men, who are thus sharing in the prosperity of the iron trade."

NO OTHER COURSE IS OPEN

Rabbi Hirsch Explains His Position on Expansion—President McKinley Has Acted Wisely.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Jan. 11.—Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago, who lectured at the Christian church in Maryville tonight, said that his position on the question of expansion had been generally misinterpreted by the press of the country. "I am an anti-expansionist," he said, "in the sense that I am opposed to the permanent retention of the Philippine Islands, but I frankly say that I do not know what course President McKinley and his administration could have taken other than the one it has. I greatly doubt the wisdom of permanently incorporating the Philippines into our territory; but I don't think any good or self-respecting American believes our soldiers should be made to drop their guns in the presence of the enemy and run. If Dewey had sailed away from Manila after smashing the Spanish fleet, we would not have had this question to bother us; but since he did not, we must assume the responsibility of giving those people good government. If we were to withdraw from them now, any government they might set up would speedily fail, and they would soon do something which would lead Germany or England to absorb them, unless we chose to interfere with them. But there is the lesson. When the treaty was adopted the islands became American territory and President McKinley had to protect them as he has to protect all other American territory. I think the easiest and best way out of it would be to speedily put down the insurrection and then establish a government giving the largest measure of self-government they are fitted for, gradually removing the pressure from without, as they become more capable and willing to obey the laws and observe civilized usage."

The English Attack

Recently I read a learned dissertation on the vulnerability of American ports to the attack of a maritime enemy, in which the writer gravely dwelt on the approach of the British squadron upon New Orleans by way of the Mississippi river. The British did not come up the river, as many suppose. Their approach was effected by barges through the shallow Lake Borgne, and they landed on the shores of Bayou Bienvenue. It is supposed they were guided by some Spanish fishermen. But, at any rate, on December 23, 1814, they unexpectedly emerged from the cypress swamp about seven miles from the city, and immediately occupied the high ground of the plantations on the shore of the river, along which they must move to an attack. There was no chance for maneuvering; the ground was a flat plain.

It is the general opinion of military experts that the city at this time would have fallen in an easy prey had the British commander promptly delivered his attack. But there was no Jacksonian energy on that side. That very night Jackson attacked them furiously in the darkness on front, flank and rear, and very nearly stamped the whole force. He sustained considerable loss, but inflicted severer losses on the enemy. It increased the morale of his own troops, and correspondingly depressed the enemy, who were astounded at the boldness and persistency of this remarkable night attack. It really won the final victory through these causes. It demonstrated the power of will, courage and confidence over the multitude, and from that memorable night Jackson's army had the faith of victory. He continued to harass the enemy by night alarms, commencing from shipping in the river and to every conceivable manner. Instead of attacking at once, these bold operations of an enemy heretofore held in little esteem caused the British to hesitate, and their final efforts were not made until January 8, more than two weeks after they arrived within striking distance.

ports that the city at this time would have fallen in an easy prey had the British commander promptly delivered his attack. But there was no Jacksonian energy on that side. That very night Jackson attacked them furiously in the darkness on front, flank and rear, and very nearly stamped the whole force. He sustained considerable loss, but inflicted severer losses on the enemy. It increased the morale of his own troops, and correspondingly depressed the enemy, who were astounded at the boldness and persistency of this remarkable night attack. It really won the final victory through these causes. It demonstrated the power of will, courage and confidence over the multitude, and from that memorable night Jackson's army had the faith of victory. He continued to harass the enemy by night alarms, commencing from shipping in the river and to every conceivable manner. Instead of attacking at once, these bold operations of an enemy heretofore held in little esteem caused the British to hesitate, and their final efforts were not made until January 8, more than two weeks after they arrived within striking distance.

Between the river and the swamp the plain was about a mile wide, Jackson's flank and rear, and the British held to the line, and it was about the only thing now in sight. He placed his troops in positions across this narrow neck between a canal, the dirt of which had been thrown up on the upper side. This embankment was freely strengthened. It could not be broken, because an impassable swamp descended it on one side and the river on the other. Jackson's breastworks were not made of cotton bales as is popularly supposed. It was a mud breastwork. It is true that some cotton bales were at first employed, but the British batteries, in the first attack, knocked these so quickly out of place, setting them on fire, that they were discarded entirely. The British likewise used headbands of sugar for fortifying against our artillery fire, which was most effective, but the cannon shot penetrated the bales, killing men in the midst of the batteries, and they, too, gave place to other materials.

Here, then, was a line made almost impregnable, with a ditch in front, in itself difficult to cross and is said that if it had been undefended it would have been almost impossible for the British infantry to climb the slippery breastwork weighted with their muskets and accoutrements. But behind it were some of the finest marksmen in the world lying in wait for the British to arrive within reach of their rifles. Here was exactly where General Jackson desired them to come, just as the Boer desired Methuen to attack their fortified line at Modder river, or Buller that at Colenso. And just as Methuen and Buller met their wishes in South Africa, so did Pakenham agreeably accept Jackson's wishes at New Orleans. He bravely charged this fatal line, and his army was literally torn in pieces in half an hour and he paid with his life the penalty of the ill-judged rashness. Will British generals never learn anything?

HEIRS SEEKING ADJUSTMENT

J. B. Kitchen is Called to Account for the Estate of His Dead Brother.

ACTION IS STARTED IN PROBATE COURT

Elizabeth Whalen and Her Sons File Petition Asking that Mr. Kitchen Be Removed as Executor of the Estate.

Elizabeth Whalen and her minor sons, Wallace and Herbert, have instituted proceedings in the probate court before Judge Vinsonhaler asking that J. B. Kitchen be removed as executor of the estate of the late Richard Kitchen. Irregularity is alleged in the probate proceedings. The woman asks to border closely upon the situation.

The interest claimed by Elizabeth Whalen and her children in the estate of the late Richard Kitchen is an old story that has been told and retold, there having been a former court proceeding. The woman asserts that Richard Kitchen was the father of her two sons, and that when he died June 20, 1890, he left a will in which he bequeathed to her \$5,000 cash and a life interest in valuable lands situated in Leavenworth county, Kansas, and that to each of the children he left a \$10,000 cash legacy, besides diamonds and an interest in the Kansas land.

Getting down to the point at issue the petitioner alleges that J. B. Kitchen, as executor, has not settled the estate as was directed by the last will and testament of the deceased; that by the terms of the will settlement should have been made within three years, and now, after nearly ten years, the case is still pending.

The petition is a voluminous document, covering several pages of closely typewritten matter, in which the history of the Kitchen estate is reviewed. After an examination of the showing made in the petition Judge Vinsonhaler issued an order directing J. B. Kitchen to appear before him at 9 o'clock on the morning of January 15 to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. The petition includes the request that in the event of Mr. Kitchen's removal some disinterested person be appointed executor.

TONY HYDOCK IS DISCHARGED

No Evidence to Prove Him Guilty of Murder of a Black Man.

Tony Hydock, a South Omaha policeman, was before Judge Vinsonhaler in the county court for preliminary trial on the charge of larceny as bailed. George P. Scott was the prosecuting witness. "On the witness stand," Scott swore that he was arrested in South Omaha a few weeks ago on the charge of participating in a saloon disturbance and that he was locked up in the city jail. Hydock was the turnkey. On his person he had besides some silver change amounting to a few dollars. He declares that Hydock searched him, as is the custom at all police stations before a prisoner is committed, and that after his release the next day he was unable to find any trace of his \$15. The silver change was returned to him. He charged that Hydock took the money.

How's Your Uncle?

Drexel L. Shoeman has the muscle and the shoes for the men of muscle. A three sole and top shoe with a good, broad, comfortable toe—in the latest style only—Just the shoe for outdoor service—police-man—mullman—engineer—fireman—nortorman and muckler. Scott says he has sold for \$2.50—Genuine calfskin uppers and best quality of soleleather soles—There are hundreds of pairs of these \$2.50 shoes worn in Omaha today and the same men buy them again and again.

Drexel Shoe Co.

Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House, 1619 FARNAM STREET.

Special Piano Bargains

have never been more in evidence than at this clearing out piano sale of ours—Think of buying an absolutely reliable instrument for \$125—\$138 and up—some are now and some slightly used—but the price is the same for monthly payments as for cash—The Knahe piano used at the Scotch concert last night has again demonstrated that this instrument is the favorite with the artists—it's tone qualities and its sustaining p-wer are the admiration of the musical critic—see them at

A. HOSPE, Music and Art, 1513 Douglas.



Use as much of the fine, pure lather of Ivory Soap as you please, the more the better, and greater the pleasure. There's nothing in Ivory Soap to injure the most delicate skin. It improves the complexion by cleansing the pores of all impurities.

IT FLOATS.

Copyright 1900 by The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati

HEIRS SEEKING ADJUSTMENT

J. B. Kitchen is Called to Account for the Estate of His Dead Brother.

ACTION IS STARTED IN PROBATE COURT

Elizabeth Whalen and Her Sons File Petition Asking that Mr. Kitchen Be Removed as Executor of the Estate.

Elizabeth Whalen and her minor sons, Wallace and Herbert, have instituted proceedings in the probate court before Judge Vinsonhaler asking that J. B. Kitchen be removed as executor of the estate of the late Richard Kitchen. Irregularity is alleged in the probate proceedings. The woman asks to border closely upon the situation.

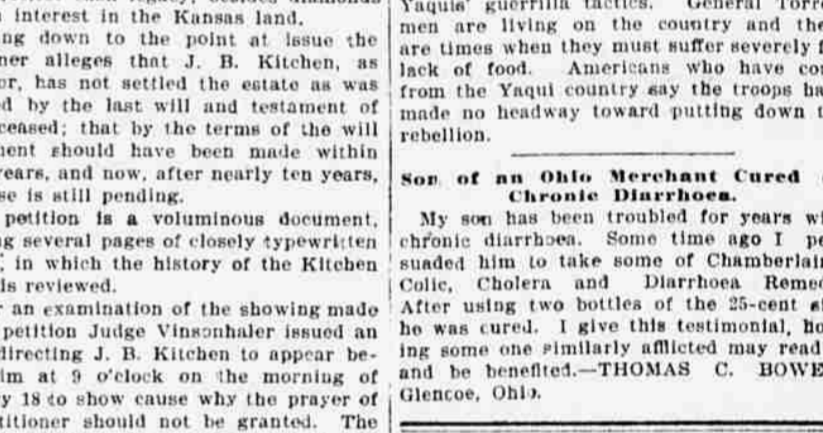
HARRASSING THE MEXICANS

Yaqui Indians Holding Their Own Against Government Forces.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—A special to the Record from Ortiz, Mex., says: Small bands of Yaqui Indians have become very annoying to the Mexican troops during the last few days and frequent skirmishes have occurred. A few nights ago 100 Indians boldly rode into the corral and stampered over 200 horses belonging to the troops. The Indians afterward captured the animals for their own use. It is almost impossible to get supplies to the troops, owing to the Yaqui guerrilla tactics. General Torres says he is living on the country and there are times when they must suffer severely for lack of food. Americans who have come from the Yaqui country say the troops have made no headway toward putting down the rebellion.

Son of an Ohio Merchant Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea

My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Some time ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hoping it may be of some benefit to others who are afflicted.—THOMAS C. BOWER, Glencoe, Ohio.



Cupping Cups Like cut 50 cents each, postage 10 cents. We have a complete catalogue of all supplies, and will mail it upon request. THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO., Largest Retail Drug House, 1408 FARNAM, OMAHA, OFFPOSITE PAXTON HOTEL.

TONY HYDOCK IS DISCHARGED. No Evidence to Prove Him Guilty of Murder of a Black Man. Tony Hydock, a South Omaha policeman, was before Judge Vinsonhaler in the county court for preliminary trial on the charge of larceny as bailed. George P. Scott was the prosecuting witness.

How's Your Uncle? Drexel L. Shoeman has the muscle and the shoes for the men of muscle. A three sole and top shoe with a good, broad, comfortable toe—in the latest style only—Just the shoe for outdoor service—police-man—mullman—engineer—fireman—nortorman and muckler.

Drexel Shoe Co. Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House, 1619 FARNAM STREET.

Special Piano Bargains have never been more in evidence than at this clearing out piano sale of ours—Think of buying an absolutely reliable instrument for \$125—\$138 and up—some are now and some slightly used—but the price is the same for monthly payments as for cash—The Knahe piano used at the Scotch concert last night has again demonstrated that this instrument is the favorite with the artists—it's tone qualities and its sustaining p-wer are the admiration of the musical critic—see them at

A. HOSPE, Music and Art, 1513 Douglas.