

State Capital Observations.

Expressions Emulative for the Good of Republican Supremacy.

LINCOLN, Dec. 17, 1900.

One of the best moves Governor-elect Dietrich has made in the matter of political appointments is that which will remove from the pale of politics the home for the friendless at Lincoln and the industrial school for girls at Milford. Mr. Dietrich said he would, in the matter of appointments for these two institutions, follow the wish of the special advisory committee he named several weeks ago. This committee is composed of Mrs. C. H. Gere, Mrs. W. J. Bryan, Mrs. D. E. Thompson, Mrs. G. M. Lamberton and Mrs. A. J. Sawyer. Governor-elect Dietrich stated he desired these two institutions to be put outside the category of institutions that are to be regarded as spoils, and he expressed the belief that the advisory committee would be skilled enough to make the proper recommendations. Mr. Dietrich's disposition in this matter is earnest, and his determination to regard as his appointments the persons recommended by the board will come as a surprise to the members of the board themselves, as formerly the board has been but such in name only. Governor Dietrich's stand in this matter is to be commended, and it is an earnest that he proposes to make his administration something better than one of constant squabble at state institutions.

Many of Governor Dietrich's rulings are causing more or less consternation among those who desire to serve the state in some way or another, and one which hits pretty hard is his proposition that no officer or employee shall be allowed to take anybody to live in any of the state institutions except members of the immediate family. No end of trouble and scandal has been caused in the past by the housing and boarding of mothers, sisters, cousins and aunts, and in the matter of minor appointments Mr. Dietrich declines to select persons who would necessarily take with them into the institutions a number of children. Unless the applicant feels he can live up to the law of not foisting relations upon the state they are not encouraged to accept. Then again, Mr. Dietrich's style of dealing with applications, Governor Holcomb used to let delegations come and sound the praises of certain anxious ones. He would then deliver a ponderous off-hand speech, take the application under advisement, when the chances were he had made up his mind about the appointment long before. Mr. Dietrich treats the whole matter as a business proposition, and in instances where his mind is made up, or where cases are hopeless, he contrives, if possible to let the interested parties know, and saves them time and money in preventing them chasing after the impossible. This is something new in handling political appointments in Nebraska, and it causes favorable comment.

Candidates for positions were thicker than fleas at the meeting of state officers last week. The corridors of the hotel where headquarters are established fairly whirled in wreaths of smoke from cigars and cigarettes and those who did not indulge wore expressions of ghostly hue, yet they stood the ordeal like soldiers, anticipating the opportunity of a word with the powers in whose hands their destiny rested. Even a kindly look from the busy and bothered governor seemed to soothe their whetted appetites. Quite a few plums were plucked and as they were announced the lucky ones locked arms with their friends and circled among the throng thoroughly content with their days hunt. Those who were rewarded for valued ability and fitness of things were: Superintendent of State Institutions for feeble-minded youth, Dr. A. Johnson, Omaha; clerk in the office of land commissioner, Miss Garber; Root Clerk, F. W. Hollingsworth, Oak; Miss Garbraith, Hebron; second book-keeper in state treasurer's office, Henry Bauman, West Point; stenographer in same office, Miss Mary B. Watson, Grand Island; clerk in secretary of state's office, James J. Roberts, Lincoln; stenographer in auditor's office, Miss Anna B. Grissinger, Bellwood.

The committee having in charge the inaugural ball at the Lincoln auditorium January 3 believe the ball will eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted in the Capital City. It promises to be a social event which will draw not only the people of Lincoln, but from all parts of the state. The incoming and outgoing state officers will be in attendance, and also the military staff of the new governor. It is hoped that General Fitzhugh Lee and his staff will attend, as invitations have been sent to them, and if they do come it will add brilliancy to the affair. The decorations and costumes will be elaborate, and one of the most attractive features of the ball. The Union-Commercial club of Lincoln has charge of the affair, and it is expected that the people of Lincoln will be liberal in the matter of purchasing tickets. Society is on the quiver in happy anticipation of the event.

Governor-elect Dietrich called on Governor Poynter at the capital Wednesday of last week and after a conference over the work of the executive department accepted an invitation to dine with Governor Poynter at the executive mansion. Mr. Dietrich was shown over the house and the matter of maintaining the residence for the next two years was discussed. Mr. Dietrich said he would occupy apartments in the mansion and he intimated that his private secretary, H. C. Lindsay, and family, would take charge of the house.

J. R. Hays was in Lincoln last week on business, having stopped in Lincoln on his way to Tekamah. He said he believed a general good feeling existed among the republicans of the North Platte country which had not to his knowledge developed into any hard fight for place. The northern portion of the state he said was taken unawares by the result of election and for that reason, no definite plans were on foot. He looks for this to be left till the legislature meets. None of the senatorial candidates have been through that territory and any work they may be doing is through correspondence. Mr. Hays remarked especially on the quietness of the state of politics north of the Platte. It has its share of office-seekers, but they have done nothing out of the ordinary to secure a place. Mr. McCarthy he says is after the speakership. Mr. Hays attended the convention where Mr. McCarthy was nominated and then it was said among his friends that if he was elected, he would stand an excellent show to be speaker. Mr. McCarthy has an excellent standing in the North Platte counties from his course in the legislature.

Mr. Hays was asked regarding the remarkable run he made for congress against Robinson who defeated him only 175 votes. A few figures were cited to show that the election was lost for him largely because the overwhelming majority he had to fight against gave republicans the idea that the fight was hopeless. Under the circumstances, he made a phenomenal run.

Senator-elect Baldrige of Douglas county has under consideration an important bill for an increase in the supreme court, which he may introduce early in the session. The bill provides for amendments to sections 2, 4, 5 and 6 of article vi. of the state constitution, relative to the composition, powers and duties of the supreme court. The amendment, as drawn at present, provides for increasing the number of supreme judges from three to nine, but the bill may be changed so as to make the whole number six judges. It is finally decided to have nine judges. Provision will be made for the division of the judiciary into three departments—one for hearing all law cases, another for the adjudication of actions in equity, and the third to cover the criminal and such other business as will not come properly before the other two departments. It is proposed to make the term of the supreme judges nine years and to elect one each year.

This bill, or one similar to it, will in all probability be passed at the forthcoming legislative session, unless a bill is passed for a constitutional convention, which would solve the supreme court and many other state problems.

Few people marvel at the popularity of John T. Mallalieu. For years he has been connected with republican campaigns in Nebraska. He probably knows as many men in the state as anyone who has ever been connected with campaign work. He not only knows them by sight, but when they call at headquarters he greets them with a hearty "How are you, John?" or Bill or Jim, whichever name fits. It makes no difference whether the man who enters is a republican or a populist—Mallalieu knows him, knows him well and is acquainted with the locality he comes from. No man in Nebraska knows political Nebraska better than Mallalieu, and few men have more friends. Mallalieu is loyal to his friends and they know it. For this and for much more the appointment of Mr. Mallalieu to the superintendent of the Kearney reform school by Governor Dietrich brought joy to many. There were no candidates for this position. All recognized that in the event of republican success the appointment would go to Mallalieu if he would take it, because it was under his administration that the school grew from a small institution to what it now is, if not more.

Ex-Governor Furnas was in Lincoln one or two days last week in attendance on a meeting of the state board of agriculture of which he has been secretary for so many years. Mr. Furnas has been mentioned by a great many people and newspapers as good material for United States senator, but Secretary Furnas said that nothing whatever could induce him to go into politics. "I was offered the senatorship once," said he, "and refused it." The explanation of this offer dates back to the time of the election of Senator Thomas Tipton. It is related that when the legislature got into a deadlock each faction went to Mr. Furnas and offered to make him senator, but he refused on the ground that he had come as a supporter of Mr. Tipton and he intended to remain true to him. The result was the election of Mr. Tipton.

An old time politician who knew of the circumstances is authority for the statement that for this faithfulness Mr. Furnas was unable to obtain the smallest favor from the successful candidate. Within a short time the new senator did not know that Mr. Furnas was in existence. It is said he even recalled an endorsement he had given Mr. Furnas who had become an applicant for a certain political favor.

H. M. Eaton, who will be deputy land commissioner, is now at work in the office learning the intricacies of the position he is to fill under the new administration. Uncle Jake Wolfe's office force is giving him all the assistance possible, and extending every courtesy at their command.

The senatorial candidates are lying low these days, but they have their lieutenants busy all over the state seeking what they want. The race seems to be getting more uncertain the nearer the time comes for the legislature to convene.

DEFEATED BY BOERS

British Force Under Clements Compelled to Abandon Its Position.

SEVERAL OFFICERS ARE KILLED

Commandant Delary Wins Signal Advance at Nootgedacht - Kitchener's Failure to Make Definite Mention Creates Alarm in London.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Lord Kitchener reports that after severe fighting at Nootgedacht, General Clements' forces were compelled to retire by Commandant Delary with a force of 2,500 men. Four British officers were killed. The other casualties were not reported.

Lord Kitchener's official dispatch to the War office is as follows:

"PRETORIA, Dec. 13.—Clements' force at Nootgedacht, on the Magaliesburg, was attacked at dawn today by Delary, reinforced by Bever's commando from War Bath, making a force estimated at 2,500. Though the first attack was repulsed, the Boers managed to get atop of the Magaliesburg, which was held by four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers and was thus able to command Clements' camp. He retired on Hekpoort and took up a position on a hill in the center of the valley.

"The casualties have not been reported but the fighting was very severe, and I deeply regret that Colonel Lange of the Twentieth Hussars and Captains McBean, Murdock and Atkins were killed. Reinforcements have left here."

Lord Kitchener also reports that the Boers made an attack and were repulsed at Lichtenburg, and that General Letemmer was killed. Attacks upon Bethlehem and Vrede were also repulsed, the Boers losing ten killed and fourteen wounded. Vryherd was attacked December 11. Sniping continued when the message was dispatched.

The scenes at the War office today recall those witnessed in the early stages of the war. A constant stream of excited people filled the lobby, all seeking details of the disaster. The absence of the names of any of the officers of the Northumberland Fusiliers in General Kitchener's dispatch leads to the foreboding that the four companies of the Fusiliers mentioned are in the hands of the Boers. The War office officials evidently expect a heavy casualty list, but they are hopeful, from the fact that the dispatch does not mention the capture of the Northumberlands, that such a great catastrophe has been escaped.

Orders were issued at Aldershot, Malta and other military centers to dispatch all the available mounted infantry to South Africa.

It is reported that General Knox, co-operating with the British column at Redersburg, has stopped General Dewet and that a battle is proceeding. The report adds that many of General Dewet's followers have been captured.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 14.—3:25 p. m.—The battle still continues in the hills a few miles from Krugersdorp. General Clements has asked for reinforcements, and mounted men, under General French, have already gone.

There have been many casualties on both sides. It is estimated that the Boers number 2,800.

Root Advances Cautions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Secretary Root was before the senate committee on military affairs for two hours today going over the army reorganization bill. He urged that the anti-canteen provision inserted by the house be stricken out, saying that the canteen or post exchange is an important factor in army life from a special point of view. He feared it might be difficult to secure recruits with the canteen abolished. The secretary again dwelt upon the importance of speedy action upon the bill, saying that the transport for Manila would begin to leave San Francisco tomorrow, and that all transports leaving after this time would bring volunteer soldiers back.

He called attention to the fact that civil government has been established among some of the Filipinos and said that it would not do to leave them unprotected even for a short time.

Soldier Gets Twenty Years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Privates Benjamin Stanley and Thomas Feaster of Company G, Forty-eighth volunteer infantry, stationed in the Philippines, were convicted recently by court martial of rape and desertion and each was sentenced to be hanged. The president has commuted the sentence in each case to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowance, and confinement at hard labor at Leavenworth prison for twenty years.

Kruzer Hears the News.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—"Mr. Kruzer and Dr. Leyds, who dined this (Friday) evening at the palace," says the correspondent of the Daily Mail at The Hague, "on hearing of the British disaster at Nootgedacht, were quite unmoved. Mr. Kruzer said he thought the English would break their necks on the Magaliesberg, and he asserted his complete confidence in ultimately forcing England to initiate an acceptable settlement."

Sure Has Will Remain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Notwithstanding what amounted to the authoritative denial that the secretary of state had resigned, the story was persistently circulated during the day, and finally reached the ears of some of Secretary Hay's fellow cabinet officers. These declared that nothing whatever was said at the cabinet meeting today on this subject and said that even the treaty proceedings in the senate yesterday were not discussed. So, as before stated, it is not to be expected that there will be any change.

ALL READY FOR THE SIGNING.

Latest Advances Are That Ministers May Subscribe to Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The latest advices from Peking, from official sources, is that England has signified a willingness to sign the agreement reached by the foreign ministers with a slight amendment which is said to be rather in the nature of a mere change in form, rather than an amendment of the scope of the agreement at any material point. It was the undertaking that England was the only power that was holding back, and as, according to the advices received here, the slight changes made, or proposed to be made, by England, do not conflict with any of the principles held out for by our government, from the point of view of the State department there seems to be no substantial obstacle to an almost immediate closure of the negotiations concerning the preliminary agreement.

Mr. Conger's last advices to the State department indicated very clearly that the German minister at Peking, Mumm von Schwarzenstein, was living up to the spirit of the promise of the German government to abate its demands for the imposition of the death penalty upon Princes Tuan and Hwang, Duke Ian and other Boxer ring-leaders. It was upon this very point that the United States made the issue with Germany and England and was said to have prevailed, so that if any demand is still made by Germany in the line indicated, it is contrary to Mr. Conger's reports and would be distinctly a surprise to the State department here. Therefore, the officials are fully prepared to hear at almost any moment that the plenipotentiaries at Peking have signed the agreement and that the latter had been laid before Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang.

COVER THE BRITISH FLAG.

Unfortunate Incident in Connection With Centennial Celebration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In connection with the decoration of the house of representatives yesterday, considerable discussion was aroused by the omission of certain flags in the scheme of decoration. In the original plans, the British, German, French, Russian and other flags were draped about the chamber. But through a misunderstanding of officials it was thought that the British flag was the only one displayed, and, in order that no invidious distinction should be shown, a piece of bunting was placed over this flag, thus omitting it from the general plan, while the other national flags remained. Although the incident caused some comment, it was dismissed by the officials as wholly unimportant and due to a misunderstanding.

DE ARMOND WANTS TO KNOW.

Asks for Report on Chaffee-Von Waldersee Affair.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Representative DeArmond of Missouri introduced a resolution requesting the secretary of war for information as to what, if any, protest, objection, criticism or suggestion General Chaffee or any other American officer in China made or offered concerning looting or other action or conduct deemed inhuman, dishonest, dispicable or improper; to whom directed or addressed, and on account of what facts or information, and how received or replied to, and with what result; and what, if anything, the war department did or suggested to General Chaffee or other officers, or directed to be said or done in reference thereto.

This resolution refers to the reported incident between General Chaffee and Count von Waldersee.

FOR ABROGATION OF TREATY.

A Resolution on the Clayton-Bulwer Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Money today introduced a resolution in the senate providing for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by diplomatic negotiations. Following is the text of it: Resolved, That the president of the United States be respectfully requested to consider the expediency of opening negotiations with the government of Great Britain for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, with assurance that such action on his part will meet with the early consent and support of the senate.

Iowa to Be Shut Out.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Iowa and Minnesota will not be given an opportunity to play football against the University of Chicago next fall. That neither of the teams which had been in the lead this fall would be given a place on his schedule for 1901 was announced by Coach Stagg today. The reason for Stagg's refusal to give either Iowa or Minnesota a game is that he has five other contracts for big games with the following institutions: University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin, University of Pennsylvania, Northwestern University and University of Illinois.

Disaster to British Arms.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Daily Express publishes a rumor of a serious disaster to the British arms. According to this report the Boers attacked the camp of General Clements in the Barberton district, capturing the camp, killing a number of British officers and taking prisoners all the British troops, including four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers. The story is not confirmed in any quarter and is not generally believed.

Nebraska Road Dividend.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on its first preferred stock. The company paid 3 per cent in 1889 and 3 per cent so far in the 1900 calendar year.

President of Switzerland.

BERNE, Dec. 14.—The vice president of the federal council, Ernest Brenner of Sale, has been elected president of Switzerland for 1901 in succession to Walter Hauser of Lucerne.

HAS REACHED CONCORD

Powers Come to Satisfactory Decision on Joint China Note.

BUELOW'S CONDITIONS ACCEPTED

Characterization of Demands as Irrevocable the Only Elimination—The Chinese Government Required to Put Up a Heavy Indemnity.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The negotiations of the powers in regard to the joint China note were concluded satisfactorily yesterday, all agreeing to the conditions identically as outlined by Count von Buelow, the imperial chancellor of Germany, November 19, with the exception of the introductory clause saying the demands are irrevocable, which is eliminated.

Count von Buelow, on the occasion of his first appearance in the Reichstag as imperial chancellor, on November 19, after making a statement defining Germany's policy toward China and outlining the Anglo-German agreement, proceeded to give the complete text of the demands which the representatives of the powers in Peking had at that time agreed to recommend to their representatives to embody in a collective note for presentation to China, as follows:

Article I—An extraordinary mission, headed by an imperial prince, shall be sent to Berlin in order to express the regret of the emperor of China and of the Chinese government for the murder of Baron von Ketteler. On the scene of the murder a monument worthy of the assassinated minister shall be erected, with an inscription in Latin, German and Chinese expressing the regret of the emperor of China.

Article II—(a) The death penalty is to be inflicted upon Princes Tuan and Chung, upon Duke Lan, and further, upon Ying Nien, Kang Yi, Chao Shu Chiao, Tung Fuh Siang, Yu Hsien and other ringleaders whose names will be given by the representatives of the powers. (b) In all places where foreigners have been killed or maltreated official examinations shall be suspended for five years.

Article III—The Chinese government shall erect a monument in every foreign or international cemetery which has been desecrated or where the graves have been destroyed.

Article IV—The prohibition of the import of arms into China shall be maintained until further notice.

Article V—China has to pay a just indemnity to governments, corporations and individuals, as well as to those Chinese who suffered during the recent events in person or in property owing to having been in the service of foreigners.

Count von Buelow has interpellated the remark that it was intended to effect a further understanding with the powers on the principles on which claims should be presented. This particularly applied to the case of missionaries.

Article VI—Every single foreign power is granted the right of maintaining a permanent legation guard and of placing the quarter of Peking where the legations are situated in a state of defense. Chinese are not to be allowed to live in that quarter of Peking.

Article VII—The Taku forts and those forts which might prevent free communication with Peking and the sea shall be razed.

Article VIII—The powers acquire the right of occupying certain ports upon which they agree among themselves for the object of maintaining free communication from the capital and the sea.

AFRAID OF BEING FROZEN IN.

Uncle Sam Recovers All but Two War Vessels from Certain Waters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—With a view to avoiding the danger of having any of our war vessels caught fast in the ice in the gulf of Pe Chi Li at the mouth of the Pei Ho river during the present winter, the Navy department has reduced its representation in that quarter to two ships. One is the Monocacy, which has been ordered into a mud dock in the Pei Ho river, where she will reserve as a station ship. The other vessel is the New Orleans, which has been turned into a dispatch boat for the time being, plying between Shanghai, Che Foo and Taku at regular intervals. The army transport service has landed all of the supplies that are deemed to be necessary to carry General Chaffee's troops comfortably through the winter, so that it will be unnecessary for any of those ships to enter the Pei Ho. General Humphrey, the quartermaster in charge, has established a new base at Shanghai Kwan, which, while located on the gulf of Pe Chi Li, is said to be approachable by shipping all through the winter, and which is connected with Peking by a fairly good road.

Troops Called Out in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 13.—A special to the Tribune from White Rock, Utah, says that at the request of Agent Myton, Troop K, from Fort Duchesne, was ordered out this evening to prevent trouble at the Utah agency. Over thirty children in the school are down with measles and other diseases and their parents have been much dissatisfied because the children were not allowed to go home.

Lonely Life's Sad Endings.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The body of Confederate Brigadier General Herman Bins has been found in Black Swamp, four miles from Norristown, N. J. He was known as the hermit of Wangong mountain. For thirty-five years Bins had lived a solitary life on the side of Succassunna mountain. He had little to do with any one and his retreat was far removed from the nearest house. His cabin was found in ashes by those who went to it after the body had been identified. No one knows how the old man came to his death.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from Sogah Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA. Union Stock Yards.—Cattle.—There was not a heavy run of cattle here today, but the market was by no means in good shape. Packers did not take hold of the fat cattle, and as a result it was very slow before anything was done. About all that could be sold of the market is that it was very slow and the tendency of prices was downward. The cow market was also very slow and lower. Some of the best grades of cows and heifers did not sell much different from the way they did yesterday, but as a general thing bids were lower and the market very dull. Bulls, calves, stags, etc., were none too active today, and the market was certainly no better. The feeder trade, however, was in good shape. The best grades sold readily at fully steady prices. There was not many here and consequently they changed hands early in the morning. There were only a few western grass cattle on sale, and the most of those were rather common in quality. The cow stuff was very slow sale, and as a rule brought lower prices than the same kinds sold for yesterday. There were a few good beef steers on sale to amount to anything and the feeders sold at just about steady prices.

Hogs.—There was a fair run of hogs here and the market opened up about 25c higher and closed stronger, or mostly 5c higher. Early in the morning packers started out bidding, and as a result they soon raised their hands to \$5.30. At that price the hogs began moving toward the scales at a rapid rate, and as most of the packers seemed to be anxious for a good supply the market kept getting firmer. On the start \$4.82½ was paid for the better grades of light and light mixed, and later they sold mostly at \$4.83 and as high as \$4.87½ was paid. The bulk of all the sales was at \$4.80 and \$4.82½.

Sheep.—There was not a very large supply of sheep on sale today, and packers all wanted a few; they bought them up about as fast as they came in at good strong prices. Wethers and yearlings sold largely around \$4.10. If the quality was satisfactory, and one strong brought \$4.15. It is safe to call the market for the week a good time higher. There were no choice lambs on sale to make a test of the market, but buyers seem to be anxious for that class of stuff and it is safe to say that choice lambs would sell at very satisfactory prices.

KANSAS CITY. Cattle.—Receipts, 4,200 head market, 700 head Texans, 500 head calves; good to choice steers, butcher cows and feeding cattle, steady; plain short fed steers, shade lower; native steers, \$4.00 to \$4.20; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$4.00; butcher cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$3.25; calves, \$2.00 to \$2.50; fed westerns, \$3.75 to \$4.00; fed Texans, \$3.75 to \$4.00; grass Texans, \$4.00 to \$4.25; calves, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Hogs.—Receipts, 1,700 head; trade very active at 57¢ to 58¢; heavy, \$1.50 to \$1.60; mixed, \$1.40 to \$1.50; light, \$1.50 to \$1.60; pigs, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Sheep and Lamb—Receipts, 5,300 head; good milk market, steady prices; lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; muttons, \$3.00 to \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.00; culms, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

HUNG JURY IS DISCHARGED.

Judge Releases the Twelve Men Who Could Not Agree on Verdict.

ELDORADO, Kan., Dec. 15.—Jessie Morrison's trial for the murder of Mrs. G. Olin Castle, whose life she is charged with having taken because of her love for Castle, ended today at noon in a hung jury. Although the jury did not agree on a verdict, the result of their deliberations came near being an acquittal. Almost from the start and before the case had been discussed by them, nine of the jurors voted for acquittal and three for conviction, the three holding out for manslaughter in the fourth degree, the punishment for which ranges from six months in jail to two years in the penitentiary. The jurors had been out since Tuesday morning and for the last three days, realizing that they could not reach a verdict, they had waited for their discharge.

The case will now go over to the spring term. In the meantime Miss Morrison's lawyers will make application for her release on bond, which, it is believed, Judge Shinn has already made up his mind to grant. It is not believed that another jury could be secured in the county to try the case.

MORE GOLD NOW THAN EVER.

Production in United States Exceeds All Previous Years by \$6,590,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The report of the director of the mint on the gold and silver production during the calendar year 1899, shows only slight variation from the approximate figures given out early in the present year. The final figures are \$1,053,400 for gold and \$22,858,700 for silver at its average commercial value during the year. The gold product was the greatest in the history of the country, exceeding that of 1898 by \$6,590,000, and greater by \$6,050,500 than the estimated product of 1853, the record year in the working of the California placer mines. The principal gains in 1899 over 1898 were in Alaska \$2,934,400, due to the Cape Nome district; Colorado, \$2,787,500, and Utah, \$1,165,400. The silver product of the United States in 1899 was slightly greater than in 1898, being 54,764,900 ounces, against 54,438,000 ounces. The average price for silver during the year on the London quotations was 60 cents an ounce, as compared with 59 cents in 1898.

TO BE SHOT ON CHRISTMAS.

Connecticut Boy Slept on Duty in the Philippines.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., Dec. 15.—News has reached here in the form of an official communication from General MacArthur that Linas Skinner, a former Southington boy, had been sentenced to be shot on Christmas day for sleeping at his post when on sentry duty. His father, John P. Skinner, who is 71 years of age, is nearly heartbroken by the news and has left for Washington to plead with President McKinley for his son's life.

Tombstones Will Cost More.

ROME, Dec. 15.—Representatives of Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont arrived at Leghorn this week and are closing up a deal through Gastaldi & Co. of Genoa, representing Alexander Konta, by which Senator Proctor takes over the entire Carrara quarries, which, with his Vermont possessions, will give the senator practical control of a large proportion of the marble output of the world. The consolidation, it is believed, will largely reduce the cost of production.