BULLER REPULSED

ENGLAND'S MIGHTY GENERAL STOPPED SHORT IN HIS AD-VANCE BY THE BOERS.

British Suffer Heavy Loss and Lose Eleven Cannon--One English Regiment Cut to Pieces

ndon.-(Special.)-General Buller, In attempting to cross the Tugela river Friday, was defeated. Finding it impossible to effect his object, he ordered a retirement in order to avoid greater losses. He left eleven guns behind. The following is the text of General Buller's dispatch, announcing his

Buller to Lansdowne: Chively Camp,

two miles apart.

"My intention was to force one or the other with one brigade, supported by a central brigade. General Hart was to attack the left drift, General Hildyard the right road and General Lyttleton was to take the center and to support

UNABLE TO FORCE FORD.

"Early in the day I saw that General Hart would not be able to force a passage and I directed him to withdraw. He had, however, attacked with great gallantry and his leading battalion, the Connaught Rangers, I fear, suffered a great deal. Colonel I. G. Brooke was seriously wounded.
"I then ordered General Hildyard to

"I then ordered General Hildyard to advance, which he did, and his leading regiment, the East Surrey, occupied Colenso station and the houses near the bridge. At that moment I heard that the whole artillery I had sent to support the attack—the Fourteenth and Sixty-sixth field batteries and the and Sixty-sixth field batteries and the six naval twelve-pounder quick-firers under Colonel Long, had advanced close to the river in Long's desire to be within effective range. It proved to be full of the enemy, who suddenly pened a galling fire at close range, killing all their horses, and the gunners were compelled to stand to their guns. Some of the wagon teams got shelter for troops in a dongs, and desperate efforts were being made to get sut the field guns. The two field batteries suffered severe losses.

BUT TWO GUNS SAVED.

BUT TWO GUNS SAVED.

"The fire, however, was too sever-and only two were saved by Captain Schofield and some drivers whose name will furnish.

"Another most gallant attempt, with three teams, was made by an officer whose name I will obtain. Of the eighteen horses, thirteen were killed, and as several drivers were wounded. I would not allow another attempt, as it seemed that they would be a shell mark, sacrificing life to a gallant attempt to force the passage unsupport-ed by artillery. I directed the troops to withdraw, which they did in good

"Throughout the day a considerable force of the enemy was pressing on my right fiank, but was kept back by mounted men under Lord Dundonald and part of General Barton's brigade. The day was intensely hot and most trying for the troops, whose conduct was excellent. We have abandoned ten guns and lost by shell fire one.

"In General Hart's brigade, the loss. I fear, is heavy, although the proportion of severely wounded, I hope, is not large. The Fourteenth and Sixtyninth field batteries also suffered severe losses. We have retired to our camp at Chively." Throughout the day a considerable

STARTLING NEWS FOR LONDON. London.—(Special)—The news of General Buller's reverse was received so late that morning newspaper com-ment today is confined to perfunctory expressions of extreme regret and disappointment. This latest check is re-garded as the most serious event in Great Britain's history since the In-

dian mutiny. The Standard says: "General Buller's dispatch is deplorable reading. It is the now familiar story of concealed Boers and of British troops marching up blindly almost to the very muzzles of the enemy's rifles. It will be to aggravate our difficulties over the whole field of operations. The rounter has discovered with approximate country has discovered with annoyance and surprise that subduing the Boers is about the hardest work we have en-tered upon since the India nmutiny. Their commandants have been shown able to give our generals useful hints

The Times says:
"Since the days of the Indian muting with so painful and anxious a situa-tion. Plainly General Buller's advance is paralyzed for the moment as com-pletely as Lord Methuen's and General

Gatacre's."

The depression over the defeat of Great Britain's trusted and idolized commander is all the greater as during the last forty-eight hours there had been no reports of Ladysmith. Yesterday the war office allowed it to be understood that the position of affairs in Natal was entirely satisfactory. The resention is all the more pronounced on in Natal was entirely satisfactory. The reaction is all the more pronounced on this account. The gloomy information came too late to reach the service clubs and only a few journalists and straggiers were waiting at the war office. It has hardly been realised until now, even after the experience of the week that General Buller could fall. Virtually nothing has been allowed to leak through regarding his preparations, but the public waited patiently in the confident belief that he was taking such time and precautions as would ensure success.

o independent reports of the ensment have yet been allowed to
a through, but General Buller's own
tells the sad story in sufficient
ine to show that the British have
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rs. It was not anticipated that
eral Buller would make a frontal
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made, however, since apparently he
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die not push the attack home, but
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Is expected that he will renew the
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toly on receiving the news.

Sos decided to mobilize still
fyision and to replace the
stillery. The necessary reins will be hurried off as soon
to Fifteen transports are

due to arrive at Capetown between December 17 and January 2, with about 15,000 troops of all arms, but unless General Buller is enabled to renew the attack, which is doubtful, the British Generals will be compelled for another fortnight or more to remain practically on the defensive.

The latest dispatches indicate the continued bombardment of Ladysmith, whose position is now perilous. Major General Sir Herbert Charles Chermside has been appointed to command the Fourteenth brigade in the Seventh division.

The list of casualties among the noncommissioned officers and men in the fight at Magersfontein, just issued, shows fifty-five killed, 253 wounded (twenty-one severely) and seventy-six missing. This, however, is apparently not a complete list. not a complete list.

JOUBERT SAW IT COMING. New York.—(Special.)—" "To Pretoria." —the British cry is on a level with the Paris cry of 1879, "A Berlin."

Paris cry of 1870, 'A Berlin.'

This is an extract from a letter writter by General Joubert from Ladysmith under date of October 27 to a contributor to the Berlin Gazette, in which paper it was published in full. Other passages which at this juncture will be read with peculiar interest follow.

"Ever since the infamous Jameson raid of 1896 our government was con-vinced that some disreputable character would urge England to war. Its mean-"Buller to Lansdowne: Chively Camp.
Dec. 15.—6:30 p. m.—I regret to report
a serious reverse. I moved in full
strength from our camp near Chively
at 4 this morning. There art two
fordable places in the Tugela river, and
if was my intention to force a passage
through one of them. They are about
two miles apart.

"My intention was to force one or the
other with one brigade, supported by a
other with one brigade, supported by a
other with one brigade, supported by a tion of all European powers we did not anticipate that any of them would summon strength to come to our res-

> DEPEND ON THEMSELVES. "England's arrogance and her strong navy have so cowed the European powers that they dare not bid her stop in her despicable land grabbing, not even where their own interests are involved. Knowing these circumstances we derended solely an ourselves imwe depended solely on ourselves, im-proved our means of defense and tried proved our means of defense and tried to keep the English in the dark as to our real preparations. To this purpose we gave their disguised spies access to our antiquated guns and artillery, but were very careful to conceal from them our modern artillery parks. Our calculations proved correct. The English public credited these misleading reports. Their cry, 'To Pretoria,' is on a level with the Parisian cry of 1870, 'A Reerlin'

> Berlin.'
> "Your letter lays much stress on the "Your letter lays much stress on the numerical superiority of the English, but, in my opinion, the example is a different one. England cannot send mort than 85,000 soldiers to the Transvaal without withdrawing all her troops from the colonies. This is in itself an imposing army, but only half of them will be available. Granting that England will have effected the landing of her troops by the middle of December, she will have lost in the meantime at least 10,000 through deaths, casualties, desertions and captures. meantime at least 10,000 through deaths, casualties, desertions and captures. Their number would accordingly be reduced to 75,000. We will try to prevent the junction of the English forces under Buller, but even if we should not succeed the English will be unable to put more than 35,000 men in the field against us. The rest will be needed for garrisons and protection of their bases of operations. bases of operations.

LOCATES THE WAR.

"The scene of the war will cover Natal and Cape Colony, an area of say 700 kilometers. Our own camp is protected by three mountain ranges, and 500 men are amply sufficient for its protection. Our communication is excellent. The outposts have command of and facilities for destroying provisions in case their position becomes untenable. If the war should be carried into our own country, for which there are no prospects at present, our advantages would become greater yet. For while facing unknown conditions in the Natal and the south, we are quite able to tal and the south, we are quite able to make use of the splendid opportunities

"The enemy will meet a very stubborn resistance in the Transvaal and Orange Free State, and every inch of ound will cost them dear. You correctly suggest that we most likely would resort to guerrilla tactics. A few months will be sufficient to show to England the impossibility of the task she has undertaken. Her losses will be tremendous."

ENGLAND'E BIG ARMY.

London.—(Special.)—Of the army of Great Britain 75,500 men are now in South Africa. This is exclusive of all the colonial forces raised there and in Canada and Australia, estimated to number 20,000. The fifth division, com-prising 10,000 men, is now embarking or ready to embark, the sixth division of 10,000 men is mobilizing, orders for the seventh division of 10,000 to be mobilized have just been issued. The total reserve this year, according to parliamentary estimates, is 81,000. When all the above is at the front or mobilized, 40,000 of the reserves will have been exhausted. There remain of the British regular army establishment 121,000 men. Of these 45,000 are Egypt, at Mediterranean points British garrisons throughout the

world.

Beyond this the war office figures show 112,000 militia. These men have one month's training each year with a few regular army officers scattered through the regimental staffs. Ten thousand of these have been called for home garrison duty. Next follow 232,000 volunteers, with some regular army officers serving with them, but equal in all respects to the national guard of the United States.

Military experts on all papers agree that Great Britain is prepared in a measure for any foreign attack in this, that the only unsafe point is the Rus-

measure for any foreign attack in this, that the only unsafe point is the Russian frontier in India. The regular force in India, exclusive of all the above figures, was in July last 73,162. Of these only 8,000 have been sent to South Africa. India, experts declare, is safe, and Great Britain's navy, if ready will be able to meet and check any demonstration of any two foreign powers combined, even if it takes the form of an attack in Egypt in the effort to partition Morocco or provide Russia with a port in the eastern Mediterranean.

GAGE TO THE RESCUE. Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Secretary Gage has announced that he woul stritish have the astute ated that e affect that e affect

STATE SCHOOL FUND

SEMI - ANNUAL DISBURSEMENT TO COUNTIES

Amount Not as Large as the Last-Cone Succeeds Allen--State University News.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—State Superintendent of Education Jackson has completed the apportionment of the semi-annual distribution of the tem? porary school fund among the counties of the state for the benefit of the public schools. The apportionment this year shows a larger number of children of school age than last year. The increase of school children is 6,676. From decrease in revenues which have been shown heretofore, the apportionment is slightly less than it was last year, a falling off of nearly \$8,000 being shown. This, with the increase in the number of children, makes the amount shown. This, with the increase in the number of children, makes the amount distributed per capita less than it has been for two or three years. The table here given shows the number of children of school age in each county and the amount of money distributed by the state to each county.

the amount of money distributed by the state to each county.

The certificate of the state superintendent to the state auditor shows, as did the certificate of the treasurer sent to the superintendent a few days ago, the sources from which the temporary schoo fund is derived.

This certificate shows that the fund

	and the second second
comes from these sources:	
State tax	77,333.7
Interest on United States bonds.	200.0
Interest on state bonds	4,530.0
Interest on county bonds	72,530.0
Interest on school district bonds.	677.4
Interest on school lands sold	68,317.0
Interest on school lands leased	53,354.3
Interest on saline lands sold	1,455.0
Interest on saline lands leased	1,620.0
Interest on state warrants	12,585.5
Peddlers' license	89.4
Buffalo County National bank	501.0
The state of the s	

DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES.

The total amount of money distrib-uted this time is \$292,883.59. The total number of children of school age re-ported is 372,745, thus making the per capita distribution or rate per pupil \$0.785747. This is the distribution by counties:

County.

	Antolona	4,134
ı	Ranner	381
1	Blaine	163
١	Boone	4,033
١	Box Butte	1,542
ı	Boyd	1,971
١	Brown	1,971
ı	Buffalo	8,150
ı	Burt	4,564
	Butler	5,822
	Cass	1,570
	Chase	1,320
	Cherry	1 641
	Chevenne	1,641
	Clay	6,068
	Colfax	4,464
	Cuming	4,452 7,727
	Custer	7,727
	Dakota	2,361
	The work	4 654
	Detrei	737
i	Dixon	3,801
	Dodge	7,870
	Douglas	42,320
١	Dundy	801
۱	Fillmore	5,673
١	Frankiin	3,372
١	Profiler	4,037
۱	Care	10,463
ĺ	Garfield	644
ĺ	Antelope Banner Banner Blaine Boone Box Butte Boyd Brown Buffalo Burt Buller Cass Cedar Chase Cherry Cheyenne Clay Colfax Cuming Custer Dakota Dawes Dawson Deuel Dixon Dodge Dixon Dodge Franklin Frontier Fyrnas Gage Garfield Gosper Grant Greeley Hall Hamilton Harlan Hayes Hitchcock Holt	1,968
ı	Grant	196 2,152
ı	Greeley	2,152
ı	Hall	6,104
ı	Hamilton	6,112
	Harian	3,090
	Huchenck	966
ı	Holt	4 252
	Hooker	56
ı	Howard	4,091
	Jefferson	5,630
	Vacanav	3,857
	Kelth	715
	Keya Paha	1 (00)
	Kimball	247 5,133
	Knox	5,133
	Lancaster	3,943
ì	Loran	304
	Loup	441
	Madison	6,084
	Grant Greeley Hall Hamilton Harlan Hayes Hitchcock Hoit Hooker Howard Jefferson Johnson Kearney Keith Keya Paha Kimball Mnox Lancaster Lincoin Logan Loup Madison McPherson Merrick Nance Nance Nance Nance Nance Otoe Paynee	90
	Merrick	3,046
	Nance	2,192
	Nuckella	4 545
	Otoe	7 209
	Nuckolls	4,093
	Perkins	556
	Perkins	3,886
	Pierce	2,917
	Plerce	6,564
	Polk	4,067
	Red Willow	7,072
	Richardson	7 (1/9)
	Saline	7,101
	Barpy	2,912
	Saunders	8,236
	Scott's Bluff	789
	Deward streetsire entreses	2,211
	Sheridan Sherman	2,641
	Bioux	628
	Btanton	2.670
	Thayer	5,246
	Thomas Thurston	180
	Thurston	1,978
	Valley	4,676
	Washington	3.436
	Wayne Webster	4,3%
	Wheeler	527
	AND RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	& CEST

372,745 \$292,883,56 CONES SUCCEEDS ALLEN.

The governor has appointed J. C. Dahlman, R. M. Allen and Peter Jansen to be delegates to the annual convention of the National Live Stock association, which meets at Fort Worth

In the report of Acting Chancellor Bessey of the state university some of the points which he dwells upon in his suggestions of future policy are of more than ordinary interest. One suggestion is that probably in the next generation most of the buildings of the university will be located on the state farm. This comes as something of a surprise to many who have not kept track of the growth of the university, but it is probably a proper solution for the growing conditions of overerowding that has already been felt on the campus. The erection of the new buildings on the state farm, the removal of the experiment station and agricultural school out there are but the beginning of what must come with the coptinued growth of the several departments of the university.

SITS DOWN ON PETTIGREW.

Washington, D. C.—Mr. Pettigrew's resolution asking for information as to whether the flag of the Philippine republic had ever been saluted by the American forces in the Philippines came up. Mr. Chandler moved to lay the resolution on the table. Pettigrew saked a withdrawal of the motion, but this was declined.

Chandler said that every work of the resolution and speeches made upon it would be cabled to Manila. Pettigrew called for the ayes and nays on the motion to lay on the table. The vote resulted it ayes to 20 nays.

The senate agreed to the house Christmas resolutions and agreed to meet to receive reports on the componition of its committee for this cen-UNIVERSITY AND ITS ROWTH.

The chancellor's recommendation for improvement and strengthening of the agricultural school is in line with the plans of the progressive members of the board, and is a continuance of the plans inaugurated last year for a greater scope in the instructional course. The increase of the number of students is shown by the acting chancellor to be a powerful argument in favor of perfecting plans for more room. The founders of the university never dreamed the big institution that now flourishes on the ground they laid out, and it has outgrown the clothes

now flourishes on the ground they laid out, and it has outgrown the clothes fashioned for it in its early youth. Acting Chancellor Bessey, in his report, points out these things as necessary to be carefully considered in the future and the board of regents evidently appreciates the weight of his recommendations.

CALL TO THE POPULISTS.

Chairman Edmiston Issues Procla mation to State Committee

Lincoln, Neb .- (Special.)-The call for the populist state central committee meeting, issued by Chairman Edmisten,

"To the State Central Committee of the People's Independent Party of the State of Nebraska: You are hereby called to meet in the city of Lincoln, January 4, 1900, at 8 p. m. at the Lin-coln hotel, for the purpose of meeting a number of the national committee-men of our party from other states, and for the further purpose of transacting any business. for the further purpose of transacting any business that may come before them and discussing the future action of the party in both state and nation. To this meeting is invited all of those who are interested in the future suc-

cess of the party.

"On January 5 at 10 a. m. the state committee will meet in executive session at the same place. All of the leaders and prominent men of the party are expected to attend these meetings and take part in their delibera-tions. The national committeemen of Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, South Dakota and a number of committeemen of other states are expected to be present.

"Invitations to Chairman Senator
Marion Dutler of North Caroline, and
Secretary Hon. J. A. Edgerton of Den-

ver. Colo., of the national committee, have been sent and it is hoped they will be present. We have no doubt but all who attend those meetings will feel well paid for their time and trouble. "Yours for a successful fight in the state and nation in 1900. "J. H. EDMISTEN, Chairman. "F. W. WILSON, Secretary."

NEBRASKA NOTES.

299.37 128.08 3,168.92 1,211.63 1,548.71 963.33 6,440.54 5,966.16 4,562.48 6,926.68 3,364.43 777.11 BOY SHOOTS A PLAYMATE. Belgrade, Neb.—While Clyde Pendar-vis and Eddie Knapp were carelessly playing with a revolver, the weapon was accidentally discharged, the ball penetrating the leg of Eddle Knapp. The boy was brought to town and the local surgeon cut the bullet out.

STABBED NINE TIMES. Overton, Neb.—A stabbing affair oc-curred at Overton Wednesday night. The quarrel started between two young men, Harry Carr and Frank Hend-richson. Harry Carr stabbed Hend-richson nine times in the back and side, causing him to fall from loss of blood. He was carried into a barber shop close by. Dr. E. A. Bbardman shop close by. Dr. E. A. Bbardman was called and dressed the wounds.

The injured man is resting easy at this writing. Carr was arrested, had a hearing and was bound over to the next term of court. HELPED CATCH JEFF DAVIS Shubert, Neb.—This little town has within its corporate limits as a citizen within its corporate limits as a citizen one of the soldlers who received the prize money for capturing Jefferson Davis at the close of the civil war, J. W. Wheeler, a member of a Wisconsin regiment. Although now nearly thirty-five years have passed away since the event, Mr. Wheeler is still nearty and bears his years well. His mind is clear and he tells with relish the events and incidents preceding and after the capthat Mr. Davis was draped in his wife's clothing. He is a very interesting talker and will interest any one who takes an interest.

interest in the incidents connected with the great rebellion. SURVEYORS IN SOUTHEAST NEB. Table Rock, Neb.-Surveyors are at large in this section. They are laying out a road south of Nebraska City, the 3.052 57
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5.19 only be a money-saver for the com-pany, as it costs a small fortune each year to repair high water damages, but will save several miles of travel and afford better and safer speed.

HE MUST PAY A HEAVY POSTAGE. Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—John A. Linderman, the Adams lumber dealer who pleaded guilty on Wednesday to CONES SUCCEEDS ALLEN.

Gov. Poynter has appointed Douglas Cones of Plainview, Pierce county, to be district judge of the Ninth judicial district to succeed Judge W. V. Allen, appointed to the United States senate. Judge Cones is a democrat and was born in 1866, in Scott county, Ia. He was educated at Oberlin college and studied law in the office of Sullivan & Reeder & Columbus, Neb., being admitted to practice in 1889. He removed to Pierce county from Columbus soon after and was elected county attorney of Pierce county, serving during 1891 to 1894. A. O. Williams of Antelope county, who has been court reporter of the district for several years, will be retained in that position by Judge Cones.

The governor has appointed J. C. Dahlman, R. M. Allen and Peter Jansen to be delegates to the annual convention of the National Live Stock association, which meets at Fort Worth Lanuary 16. execution of sentence for fifteen days to allow Linderman to raise the money.

City Ownership.

Under private ownership of electric lights, Vincennes, Ind., population 12,000, pays \$96 per year per street arc. Cost of coal per ton, 65 cents.

Under city ownership of electric lights, Bowling Green, Ky., population 12,000, pays \$56.03 per year (which includes 7½ per cent for interest and depreciation) per street arc. Cost of coal per ton, \$1.28.

Under private ownership of electric lighting system, Waukesha, Wis., pop-ulation 8,000, pays \$78 per year for each

Under private ownership, Big Rapids, Mich., population 5,200, pays \$41 per annum for each street arc. Plant operated by water power.

Under public ownership Brainerd, Minn., population 5,701, pays \$12.50 for the same service, which charge includes 5 per cent for interest and depreciation. Water power is used.

Under private ownership of electric lights, Watertown, N. Y., population 20,000, pays 182.12 per annum rental for street arcs. Water power is used.

Under public ownership, Bangor, Me, population 20,000, pays 158.04 per annum for street arcs, which includes 5 per for street arcs, which includes 5 per cent for depreciation of plant. Water

Under private ownership Fulton, N Under private ownership Fulton, N. Y., population 5,000, pays \$60 per annum rent per street arc. Water power is used. This price is too high, because. Under public ownership Niles, Mich., population 5,000, pays \$25.48 for the same service, which includes 5 per cent for interest and depreciation of plant. Water power is used.

Under private ownership, Sacramento, Cal., population 25,000, pays \$123 per annum rent for each street arc. Water

power is used.

Under public ownership Topeka,
Kan., population 35,000, pays \$59.73 for
the same service, which includes 5 per
cent for interest and depreciation. Coal
\$2 per ton.

\$3.75 per ton. Under public ownership Galveston

Tex., population 50,000, pays \$84.73, which includes 5 per cent for interest and depreciation of plant. Coal, \$4 per ton. Under private ownership, Chillicothe

O., population 15,000, pays \$75 per an-num for the light of each street arc.

Coal \$2 per ton.
Under public ownership, Alameda,
Cal., population 15,000, pays \$56.08 for
the same service, which includes 5 per
cent for interest and depreciation of Coal, \$6.25 per ton. lars and twenty-five cents per ton.)

Under private ownership of electric lights, Elyria, O., population 10,000, pays \$75 per year per street arc. Coal per ton, \$1.40.

per ton, \$1.40.

Under city ownership, Columbus, Ind. population 10,000, pays \$59.42 for the same service, including 5 per cent interest and depreciation charge. Coal per ton, \$1.69.

Under private ownership the citizens of Bessemer, Mich.: pay \$1 per month for incandescent electric lights. Under public ownership the citizens of Stanton, Mich.: pay 50 cents for the same service.

The citizens of Greenville, Mich., be

The citizens of Greenville, Mich., be-lieve in the private ownership idea and pay a corporation \$1 per month for each incandescent light they use. The company utilizes water power. People living in Marshall, Mich., practice city ownership and pay the municipality 38 cents for the same serv-

ice that Greenville citizens pay \$1 for. The city plant at Marshall is run by water power.

Citizens of Calcaska, Mich., patroniz. a private company purchasing electric lights, and an incandescent light costs

\$2.50 per month.

At South Haven, Mich., the municipality owns the electric plant and furnishes the same service to citizens at 35 per lamp per month.

The electric lighting plant at Muske gon, Mich., is owned by a corporation which charges \$1 per month per incandescent light.

At Three Oaks, Mich., the city owns the plant and charges 35 cents for the

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 19.—Governor Poynter has announced that he has selected for appointment as superintendent of the industrial school for boys at Kearney, J. N. Campbell, who is at present assistant superintendent, and for assistant superintendent, Obadiah Hull of Harlan county.

The governor, December 4, received the resignation of C. W. Hoxie, the present superintendent of the institution, to take effect February 1, 1909. The appointments take effect at that time.

Hull served in the legislature several terms, and both he and Campbell have been prominently identified with the populist party since its organization.

Labor and Industry.

October.

New York housesmiths and bridgemen get \$1.20 for eight hours.

Button workers in Rochester, N. Y.,
have secured a substantial increase in

lights, Bowling Green, Ky., population 12,000, pays \$36.03 per year (which includes 7½ per cent for interest and depreciation) per street arc. Cost of coal per ton, \$1.28.

Under private ownership of electric lights, Racine, Wis., population 27,000, pays \$38.50 annually for each street arc lights, Decatur, il., with a population of 27,000, pays \$39.50 for the same service, which includes 7½ per cent for interest and depreciation of plant.

London, O., with a population of 5,000, furnishes its own electric lighting service at a cost of \$57.58 per street arc per year, which charge includes 7½ per cent for interest and depreciation.

Cost of coal, \$1.81 per ton.

Pomeroy, O., doesn't do it that way. They pay a private company \$89.00 per street arc per year. Coal, \$7 cents per ton.

Under private ownership Danville, Ill., population 16,000, pays \$80 annual rental for street arc lamps. Cost of coal per ton, 60 cents.

Under public ownership Hannibal, Mo., population 16,000, pays yearly 1840.79 for each street arc which also includes 7½ per cent for interest and depreciation of plant. Coal, \$1.40 per ton.

Des Moines, Council Blutone as substantial increase is wages.

St. Louis now has a Tobacco Workers' union made up entitiely of colored men.

Out of 1,100,000 in Massachusetts engaged in gainful occupations, only \$7,000 are employed on Sundays.

Reporters and newspaper writers in Troy, N. Y., have formed a union subsordinate to the International Typographical union.

Eight months ago there were but three unions in Ningara Falla, N. Y.; today that town boasts of twenty-two organized bodies.

Twenty-eight railroad employes resisted at abubum, Ind., on account of the careless management of the company resulting in fatal accidents.

Ten carloads of mule shoes and one carload of nails were loaded on the Manchester City at New Orleans last week for shipment to South Africa for use by the British.

It is announced that the advance of 19 per cent in the wages of 28,000 workmen.

It is announced to the company stop of the ca

a month.

Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Dubuque Davenport and Ottumwa are to have 40-cent fuel gas within three months and probably 50-cent illuminating gas, accordin gto the promises of the Iowa Dr. Product Coke company, capitalised

street arc.

Under public ownership Marietta, O., population 8,273, furnishes itself with street arcs at a cost of \$44.50 per annum, which includes 7½ per cent for interest and depreciation of plant.

Under private ownership, Lebanon, Pa., population 18,000, pays an annual rental of \$104 for each street arc lamp. Coal per ton, \$1.35.

Logansport, Ind., population 18,000, does it different. The city owns the plant and it costs them \$24.44 per street arc per year, which includes 5 per cent interest and depreciation of plant charges. Coal per ton, \$1.65.

Under private ownership Marietta, O., according to the promises of the Iowa according to the promises of the Iowa according to the promises of the Iowa By-Product Coke company, capitalized at \$3,000,000.

The production of oleomargarine during the fiscal year 1899 was \$3,130,474 pounds, in contrast with 57,516,126 during the preceding year. The record for last year was the best in the history of the industry, bringing receipts from the tax to nearly \$2,000,000.

The Iron Age reports that 288,522 tons of pig iron are produced weekly in the United States on November 1, against were prepared to do with Bessemer pig quoted at \$10.75 at Pittsburg and an advance in the price there to \$24.75 for early deliveries caused an increase of

early deliveries caused an increase of 45,000 tons a week in the output. 45,000 tons a week in the output.

The complications sometimes caused by the rules of labor union are illustrated in a case at Chicago, where the pler for the new million-dollar Marshall Fleid building after being forwarded from Maine and after being put in place was found to encroach one inch on the street. The Chicago builder proceeded to cut the inch off, when he was informed that unless he stopped and got union men to do the work a general strike would be ordered. Thereupon he secured several members of the Soft Stone Cutters union and they went to work. But it appears the pier is of Soft Stone Cutters union and they went to work. But it appears the pier is of granite and as soon as they heard of it the granite cutters of Maine tele-graphed that if the soft stone cutters did not stop there would be a general strike ordered on the granite work be-ing got out for the building in Maine. The soft stone cutters were accordingly stopped, and there for the present the

Some Late Inventions.

An Ohio man has patented a street An Ohio man has patented a street car floor which will prevent people treading on sitting passengers' toes, the edges of the floor being double, with the upper thickness supported at intervals on brackets to lift it high enough to allow the passengers' toes to slip under.

Liquids can be drained from hot ket-

Under private ownership Dallas, Tex., population 50,000, pays \$100 per annum rent for each street arc. Coal justable clamps which grip the rim of the kettle, with a spring to hold the cover on and a handle to tilt the ket-tle from the rear. To announce the arrival of carrier pigeons at the home nest a whistle has been patented for attachment to the

bird, comprising a hollow ball of light material, with a clamp to secure it to material, with a clamp to secure it to
the tail feathers, an opening being cut
in the front to let air into the whistle.
Distribution of germs through the
use of telephones is prevented by a new
attachment which has a metallic ring
to fit over the mouthpiece, with a cover
hinged on one side, having a bracket
on its inner face for the support of a
small bottle containing an antiseptic or
germicide. germicide

In an improved filter the water can be made to cleanse the strainer at inter-vals, the filter being formed of a screw-threaded sleeve, with outlets arranged around the sides to pass the water through the filtering medium, a screw cap closing the straight outlet until the filter is dirty.

A Pennsylvania woman has patented a machine for fluting or plaiting cloth, the aparatus being formed of a pair of

boards hinged together, with inter-meshing flat strips of steel set on edge in each board, in order that when they are closed over the cloth the lat-ter will be folded and creased. In New York a company has been formed for the manufacture of an armor for pneumatic tires, using an un-woven, fibrous material, which is flattened out into a wide sheet and covered on one side with a loose woven fabric to keep it in place, being then folded over until it attains the proper width.

Domestic Pleasantries.

Philadelphia Record: Nell-Why did Maude get a divorce? I thought she and George got along beautifully. Belle-So they did, but the cook took a violent dislike to him and threatened to leave. Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The fa-

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The famous young Russian violinist Petachnikoff has a Stradivarius violin that he
calls his 'fairy wife." "Say, it must
be pleasant to hae a wife who only
talks when you take a stick to her."
Chicago Post: "Women are queer."
"What do you mean, sir?" "Before we
were married you didn't like it if I
bought you cut-rate presents, and now
you scold me if I don't!"
Somerville Journa! Miss (Memayde-

Somerville Journal: Miss Oldmayde— Charley Lightwaite says that he is deeply in love with me. Miss Caustique— Nonsense! Charley Lightwaite is too shallow to be deeply in loe with any-

serville Journal: Hicks-Jackson

ells me that he courted that young

been prominently identified with the populist party since its organization.

In a suit to recover the price of a bicycle sold on the installment plan an Albany court decided that a bicycle is not a necessity to a girl under age working out as a domestic.

Widow six months before he married her. Wicks—Yes, Jackson always was fearfully near-sighted.

Brooklyn Life: Him—This administration is as utile and ineffective and useless as— His Wife—It is, John, it is. Why there isn't a single letterbox with a slit big enough for you to mail a bundle of papers.