

# MUST SHOW UP

### Standard Oil Company's Books to Be Inspected.

## SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS SMYTH

An Order Issued for the Company to Produce Books—Order to Be Obedied By December 21—News of General Interest to Nebraska People.

LINCOLN, Dec. 17, 1900. Attorney General Smyth has pushed his suit against the Standard Oil trust with so much vigor that the public is likely to get some valuable information before Prout has a chance to bring the proceedings to a conclusion as was done by Hanna's attorney general in Ohio.

The supreme court recently completed its order for the Standard Oil company to produce its books and papers for the inspection of the attorney general of Nebraska. The order is to be obeyed by December 21, and according to its terms the company must produce its list of stockholders from the time of its organization and also the minutes of the company since the date of organization. The court gives the company the right to name the time and place where the inspection is made, but the attorney general has the right to make the inspection before December 21 and the place must be somewhere in the United States. The company enters exceptions to all the material points in the order, presumably in the hope that the suit may be transferred to the federal courts if that is possible. As the home of the company is at Whiting, Ind., it is believed that the referees in the suit, A. S. Tibbets and J. C. Wright, together with Attorney General Smyth, will conduct the inspection at that place.

F. L. McCoy of Omaha, one of the attorneys for the Standard Oil company, called at the court rooms yesterday and secured a certified copy of the order. The order will be entered in the court records under date of December 5 and as the company is given sixteen days in which to submit its books, the inspection can be commenced by December 21.

The order of the court was made on motion of attorney general. The court sustained the motion to secure an inspection of the books. While ruling on this motion the court assumed jurisdiction in the suit which has for its purpose the ousting of the company from the state for violating the state anti-trust laws, and also held that a foreign corporation does business in the state not by right.

The order of the court requires the Standard Oil company to permit the plaintiff and attorney general within sixteen days from the entering of this order to inspect the list of stockholders of the company, the list of the names of all who have been stockholders from the time of the organization of the company, also the books containing the minutes of the company since the date of its organization to the present time and other books and papers.

If the trust can manage to evade that order by any sort of legal proceedings until Smyth's term expires and Prout becomes attorney general, it will feel that a great danger has been avoided.

S. J. Kent, deputy labor commissioner, makes the following recommendations in his biennial report: Uniform system of keeping accounts of shipments by express and railroad companies; the information contained in the accounts to be reported annually to the labor bureau; an amendment to the law to pay assessors and county clerks for statistical information; and a penalty clause to apply to persons who refuse to give information to assessors, and to apply to officials failing to perform their duties.

The report recommends branch offices of the employment bureau to be established in several large cities with the central office a clearing house. He recommends the selection of a factory inspector to enforce the fire escape law and the law relating to child labor and the hours of women in certain industries.

Mr. Kent says that for four years the state has been free from labor disputes of any magnitude, but the future cannot be foreseen; therefore a law providing for local and state-board of arbitration and conciliation should be passed. Arrests and convictions should be reported by the proper officers, and births, deaths, marriages and divorces should be reported and charitable institutions should report amounts expended and number of recipients. He asks that the law relative to mortgage statistics be amended so as to require registers of deeds to keep a record of mortgages satisfied by the real payment of debt from those satisfied by foreclosure or voluntary surrender. He recommends the abolition of contract labor in the penitentiary and the manufacture by the convicts of articles used by the state and municipal institutions. He recommends that the bureau be placed on a non-partisan basis. In Kansas the industrial organization of the state meet annually, elect labor bureau officers and formulate legislation which is deemed wise.

State Treasurer Meserve has taken such precaution with the funds of the state that the republicans will not have a chance to play Bartley for some months to come. Following out the populist principles to the fullest extent and paying the debts of the state as fast as money came into the treasury, instead of hoarding it in the banks after the republican fashion, there will be but about \$150,000 in the treasury to turn over. That is less than some of the republican city treasurers keep in the banks, while the people pay interest and the rake-off from the banks is unknown.

The state printing board, through A. E. Sheldon, clerk of the board, has filed a voluminous report with Secretary of State Porter. The report shows that under the operations of the printing law of 1897, competition for state printing has been active and constant the past two years. Contracts have been let at low figures notwithstanding the general advance in prices. The contract of the State Journal Co., for printing supreme court reports at \$1.85 per page expired and on reletting was again secured by the same company at \$1.22 1/2 per page. Other contracts have been let at figures as low or slightly lower than those of preceding bienniums. There has never been a time in the history of the state when it has received so much value for the money paid for printing. Mr. Sheldon says the keenness of competition has disadvantages, one of them being by unperceptible shadings to cheapen the quality of paper and binding. To prevent this a new schedule of specifications was drawn up last year which has resulted in a better grade of material. A better quality of material for state printing is recommended.

The following are the amounts expended for state printing for the biennial periods from 1889 to 1901: For 1889-91, \$56,491; 1891-93, \$53,131; 1893-95, \$64,501; 1895-97, \$56,512; 1897-99, \$44,891; 1899-01, \$34,200.

Republican State Treasurer-elect Steuffer of West Point is around seeking signers to his bond for \$1,500,000, which the law requires. When Treasurer Meserve went back into the office of state treasurer two years ago he introduced an innovation by filing a bond signed by a large security bond company, at a cost to himself of \$1,000 per annum. It was hoped by many that Mr. Steuffer would follow in Meserve's footsteps and file a security bond, in which event it was believed the legislature might recognize the propriety of the state assuming the expense of its treasurer's bond. Should this be done, it was argued, the state treasurer would be able to go into office without being hampered by personal obligations, which might later prove not only burdensome to himself, but dangerous to the state.

Mr. Steuffer, however, appears to have taken the view that a personal bond is amply sufficient, and that it is not necessary to incur the expense which a security bond entails. He declares that he can secure a half million of the necessary security in his home town of West Point, and that he anticipates no great difficulty in obtaining the balance from other portions of the state.

Dr. R. W. Laffin of Wymore has been quietly circulating about lately inspecting the speaker's room at the state capitol to find whether it fits him or not, and reports it eminently satisfactory. There seems to be a growing tendency to pick Laffin as the winner of the speakership contest. The feeling that the Burlington railroad is friendly to his aspirations is increasing, as is the disposition to regard him as the secret protegee of D. L. Thompson. Of course the latter would be only too willing to vote the Lancaster delegation for Laffin—that would antagonize someone else. But the "Thompson men" in the legislature who are under cover, and who may not disclose their position for a month after the legislature convenes—these the Lincoln man might safely throw to his friend from the opposition.

Mr. Thompson himself is saying nothing. He is not committing himself. He claims to be perfectly free of any entanglement with any other candidate, and his statement is generally believed. The current impression is that Thompson is simply biding his time; that he will endeavor to be elected without tying up with anyone, falling in which, as a cold-blooded business proposition, enter into an alliance with whichever candidate who first proves his ability to deliver the goods.

Although talk concerning R. E. Moore's candidacy for senator is increasing, Mr. Moore himself vigorously denies the report. "I am not a candidate for senator," he said to the World-Herald today, "have not been and will not be. Mr. Thompson has the Lancaster delegation pledged to his support, in the face of which it would be folly for any other Lancaster county man to aspire to the place. The talk concerning my candidacy is entirely without foundation."

It is in the South Platte delegation that Secretary Meiklejohn's greatest strength is said to be located. It was claimed positively that Meiklejohn, at the start, would have more South Platte votes than all the other South Platte candidates combined. He claimed that twenty-five votes would be a fair estimate of Meiklejohn's South Platte following.

There are good reasons to believe the republican managers here are disposed to shy at the prospect of certain candidates for the Nebraska senatorships who are most active and claimful. It is easy to see, therefore, why they should be disposed to extend a helping hand to Meiklejohn.

The announcement is made that Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn will desert his desk at the department, and hurry to Lincoln shortly, there to engage for a few weeks in the strenuous life of a candidate for one of two United States senatorships from Nebraska.

Inasmuch as the Meiklejohn people are admitting the probability of an alliance between Crouse and Hinshaw—the more readily because they secretly fear the danger of a tie-up eventually between Crouse and Thompson—it is evident from this estimate of Meiklejohn's South Platte strength is based on a belief that his support is to come from the ranks of the Thompson men.

William J. Bryan and A. J. Smith, chief of the national democratic press bureau, made the rounds of the printing offices of Lincoln the fore part of last week.

# DEFEATED BY BOERS

### British Force Under Clements Compelled to Abandon Its Position.

## SEVERAL OFFICERS ARE KILLED

Commandant Delarey 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' force were compelled to retire by Commandant Delarey 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 Delarey, 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 Heikop 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, Murdoch 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 Lettemmer was killed. Attacks upon Bethlehem and Vrede were also repulsed, the Boers losing ten killed and fourteen wounded. Vryberd 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 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 Northumberland, 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 Advocates Canteen.

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 part of view. He feared it might be difficult to secure recruits with the canteen abolished. The secretary again dwelt upon the importance of speedily transporting for Manila, and then 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 had 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.

Kruger Hears the News.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—"Mr. Kruger 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. Kruger said he thought the English would break their necks on the Magaliesburg, and he asserted his complete confidence in ultimately forcing England to initiate an acceptable settlement."

Sure Hav 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 advances 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 Princess Tuan and Thwang, 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 so to be made by England, 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, disgraceful 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 2 1/2 per cent on its first preferred stock. The company paid 3 per cent in 1899 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 Chang, 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 Removes 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 Ending.

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 Wanong mountain. For thirty-five years Bins had lived a solitary life on the side of Succasunna 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 South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA. Cattle—There was not a heavy run of cattle here today, but the market was in good shape. Packers did not take hold of the fat cattle, and as a result it was late before anything was done. About all that could be said 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 solid red and black 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 so 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 not enough 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 2-5c higher and closed stronger, or mostly 5c higher. Early in the morning packers started out bidding at \$4.75, but they soon raised their hands to \$4.80. 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 \$4.82 1/2 was paid for the better grades of light and light mixed, and later they sold mostly at \$4.85 and as high as \$4.87 1/2 was paid. The bulk of all the sales was at \$4.82 1/2 and \$4.85.

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 string 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, 4,700 head natives, 700 head Texans, 500 head calves; good to choice steers, butcher cows and feeding cattle, steady; plain short fee steers, shade lower; plain short fee steers, shade lower; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$4.00; butcher cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$4.00; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.00; fed yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Texans, \$3.75 to \$4.00; grass Texans, \$3.50 to \$4.00; calves, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; trade very active at 5c to 6c above yesterday's prices; 5.00; mixed, \$4.87 1/2 to \$4.95; light, \$4.85 to \$4.95; pigs, \$4.60 to \$4.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,300 head; good quick market; choice lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.50; muttons, \$3.50 to \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$4.00; culls, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

# 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 \$6,500,000.

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 \$71,053,400 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 \$6,500,000, and greater by \$6,050,500 than the estimated product of 1893, the record year in the working of the California placer mines. The principal gains in 1899 over 1898 were in Alaska \$2,934,700, 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 54,764,000 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.

# Tomstones 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.