

BULLER BEATEN BY BOERS

Britain's Idolized and Trusted Commander Meets a Bad Reverse.

HE LOSES ELEVEN GUNS.

Boers Put Up a Desperate Fight and all Previous Victories Are Totally Eclipsed.

The war office at London has received a dispatch announcing that General Buller has met with a serious reverse, losing ten guns. General Buller was attempting to cross the Tugela river. 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 reverse:

"Buller to Lansdowne. Chieveley Camp, December 15, 6:20 p. m.—I regret to report a serious reverse. I moved in full strength from our camp near Chieveley at 4 o'clock this morning. There are two fordable places in the Tugela river and it 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 central brigade. General Hart was to attack the left, General Hildyard the right road and General Lytleton was to take the center and to support either.

"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 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 naval artillery had sent to support the attack—the Fourteenth and Sixty-sixth field batteries and six naval twelve-pounder quick fires, 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 opened 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 donga and desperate efforts were made to bring out the field guns.

"The fire, however, was too severe, and only two were saved by Captain Schofield and some drivers, whose names I 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 several drivers were wounded, and I would not allow another attempt. Unsupported by artillery, I directed the troops to withdraw, which they did in good order.

"The fourteenth and sixteenth field batteries suffered severe losses, too.

"Throughout the day a considerable force of the enemy was pressing on my right flank, 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 on the troops, whose conduct was excellent. We have abandoned ten guns and lost by shell fire one. The losses in General Hunt's brigade are, I fear, heavy, although the proportion of severely wounded, I hope, is not large. The Fourteenth and Sixty-ninth field batteries also suffered severe losses. We have retired to our camp at Chieveley."

ENGLAND IS DUMFOUNDED.

A later dispatch from London states that the news of General Buller's reverse was received so late that morning newspaper comment was confined to perfunctory expressions of extreme regret and disappointment and of the necessity of calmness and redoubled efforts to retrieve the position. This latest check is regarded as the most serious event in Great Britain's military history since the Indian mutiny. The Standard says:

"General Buller's dispatch is a deplorable reading. It is now the familiar story of concealed Boers and of British troops marching up blindly almost to the very muzzles of the enemy's rifles. It cannot be denied that the moral effect will be to aggravate our difficulties over the whole field of operation. The country has discovered with annoyance and surprise that subduing Boer farmers is about the hardest work we have entered upon since the Indian mutiny. Their commandants have shown themselves able to give our generals useful, but expensive, lessons in modern tactics."

It has hardly been realized until now, even after the experience of the week, that General Buller could fail. Virtually nothing had been allowed to leak through regarding his preparations, but the public waited patiently in the confident belief that he was taking such time and such precautions as would insure success. No independent reports of the engagement have yet been allowed to come through but General Buller's own dispatch tells the sad tale in sufficient outline to show that the British have been entrapped again by the astute Boers.

It was not anticipated that General Buller would make a frontal attack. No criticisms of his movements are made, however, since apparently he suffered a repulse rather than a defeat, and did not push the attack home, but broke it off in the middle so as to save a useless sacrifice of life. It is expected that he will renew the attack shortly. Immediately on receiving the news the war office decided to mobilize still another division, and to replace the losses of artillery. The necessary reinforcements will be hurried up as fast as possible.

Fifteen transports are due to arrive at Cape Town between December 17th and January 8th, with about 15,000 troops of all arms, but unless General Buller is able to renew the attack, which is exceedingly doubtful, the British generals will be compelled for another fortnight or more to remain practically on the defensive.

WIFE MURDER HANGED.

Glaser Showed Remarkable Nerve and Laughed When He Mounted the Gallows.

The third hanging that has ever occurred in Dougherty county, Ga., was the execution of W. J. Glaser, wife murderer, at Albany.

Glaser is the only white man who has ever been executed in Albany, and his case has been one of the most interesting in the history of the section. During the last days of his life he was resigned to his fate. He was not despondent over the nearness of his death, but was cheerful, he said, even of the prospect of so early a transition from this to a better estate.

PETTIGREW ASKS INFORMATION

Senator Wants to Know If the Filipino Flag Was Saluted in Manila Bay.

In the senate Tuesday Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, offered the following resolution: "That the secretary of the navy be, and he is hereby directed, to inform the senate whether the flag of the Philippine republic was carried by vessels in the bay of Manila, and whether the flag of the Philippine republic was ever saluted by Admiral Dewey or any of the vessels of his fleet at any time since May 1, 1898; were Spanish prisoners delivered over to the Philippine forces at the time of the surrender at Subig bay? Did a vessel commanded by the forces under Aguinaldo, flying the Philippine flag, accompany the vessels Concord and Raleigh back to Subig bay in June, 1898, in order to compel the surrender of the Spanish forces?"

Mr. Pettigrew asked for immediate consideration of the resolution and Mr. Chandler objected, and it went over until Wednesday.

The debate on the currency bill continued in the house Tuesday. Owing to the pressure for opportunity to speak on the Democratic side, Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, asked that night sessions be held for the remainder of the week, but this was denied and it was finally agreed that night sessions for debate should be held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio was the first speaker of the day.

In opening Mr. Grosvenor said he had hoped the Democrats would meet the issue presented by the pending bill, but they were here with the "same old, stale battle cry" of 16 to 1. Going back to the platform declaration of 1896, Mr. Grosvenor produced a poll of the members of the committee on resolutions of the St. Louis convention to show that an overwhelming majority favored a gold declaration before the convention met. The only controversy since had been as to who was responsible for certain verbal phrases.

CIGARETTE "FIENDS"

Are Banned From Work With the Southern Railway System.

The Southern railway system has declared war against the cigarette. A pipe or a cigar can be tolerated by the management of the big railway company, but a cigarette "provokes them to wrath"—and likewise bars the smoker thereof from further work among their network of lines throughout the south.

An order has been issued in South Carolina to this effect, applying to the system throughout that state, and Assistant General Passenger Agent S. H. Hardwick says it may soon be made applicable to all the different branches of the road.

The order issued by the South Carolina department is an iron-clad rule, and applies to all the departments of the line throughout the state. The order in substance, says that all employees who smoke cigarettes must either give up the weed or lose their positions, and further, that no man will be employed in the future who is a cigarette smoker.

Mr. Hardwick said that the order was having a good effect among their employees, and that he had received many letters from Charleston and other cities throughout the Palmetto state, congratulating the company on the stand it has taken. The letters say that the parents of young men employed throughout the system, and the young men themselves, are loud in their praise of the benefit they expect to ultimately derive from the anti-cigarette order.

As a forerunner of this general order issued in South Carolina, a similar order—strictly speaking, a rule—has recently been inaugurated in the superintendent's office of the Atlanta division of the Southern. The rule is not an iron-clad one, but carries with it practically all the requirements of the order issued in South Carolina.

BOER ARMY UNDERESTIMATED.

Indigestion in England Over Ignorance of Intelligence Department.

There is great indignation in Great Britain at the ignorance the British intelligence department is displaying in estimating the Boer strength in Cape Colony. Experts aver that 15,000 Boers will have to be driven out of the colony before the passage of the Orange river can be commenced.

CARRIED BACK TO MACON.

Allen Fuller Removed From the Atlanta Jail by Deputy Sheriff.

Allen Fuller, the negro charged with murdering Mrs. Eugenia Pottle, was taken from the Atlanta jail by Deputy Sheriff Freeman and carried back to Macon.

When Fuller was arrested there were rumors afloat in Macon that an attempt would be made to lynch him, and as a precaution he was carried to Atlanta and placed in the Tower.

Fuller declares that he is innocent of the crime with which he is charged and says that Alfred Redd is the murderer of Mrs. Pottle.

ARE SWEEPING PHILIPPINES

Once More Otis Says He Has Everything Going.

SOME OPTIMISTIC TELEGRAMS.

Foremost Rebel Leaders and Entire Provinces Surrendered to Americans.

A Washington special says: General Otis had some stirring news to report Wednesday from Manila, his advice going to show that the insurgents are, as he predicted, a few days ago, at the end of their resources from a military point of view and are melting away before the rapid advance of the American troops at all points. His cablegrams were as follows:

"MANILA, Dec. 13.—Fifty men of the navy and fifty men of the army transported by the navy took Laog on the 10th inst. General Young, with staff, followed next day. He reports Howe, with Penn's battalion of the Thirty-fourth, followed by a portion of the Thirty-third infantry, passed north to Pidding, east of Laog. March's battalion of the Thirty-fourth was at Cayan, providence of Leganto, on the 7th inst.

"The Third Cavalry was along the coast and in the mountains pursuing the enemy.

"Young states his extreme northern force passed over mountains, driving the insurgents under General Tino, who was badly wounded, killing fifty and wounding many.

"He made large captures of rifles and property with all insurgent transportation and released all the Spanish prisoners in that section to the number of about 2,000. Our casualties were two wounded. Our troops are still pursuing the remnant of Tino's command.

"March's battalion of the Thirty-third reports from Cayan, Lepanto province, on the 7th instant, that he has destroyed Aguinaldo's bodyguard; killed General Gregorio Pilar; received the surrender of General Conception and staff; killed and wounded 52 insurgents; released 575 Spanish prisoners, including 150 friars, and captured considerable property.

"His loss was two killed and nine wounded.

"My information is that Aguinaldo has disguised his individuality, abandoned his troops and is hiding in the province of Banguet.

"Admiral Watson informs me that the province of Cagayan surrendered unconditionally to Captain McCalla, of the Newark, on the 11th instant, all arms being surrendered.

"Major Bachelor is ninety miles south of Aparri; command in good condition. Navy will take supplies to Bachelor in launch at once; this surrender doubtless includes the province of Isabella. General Bates, at Zamboanga, reports affairs there satisfactory. Nearly all rifles surrendered."

"MacArthur, at Bayambang, reports that he holds as prisoner of war, Mabini, the ablest of insurgents and founder of the late government."

The secretary of war regards the information in General Otis' dispatches just recited as the most important that has come to hand for months past.

The capture of Mabini, reported by MacArthur from Bayambang, is especially gratifying.

It is believed that the Filipino leader was trying to make his way across the country from Banguet, where he had been obliged to part company with Aguinaldo a fortnight ago, to the east coast of Luzon. The members of the Philippine commission now in Washington declare without reserve that Mabini was the head and front of the insurrection. Aguinaldo was only a figurehead. Mabini was the brain and directing power behind him. He is a paralytic, an old man, but of extraordinary ability, and his counsels are always conclusive with the Filipinos. He was concerned in the first uprising against the Spaniards.

SWINDLED ORANGE GROWERS.

Tucker Represented Himself as Big Buyer and Got in His Work.

A Tampa, Fla., dispatch says: W. C. Tucker, who claims Leesburg as his home, has been working the orange growers in this section in a very slick manner. He represented himself as a large buyer, and induced the growers to deliver heavy consignments of fruit to him at various railroad stations. The orange men were to meet him at Dade City, where he was to liquidate his indebtedness. Tucker has now disappeared, and the growers are trying to recover their fruit from the various dealers to whom they were shipped by Tucker.

SMITH CAPTURES BANDITS.

The Band Included Assassins of Officials Friendly to Americans.

A Manila special says: Colonel Smith, with a detachment of the Seventeenth infantry, surrounded and captured in a village near Malasqui, a party of guerrillas who had made their headquarters there. The party included the band which assassinated seven officials at Malasqui for friendliness to the Americans.

TAYLOR INSTALLED IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON

New Governor of Kentucky Takes Oath of Office.

CROWD PRESENT WAS VERY SMALL.

One Hundredth Anniversary of His Death Observed.

Mount Vernon Was Thronged.

Masons Were in Charge of the Ceremonies—President Declines an Oration.

At Frankfort, Ky., Tuesday at noon William S. Taylor was inaugurated as governor of the Blue Grass State. The crowd was much smaller than in past years, due to the weather, which up till Monday night was rainy, followed Tuesday by a December blizzard. The inaugural ceremonies were simple. Retiring Governor Bradley, in the course of his speech, said he hoped the Goebel election law, which had brought so much turmoil to the state, would be wiped from the statute books. Governor-elect Taylor, in his inaugural address, said:

"The verdict rendered by the people last November was the mandate of the people in favor of civil liberty. It was the triumph of the people over a merciless, remorseless partisan machine, erected to enslave them."

He said one of the chief aims of his administration would be to secure the repeal of the election law. The oath of office was administered to Governor Taylor at noon by Chief Justice Hazelrigg.

The lately defeated Democratic candidates for state offices began serving notices of contests during the day against the Republican candidates who were given certificates of election last week. Several notices were served.

IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED.

Georgia Legislators Get in Much Good Work in the Stretch.

The Georgia state senate Tuesday passed the bill and resolution of Senator West, for the erection of a new union passenger station on the site of the present depot in Atlanta, and the other for the purpose of revoking the license to use the depot of the several railroads—the Atlanta and West Point, Georgia and Macon and Western, now the Central.

The bill to raise the standard of fertilizers sold in the state was defeated in the house by a vote of 65 to 60. There was a very heated argument over the bill, charges being made that the fertilizer trust had been working against the measure and for it.

Favorable action was taken on an appropriation of \$2,000 for improving the old capitol building at Milledgeville.

A bill by Mr. Denny, of Floyd, to appropriate \$5,000 to the Georgia school of the deaf, to make up a deficit caused by increased attendance and advance in cost of necessities, was passed by a vote of 93 to 13.

The resolution to allow \$1,200 for a clerk in the adjutant general's office was taken from the table on motion of Mr. Ellis, of Bibb, to have the result announced. Many members changed their votes and the resolution finally passed by a vote of 96 to 16.

The bill of Mr. Reynolds, of Richmond, to establish a bureau of labor and industrial statistics passed the house by a handsome majority. It will be remembered that this measure came near passing about a week ago, receiving seventy-six votes in its favor, to thirty-seven against it. The small attendance, it was understood prevented its receiving the requisite constitutional majority of eighty-eight votes. The bill was reconsidered and the work of its friends then and since scored the victory.

The resolution introduced by Senator Wingfield providing for the discharge of W. G. Shockey from the Georgia sanitarium at Milledgeville was read the third time in the senate and passed. Shockey was held in the superior court of Fulton county on the charge of murder and found not guilty. He was then sent to the state sanitarium for treatment. The superintendent reports that he is no longer considered a lunatic and his release is advised. Under the resolution the superintendent of the sanitarium is authorized to grant either a permanent or temporary discharge to Shockey.

TRANSPORTS ARE NEEDED.

England Will Send More Men as Targets For Boer Rifles.

The English newspapers are calling upon the government to employ the Cunarders as well as the White Star steamers as transports, seeing the urgent necessity for getting more men to the Cape as speedily as possible. Forty thousand men could still be sent from England without calling upon the militia for foreign service. The militia effective is 100,000 and from this body 20,000 carefully selected could easily be spared for South Africa. Moreover, the colonies are again proffering assistance.

TAMPA'S CIGAR OUTPUT.

Fayroll of Factories Reach Aggregate of \$100,000 a Week.

A Tampa, Fla., dispatch says: The week which closed last Saturday night has been a banner week in the history of Tampa, for the weekly payroll to cigar makers reached the aggregate of \$100,000.

All the cigar factories are running far behind on orders, and it seems that it is impossible for them to catch up.

HUNTING DOUBLE MURDERER.

Jim Mayfield, Who Shot Mother and Child, Is Badly Wanted.

A Chattanooga dispatch says: Sheriff Bush and a posse of men are searching for Jim Mayfield, a white man wanted at Adairville, Ga., for murdering a white woman and her child some days ago.

Mayfield has been seen in Chattanooga, and the officers believe they will capture him within a short time.