

BOER COMMANDERS EASILY RETIRED.

Gen. French's Cavalry Returning to Bloemfontein from the Chase.

PRaising Lord Roberts.

Enthusiasm in London—There is some criticism for him—British and Boer losses at Colenso.

[Early Dispatches.]

London, April 29.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, under Saturday's date, describing General French's good generalship, which enabled the Boers to evade the intended attack, says:

"General Botha arrived at Dewetsdorp and immediately detached a command to oppose General French's cavalry as a 'wreck' because it was without horses and without transport. The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Post speaks now of the urgent need at present and always of more horses."

The Standard says:

"It is disconcerting to find that these Boer maneuvers have had so small a result."

The Daily Chronicle remarks:

"We are reluctant to criticize Lord Roberts, but it is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that, during the last ten days, we have gained very little from our enormous display of force."

Without doubt, these operations have been of a very exhausting nature and will entail further delay. The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, writing March 1, after the Paardeberg affair, describes Lord Roberts' army as a "wreck" because it was without horses and without transport.

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There is very little news from other quarters."

The Daily Mail publishes a statement from Col. Long, who was blamed for the Boer attack at Colenso, that in advancing the guns as he did, he merely obeyed orders, and that the staff was of the Boer position.

The sudden decision of the Boer commanders to go to America is attributed to the fact that the government of the Netherlands, after soundly beating all the European capitals, told them they had nothing to hope from Europe.

Col. Dalrymple's force at Wepener numbered 1,700. His losses during the fight were thirty killed and 149 wounded.

It is reported that there was an artillery engagement yesterday at Kamek, but no details have been received.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The Boers have taken every advantage of the mountainous nature of the country which marks the line of the retreat to Ladysbrand. The task of driving them is difficult, and it is doubtful whether they can be reduced to submission in a district so favorable to their tactics."

They have visited a British outpost, the one nearest to the Boer line, and have been driven off. The Boers have been driven off the mountain, and the British have been driven off the mountain.

It is reported on good authority that the Klerksdorp commando has left Kamek to assist in opposing the Boer advance.

New York, April 30.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

"The distance between Thaba N'Chu and Ladysbrand is forty miles and the Boer line is a long and even mountainous district. At the edge of Basuto land, Ladysbrand is the natural point of concentration for the Boers, and the Boer force, and can be only approached by a British army great in strength."

General Roberts' plans are not made known. He can either follow the Boer line and then retreat, or he can advance northward to Senek, or he can make a wheeling movement from Thaba N'Chu and throw the bulk of his transport and stores into the hands of the Boers."

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P. J. LEMMER, AGED 65. J. D. L. BOTHA, AGED 15. S. J. PRITORIS, AGED 43. COMMANDANT OLIVIER AND TYPES OF HIS YOUTHFUL, MIDDLE AGED AND OLD SOLDIERS.

Olivier, who, with De Wet, has been causing General Lord Roberts considerable anxiety southeast of Bloemfontein, near Wepener, is the Boer commander who was on the border of Cape Colony just south of Bloemfontein when the Orange Free State capital was taken by Roberts and escaped being cut off by a remarkable trek northward. He took with him an enormous wagon train and considerable artillery, and his feat in escaping is considered one of the remarkable incidents of the war. He later joined De Wet in his present sensational raid south of Bloemfontein. Three generations are fighting in one of Olivier's commandos, a veteran of 65, a middle aged man of 43 and a mere boy of 15.

enemy, it was found, held the hills strongly, though evidently with only a rear guard, as no transports were visible.

The Boers are now holding a very steep row of hills east.

Bloemfontein, April 29.—The recent operations have tended to clear the military situation. Gen. Pole-Carew, passing through the country, has brought home to the Free States the fact that the policy of leniency has been abandoned. Besides seizing the stock of farmers who, after having given their submission, were found fighting, he commanded all the available forage, giving receipts for the same, and this will prevent the Boers from being able to sustain the war.

The Boers are now evidently returning in order to concentrate for opposing the British advance. Now that Thaba N'Chu, as well as the approaches, is strongly held, Ladysbrand, with the unfriendly Basutos lining the border, is rendered in a position of extreme danger for the Boers, the gravity of which will be accentuated from the moment the British advance begins.

According to a special from Thaba N'Chu, dated Sunday, the British troops, now that the adjacent country is cleared of the Boers, who trooped hurriedly in the direction of Ladysbrand, will recuperate for a short period.

London, April 29.—A special dispatch from Thaba N'Chu, dated Thursday, describing the fight at Israel's Port, which is about seven miles west of Thaba N'Chu, says:

"Three hundred Boers were strongly entrenched on two kopjes. The place of honor was given to the Boers, who advanced very cleverly under their dashing commander, Col. Otter. The Boers reserved their fire until the Canadians had reached the wire entanglements. Then they opened with a terrific hail of bullets."

"The Canadians, however, had taken good care, and were not greatly damaged. They were all supported in the assault by the Grahamstown horse. Successive rushes brought them right to the kopjes, until the Boers were struck twice, one bullet inflicting a nasty but not dangerous wound in the neck and the other tearing the bandages from his shoulder. But he still cheered his men on until the Boers were carried. The Boers killed and wounded."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Thaba N'Chu, describing the same engagement, says:

"The British artillery shelled the kopjes all day from three positions. The Boer positions were extremely well chosen, consisting of a long range of very precipitous hills, with narrow

Overworked Nerves

and wasting vitality make their presence known through headaches, dizziness, inability to sleep, loss of appetite and a general run-down condition of the system. These signs are sometimes accompanied by neuritis, hysteria, rheumatism or nervous prostration in some other form. To remove these troubles, cure the nerves. They need feeding, strengthening and building up, and nothing will do this so quickly and so surely as Dr. Miles' Nerve.

This truly remarkable medicine is gaining hundreds of new friends every day. Here is a surveyor from Decatur, Ind., Mr. G. E. McKee, who writes:

"A chronic stomach trouble, which my physician was unable to ever come to work on my nervous system that I broke down with nervous prostration. I could not sleep day or night except in fitful naps; could scarcely eat any kind of food and wasted away to a mere shadow. After spending over \$500.00 in a vain search for relief, I was prevailed upon to try Dr. Miles' Nerve. I took six bottles and today am a well man."

Dr. Miles' Nerve is sold at all druggists on a positive guarantee. Write for free advice and booklet to Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Threatened Carpenters' Strike.

New York, April 30.—Carpenters numbering 2,500 threaten to strike in Brooklyn tomorrow for 45 cents per hour, eight hours as a day's work, and a Saturday half holiday. The strike committee will establish headquarters at No. 315 Washington street.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has sent out notice to all employers in Brooklyn making the demands mentioned and asking that they be granted on May 1.

SAY TAXATION IS EXCESSIVE.

Complaints Made Regarding Revenue Matters in the Philippines.

CONGRESS IS APPEALED TO.

Military Government Said to be Destroying American Trade—Basis for Complaints.

[Early Dispatches.]

New York, April 29.—A special to the World from Washington says:

There will be laid before Congress tomorrow a memorial from the American chamber of commerce at Manila protesting vigorously against the excessive taxation exacted by the United States military government.

H. R. Lewis, former president of the chamber of commerce, was delegated by that body to place the grievances of the merchants before Congress. He has arrived at Portland, Oregon, and will proceed to Washington immediately.

The memorial is in part as follows: "We unhesitatingly declare that American trade in the Philippines is almost impossible under the present regime, and that it will be utterly destroyed unless immediate relief is had. Many of the latest laws passed for practical application and winked at by the Spanish attorneys, are being enforced under American rule with all the rigor of military exactness, thus stifling the incentive to business."

The internal revenue department is but a pawn-shop where men put up their salaries and business profits for the privilege of laboring and using their capital in an importing house of the first class, paying upward of \$100 per month license."

"While the cost of living has trebled within the jurisdiction, and rice, the staple food product of the islands, is almost unobtainable by the people, we are sustaining a tax on food purchases in the United States at less than \$10 gold and which must be sold at \$12 Mexican in Manila."

The memorial declares that formerly goods are admitted to the Philippines from Spain practically free and in a tax for harbor construction was imposed and enormous increases were made in specific duties.

Regret is expressed that the American government has not only the excessive specific duties, but also the tax for harbor construction which, by the way, is not being constructed, the 8 per cent on an arbitrary and excessive valuation, a consumption tax on flour and many other articles, and sub-taxes of varying degree, until the cost of imported goods is in many instances entirely beyond the means of any but the most prosperous people."

AMOUNT OF AMERICAN CLAIM.

Missionaries at Harpoon Lost \$87,935 in 1895.

New York, April 29.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Though it is the purpose of the administration to continue pressing the missionary claims pending against the British government, the value of the claims being valued at \$87,935, of which \$42,700 represented the value of the buildings damaged; \$22,677 the personal losses of the missionaries and \$1,858 the loss on stock and apparatus."

The Rev. C. H. Wheeler apparently suffered the greatest loss. He estimates that \$9,000 will be required properly to reimburse him. Among his effects destroyed were notes and bonds which he valued at \$2,200, and the accrued interest is put at \$1,500 more. Clothing and materials which he possessed and which were damaged, he valued at \$1,200; furniture at \$1,000; bedding at \$500; provision, fuel and medicine, \$750; and boots and shoes, \$35.

The Rev. C. F. Gates apparently wore more expensive shoes than Mr. Wheeler, for he asserts that those he lost were worth \$72.

Dr. Gates valued at \$132: saddlery \$146, horse, donkey and cows \$188, and bedding \$279. Wheeler valued the clothing he lost at \$1,138, bedding at \$251, and photographs and pictures at \$300. Her boots and shoes were worth \$76.

In case Minister Straus should decide to return to Turkey, it is likely that the nation of former minister, Lewis Wallace, will be considered as his successor. General Wallace is now in Washington. He represented the United States in Turkey some years ago, and sustained the most friendly relations with the sublime Porte.

Turkey will be given a Week.

Constantinople, April 30.—There are no fresh developments regarding the American indemnity question. It will be a week before the port is opened to the United States legation note of

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, nausea, flatulence, distress after eating, pain in the side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing the annoying complaint while they stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

ACHES.

Is the case of so many lives that here is where we show our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Every lady whose name and address we receive first from each community can get our genuine "Paris" \$1.25 glove free of charge. Fill out the attached coupon, cut it out and mail it to us and you will soon have the "Paris" \$1.25 glove.

STANDARD NOVELTY CO., Quincy, Illinois.

April 22, it is probably that Mr. C. Grieco, the American charge d'affaires, will renew his demand. The project of sending Ahmed Pasha to the United States to negotiate for the purchase of a cruiser is persisted in, although the United States government continues determined not to consent to the amalgamation of a proposed purchase with the indemnity question.

The representative of the Associated Press is assured that Ahmed Pasha will start for the United States tomorrow (Monday).

The statement that the indemnity question was not discussed at the audience held with the sultan on April 29 is incorrect. The matter was discussed.

GERMANS IN BRAZIL.

Secretary Root's Remarks Thereon Causing a Stir.

New York, April 30.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Secretary Root's speech relative to the Monroe doctrine is likely to be productive of some diplomatic inquiries at the state department.

Heir Von Holleben, German ambassador, is in New York and in his absence the under-officials of the embassy are declining to take for publication the secretary's remarks.

It is emphatically asserted at the embassy, however, that there is no intention on the part of Germany to forcibly enter the western empire. By the way, the German government recognized the Monroe doctrine and it does not propose, according to the embassy official, to violate it.

"Germany would prefer to keep her subjects at home," said one of the attaches. "This is impossible, however, and many have emigrated to South America and to Asia Minor, where they are peacefully developing the country."

It has been frequently reported that German colonization in South America was dangerous to the United States, but you may be sure that Germany has no hostile intentions against this country, and that the emigration of Germans to South America is simply in pursuance of a peaceful business policy."

It is said that there are nearly a million Germans in the southern part of Brazil. A private letter received from an American source near where the German colonists are established, declares there is no truth in the report recently published that trouble was brewing between the Germans and the natives.

Those close to Secretary Root say that it is hardly likely that Germany in the present undeveloped state of her affairs will have a crisis to be precipitated at this time. The secretary declined last night to discuss his speech and he refused to be seen tonight.

The navy department has been paying attention to the colonization of southern Brazil by German subjects, and it is understood Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, has considered the advisability of recommending this government to enter into negotiations with Brazil to establish a coaling station at Santa Calarina.

THEATRICAL SUICIDE.

Minnie M. Wray Shoots Herself at a Chicago Hotel.

Chicago, April 30.—Standing before a mirror in her room at the Palmer House, Minnie M. Wray, a beautiful young woman, pressed a revolver to her temple and sent a bullet crashing through her brain. Scraps of a torn letter found in the victim's pocket and put together, said the writer "had wrecked too many lives already and must cease." This letter was addressed to A. N. Ohler, of Moline, Ill. Miss Wray came to the hotel last Friday.

She carried a letter in her pocket which gave the name "Miss L. Gray" to the clerk, who registered for her, and when asked for her address responded that Chicago would do as well as any. She handed him the check for her trunk and asked to have it brought to her immediately.

The death was encompassed by a number of theatrical features, the young woman having taken every precaution to render her death a mystery. While she entered the hotel attired attractively and wearing a number of diamonds, nothing was heard in her room but a coarse black wrapper which she wore when she killed herself. Her diamonds were found upon the dresser, where she had dropped from her purse. She left a note to the management of the hotel, directing them to take the money from her pocketbook to settle her hotel bill. She requested a coffin to be sent to her and made to find her relatives, as she did not wish them to know of her death.

Later it was learned that she had on Saturday sent her trunk to Mr. Ohler at Moline. He is the cashier of the American Express Co. at that place. She also wrote to him the same day, telling of her intention to kill herself.

He received the letter yesterday. When it reached Moline, the assistant, and called up the Palmer house by telephone, thinking he might prevent the suicide if he could communicate with Miss Wray. Unable to make the Palmer house clerk understand him, he gave up in despair. A few hours later he was told of her suicide.

It is supposed that the satchel carried by Miss Wray when she entered the hotel with her rings and the dress she wore were packed in the trunk and shipped to Moline.

Ohler says he had known Miss Wray for ten years, but claims to know nothing of her antecedents. He says she came to Moline about two weeks ago and stayed at the Windsor hotel. A few days later she was told of her suicide.

Where she came from he does not know, but she told him she had been traveling for the past two years in California, New Mexico and Arizona. He is of the impression that the girl's parents live at Leavenworth, Ind., and he has heard her speak of a brother in Lincoln, Neb. Further than that he knows nothing of her history.

Miss Wray was last seen alive Saturday afternoon around the suspicion of the chambermaid. The hotel office was notified and the private detective bureau called and found the woman dead on the floor. A small pistol lay near her. There was a hole in her right temple and it was evident that she had been dead several hours.

The men and dresser there were blood stained, showing she had stood before the mirror to take aim. Where the bullet had entered the skin was powder-burned.

In her purse where she said she had left money to pay her hotel expenses were found the cards of several persons living in Los Angeles, Cal., Albuquerque, N. M., Williams, Ariz., and Cleveland, Ohio.

The letter placed together from the fragments in the waste basket reads as follows:

"All my regret of no use. You will be sad. I have tried to muster the

nerve to live to fight on, but it fails me. I have wrecked too many lives already and must cease. I cannot be happy with so many mistakes on my memory, nor can I forget them. The world has too many sad people now. I have no ambition, so end all. If I fail in my attempt today perhaps I shall forget, but I hope to be successful in ending all."

"It may be some one will write you regarding me, as I have to put an address on my trunk, but I will send it to the American Express Co. thereby avoiding embarrassment to you if possible. Will send an order for it and the key to you."

The letter was signed Leona Graves. A special to the Record from Lincoln, Neb., says:

George B. Wray, of this city, brother of Minnie M. Wray, was unable to advance any explanation for his sister's suicide. She resided here with him until six months ago, when she went to Leavenworth, Ind., where her parents live. While in Lincoln she did not appear despondent. Her brother supposed she was still with her parents until he was informed of her suicide in Chicago.

American Losses in the War.

Washington, April 30.—In comparison with the casualties suffered by the British troops in South Africa, those sustained by the American forces in the Philippines seem very small. A statement just compiled by the war department shows that from July 1, 1898, when American troops reached Manila, until April 27, 1899, these deaths have occurred:

Killed and died of wounds, 43 officers, 552 men; died of disease 25 officers, 1,635 men; total, 69 officers, 2,187 men. Grand total, 2,256.

Several thousand men have been wounded but only a small percentage have died of wounds, and most of them have returned to duty.

The war department has issued a complete table of the casualties in the fifth army corps in the operation against Santiago, from June 22, until July 17, 1898. The losses are given:

Killed, 21 officers, 222 enlisted men; wounded, 10 officers, 1,544 enlisted men; total, 1,565 officers and enlisted men.

The total strength of the forces operating against Santiago is given as 869 officers and 17,349 men. The seventh regular infantry lost the greatest number of men, it killed and wounded numbering 132. The sixteenth regular infantry lost 129 men, and Governor Roosevelt's regiment and the Sixth regular infantry each lost 127 men.

Texas Populists.

Houston, Texas, April 30.—The Populist state convention to elect delegates to the national convention is to be held at Fort Worth May 4th, and the instruction to delegates by county committees assure the sending of a delegation to the Cincinnati convention. Migration to the Cincinnati convention, to Park, of Dallas, will probably head it. He is the Texas member of the middle-of-the-road committee and has made the fight in Texas against the St. Louis convention. Harry Tracy, Texas Populist, has been elected to the Texas Populist convention, will head a delegation which will go to St. Louis, and this delegation will go instructed to vote for the endorsement of Bryan.

Testing the Holland.

New York, April 30.—To definitely determine the value of the submarine boat Holland for naval purposes, the navy department has directed that she be taken to the torpedo station at Newport, where she will be exhaustively tested.

The determination of the department to send the Holland to Newport is based on a recommendation made by Rear Admiral O. N. Nelson, in an ordinance, that the Holland be sent to Newport. Rear Admiral O'Neill desires to ascertain what, if any, defects exist in the vessel, what her advantages are, and whether it will be advisable for the government to continue the construction of such craft.

The torpedo station at Newport is said to be an ideal place for the experiments. Officers at that point can be trusted to keep close watch of the strange boat and report every inch of its progress. Rear Admiral O'Neill has given very careful instructions to Commander Maury, inspector in charge of the torpedo station.

The trial of the vessel will be at first under the supervision of an expert designated by the Holland company. As soon as the officers and men who volunteer to serve on the Holland are well acquainted with the craft, the expert will not be required, and the test under service conditions will be then made. The Holland is now at the Washington navy yard and she will be sent to Newport through the canals.

Brooklyn National Singsfest.

New York, April 30.—At a meeting of the United Singers held last night, a committee was appointed to wait upon President McKinley and remind him that he has been counted upon to attend the National Singsfest, which is to be held in Brooklyn this summer. The committee consists of F. A. Saenger, Dr. W. J. Schilde and August Tiemann.

Assured by the German ambassador at Washington that a personal reception will be accorded him by Emperor William, S. K. Saenger, president of the United Singers of Brooklyn, will leave Brooklyn this summer for Germany. His departure will take place some time in the latter part of July, after the close of the nineteenth National Singsfest. Mr. Saenger will tender to Emperor William the thanks of the German-American singers for the prize given by the emperor for the best rendition by the competing singing societies of a song which was written by Adolph Fassbender.

Prussian war funds were collected in this country for the widows and orphans of the killed. Mr. Saenger then started a collection among the members of the dramatic society Thalia. Then a benefit performance was given at his suggestion which netted over \$700.00. All the money collected was sent to Germany and Emperor William personally sent his thanks to Mr. Saenger and his co-workers.

A Pair of \$1.35 Kid Gloves Free.

Read advertisement of Standard Novelty Company, on this page.

Nearly every person needs a tonic medicine at this time of year to brace up and invigorate the nervous system, to cleanse the bowels, liver and kidney. HEIKINE is the best and safest remedy to do this, as it will cure constipation, regulate the liver and enrich the blood. Price, 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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