

GEN. GATAGRE
REPORTS DEFEAT.

Marched Around All Night and Landed in an Impossible Position When the Boer Attack Came.

Thought to Surprise the Boers—Distance Was Underestimated—British Fought Hard—Guns Overturned—British Retreat—Fighting for Nine Miles—Boer Guns Remarkably Well Served—British Loss Heavier Than First Reported—Prest-Steyn Reports the Battle—Strange Item of News Regarding Gen. Buller's Advance—May Have Flanked the Boers—Great Indignation in England at Ignorance of Intelligence Department.

London, Dec. 12.—The war office has received the following from General Buller: "Capetown, Monday, Dec. 11.—Gatagre reports as follows:

"The idea to attack Stormberg seemed to promise certain success, but the distance was underestimated by myself and the local guides. A police force took us round some miles, and consequently we were marching from 3 p.m. until 4 a.m., and were landed in an impossible position. I do not consider the error intentional.

"The Boers commenced firing from the top of an unsalable hill, and wounded a good many of our men while in the open plain. The second Northumbrian tried to turn out the enemy, but failed. The second Irish fusiliers sent a kopje near and held on, supported by the mounted infantry and Cape police. The guns under Jeffries could not have been better handled. But I regret to say that one gun was overturned in a deep mullah and another sank in quicksand. Neither could be extricated in time to be available.

"Seeing the situation, a dispatch rider was sent to Moltzeno with the news. I collected and withdrew our force from ridge to ridge for about nine miles.

"The Boer guns were remarkably well served. They carried accurately 1,000 yards. I am holding Peshman's Block and Cyphergat. I am sending the Irish rifles and Northumbrian to Blockstrom to recuperate. The wounded proceeded to Queenstown.

"The missing Northumbrian number 256, not 208 as previously reported."

Pretoria, Sunday, Dec. 10.—President Buller has sent the following details of the fight at Stormberg Junction:

"The British with six cannon attacked the Boers under Swaneppel and Oliver, and stormed the Boers' entrenched positions on the kopjes. After a severe fight they were compelled to surrender.

"The prisoners are Major Sturges, six officers and 230 non-commissioned officers and men of the Northumbrian, and two officers and about 250 non-com-

missioned officers and men of the Irish fusiliers.

"It is impossible to state the number of dead or wounded British. The Boers captured three cannon and two ammunition wagons."

London, Dec. 12.—The almost complete absence of news from the theatre of war up to 2:30 o'clock this afternoon increases public anxiety, so deeply stirred by Saturday's disaster. Such scanty messages as have dribbled through seem to indicate that preparations are about complete for simultaneous attacks at Tugela river and Modder river—the dispatches showing that the British and Boers were in touch in both directions Monday.

There is no confirmation of the report of another day-long battle along the Modder river Sunday, but possibly there has been a resumption of fighting as reported by Gen. Cronje last evening, as the searching lyddite shell fire of Sunday was probably a preliminary to an advance.

A strange item of news has reached here from Boer sources, announcing that the Washbank bridge is damaged. This is taken in some quarters as a possible confirmation of the suggestion that the British have made a wide sweep, by way of Helpmasak, and are preparing to attack the Boers north of Ladysmith in the rear.

A message from Naauport dated Monday, Dec. 11, shows that Gen. French has apparently no inclination to withdraw his advanced troops. At Arundel, it is feared might be the result of Gen. Gatagre's defeat. Gen. French reports that his artillery on December 11, forced an advance post of the Boers south of Colesburg to evacuate its position and seek refuge behind Vaalkop.

There is great indignation in England at the ignorance the British intelligence bureau 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.

The Rhodesian force advancing to the relief of Mafeking, reached Gaberones fort Dec. 2, and found the Boers had evacuated the place. The Rhodesians are repairing the railroad as they advance.

The latest news from Mafeking show that Col. Baden-Powell has been forced to reduce the rations of the garrison and inhabitants, but water is plentiful there.

objections Saturday, and the others who have come on from Utah to direct the proceedings against him.

The committee remained in private session until noon when an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow, when the actual hearing of witnesses will begin.

Mr. Roberts saw Mr. Taylor as soon as the committee adjourned, and submitted his brief.

Mr. Roberts' brief is a lengthy legal argument on the rights of the committee. He urges that the Constitution gives protection against trial without due process of law; also against taking property such as the salary of an office, without due process of law.

He voted daughter, sister, wife and mother, and was greatly beloved and respected by all who knew her.

Her eldest son, who was married just before his mother started to Canada, also removed thither with his wife in October, so that all her children as well as her husband and other relatives, were doubtless present when she passed away. While there may be consolation in the thought of being present to tender what solace they could in her last moments, it is certain that her death will cast a pall of gloom over the family and friends in the far north, as indeed it has over a large circle of relatives and friends here. May heaven comfort the bereaved.

LOUISIANA CLAIMS JOUBERT. Statement that He Commanded a Regiment Under Stonewall Jackson.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12.—Capt. J. T. Anderson, general western agent here of the Georgia railroad, has received a letter from Col. Lamar Fontaine, an ex-Confederate of Lyons, Miss., in which he says that Gen. Joubert, the Boer commander, is a native of Louisiana, belonging to one of the best families there. Col. Fontaine says that Joubert commanded a Louisiana regiment in the civil war and served under Stonewall Jackson from whom he learned the art of war. After Appomattox Col. Fontaine says Gen. Joubert went to Egypt and afterwards to South Africa, where he organized the Boer frontier police.



Gov. W. O. Bradley.

CONSPICUOUS FIGURES IN KENTUCKY'S GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

The Kentucky contest for the governorship between Taylor (Rep.) and Goebel (Dem.) was one of the closest in recent years, and the official count has been watched with great interest all over the United States. The result of the official canvass shows the election of Taylor, and his inauguration took place at Frankfort today (Dec. 12).

A HIGH ESTIMATE OF ROBERTS.

Arthur McEwan Says He Argued Coolly Like a Lawyer, Hotly Like a Man of Feeling, Scornfully Like a Man of Wit, and Defiantly Like a Man of Courage and Dignity.

Arthur McEwan, the brilliant and caustic journalist, who made a name for himself in the newspaper world years ago; whose articles in the San Francisco Examiner and New York Journal, attracted world-wide attention, and who latterly has been associated with the Philadelphia North American, owned and published by John Wanamaker, has been an interested observer of the Roberts' case. In one of his letters to his paper he has this to say:

"It is perfectly clear that the House of Representatives does not approve of the kind of polygamy which Mr. Roberts, of Utah, practices. The other kind was much discussed in the press gallery while the candidate Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, Mr. Grover, of the same State, and others were defending the American home against the alarming assault of the 'Mormons.' The sentiments uttered on the floor could be read without a blush by the young person and with approval by everybody who is not an avowed polygamist, while the remarks in the press gallery were quite unfit for publication, since these were largely upon the fitness of Mr. Roberts' judges to sit on his case. There is a great deal of sympathy for Roberts; he is so very lonely, and the opposition to him is overmastering. He is the under dog in a fight which offers him no chance at all. He would have plenty of friends in the House if members dared to talk outside of it. Honorable gentlemen in considerable numbers have privately with many frankness that whatever Roberts' sins may be, it hurts their sense of congruity to see a lot of unrepentant rounders stamping on a man who is not a bit worse than they are. The gentlemen say they are afraid to vote as they think, lest they be classed with the foes of morality, so they add their kicks to the rest, and are prepared to defend the home against the 'Mormons' to the last gasp. Thus it is seen that even cowardice and hypocrisy, hateful things in themselves, are happily brought into the service of domestic purity.

THE TROUBLE WITH ROBERTS.

"The trouble with Roberts' said one member, 'is that he has not made outcasts of his women; he calls his wives polygamists; he calls his wives wives. Having thus failed in his duty toward Christian civilization, I am prepared, when the time comes, to leave the stone of my vote at him.'

"There is a deplorable confusion of thought in the press gallery. They sit around and tell what they know about the lives of public men, some of whom are prominent as anti-Roberts warriors. When the tales of drunkenness and lechery have been told, the implied argument is that the Roberts sort of polygamy is decenter than the Gentile kind practiced by his persecutors. The principles that two wrongs do not make a right is forgotten, and it is also overlooked that after the Roberts style of polygamy has been properly branded as intolerable there will be nothing to prevent the rejected member from Utah from turning the tables and calling on the polygamist which does not discriminate a citizen from serving in Congress. Of course the newspapers would hardly give a hearing to so immoral a character as Roberts. The delicacy of the press would doubtless restrain it from violating the sacredness of private life, but there is nothing to prevent Roberts from writing a book. He is bold enough to do it, and he can shield himself behind the specious plea that those who set up as censors of morals challenge examination of their own equipment for the office.

SHOULD HE WRITE A BOOK?

"He surely would be encouraged to essay such a book by the multitude of assurances he is daily receiving that a man with three or thirty wives is not at all so offensive to the healthy mind as the sight of drunkards and libertines figuring as home guards and strewing flowers of exalting rhetoric at the feet of pious women. There is admiration, mingled with the sympathy so freely expressed for him in this city, which having a near view of great men, is prone to take the value of his life. He is a fighter, and courage compels respect. He has brains, too. He talks very well, indeed—clearly, forcibly and eloquently. He knows exactly what he wants to say, and though he mounts in impassioned flights, he does not slip over. No one, except a man with a rope around his neck, addressing the mob that is going to hang him, ever made a speech under more depressing condi-

tions than Roberts did. He faced a hostile country as well as a hostile house, but he did not quail. Twice his time expired, and twice he was given an additional ten minutes. Thus harassed, and interrupted frequently, and conscious that no matter what he might say the decision would still go against him,

HE ARGUED COOLLY, like a lawyer, hotly like a man of feeling, scornfully like a man of wit, and defiantly like a man of courage and dignity.

"The daring of his attack upon President McKinley sent a thrill of horror up and down hundreds of spines. It took the breath away from many Republicans to hear from the lips of this Mormon that other Mormons, as much married as himself, had been given federal appointments in Utah, although protests had been made identical in kind with those offered against himself. Of course, everybody knew that if the President had done this it was from the best motives, but still the audacity of Roberts was painfully startling.

"One saw that he would be quite capable of inquiring whether or not there had been received at the White House any cablegram from the Sultan of Sulu, urging that the administration's whole influence be exerted to rebuke polygamy in Utah. Fortunately the man's time was limited, for it is certain that had he not been thus gagged he would have been even more unpleasantly personal. It is possible that he might not have shared some of the newspapers which have made a specialty of exploiting his domestic arrangements. The press gallery expected that he would do this, and it was surely disappointed because lack of time prevented Mr. Roberts from comparing his harem with some others.

ROBERTS AND POLYGAMY.

"It is not easy to say just what one would like to say in truth's interest about this Mormon and the opposition to his polygamy, acknowledged and unacknowledged, but it is a subject that can be publicly discussed. But, really, it must in honesty be said that much of the opposition to Roberts is considerably more revolting than he is. He had no right to take three wives, it is true, but he did not take them if it is decent in the fellow to give them. Also, it was indiscreet for him to run for Congress under the circumstances, particularly as that indiscretion has set millions of people to talking about matters that do not advantage modesty to dwell upon.

"Mr. Richardson, in arguing in favor of seating Roberts and trying him afterwards, declared that the home must be preserved in all its purity and sweetness, which virtuous sentiment was as ardently applauded as if Mormon polygamy were the only enemy the home's purity has. Looking down from the press gallery upon the applauding house one could find it in him to feel more respect for Roberts than for the scores of humbugs less clean than he who were joining in the ruff upon him, that they might be in the fashion and not offend their constituents.

NEITHER HYPOCRITE NOR COWARD.

"Roberts, any way, is neither a hypocrite nor a coward. Yet it is consoling and useful to reflect that the assumption of a virtue not possessed, though disgraceful to the individuals who make the false pretense, serves a good end in the effect upon others. Polygamy is wrong, and it is right that it should be punished, even if the sentence is imposed by men who ought to be in the dock instead of aloft in the judgment seat. The crucifixion of Roberts serves to declare anew to the moral standard, to draw freshly to the line between right and wrong. If some or many of the men who render this service to righteousness are grosser in their lives than the Mormon they sentence to banishment, even they are vividly to understand with picturesque vividness that the Puritan tradition still controls in this country, and that society is moral in its ideal, no matter what the practices of individuals may be.

ROBERTS AND HIS DAUGHTER.

"Roberts and his daughter passed me on Pennsylvania avenue this evening, the girl leaning on her father's arm. She has a pretty and a good face, and held her head up. She is as brave as he is. One couldn't but feel sorry for the two. They are only two, and Utah and home are ever so far off. Being taken out daily to be stared at for their sins, which are not precisely like our sins, does not daunt their spirit. You have but to look into their steady eyes to know that they are not ashamed any more than they are afraid. I dare say both have a measureless contempt for

us. Roberts would have conferred a favor by bringing his daughter. It makes gentlemen with wives and pens uncomfortable. The girl is so young and ladylike, and so obviously fond of her father that it robs the sport of baiting him of half its pleasure. But, of course, chivalry must stand aside when morality is imperiled."

WENT TO OGDEN. First Presidency, Twelve Apostles and Other Friends Attend the Funeral.

Presidents Snow, Cannon and Smith went to Ogden on the noon Rio Grande Western train, to attend the funeral of President Richards, that was being held at that place this afternoon. All members of the Twelve Apostles who were home, as well as many friends of the deceased also attended the services.

VICTORY FOR
GEO. MCCORMICK.

The application of George McCormick, now undergoing an eight years' sentence in the State prison, for a writ of habeas corpus, was granted by Judge Norrell this afternoon, on motion of attorney William A. Knox, of Beaver, the prisoner's attorney.

McCormick was convicted in the Sixth judicial district last June of grand larceny and sentenced to eight years.

His offense consisted of stealing two cows, but the information did not allege their value. Attorney Knox contended that from the time of Statehood until May, 3, 1895, the stealing of an animal of value of the value of less than \$50 was petit larceny. McCormick's offense was alleged to have been committed April 29, 1895, ten days before the new law, making the stealing of animals, regardless of value, grand larceny, became effective.

Assistant Attorney General W. A. Lee, conceded Mr. Knox's point, and Judge Norrell allowed the petition, but at the same time ordered Warden Dow to hold the prisoner ten days pending the arrival of the sheriff of Garfield county.

McCormick will now be given a new trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

It has been so long since "In Old Kentucky" began coming to Salt Lake that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The play last night might have been on its feet for a century as far as the appreciation of the crowd was concerned. An immense turnout greeted it, the upper regions being crowded as densely as they were on the "Shenandoah" nights, and the lower part of the house being well filled. In old Kentucky remains as one of the best instances of sensational play writing and excellent stage management that the American stage affords. The handling of the people is simply inimitable and the various sensational effects are of the very best order of stage mechanism. The company remains pretty well up to the standard, although perhaps hardly as strong as the one that originally rendered the play here. Miss Ryan made a very pretty and modest Madame, and the others filled their roles acceptably. The pickaninny band was cheered to the echo, and the race effect went with a whirl of enthusiasm. The same bill goes tonight for the last time.

Every seat at the Grand was filled last night on the occasion of the opening of Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York." After the cheap seat with which some of Hoyt's other plays have been presented, it is indeed refreshing to see a company like that which rendered this comedy skit. It is in fact stronger than some which have been seen in Hoyt's plays at the other house, and Mr. Mulvey's patrons were unanimous last night in saying that nothing he had presented during the present season was as well put on as "The Stranger." The fear had been that the piece, having been rented from Hoyt for presentation at the popular priced houses, would show the inevitable deterioration, but this fear was dispelled as soon as the company came upon the stage. An especially pleasant disappointment was found in "The Stranger" of Mr. Nicholson, who, it is not too much to say, was just as entertaining as the original of the part. Mr. Coyne, and Mr. Rogers, the original Collier Downe, was just as amusing as he was before. Mr. Chas. Hocker, an old friend, was pleasantly received, as were the gentlemen and the corps of ladies. Among these the clever dancing of Mabelle Davies and Miss Eileta was a particular feature. The bill goes only two nights more, and judging from their applause which greeted it last night, it is good for immense business.

The familiar face of Sam Thall was seen in the lobby of both places of amusement last night. Mr. Thall is a last night and continued today. Almost a foot of snow has fallen. The storm is reported general throughout the upper peninsula.

Marquette, Mich., Dec. 12.—A heavy snowstorm from the northwest began last night and continued today. Almost a foot of snow has fallen. The storm is reported general throughout the upper peninsula.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 12.—One of the

REBELLION DOWN
IN THE PHILIPPINES

Gen. Otis Reports that Organized Insurrection No Longer Exists on the Island of Luzon.

American Troops Pursuing Robber Bands—All Important Centers in the North Have Been Occupied—Insurgents Driven Into the Mountains, and Americans following Them Closely—No Concentrated Force of Rebels North of Manila—Rebels in Cavite Will Give Up Soon—2,000 Spanish Prisoners Taken, Making Over 3,000 Released in the Past Month—Gen. Otis Gives Cheerful Report of the Situation.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The war department has received the following cablegram from Gen. Otis descriptive of the military situation in Luzon:

"Manila, Dec. 12: In Bulacan province the insurgents have been scattered and driven east to the mountains. Our casualties in that section in the last few days were ten. The insurgent casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners aggregate 100. Considerable insurgent property with records, arms and ammunition has been captured. Our troops are now in the mountains in pursuit.

"The insurgents have been driven from Subig Bay and the marines now occupy a naval station there. Our column moving west from Tarlac is now on the west coast of Luzon where it has been supplied. It encountered little resistance. A column is now moving west and south from Dagupan along the coast. There is no concentrated insurgent force of importance in Luzon north of Manila. Southern Luzon will not offer any serious resistance. Troops are co-operating in that section.

"Organized rebellion no longer exists and our troops are actively pursuing robber bands. "All important and threatened centers of population in the north have been occupied. "OTIS."

Washington, Dec. 12.—The war department has received the following dispatch:

"Manila, Dec. 12.—Two thousand additional Spanish prisoners secured in northern Luzon, making over 3,000 released within a month; seven hundred now en route from Vigan and transports will be sent for remainder. "OTIS."

FATAL WRECK ON THE PACIFIC.

Richard Cowcil of Coalville Killed at Hennefer Crossing Near Echo, at an Early Hour This Morning—Strange Man Seriously Hurt.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."] Coalville, Dec. 12.—Word has just reached here of a fatal wreck which occurred at Hennefer Crossing, four miles from Echo, on the Union Pacific at five o'clock this morning.

One man was killed outright—Richard Cowcil of this place—and a stranger was seriously injured. The wrecked train was a work train upon which Cowcil

was employed. The accident, it is understood, was caused by a broken wheel.

Full particulars cannot be obtained at present. County Attorney Callis was this afternoon summoned to the scene of the accident, where he goes to conduct an inquest. Cowcil leaves a wife and two children who are almost heartbroken at the sudden and shocking loss of husband and father.

MAN MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARS.

Benjamin B. Evans, Formerly of Coalville, Utah, Now of Idaho, Cannot be Found—Family and Friends Alarmed—Was Wealthy—Foul Play Feared.

Information comes to the "News" of the mysterious disappearance of Benjamin B. Evans of Carey, Blaine county, Idaho. Mr. Evans was formerly a resident of Coalville, Utah, where he married a Mrs. Eldredge and with her removed to Idaho about seven years ago.

Evans was wealthy and his business in a prosperous condition. His stepson, in writing to the "News" says: "He carried a heavy life insurance policy; was the owner of sheep and interested in the store at this place."

The missing man disappeared in October, while his wife was in Salt Lake. On her return every possible effort was made to ascertain his whereabouts, but without avail. It is feared that foul play or some unknown accident has overtaken him.

TERRIFIC GALE
IN THE EAST.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Terrific gales were reported from various parts on the great lakes today, and fear is felt for the safety of a fleet of vessels which left the straits of Mackinac last night headed into Lake Michigan. Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning the gale broke. The wind gauge registered 51 miles per hour. Boats everywhere are reported in or seeking shelter. The warnings sent yesterday by the weather bureau were followed by more today.

Colchester, Ont., Dec. 12.—The spars of some vessel were seen today about five miles southeast from here. A steamer stood by in the vicinity as though she might be making an attempt to rescue the crew. Definite news cannot now be obtained, as the gale is too heavy for small boats to weather.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 12.—A southwest wind swept up the river at the rate of 50 miles an hour today. Heavy winds are reported from all parts of the lake region, while at St. Joseph, Mich., a snow storm raged. Fears are entertained for the government piers there. Most vessels' captains have remained in port and no disasters have been reported as yet.

The weather bureau predicts much colder weather for the next twenty-four hours, with high winds continuing.

Marquette, Mich., Dec. 12.—A heavy snowstorm from the northwest began last night and continued today. Almost a foot of snow has fallen. The storm is reported general throughout the upper peninsula.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 12.—One of the

heaviest gales of the year prevails on Lake Erie today. The wind is blowing at the rate of fifty miles an hour from the southwest. Very few vessels have ventured out since last evening, the weather bureau having yesterday sent out warning of the approaching storm. Telegraph and telephone lines are badly prostrated.

London, Dec. 12.—A heavy snow storm is interfering with traffic on the railroads and street car lines in various parts of the country. Skating has commenced and hunting and racing have been suspended.

West. Brandy's Condition. Washington, Dec. 12.—The condition of Lieut. Brandy remains practically unchanged. He passed a fairly comfortable night.

GOLD MOUNTAIN DISPUTE. New Company Will Now Work Old Butler-Beck Claims.

The dispute which has been going on for over two years regarding the title to the old Butler-Beck property in Gold Mountain is now settled. The decrees of the court quiet Mr. Wallace's title and divides the property among Mr. Ogden, James Boltho and others of Richfield.

A division of the property was effected today by incorporating and allotting an equitable number of shares in the new company to each of the claimants.

The new company will be known as the Kentucky Gold Mining company. Articles of incorporation were to be filed today.

The capitalization is placed at \$500,000 divided into that number of shares of the par value of \$1 each. An option is already secured on the control of 100 shares of the new incorporation at 25 cents a share by Chicago parties, and an expert will visit the property shortly in their behalf. It is stated that besides owning eight claims the company has a 10-stamp mill already erected. This will likely be supplanted by a cyanide plant. The officers of the company are: W. G. Nebeker, president and general manager, and E. V. Duncan, secretary and treasurer. These with Bishop Ogden, James Boltho and Fred T. McGuffin form the directorate.