

LADYSMITH MUST BE RELIEVED.

Heroic Defense of the Garrison Calls for Special Efforts.

GEN. BULLER'S SITUATION.

Boer Play Tricks—British Sending More Troops—How Buller was Defeated at Colenso.

New York, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The story of the heroic defense of beleaguered and fever-stricken Ladysmith cannot fail to have a strong tonic effect upon the British army and the English people. Gen. Buller's blundering tactics at Nicholson's Nek have already been minimized by the defeats sustained by other generals and he is destined for the peerage in consequence of this splendid exploit, following as it does, many gallant sorties and the prudent conduct of the defense of Ladysmith. He is tonight the hero of the nation and Lady White is the happiest among English women.

Sir Redvers Buller's explanation on Sunday that in response to the ominous news from Ladysmith he had sent all his available troops for a demonstration against Colenso on Saturday afternoon has directed attention to the details of the reconnaissance which had been received. Nothing was accomplished since there was no reply from the enemy's guns to the shrapnel of the field artillery or the lyddite shells of the naval brigade and the troops returned to camp after a futile demonstration which was of no apparent service to the defenders of Ladysmith.

The list of the brigade battalions and batteries mentioned tends, however, to prove that a large portion of Gen. Buller's army was not available at the time of the attack, and that the troops returned to camp after a futile demonstration which was of no apparent service to the defenders of Ladysmith.

Military men were confident last night that Gen. Buller's advance would have been ordered in the course of the day. It had not been previously in progress and a retreat toward Springfield or Wagon and the lower Tugela.

The censorship until a late hour prevented the slightest glimpse behind the scenes at the heroic defense has rendered the relief of Ladysmith an imperative duty, which must be performed without flinching. The nation did not forget those responsible for the failure to rescue Gordon. It will be equally stern in its resentment if Gen. Buller's campaign is not relieved speedily.

The campaign is dragging in other quarters. Lord Methuen's force is holding "guard" on the Modder river until Lord Roberts can arrive and decide what to do with the sixth division.

French is still maneuvering around Colenso. The details of the Suffolk reserve furnished by correspondents do not alter the essential character of the episode. The attack was planned by Col. Watson and Gen. French allowed him to carry it out. The enemy opened fire as Watson was ordering the final advance at daybreak. The confusion caused by his wounds and the mysterious signal for retreat, may account for the reverse.

The Post prints a dispatch dated January 2, from its correspondent in Ladysmith, which says that the Boers intend to give one battle and then retreat to Majuba. This suggests that Saturday's attack may have been a desperate move.

London, Jan. 9.—Gen. Buller still looks out, or did so, yesterday, when the Boers, ousted from their foothold inside the works, suspended their assault at nightfall. England has taken heart. The situation, however, is worse. The beleaguered force must have expended large amounts of ammunition, which cannot be replenished, and must have lost a number of officers and men, which is counter-balanced, so far as the garrison is concerned, by the great loss of the Boers.

Gen. Buller still needs relief and the difficulties confronting Gen. Buller are as great as before. The former's unadorned sentences, as read and re-read, suggest eloquently the peril in which the town was found, and then, and how, barely able his 9,000 men were to keep from being overcome.

The chief concern for Gen. Buller is in respect of ammunition. Sixty-eight days of siege, at the beginning of the siege, his small ammunition supply was described as "plenty." His artillery then had 300 rounds per gun. Some of the batteries have been in action frequently since then and all were probably empty last Saturday. His stock of shells, consequently, must be low and this will make it difficult for Gen. Buller to co-operate in a movement by Gen. Buller.

The intrenchments at Ladysmith, as described in a note left a day or two before the fight and has just come through, are fortified hills, well covered with rifle pits and trenches, down which the infantry move in single file to the various posts in absolute safety. Full rations are still served, but no whisky and tobacco.

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, in the Post, points out that there is one division only at Chieveley, another at Prere and a third at Estcourt. As Chieveley is seven miles from Colenso, the second division would have had to march twelve miles to get into action and the third division twenty-two miles. Gen. Buller's 20,000 men and seventy guns were therefore almost inactive on Saturday and when Gen. Buller's help was needed, he could not move but an ineffective demonstration.

England is preparing armaments and twenty-two transports will be on the way to South Africa during the present month. According to the program, 25,000 additional troops and twenty-two guns will soon be afloat. The government has ordered Messrs. Sons & Maxim limited, to manufacture as many 47 inch and 6-inch quick-firers as can be turned out until otherwise notified.

New York, Jan. 9.—The Herald, discussing General Buller's predicament, says:

The Tugela river, the two fords across which are under the guns of the enemy, whose earthworks fully command them, and which are further defended by barbed wire entanglements.

Entrenchments extending from Springfield, almost due west, to Mount Inlay, about due east of Colenso, which have been described as offering a front of sixteen miles nearly as strong as the works which were brought to the front, with railway lines for the rapid movement of cannon from point to point, the exigencies of attack may demand.

Besides these Buller is still handicapped by the great difficulties of transportation and the lack of mounted men, which makes his column heavy and unwieldy in comparison to the ex-

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A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says:

The Berliner Tageblatt learns that the Bundsrath and the General carried to East Africa machinery for a large distillery, constructed by a Darmstadt machine company, in the Togo and Kamerun.

Part of this was a large wrought iron tube, of large diameter, which probably was mistaken for a cannon.

A dispatch to the Herald from Brussels says:

A private letter from Pretoria says that in order to accommodate the prisoners of war who are crowding in to Pretoria an immense enclosure has been constructed to the north of the town in three long streets named Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking streets.

The Boers played an amusing trick on the English at Ladysmith. The latter think they destroyed the Creusot cannon "Long Tom," the truth is that the Boers removed the cannon and substituted a tree of a tree, which was smashed by British shells.

London, Jan. 9.—The first account of Gen. Buller's defeat at the Tugela river comes by mail from Bennett-Burleigh, the Daily Telegraph's correspondent. It appears that the battle orders drawn up by Gen. Buller provided for the effective support of the artillery by the infantry and the Dunderberg's brigade. Gen. Buller missed his way, Lord Dunderberg failed to support, and Gen. Buller got part of his forces in an untenable position.

Col. Long, with the artillery, outpaced the escort of the guns, and they were lost. British troops were the story of the Tugela river. But through graphic columns there continually recurs the discovery of the unexpected intrenchments and the awful fusillades from hidden Boers and gallantry such as has seldom marked British battles.

After describing how the British force began their advance at daylight and how the Boers left them absolutely unmolested, the correspondent says: "At 6:30 there suddenly burst an awful crash of Boer musketry upon the batteries and advancing infantry. The rattle of the Mausers swelled and was maintained as one continuous roar. From the buildings and lines of trenches south of the river and from the river bank itself the Boers fired on our gunners and footmen and from the trenches on the northern side of the Tugela river and Port Willie and elsewhere they sent out a hurricane of leaden hail, and bullets venomously rained on the ground in all directions raising puffs of dust and tearing through the air with shrill sounds."

"Few have ever seen so heavy and so deadly a fusillade, but neither the gunners nor the infantry hesitated or wined. Cannon were wheeled into position, although many of the horses and men were shot down or the maneuver was completed and our indomitable soldiers walked erect and straight onward. Not even Rome in her palmiest days ever possessed more devoted soldiers."

"As the gladiators marched proud and seeming to meet death so our soldiers, doomed to die, saluted and with alacrity stepped forward to do their duty. 'Glory to the gods,' Anglo-Saxons shout always advance that way. I asked an American who had seen warfare in Cuba and Manila if his own countrymen generally did this and he answered, 'Yes. It is marvelous, but it is the Boers.'"

"Closely and closer walked the soldiers to the Boer trenches until within 400 yards of the nearest rifle pits. Then lying down they returned the fire, but there was little or nothing to aim at. The Irish brigade had driven the Boers to the north bank of the Tugela. They found that the enemy had planted the ground with barbed wire. Even in the bed of the river barbed wire was laid down. Into the water went the Dublin Inniskillings. Bordeners and Saxons followed. It was found that the Boers had dammed the river at the ford, where ordinarily it was but knee deep. They strove to find the crossings and many a fine fellow with his weight

of "coming events cast their shadows before," those shadows on the broad presage a wedding in the near future. The young lady may even be "all ready" to marry that is, she thinks she is. "All ready" for her husband's trousseau she has prepared, the "trip" has been planned, and the house picked out and "everything."

When we see a young woman go out to meet fate it way it brings to mind the Frenchman's saying of the Charge of the Light Brigade. "It was magnificent but it was not war." It is magnificent to see the young girl face the future so fearlessly, but it is not life. No young woman is ready for married life unless her physical condition is up to the standard of marriage, in the health of all the delicate womanly organs, and rarely is this the case.

Young women entering upon the state of marriage will find no friend so helpful as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives vigor and elasticity to the organs peculiarly feminine, prevents the drains that ruin the health, and makes the ordeal of motherhood so easy that it is practically almost painless.

"At an early stage of married life," writes Mrs. F. A. M. of Dallas, Jackson Co., Mo., "I was greatly bothered with periods also a troublesome drain which rendered me very weak and unfit for work of any kind. I became so nervous that I could not sleep and my husband became alarmed and got me a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription.' After he saw the wonderful effects of it, he bought more, and after I used that there was no more pain, and I began to gain in flesh very rapidly."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice answers every question. It is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. For the cloth-bound edition send 5 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PREACHING WAR AGAINST ENGLAND.

German People Angry at the Front to Their Flag.

OFFICIAL PRESS MODERATE.

Emperor Expected to Make a Sensational Speech—Change in German Foreign Policy.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—It is now expected that the speech from the throne at the opening of the Prussian diet will contain matters of special interest and the Reichstag will reconvene without ceremony. From an absolutely reliable source, however, the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Emperor William will make an important and sensational speech tomorrow night at the Century festival of the Berlin technical high school. His majesty's remarks will be political, dealing especially with the naval question and will touch upon the sensation of the hour, namely, the seizure of German vessels by British warships in South African waters.

In confirmation of the statement dated the other day that the emperor has become thoroughly aroused over the continuance of British action in this respect the correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that he yesterday told Geheimrath Miesner, in tones of deepest indignation, what he had just heard on the subject from Count von Buelow, adding: "Welche schmach!"

Court circles here relate a number of details showing the emperor's change of mind as to Great Britain's policy and the reports that England has sent out new and more stringent instructions in reference to searching vessels going to South Africa are received everywhere with intense dissatisfaction.

The foreign office this evening authorized the following statement: "Germany recognizes the right of search within certain specific limits. Among the points enumerated in the Protocols of the London conference, it is stated that England has exceeded those limits. No answer has yet been received as to this protest."

On being asked whether it was correct that joint action on the part of the powers in the matter of seizures was under way, a high official of the foreign office replied that such action ought to be taken if the seizures did not cease. He admitted that Russia was asking such joint action in regard to the seizure of German vessels.

Germany will not be content with the mere liberation of the steamer General, but the other vessels seized by British warships, but will demand indemnity in those and all similar cases.

The question of the seizures will come up in the Reichstag soon as Count von Buelow has expressed a willingness to answer an interpolation which the conservatives will plan possibly for the opening day of the session. At any rate, before the end of the week, an extended reply will be elicited from the foreign secretary, who will review events from the outset until those of more recent occurrence. It is also expected that he will divulge the terms of the secret treaty with Great Britain.

Dieutsche Tages Zeitung expects that a turn in Germany's foreign policy will date from the interpellation and reply.

The excitement about the seizures is intense throughout Germany. The colonials, the Pan-Germans and the anti-Semites are pushing a vigorous propaganda. Their representatives are stamping the country and preaching war against England.

The Berlin Neue Nachrichten publishes a communication advocating the seizure of all British vessels in German ports as an act of revenge. Other papers talk about the "unbearable humiliation of the foreign office."

A number of changes that have long been contemplated in Germany's consulates in the United States are now announced. Herr K. Buehn, now in Chicago, will go as consul general to New York, where Herr Gieseler will become consul. Dr. W. Wever, hitherto at Rio Janeiro, will succeed Herr Buehn.

BEATING THE FILIPINOS. Americans Crowding Rebels Hard and Fast.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The war department has received the following from General Otis: "Manila, Jan. 8.—Bates pursuing enemy in south with vigor. Schwan's column moving along shore Laguna in the bay, struck 800 insurgents under General Noriel at Binang, and drove them westward on Silang, capturing place, from which point cavalry pushed through to Indang. Schwan captured three of Noriel's six pieces of artillery, and will take remainder, also his transportation, with records and large quantity of ammunition."

"Two battalions Twenty-eighth, part of Wheaton's column, struck enemy near Imus yesterday, killing and wounding 140. Birkheimer, with battalion of Twenty-eighth, struck enemy entrenched west of Bacoor yesterday morning; enemy left on field sixty-five in dead and forty wounded, and thirty-two rifles. Our loss thus far, Lieutenant Cheney, Fourth infantry, four enlisted men killed, twenty-four enlisted men wounded."

"Expected that Schwan's troops will cut off retreat of enemy's Cavite army. Wheaton moving today on Das Marias. Boyd, Thirty-seventh infantry, met east of San Mateo, surrounded General Rial at daylight, capturing Rial and considerable property."

"It is expected Cavite and Santangas provinces will be cleared up soon. In the north, Leonhauser, with three companies of the Twenty-fifth, attacked robber bands at Areyat mountain, dispersed them, destroyed their barracks and subsistence. Found there five of our prisoners, whom they had picked up on railroad, three killed, two seriously wounded. These northern robber bands will be pursued."

Rubonic Plague at Manila.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The plague has broken out in Manila beyond a doubt, as appears from the following telegram received by Surgeon General Sternberg:

"Manila, Jan. 8.—Three bubonic natives. The signer is Colonel Greenleaf, assistant surgeon general, and chief surgeon in the Philippines. The first effect will probably be to have quaran-

time laid upon the most rigid sanitary regulations, and this work will be undertaken by Colonel Greenleaf, pending the arrival at Manila of the marine hospital service officers now on the way.

General Sternberg says that Colonel Greenleaf is exceptionally well fitted to cope with the present emergency, and he has no doubt that the disease will soon be stamped out.

Sensational Statements.

Washington, Jan. 8.—During a discussion today of a resolution on inquiry offered by Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota, some sensational statements were made in the Senate regarding the attitude of the United States toward the Filipino insurgents. Mr. Pettigrew declared that the government had attacked its allies and thereby had been guilty of the grossest treachery.

This statement was received warmly by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, who declared that this government had done nothing of the kind and that not even remotely had it recognized the so-called government of the Filipinos.

Mr. Morgan discussed at length the race question in the South, basing his remarks on the resolution offered by Mr. Pritchard (Rep., N. C.). He maintained that to attempt to force the black race into a social and political equality with the white race was only to clog the progress of all mankind.

EATEN BY SHARKS.

Forty-five Chinese Sailors Supposed to Have Been Devoured.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—The story of the loss of the British steamer Hupoh, on her voyage from this city to Hongkong via Java has been received in this city, and the details show that the loss of the vessel was accompanied by a far greater loss of life than the cable reports told.

The vessel sprung a leak after leaving Java, with a cargo of sugar for Hongkong. The Chinese crew refused to work on the ship's boats, with one exception, were destroyed during a storm, and the crew built a number of rafts, launching them and setting them afloat, leaving the captain and one passenger on board the sinking vessel. The Europeans occupied one raft and the Chinese were divided on six or seven others.

The rafts were soon surrounded by hundreds of ravenous sharks, and in their eagerness to get at the shipwrecked sailors, jumped far out of the water. Soon several of the Chinese rafts were overturned, and it was then that the Europeans decided to return to their vessel. The only remaining boat was repaired and launched, the captain taking command.

The island of Luban, in the Philippine group, was finally made, and on the natives learning that the mariners were British subjects, made them comfortable, and later sent them to Manila. Nothing was ever heard of the Chinese crew, numbering forty-five men, and they must have been drowned and devoured by the pursuing sharks.

Small Parks in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—A plan by which small park systems may be established in Chicago has been proposed by President Joseph W. Suddard of the West Park board. He advocates that a number of the shorter streets in the densely populated districts be closed to traffic, covered with stand, fitted with wings and other park apparatus and turned over to the public as play grounds.

As Mr. Suddard is the West Park board's representative on the special committee on small parks recently appointed by the city council, this plan will be presented to the latter body for consideration. He also will contend that steps toward establishing a great outlying park system should be taken at once by the city on lines now governing the extensive park tracts on the outskirts of Boston, Brooklyn, and other cities.

The Alameda Land and Dock company and the West Pullman Land Association have offered to give the city 2,200 acres of unimproved land in the neighborhood of 9th street and Lake street on condition that it be improved as a public park with boulevard connections.

After Oleomargarine.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, today introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information concerning the shipments into various States and licenses to manufacturers and dealers in oleomargarine.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Navy—Pay Inspector H. T. Wright to be a pay director. Paymaster S. R. Colhoun to be a pay inspector. Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph E. Chestnut to be a paymaster. Passed Assistant Paymaster M. M. Ramsay to be a paymaster.

War—Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank H. Titus of California to be surgeon of Volunteers with rank of major.

Quicker in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 8.—Although ex-Tax Collector Sheehan, who attempted to retain possession of his office by force, has abdicated in compliance with an order of the superior court he declares that he will continue his contest. It is not denied that J. H. Scott was elected at the recent election, Sheehan not even being a candidate, but the latter claims that he is entitled to retain the position pending a judicial decision as to Scott's eligibility. Both men are Republicans.

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or you, said four different physicians, but I still had sufficient left to try Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, as it was highly recommended to me. I had suffered for years with heart trouble; so bad was my case I was given up to die several times. Had severe palpitation, short breath and much pain about the heart, fluttering and smothering spells, but Dr. Miles' Heart Cure gave me prompt relief and finally a permanent cure.

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(Signed) MRS. RICHARDSON.

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