THE DESERET EVENING NEWS. 171024 PART 3.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1900, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FIFTIETH YEAR

BRITISH BIG GUN THAT HAS BEEN NAMED "BRABANT'S BABY."

WHAT OF FIERCEST BASUTOS? Will They Take a Hand in the War?

disagreeable feature of the | one time had threatened to utterly des-

a Basulos. significant statement days ago by Mr. Spen-ne of the best military ind. Among the thouinten and foreigners fa-facts who read it there he did not agree with of growing unrest Basutoland was and for a very obvious ain people like the cy have once become y task, and if in the it should prove im-"On stion arises; ther, will this power-range itself, on the British or on that of the

s inhabit an irregular and country in the northeast of y, the area of which is square miles, says the New A well watered country lightful climate and with s admirably adapted for ain. Meadowland also large herds of cattle add and therein six hunand thirty Europeans find

had the population has re-been settlement is pro-chout the country, and, white population has re-be years practically limitforeigners who trade in and corn. Of mineral y of copper and iron, indications, and coal

a tribe of Bechuanas, 1891 shows that they They are a race of ole who had been scat-e Zulu conquests at the the present century. ittle of them until they r under their great chief had many disputes with e and who finally transignty of his country to The country, how-rest until 1869, when neluded, by the terms of and was reduced to about

riginal extent. a came in 1880, when the made an unsuccessful at-irm the Basutos. The re-disastrous rebellion, in everal months' hard fightadvantage was gained and the resources, both sts and of their swarthy were practically exhaust-ommissioner, who was aprbitrator, decided that the id pay a fine in cattle, and rd a bill was framed prothe disannexation of their

ial government then agreed e the provisional adminis-asutoland, but only on connatives should give sat-

south Africa is the sutos" sutos sago by Mr. Spen-of the best military sether the Basutos have become won-derfully civilized within the last fifteen years. This does not mean that all the old vestiges of barbarism have wholly disappeared. The Basutos are glad to import blankets, ploughs, saddles and bridles, clothing and iron and tinware from England, but they often give in return for them native goods instead of money, and many of them pay their taxes in the same way. There is not a telegraph or a railroad in the country, and letters are only delivered once a and letters are only delivered once week. The nearest telegraph station is at Ladybrand, in the Orange Free State, and the transmission of letters to and from Europe takes from twenty-

is and its burge takes from twenty-six days to a month. When the war in the Transvaal broke out the rumor spread that the Basulos had determined to rise against the Orange Free State, and those Euro-peans who knew the dauntless charac-ter and the excellent military efficiency of the Arcians ware out a Utile startlad ter and the excellent minitary endeeddy of the Africans were not a little startled at the news. For these Basutos are not like ordinary Africans; on the contrary, they are the most intelligent, the most powerful and the best equipped tribe in the entire country. They have modern arms and ammuni-tion including empkeless nowder and

They have modern arms and ammuni-tion, including smokeless powder, and they know how to use them. They can put an army of several thousand man into the field at short notice, and when in the field they will fight with a skill and a courage that have more than once won for them the admiration of Europeans. It was a knowledge of these facts that caused a general sur-prise in England when over the cable flashed the rumor that the Basutos in-

flashed the rumor that the Basutos in-tended to attack the Orange Free State, and this surprise had hardly abated when it was again aroused by the more positive information that the tokens of unrest in Basutoland were becoming

fore marked than ever, Now the Basutos, like the Griquas were never treated in neighborly fash-ion by the Boers of the Orange Free State, and Mr. Thompson, a member of the Cape assembly, and well acor the Cape assembly, and wen ac-quainted with the native question, thinks that for this reason the large majority of the Basutos would range themselves on the British side if they should decide to join either of the pur-ticipants in the present conflict. Throughout Great Britain, however, he counts out these he a very strong fash Throughout Great Britain, however, he points out, there is a very strong feel-ing that to invoke such aid would be a grave mime against the whites of South Africa. Many others have ex-pressed a similar opinion within the last six months, and persons who claim to speak with authority maintain that the Boers are just as loath as the British to accept any aid from the blacks. Both Boers and British are just at present most anxious to keep the Ba-sutos and other native tribes quilet, and for the reason that owing to the over-

for the reason that owing to the over-whelming prependerance of the black population in Africa a perfect pandemontum would be likely to reign in case of native uprisings. Up to the present there has been little fear of any seri-ous revolt on the part of the natives, the prevailing opinion being that the Kaffirs generally, and especially the in-dividual races of Basutos, Zulus, Gri-quas and Matabeles, have felt the power of the "Great White Queen" too keenly and too recently to allow them o combine successfully. That some of the native tribes, and especially the Basutos, will become restless and might even become restive it sight of the deadly struggle in the Fransvaal was foreseen even before he war began, but Englishmen conoled themselves with the thought that soled themselves with the thought that if any of the blacks did decide to obtain revenge for old wounds they would be far more likely to vent their hostility on the Boers than on the British. They pointed out that the blacks have some respect for British soldiers, and have, as a rule, accepted without any appar-ent reluctance the administration im-posed on them by the British govern-ment. Bechuanaland, they say, is a good instance of this, for King Khama has proved himself a stanch ally of the has proved himself a stanch ally of the British. On the other hand, they point out that the natives have found the Boer farmers hard taskmasters, that a severe campaign has been carried on during recent years against the native chiefs in the northern part of the Transvaal, and that the Swazis on the southeast have never been wholly at rest since their land was annexed to the South African republic, in 1895. Over and over again the statement has been made that the natives are not to be allowed to take any part in the Transvaal war, not only because it is peculiarly a white man's war, but also because the dictates of civilization de-mand that whites, when fighting against men of their own color, shall not invoke or accept the aid of savages. A laudable sentiment, but the question still remains: What will the white men do if their dusky neighbors in Basutoland shall take up arms? This question is puzzling many thoughtful minds in England and the Transvaal today, since they know well that on the manner in which it is answered may depend in a large measure the future



The Colonial column that is fighting its way towards Wepener is supported by heavy artillery under Generals Chermside and Rundle. The Illustration shows the "Long Tom" that accompanies Chermside's force shelling the Boers. This gun has repeatedly silenced the Boer fire. In honor of the Colonial commander it has been named "Brabant's Baby,"

BRITISH MAXIMS AND RIFLES BAR THE BOER RETREAT.



NUMBER 143

MOST VALUABLE AMERICAN ANIMAL.

Says Colonel Cody.

The utility of the buffalo, as well as the sentiment attaching to it as a distinctively American animal, demands its preservation by the people of this country. If something is not some soon the buffalo will become as extinct as the mastodon, and two generations hence children will know it by pictures only. It should be the duty of the government to

take means not only for the preservation and reproduction of this king of the plains, but at the same time of all other animals, birds and fish indigenous to our country. - Extraordinary means have been taken to preserve the seal, and the world at large has applauded the effort, but the buffalo, whose fur at one time was so common, is now really more valuable than the seal.

The question of the preservation of all the fur bearing animals must be considered, and that soon. We Americans are a wasteful people. Nature has endowed our country so lavishly with everything she could give that we have got into the habit of throwing away that which we shall sadly need in a few years from now. If we set about it vigorously and earnestly we may save the buffalo; in a few years it will be too fate. We may save it to be a fur bearing animal when the seat has become extinct. The buffalo may be raised in capilvity and may even be domesticated-the seal, never.

Alaska will one of these days have a great population to whom furs, and cheap furs, will be a necessity. This great population will need food animals as well. In my opinion the buffalo, crossed with hardy Scotch cattle, is the animal for the North. The surplus of buffaloes, useless bulls, will serve to provide the Alaska Americans with fur coats, and the cross breed buffalo and Footch cattle with ment.

Of all wild American animals the most valuable is the buffalo, and the most easily bred. He is the only fur bearing animal whose flesh is really valuable, because the bison may be crossed with domestic cattle. The robe of the buffalo is most valuable as a garment, because it makes a seamless coat, while the skin of thecal must be pieced interminably.

No one can regret more than I the practical extinction of the buffalo. When the plains were covered with these magnificent beasts I killed many of them, but never wantonly. When the Kansas Pacific Rallway was being built I was employed to kill buffaloes to feed the men who were doing the work. I killed in that time 1,280 buffaloes with a rifle from the back of a horse-never a stand.

During the settlement of the West the Indians were troublesome. Our army was almost constantly at war with them. The buffaloes were the commissary department of the Indians. So long as the Indians could keep on the move with this great supply of meat on hand it was almost impossible to subdue them. And so the military authorities of the West, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Harney, Miles and Merritt, assented to their destrction.

The government should gather all the remaining buffaloes that is possible to obtain on a great reservation, preferably in the panhandle of Texas, where, guarded and maintained by the United States, they might be propagated and eventually distributed over the country. If this is not done soon the buffalo will surely become extinct. -By-Colonel W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill.")

posed parts of their bodies from the | sion of Congress and made the govern

CATALO CHARACTERISTICS.

What is true of the buffalo is also what is the of the burnes is true of the catalo, a cross which I originated first in Kansas and after-ward continued at the Goodnight rauch in Texas. The catalo is a cow, and in all essentials it takes its instinct from the stronger blood-that of the buffalo. In my travels in the Arctic regions I became convinced that millions of meat bearing animals could be maintained there if nature's laws were followed.

meni an offer on behalf of myself and the Goodnights. My proposition was that the government set aside two and one-half million acres of its waste land for the buffalo. I asked for the use of five hundred thousand acres for a period of twenty years, stating that it might be possible to get along with two hundred thousand.

In return for this grant-and a grant would be necessary in the case of the buffalo, as it is a migratory animal and has to be fenced-I proposed that the government was to have all of the fe-males of the original herd and of the of the herd. As males were to be kept as were sary for breeding purposes, and from the sale of the remainder of the males I was to pay for the care of the herd and to pay to the Goodnights or to the Goodnight college for a period of twenty years a certain proportion of the net profits. At the conclusion of the twenty years the entire herd was to be turned over to the government. As I am now some fifty years of age I could not make a longer contract than that, while I should have to wait many years before the increase in the herd would mean any profit to me.

British crown, that the ate should pledge itself contier rights, and that ld pay over to of administration the s received on goods im-sutoland. The Colony acoffer, and in the Basutoexation act provision was the payment of £20,000 a year. Free State also intimated

es to comply with the con-ed upon it by England. As dasutos, they held a great r parliament, on November there and then the repretribe expressed their destrinder British rule and their 18 to pay hut tax and to com th the other conditions on which government was prepared ettake the administration of af-

te was one chief, however, who to accept England's This was Masupha, a man of uthority and influence. In anto all arguments and pleas he said that he preferred to retain To this sturdy nathe British government paid attention. It formally declared he requisite conditions had been omplied with and without delay it took steps to carry on at under the immediate of the crown. Consequently ch 15, 1884, the territory has ruled by a royal high commis-

however, still retain much old authority. Thus they still ate in all matters between nathe next higher court to which is may be taken being the magis-s, where all cases between Euronatives are brought. This dispensing justice soon bey popular, and even the Masupha tendered his subin 1886 and asked that a magisent to reside in his district. de had become orderly and law that time, and the salutary e of the missionaries, the chiefs vernment had done much to it a diminution of serious s and of intoxication, which at civilization of South Africa.



Now She Wants Our Locomotives to Study and to

Copy.

ker own locomotives, but she know how, and she wants the an article cent over so she can A letter was sent by the Bavare Railway administration to the ding makers of locomotives in wdom, saying that the principal of the Bavarian government in a number of Amagian December and the Statement of Amagian December and December of Amagian December of Amagian December and December of Amagian December of Amagian December of Amagian December and December of Amagian December

number of American locomoon the State railways Bavarian engineers and s ample opportunity to imitate, so far as should table, the superior features erican machines. The Bura Berlin paper, now says: State Railway adminintends soon to make a tican locomotives. These shown thatb y reason of bolier space and heating are more efficient and ecoministry of public works directed thta specifica-Uves of American modlaid before it in order that erialn, through trials of senger engines, whether D of that system here is a similar tests which the rarian State Railways have made | try.

bilitous Germany would like to I with American freight engines have had the most satisfactory results; they have, as the minister reports, with faultless performance, cost consider-ably less than locomotives of similar class belonging to the Prussian Railway It need hardly be explained system.' It need hardly be explained that if these engines demonstrate their superiority and are adopted they will not be built in any foreign country." "This final naive reassurance to Ger-

many machinists on the part of the Burger-Zeltung was quite unneces-eary," suys Frank H. Mason, our consul general in Berlin, in a report to the State Department. "It has been evident from the first that the American loco-motives brought to Germany during the past six months were-like Ameri-can stoves, machine tools, pumps and various other machines and articles not patented in this country - ended mainly to be tested, studied and used as models to be imitated by German as models to be imitated by German builders. It is a sincere and flattering compliment, and, although not directly and largely profitable to American builders, has still its value as an illus-tration of the importance of protecting as far as possible, by German natients, every American invention or improve-ment that is sold for use in this coun-try."

One of the regiments under General Rundle engaging the Boers before Dewetsdorp. Seventy miles of British soldiery encircle the Boers who are tying to capture the Colonials at Wepener and when the ring is tightened Lord Roberts hopes to duplicate the Cronie chapter of the war.

annananna annanan annanan annanan annananananan | spoken of his habit of leaving seed

TO SAVE THE AMERICAN BISON.

"Buffalo" Jones Makes a Statement About the Bill Now Before Congress, Telling Why the Government Should Take Steps to Prevent the Extermination of This Monarch of the Western Plains.

most exterminated!

HOW BISON GRAZE.

larger percentage of loss comes annual-

About thirty years ago I moved to the rontier. I was poor and it became percessary for me to join the skin huntfrontier. I was poor and it became necessary for me to join the skin hunters. I was a good shot and soon became an expert. I hired myself out to a company of farmers to shoot down buffaloes at fifty cents each. I was a good hand at this bloody trade and my bosses made money following me up, skinning the animals that I shot and marketing their hides at \$2 each. I realized that the work was cruel and wicked, and many a time, as I stood and looked down info the dying eyes of the great as he goes, but leaving between himself and his neighbor a strip of four feet of monarchs of the plains and listened to their groans, I felt like swearing off the whole business. Next morning I would be awakened by the "crack, crack" of the rifles all over the plain, and, con-

cluding that the work of extermination would not be delayed over fifteen minutes in all by my small efforts, I would again join the chase.

Even while we were killing thousands of the noble animals each year, I made up my mind that I would one day atone up my mind that I would one day atone for my cussedness by rescuing a few of the bisons, herding them and pro-tecting them as best I might be able. This I have done. Out on the Western plains the cow men and the ranchers will tell you how much of an effort has been necessary in order that a faw of will tell you now much of an enort has been necessary in order that a few of the remaining buffaloes might survive up to the present. I am in Washington now to see if the American people are ready to keep their faith with the bison as they have kept it with the indian, and allow to the noblest animal in the model a small vection of the bundwade world a small portion of the hundreds of millions of acres of the barren lands that are useless for anything else. When the Creator brought into exist-

ence the midcontinent of North Amerwith its raging storms, howling bilizzards, scorching stroccos, and made the great American descret, where the water and the grass are but scant, he also brought into existence the only animal in the world perfected for living there-the American bison. No doubt it took untold ages to bring up this wonderful animal and to fit him for existence in his peculiar home. How dreadful, then, is it to realize that cuts in feeding. The herd rise at dawn and commence to graze. When filled they start for the trail, led usually by an old cow, who gives the signal for starting by sounding a grunt not un-like that of a hog, only much louder. The remainder of the herd drop in be-The remainder of the Berd arop in be-hind, following exactly in her footprints until they reach the path which leads them to their drinking place. This path never exceeds tweive inches in width. It is the same path along which the an-cestors of these buffalo have traveled for countiless area for countless ages. PUBLIC BENEFACTORS.

When the paol, lake or stream is reached, the buildloss step in, fill them-solves and immediately return to the banks instead of lingering in the water banks instead of lingering in the water and polluting it as domestic cattle do. Thus by keeping to one track they have saved the grass over which the cattle straggle to water, and they have kept the water pure and fresh. After resting an hour or so they wend their way over a well-defined trail, for miles and miles, without cutting a blade of the grass which is go necessary for their subsist-ence. If the main who "causes two blades of grass to grow where only one has grown" is a benefactor to the race. Any one who has seen a herd of cat-tic grazing knows they run all over the fields cropping a mouthful of grass here and there and tramping down more than they ent. Moreover, they bite off at first only the portion of the grass than they eat. Aloreover, they but on at first only the portion of the grass which bears the seed and afterward re-turn to eat it nearer the roots. But a herd of bisons line up almost like sol-diers, about eight feet apart. Each marches forward, cating seed and grass as he access but leaving bathcom birrsoft has grown" is a benefactor to the race, how much more is the buffalo a benefactor who preserves thousands blades that other animals ruthlessly destroy? grass, which serves by the next year to seed the land over which he has eaten. The buffalo never yields to disease

grass. There is no waste grass left on the four feet swath which the animal

He is clean in his domestic habits and in consequence always drinks pure wat-er, eats clean fresh grass, does not be-smear himself with filth and conse-quently never suffers from any of the when discusses compton to domestic ac So each year the plains over which the buffaloes roamed were covered with fresh luxurlant grosses. Today, after twenty-five years of cattle pasturage, it requires just twice as many acres of Ekin diseases common to domestic or range cattle. His thick underfar and the "pantalets" which cover his legs make him unaware of the existence of files in summer and allow him to fatland to support an animal as it former-Year after year it has been demon-strated that the hand of fate is against our native range cattle. Diseses re in-creasing, pasturage is decreasing, and a ten where domestic cattle grow thin and die on account of these pests. ten larger percentage of loss comes annual-ly to our catile growers. Texas fever is as fatal as ever, while tuberculosis has increased at an alarming rate in the last decade; and the black-leg and the mange are so destructive that many animals which do not die in the summer and fail are so weakened by the dis-When winter comes he adds an addi-tional robe of fur to his robe of rat, and turning his head to the storm eats quietly along to the front in the face of

quiety along to the front in the face of the fiercest blizzard that ever blew. There are many small traits of the buffalo that are lacking in cattle. The buffalo cow never allows her call to be destroyed by the coyote. The buffaloes never mire in swamps or paols, as so many cattle do. When they find that they can be continue they find that and fall are so weakened by the dis-case that they perish in the winter blizzards. The bunch and gramma grasses—the two great annual grasses of the plains-have heretofore produced the bulk of our meat. These have althey are becoming stuck they throw themselves on their sides and swim or most entirely disappeared, and weeds and obnoxical plants have sprang up instead to take their places. Why such rapid changes? Only a few years ago millions of bisons subsisted on these paddle through the mud as would a hog. In springtime they curry themselves by rolling in wallows made in the hard, dry clay, thus removing their winvast plains. Today a comparatively small number of native cattle strive desperately to exist. When nature reter coats and loosening up their skins, so us to take on flesh. They always lie with their backs up a hill so as n volts, mankind might do well to halt | easily, and always have guards out day and consider her protests. Turn to the bison, what do we find? An animal perfectly trained to take very advantage of his environments. His instinct surpasses that of the and night to warn the herd of ap-proaching danger. They always face a storm, and never "drift," as do cattle, They lie down with their heads to the

We cannot expect to cultivate cattle or buffaloes on the luxuriant moss of the far north, where reindeer and mush thrive. Neither can we expect to make a complete success of cattle on the buffalo's natural pasturage.

The new race of cattle-the cataloes-which I have produced by crossing the buffalo with the Galloway and Rolangis cattle-are as well adapted to the short grass country as the buffalo, and they combine with the best natural characteristics of the buffalo the peculiar ad vantages of cattle for human food. Th catalo has the great size and weight of the buffalo. It breeds as fast and is as healthy. Its flesh is as juicy, compact and and sweet as that of our best cattle. For shelter it requires only the handsome black beaver hide, which is a cross between the strong heavy coat of the buffalo and the softer hide of its cow mother,

In a general way the Goodnight herd of buffaloes and cataloes, in which Mr. and Mrs. Goodnight, of Goodnight, Texas, and myself have a joint inter-est, is pretty well known throughout the west. Colonel Henry Inman, who has written the history of my life of ad-venture in the west and of my Arctic explorations, has told something of my connection with the buffalo, while articles have appeared concerning the Goodnight herd. There seems to have been some misunderstanding about the proposition that the Goodnights and myself have made to Congress, in 1886, Mr. Charles Goodnight, a

Texas ranchman, at the request of his wife, caught three buffalo calves. These were the beginning of a herd which is at present the largest in the country. About the same time I had a small herd in Kansas. These I took to Nebraska. in Kansas. These I took to Nebriesa, and shortly afterward I sold the herd of a hundred. They were taken to Montana, and I afterward purchased them and took part of them to Texas. Along with the Goodnights I have established a ranch of about two thou-

sand five hundred acres. On this we have twenty elk, forty deer and a num ber of specimens of pronghorn antelope a specie which is nearly extinct. We have also one hundred and ten buffalo and about eighty cattle. Mrs. Good night is now getting along in years She and Mr. Goodnight have loved their buffaloes as they would have I their children if they had ever had They are both anxious that their I of buffaloes shall go to the governm From the proceeds of the sales i this buffalo herd Mrs. Goodnight

tablished a little college. Their randles up in the Pan Handle country at their college offers to about a hundre boys and girls the only chance the have for obtaining an education. At this school they board and are taught at cost-about \$10 per month.

If this herd of buffaloes is sold private parties, zoological gardens, cuses, etc., the chances are that the animals will become extinct. The Good nights, as well as myself, have been anxious that the government take the herd, and that an arrangement be made whereby an income can be had from the surplus animals to maintain the colleg and to pay for the labor of fencing a part of the public domain and caring for the buffalces. The present ranch at Goodnight is too small for the animals now on it; the only way of pr curing additional land is by sellin part of the herd, and the land around the ranch is somewhat expensive,

IDEAL PLACE FOR BREEDING

Down in New Mexico there are thirty three million acres of unoccupied land Around the foothills of the Guadeloup mountains nothing lives at present, but here is an ideal place for raising a great herd of buffaloes, for the buffalo great herd of buffaloes, for the buffalo grass and the gramma grass grow plea-tifully and there is a sufficiency of shade. In response to the urging of al-most every scientific society in the country, and to the kindly expression of every one almost with whom I have come in contact, and their expressions of upinion that the government should His instinct surpasses that of the shrewdest ranchman-because for ages around on their sides and sheep content be maintained himself where the actile edly, while the great mass of fur on their sides the more ex-

SPORTSMEN INTERESTED.

Chairman Lacey, of the public lands committee of the House, favored my proposition, Mr. Miller, of Kansas, and Mr. Cleberg, of Texas, have both been among the ardent friends of the bill, but it has met the opposition of Pedro Peren, the delegate from New Mexico, who stated before the committee that the buffalo and the Indian are things of the past and should have been exof the past and should have been ex-terminated long ago. The bill has been urged before the committee by G. O. Shields, president of the League of American Sportsmen, who was sent by his society from New York to advocate its passage. W. T. Hornaday, director its passage. W. T. Hornsday, director of the New York Zoological park; sub-mitted an argument in favor of the bill, and Governor Roosevelt has written me about it

But the House committee has cut down in its recommendation the two hundred thousand acres to twenty thousand. The government offers to lease me this if I will give it one cent per acre a year rent and a pair of buffaloes each year. This makes the rent of the each year. This makes the rent of the land about six cents an acre per year, and about six cents an acre per year, which is four cents more than the price at which the government leases it to sheep and cattle raisers, and the offer is hardly one that promises much unless the Senate chooses to deal more liber-ally with the surviving members of the family of the great American bison.-C. J. (Buffalo) Jones in New York Herald.

······



MR. PECK MUST EXPLAIN.

Just at present Congress is trying to get from Ferdinand W. Peck, United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition, a detailed account of the \$240,623 which he has so far spent for expenses connected with the exposition. Mr. Peck is in Paris at present and the picture we present of him is his i most recent one.