

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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NUMBER 200

FIFTIETH YEAR

LADYSMITH BATTLE BEGAN AT 5 A.M.

Report that the Entire British Force There Has Surrendered to the Boers is Not Yet Confirmed.

Statement of Surrender Came by Way of Berlin—News of Commencement of Battle was Direct from Ladysmith, Through English Sources—Says the Boers Were Repulsed—British Lost 100 Men, that of the Boers Greater—Boers Have Effort of the United Republics—Great Recuperative Power of the Boers—British Success near Matking—Failure of Intend of Assault by English—Military Movements.

On Oct. 28, a report reached London that the Boers had taken Ladysmith. The report was based on a dispatch from a Boer source, who stated that the Boers had taken Ladysmith on Oct. 28. The report was widely circulated, but it was not confirmed by the British government.

On Oct. 29, a report reached London that the Boers had taken Ladysmith. The report was based on a dispatch from a Boer source, who stated that the Boers had taken Ladysmith on Oct. 29. The report was widely circulated, but it was not confirmed by the British government.

On Oct. 30, a report reached London that the Boers had taken Ladysmith. The report was based on a dispatch from a Boer source, who stated that the Boers had taken Ladysmith on Oct. 30. The report was widely circulated, but it was not confirmed by the British government.

On Oct. 31, a report reached London that the Boers had taken Ladysmith. The report was based on a dispatch from a Boer source, who stated that the Boers had taken Ladysmith on Oct. 31. The report was widely circulated, but it was not confirmed by the British government.

On Nov. 1, a report reached London that the Boers had taken Ladysmith. The report was based on a dispatch from a Boer source, who stated that the Boers had taken Ladysmith on Nov. 1. The report was widely circulated, but it was not confirmed by the British government.

On Nov. 2, a report reached London that the Boers had taken Ladysmith. The report was based on a dispatch from a Boer source, who stated that the Boers had taken Ladysmith on Nov. 2. The report was widely circulated, but it was not confirmed by the British government.

On Nov. 3, a report reached London that the Boers had taken Ladysmith. The report was based on a dispatch from a Boer source, who stated that the Boers had taken Ladysmith on Nov. 3. The report was widely circulated, but it was not confirmed by the British government.

On Nov. 4, a report reached London that the Boers had taken Ladysmith. The report was based on a dispatch from a Boer source, who stated that the Boers had taken Ladysmith on Nov. 4. The report was widely circulated, but it was not confirmed by the British government.

On Nov. 5, a report reached London that the Boers had taken Ladysmith. The report was based on a dispatch from a Boer source, who stated that the Boers had taken Ladysmith on Nov. 5. The report was widely circulated, but it was not confirmed by the British government.

On Nov. 6, a report reached London that the Boers had taken Ladysmith. The report was based on a dispatch from a Boer source, who stated that the Boers had taken Ladysmith on Nov. 6. The report was widely circulated, but it was not confirmed by the British government.

On Nov. 7, a report reached London that the Boers had taken Ladysmith. The report was based on a dispatch from a Boer source, who stated that the Boers had taken Ladysmith on Nov. 7. The report was widely circulated, but it was not confirmed by the British government.

On Nov. 8, a report reached London that the Boers had taken Ladysmith. The report was based on a dispatch from a Boer source, who stated that the Boers had taken Ladysmith on Nov. 8. The report was widely circulated, but it was not confirmed by the British government.

On Nov. 9, a report reached London that the Boers had taken Ladysmith. The report was based on a dispatch from a Boer source, who stated that the Boers had taken Ladysmith on Nov. 9. The report was widely circulated, but it was not confirmed by the British government.

On Nov. 10, a report reached London that the Boers had taken Ladysmith. The report was based on a dispatch from a Boer source, who stated that the Boers had taken Ladysmith on Nov. 10. The report was widely circulated, but it was not confirmed by the British government.



LADYSMITH, REPORTED SURRENDERED TO THE BOERS.

After the retreat from Dundee and Tloane, Ladysmith in the most northern town led by the British 25th Regiment. The British 25th Regiment, under Colonel Sir George Buller, was the last of the British forces to be repulsed by the Boers. The Boers were repulsed by the British 25th Regiment, which was the last of the British forces to be repulsed by the Boers.

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CACHE STAKE'S NEW PRESIDENT

Apostle M. W. Merrill Named at the Logan Conference Today.

COUNSELORS ALSO CHOSEN.

They are Joseph Merrill and Isaac Smith. Remarks by Pres. Merrill and Apostle Merrill.

SUDDENLY HOME FROM BERLIN.

Prof. Geo. J. McClellan Springs a Surprise on Family and Friends.

HE CAME BACK YESTERDAY.

His Mission Out of Norway—Brought Young Walter Back to the U.S. to Attend the War Academy.

IMPERIAL TO THE 'NEW'.

Prof. Geo. J. McClellan, formerly of the U.S. Army, is now in the U.S. to attend the War Academy.

OUR SUGAR PLANT.

Official Will Spend Tomorrow at Springfield and Lehigh.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Barclay Fairbanks Drunk and Taken Victimity.

CHIEFS WILL DANCE.

Ball to be Given at Christmas Eve.

AMUSEMENTS.

A WAYWARD BOY.

WANTS A QUIET CLAIM DEED.

ELECTION RESULTS.

THREE SUNDAY CLAIMS.

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