

BULLER RETIRED IN THE NIGHT.

At 9 p. m. the British Retreat Began, and the Whole Force Went Out of Range of the Boer Guns.

Bridge Taken Up After Troops Crossed—Continued to Lose Men After Taking Vaal Krantz—Infantry Might Have Forced Through, but Could Not Secure the Lines, So Evacuation Was Decided On—Advance Would Risk Unnecessary Loss—Could Not Silence Boer Guns—Superiority of Boer Shell Fire Renders Advance Impossible—Cabinet Council in London—General MacDonald's Movement at Koodoosberg—Boers at Colesberg Not Surrounded—White Trying to Cut Out.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] London, Feb. 10.—A dispatch to the London Times from Springfield bridge, Friday, February 9th, says: "Our force at Vaal Krantz entrenched as well as possible, but nevertheless we continued to lose men and no advance was made. The Boer artillery was incessantly, and as Wednesday morning it was increasingly apparent, although the infantry might by a determined assault force its way through the center of the Boer position, it would be impossible during subsequent operations to maintain the security of the lines, and evacuation was decided upon. The retreat commenced at 3 o'clock at night, the pontoon bridge being removed after Gen. Buller's force had crossed this morning. The whole force retired beyond the range of the Boer guns which continued shelling."

RISK WAS TOO GREAT. Headquarters Camp Springfield, Feb. 9.—The position taken up at the Tugela river proved a difficult one to maintain. The regiments were across as reinforcements went into front line of trenches, but owing to the strength of the Boers in the high ground to the left it was not possible to advance without incurring unnecessary loss.

The Boers continued shelling the British position. Several "Long Tom" guns fell among the transport trains, but four burst at Sivat Kop, but the Boers could not get the range. The British guns posted there failed to give the "Long Tom" or other heavy guns. The Boers continued to shell the Norderfeldts on the British left flank entrenched in the hill. The British were severe at times.

Wednesday afternoon Gen. Buller refused not to press the advance by this route. The transport train moved back and the infantry retired from Vaal Krantz.

Wednesday night the guns on the Boers Kop replied to the Boers' shelling. When they commenced to shell the transport train, the Boers got a large number of cannon into position. Their superiority of shell fire rendered the advance impossible.

WHY HE WENT BACK. London, Feb. 10.—Gen. Buller is once more south of the Tugela river. Gen. Buller is back at the Modder river and apparently the Boers have lost none of the territory they have held so far. Today's news by no means causes the acute disappointment attendant upon the other failures to retake Ladysmith.

This can be attributed to three causes—first, there is a strong belief that Gen. Buller's last attempt was only a demonstration on a large scale; second, the Boer officers had warned the public not to expect the immediate relief of Gen. Buller; third, the nation has settled down to the realization that the war will last a long time, and they are not so easily won as the first, by minor reverses and victories.

The second and third reasons are self-evident. The first requires considerable explanation. In favor of the opinion held by Spencer Wilkinson, the military critic of the Morning Post, that Gen. Buller did not intend immediately retaking Ladysmith, there is overwhelming evidence to show that Field Marshal Lord Roberts ordered systematic activity on the part of all the forces. On this basis, Gen. Buller's move may be only a repetition of Gen. Buller's move, and Gen. French's reconnoissance.

Mr. Balfour's ambiguous statement about waiting the completion of plans is another strong reason for believing that Gen. Buller never intended making the main advance via the Vaal Krantz, but was only a repetition of Gen. Buller's move, and Gen. French's reconnoissance.

The usual appeal of Bennett-Baileigh, war correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, asking the public to suspend judgment and rely on Gen. Buller, also has considerable significance. On the other hand, Buller's speech to his troops, in which he said he hoped to be in Ladysmith within a week, tends to support the belief that he has only been demonstrating in force.

CAPTURED BY BOERS. Durban, Feb. 10.—The Boers have taken the Zulu, Zululand magistracy. The magistracy, the night previous, exploded the magazine, and with his staff and the police evacuated the place and proceeded to Eshowe.

ENTRA CABINET COUNCIL. London, Feb. 10.—An extra cabinet council was held this afternoon in yesterday evening.

The council lasted over two hours, several members of the defense committee were present and Lord Salisbury presided.

The premier held a supplementary consultation after the departure of the majority of his colleagues.

MACDONALD'S MOVEMENT. Modder River, noon, Feb. 9.—Gen. MacDonald scored a distinct success at Koodoosberg. His original orders were

THREE WEEKS IN THE PEST HOUSE

Experience of a Smallpox Patient from the Day He is, with Horrid Feelings, Hushed Off to the Isolation Hospital, as an Object Unclean, Until Discharged.

"Three weeks in the Pest House!" What a vision of loathsomeness and horror the thought presents to a plague-frightened community—frightened needlessly and almost universally, as Salt Lake has been, at the prospect of an epidemic that was so remote as to cause staid and conservative people to halt and ask each other, "Why this fear?"

But the danger of the occasion—actual or fancied—is not to be the theme of this article. Rather is it calculated to inform the public as to what the Pest House (a barbarous designation) is; how it is managed; the treatment that is accorded smallpox patients from the day they are, by the firm hand of a health-protecting law, snatched from family, friends and freedom and borne to a spot of obscurity, shunned and dreaded by human beings almost as much as were the leprosy surroundings of the ill-fated mother and sister of Ben Hur, until the disease with which they are afflicted has run its course, and the mark "unclean" has been officially removed from them, and they are permitted to go back and mingle with society once again.

"PEST HOUSE" A MISNOMER.

The term, "pest house," is a misnomer as applied to the Salt Lake institution. Why the name is used at all is difficult to understand except on the theory that having come down from the dim and distant past it should be tenaciously adhered to notwithstanding its own inappropriateness. True, disease lurks within its walls, but when that is said all is said. The shocking chamber of horrors which many persons picture to themselves as existing there exists only in their imaginations, so far as external conditions are concerned. And right here it is well enough to emphasize the fact that the up-to-date pest house of modern times is not the reeking, grimacing cavern of death that the ancients often used. In fact medical science and advanced thought say that it is not a pest house at all. What is it then? The man of medicine answers the query in the language of his own profession. "It is an isolation hospital" or a "place of detention for those who are stricken with any contagious or infectious disease." The individual of hypercritical proclivities may tell you that is "aesthetics." "Indeed it is not," answered a leading Salt Lake physician. "It is simply less brutal, less horrifying than the old term, which is sufficient in itself to make many timid people ill."

A PEEP INTO THE HOSPITAL.

But to the story—"Three weeks in the Pest House—Isolation hospital." That is the average period of detention. That is, it has been in Salt Lake. A peep into the institution yesterday afternoon disclosed fourteen patients, all doing well and only three seriously ill—Blood, Sterling and Rose, the two former of Corey's camp in Parley's canyon, and the latter a transient from Kansas, who was taken from the Valley House a few days ago. All these have smallpox in the confluent form and Blood and Sterling were dangerously near death. The others have had the disease in much lighter form. Some of them have hardly been ill at all, but having been exposed were detained under official authority. About forty patients have been treated at the Isolation Hospital and all have been sent away well with the exception of those who are now there, and at the present rate of decrease another fortnight will see the institution well nigh depopulated.

The peep into the hospital showed that cleanliness was absolute sovereign in every room. The linen was spotlessly white and the oil cloth floors showed the frequent application of soap and water. There was but little furniture in the rooms—just enough to do, and that was plainness itself. Not a piece of it.

was upholstered nor could a single foot be found upon the premises. Every article that might harbor a disease germ is strictly tabooed. The whole place is strangely suggestive of disinfectants and antiseptics, and every possible precaution against the spread of disease is taken.

A PATIENT'S RECEPTION.

When a suspect is picked up by the health officers and his case has been affirmatively diagnosed, he is hustled into a closed canvas-covered wagon and driven to the mouth of Parley's canyon where the hospital is located. Without a moment's delay, he is taken inside, divested of his clothing, which is immediately put into a fumigating closet, while he himself is plunged into a luke warm bath, thoroughly scrubbed and put to bed. The subsequent treatment is also of the simplest and most effective. The patient is kept in bed, and the diet is of the most nourishing, in which are included draughts of milk, broths of various kinds, including Scotch horse and lemonade are given. The eruptions which their appearance from the third to the fifth day after attack, and the patient is kept in bed generally attained their height, a stage when the pustules commence to break and desecate. This is the danger period.

THE DANGER PERIOD.

—the period when the strictest attention is required to prevent contagion. During this time, the capable young quarantine physician, who is in direct charge of the hospital, says: "We are using two processes. One is the subduing or yellow light method combined with the customary application, and the other is the use of oil and bi-chloride of mercury. With both we have been highly successful, and thus far but very little pitting has occurred."

Special attention must be given to the eyes, ears, nose and throat when they are attacked, as they frequently are. The desecration stage passed the patient may eat anything he can get and quickly recovers, though during that time he is a menace unto himself inasmuch as he is possessed with the uncontrollable desire to "scratch." When health has again come to him and he is about to be discharged his clothes receive an additional fumigation for fifteen hours in formaldehyde gas, and the same strong odor is again in the air. The patient is then given a bath and his own cuticle is scrubbed until it takes on a lobster hue. For a shower bath he plunges through a spray of bichloride of mercury, and then into a cold water bath. The driver lights up his robe, and the patient is then taken to his room, and the wheels begin to roll down the road. He bids an everlasting good-bye to the place he entered with such horrid feelings and which he leaves with a joy immeasurable.

AS TO DR. ODELL.

Right here it is only proper to state that Dr. Odell has done as much to rob the institution of its uncanniness as man can do. Besides that, he enjoys the admiration and respect of every person who has been detained at the hospital since he took charge of it. The doctor has some pronounced views on isolation hospitals. "They should not be used for smallpox alone," says he, "but should be maintained for all kinds of contagious and infectious diseases. I believe that Salt Lake will have such an institution in the not distant future. When it does a site should be chosen much nearer town than the present one, which is entirely too far away."

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The fact that success has attended the administrations of the local hospital due in no small measure to the untiring and skillful efforts of the two heroic Sisters of Charity—Sisters Mary Philippe and Mary Godeline, who like the good angels of mercy have proved themselves to be, promptly volunteered their services when the health authorities were entirely at a loss to know where to secure such aid. Each has been a victim of smallpox and each now considers herself immune and happy to alleviate the sufferings of those who have suffered as they themselves have suffered.

"How do we like the work here?" inquired Sister Philippe. "Well, our business is to take care of the sick and we are happy when we are doing all the good we can. We are along here all right. Dr. Odell has been very kind to us. And we have assistants and a splendid cook, who understands how to get up nice things for the patients. Afraid? Oh, no; not a bit. We are immune. Dr. Odell says that, if they have all been very kind and given us as little trouble as possible. Besides, they have been very grateful."

GOV. TAYLOR WILL NOT SIGN.

Louisville Agreement Cannot Have His Endorsement—Calls the Legislature Back to Frankfort.

Will Allow the Courts to Settle the Dispute, and Will Abide by the Result—Meeting of Republicans Long and Exciting—Decision that the Agreement Was Not Acceptable—Gov. Taylor Was Cheered—Troops Ordered Away from Frankfort—Proclamation Reconvening the Legislature at Frankfort—Republican Legislators at London—Court Proceedings Come on Monday—Democrats Meet in Louisville—Talk of Avoiding Arrest—Affairs in Status Quo Till Next Week.

THE GOOD THINGS OF EARTH.

The hospital cook is E. C. Edwards, a smallpox immune and expert who is a nurse in the hospital corps at New Orleans and who holds a licensed certificate from the Louisiana State board of health.

"Mr. Edwards," the "News" man asked, "It has been stated that some of the cases at the hospital here are not smallpox, or if smallpox, it was the disease in light form. What is your judgment?"

"Some of the cases have been light, very light, but they are the same kind that pass in the south for smallpox. They are genuine. There should be no mistake of misgivings on that score," was the response.

Mr. Edwards further said that they were getting on very nicely here, adding, "We live mighty well. When I first came here Dr. King told me to order anything I wanted, regardless of expense and as a result I assure you, we have everything that the appetite of man—ill or well—can desire. Fruits, canned goods, fish, oysters and all kinds of delicacies are here for our consumption. In fact everything that can be found on the bills of fare of the very best hotel."

PATIENTS' TALK.

The "News" man then talked with Mr. Blood, a young man from Wisconsin, who has had one of the severest cases that has developed here. He is fast recovering and expects to be out soon. He has not yet advised his relatives of his misfortune. He said, "It will be time enough to do that when I am well. If I were to tell them now it would frighten them almost to death." Chas. Armond, another inmate said: "We are all doing well and I want to voice the sentiments of us all in saying that all honor is due to the brave and noble sisters of charity who have done so much for us in our enforced seclusion. We shall never forget to bless their names and memory for what they have done for us in this crisis."

"Yes, we must remain here about three weeks. Some of us have to stay thirty days and others even longer, but three weeks I find is about the regulation time. I came in here with the dread of all dreeds and the fear of all fears upon me. The first few days, when pain is intense the sufferers are full of forebodings; the second week is also one of uneasiness, speculation and danger. Then comes the time of recovery, which, during the last week, is very rapid when the patient may eat constantly without appeasing his hunger. Three weeks in a pest house is not a long time but pray heaven I may never have such an experience again."

Did Not Prevent.

That vaccination is not a preventive of smallpox is as certain as there is such a process of inoculation or that there is such a disease. At least three cases of that kind may be cited that appeared in fairly large numbers this morning. Nearly every Republican county committee man came to Frankfort today, and Republican leaders from all parts of the State arrived early.

General Republican members of the legislature were among the number. Shortly before 11 o'clock the doors of the capitol were opened. The State delegations went up to the assembly room, which was opened for the first time since the shooting of Gov. Goebel.

CHEERED BY REPUBLICANS.

At 11 o'clock Gov. Taylor, accompanied by Private Secretary Todd, Secretary of State Caleb Powers, and Hudson Thatcher, entered the assembly room.

Gov. Taylor's appearance was the signal for a wild outburst of cheering, men standing on chairs and yelling and waving their hats in greeting. The doors were then locked and guarded.

The assembly discussed two propositions, one that the governor sign the agreement, the other that he refuse to sign, "and let the law take its course."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Utah county Republican committee met yesterday and apportioned the representatives for the primaries.

Hon. W. H. King and D. C. Dunbar will undoubtedly be the two Democrats to enter the lists for the purpose of attempting to win Fair Utah's Congressional hand.

Electric workers are now beginning to enter upon their labors with some keenness.

SANPETE SUGAR FACTORY.

Mr. Cutler of Lehi Says the Use of His Name is Unauthorized.

The Herald this morning printed a dispatch from Ephraim, stating that a meeting was about to be held in Gunnison for the purpose of incorporating a new sugar company, that a plant would be constructed at a cost of \$100,000, and that Mr. Cutler of Lehi would be ready to subscribe \$100,000 of this amount.

Mr. Cutler was in town this morning and a "News" representative asked him what he knew of the matter referred to. He said the Herald dispatch was an entire surprise to him, and that the connection of his name with the proposed company was entirely unauthorized, as he had not agreed to subscribe \$100,000 or any other amount. Indeed, he doubted very much whether any factory would be constructed in Sanpete county at the present time, for the reason that the conditions were not yet ripe for it. He said he had always advised the people of Sanpete who were moving in the matter, that the first thing to do was to demonstrate their ability to raise beds of sufficient quantity and quality to justify a factory. This year, owing to the enlargement of the plant at Lehi, the Utah Sugar Co. had contracted with the farmers of Sanpete county to raise 1,200 acres of beets, but what success they would meet and how many beets they would furnish, would not be known until the end of the season. Until this point was settled, any talk of a factory must be regarded as premature.

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UNCLE SAM'S SENATE ON A KOPJE

Passes a Resolution of Sympathy for the Boers, and Favoring Mediation—Went Through With a Rush—Joke was on Inattentive Senators—Reconsideration Consented To.

Washington, Feb. 10.—At the opening of the Senate today Mr. Allen presented the following:

"That the United States of America extends its sympathy to the people of the South African Republic in their heroic struggle for liberty and popular government and believes it to be the duty of the government of the United States of America to offer mediation to the end that further bloodshed may be averted and an honorable peace may be concluded between the belligerent governments."

No objection was made to the consideration of the resolution, only about a dozen senators being present.

Before anybody realized what was going on the resolution was put to a vote and declared adopted.

Senators looked from one to another, and several, among them Mr. Allen, laughed unrestrainedly.

Mr. Pettus, (Ala.) addressing the chair (Mr. Frye), demanded the yeas and nays. To this Mr. Allen objected, as the resolution had been declared adopted.

The chair agreed to this point, but asked Mr. Allen that he permit the vote to be reconsidered and let the resolution go over. To this Mr. Allen consented.

COUNCILMANIC FIST FIGHT.

Canning and Robertson Have a Set-to Over the Water Question.

It has just leaked out that Councilman Canning and Robertson became involved in a fist encounter the other evening, being the direct result of a heated argument over the proposition to improve the city's water supply. The function took place in a room adjacent to the council chamber, and only two or three uninvited guests were present. Like the proverbial monkey Robertson went in and came out without a scratch, but Canning now nurses a badly bruised hand, that member having come in contact with Robertson's head. But for the interference of those present considerable damage would have undoubtedly been done.

No arrests.