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FEARS FOR THE NINTH LANCERS Boers May Have Repeated Their Tactics of Nicholson's Nek. A CAPTURE IS RUMORED.

London, Nov. 28, 4:30 a. m.—A fresh report from the East African campaign has caused a cessation of war news. As yet the war office has not received any information of the capture of Lord Methuen's detailed list of casualties, nor is any information of the capture of the Boers from Gras Pan. The Daily Mail says that a private telegram announces that the Boers are still scouting ahead of Methuen's pursuing column. But he is giving credence to the report that he was giving men a day's rest that is hardly possible. The greatest anxiety is felt, and more especially in view of the fact that a Berlin journal, the Duetschland, which regularly prints Boer communications, announced yesterday that it could have been ascertained from Berlin sources that the naval brigade lost 100 men at Gras Pan, and that the ninth lancers were captured. It is understood that the government will be obliged immediately with mobilization and embarkation of a British 10,000 men, under a well-known lieutenant-general.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A despatch to the Herald from London says: The British forces an extremely interesting situation is developing. Gen. Buller and Gen. French, on the north bank of the Orange River, have begun moving along the Orange-Nanauwpoort river, in a direction from Colerberg and Tzitzibona.

Lord Methuen continues his progress towards Kimberley. Because he has had a fight at each railway station from Orange River to the Tzitzibona, he has a large force of mules and pack animals, which he had had a long engagement with the enemy at Honey Nest Kloof, nine miles from Gras Pan, and that he had captured 100,000 rounds of Boer ammunition. The Boers were seen to be moving in a direction from Colerberg and Tzitzibona. The British movement is undoubtedly difficult and dangerous. The greatest peril arises from the possibility of the Boers moving men across the Free State to reach the Orange river. Such a movement would require about ten days for any considerable force and about seven or eight days for a force of less than 10,000 men. It is carried out Methuen's column is now unequal to its task.

No news has been received yet of the ninth lancers, who were sent to cut off the Boers when Methuen attacked the camp at Gras Pan. An unconfirmed report from Berlin says that they were some distance from the Orange river, and that they were moving towards the north. The loss of the naval brigade in the battle at Gras Pan was enormous. Out of 100 seamen and marines 105 fell, but more than twenty per cent.

The British advance force in Natal, which was strong, reached Pietermaritzburg on the way to Colenso on Sunday. At least 1,000 more men, it is estimated, are coming up behind, so there will be 10,000 troops somewhere about Colenso.

It seems doubtful whether the enemy could make any stand south of Ladysmith, but the latest dispatches would indicate that both forces are moving with converging lines that will meet at Colenso.

The Boers make a stand south of the Orange river, in flood and only fordable in a few places. This means complete annihilation if they are defeated. They make a stand behind the Tzitzibona, they are not out of reach of Gen. Buller, who might, with his cavalry, make their only possible line of retreat, by way of Oliver's Hoek and the Orange river passes.

It is thought that they are most likely to fall back and push men over towards Kimberley.

Discuss Presidential Ticket. New York, Nov. 28.—United States Senator Addison G. Foster of Washington said last night that in his opinion the republican national convention next year should accord the Vice Presidential nomination to the choice of New York State. "I don't think there is a doubt of it," he added. "Governor Roosevelt would be very acceptable."

But it is understood here that the convention would not accept. It is well known how about Secretary Elihu Root asked the senator. "He is ambitious and while Mr. McKinley would want to retain him in his present position, Mr. Root might be the best man for the job. Any way a New York man will probably be named." "I have no colonial possessions," the senator continued, "I believe in retaining them. The war in the Philippines shall learn of the capture of Manila on his arrival at Hongkong. The Democrats then will have to give up the so-called imperialism issue. It makes little difference whether they do or not. I don't think the people seriously doubt the election of the Republican presidential ticket next year."

Silver Republicans Meet. Chicago, Nov. 28.—The executive committee of the National Silver Republican party will hold a meeting at the Auditorium annex this afternoon to discuss plans for the next presidential election. The committee probably will meet for two days. Congressman Charles A. Towne, who is chairman of the Silver Republican executive committee, will be in charge. The meeting will be held in the auditorium in thirty-one minutes. Senator Dubois of Idaho; Nathaniel J. Chase, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Col. J. C. Johnson, of Chicago; and the Montana State Silver Republican committee and Congressmen Towne, held a meeting last evening. No statement was made as to the probable action of the committee. Mr. Towne, in speaking of the political situation, said: "The issue is not the same as in 1896. I do not think the silver finance bill will be passed. The administration people seem to think, and there is a reason-

able doubt that it will be passed at all. There is no change in Idaho nor any of the Western States on the silver question." Senator Henry M. Teller arrived last night, but refused to discuss political matters. Among those expected to arrive this morning for the committee meeting and from whom positive assurances have been received, are Congressman Hartman, Montana; Shafter, Colorado; and Wilson, Idaho. National Silver-Republican committee: Major F. C. Watkins, Michigan; Judge J. J. Harper, Ohio; Judge E. J. Van Voorhis, Indiana; Ben S. Dean, New York; A. M. Stevenson, Colorado and Judge W. L. Brown of Ohio.

NOW A POLITICAL CLUB. Knights of Labor Organization Changes Its Time-Honored Policy.

New York, Nov. 28.—A special to the Times from Washington says: John W. Hayes, general secretary of the Knights of Labor, who has returned to this city, from Boston, said that the knights are going to abandon their time-honored custom of taking no part in politics. "The course of public events," he said, "has forced the order to change its views and to abandon its old policy of political lethargy. It has been resolved to take an active part in the politics of the country and to formulate a plan whereby political questions will be discussed and decided upon. The discussions will be non-partisan entirely, and the influence and strength of the order will be given to the party which coincides with and espouses the same view of matters as the order. "The organization resolved furthermore to establish at the headquarters an order of a school of civics in order that young men may qualify themselves at nominal cost to intelligently and ably promulgate and defend Knights of Labor principles and study the problems of the present and the future with the aid of all that history and science can bring to their assistance. "The school is to be established in Washington. All the work of the students will be carried on at home and will be directed by correspondence."

Met Terrific Weather. Transport Victoria: Has a Fearful Experience at Sea. Has to Return to Seattle—Government Animals on Board Battered to Death—Hundreds Dying.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 28.—With a cargo of dying horses and mules and fifty-five empty stalls, the United States transport Victoria returned to port late last night, having been forced by an unprecedented stress of weather off Cape Flattery, to turn back from her voyage to the Philippines. Of the four hundred and ten horses and mules taken by the victor on November 23rd, fifty-five were literally pounded to death against the sides of the stalls in the storm and the remaining animals are so badly bruised that the officers of the vessel believe that many cannot be saved. The Victoria sailed for the Philippines November 23rd. As the Straits were narrow and high and dangerous sea was encountered and the ship pitched and rolled heavily, shipping seas fore and aft. The stress of weather increased as the Victoria advanced toward the open ocean. On the morning of November 24th the vessel was rounded just outside the Straits with her head to the wind. At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the day she was tossed on the crest of the waves described in the log as mountain high, and the strong gale blew thick with blinding rain. The transport labored heavily during the night and early next morning steamed away to the west, but began to roll so dangerously that her head was again brought around to the wind. This day was a repetition of the preceding, with the addition of terrific squalls. The rolling and pitching of the ship began to have its effect upon the animals confined in their stalls. They had been pounded from side to side until they were in a state of utter exhaustion. Several died during the night and next morning, and constant attention of veterinary surgeon Payne and stock hands seemed powerless to save them. Under such circumstances it was determined, after consultation between Capt. Michaels and his officers, to round the ship and head for Seattle. During the trip in several more horses died, bringing the number of deaths up to fifty-five. The bodies of the animals were weighted and thrown overboard as fast as death came.

Furser Lockwood was seen this morning and said that during thirty-six voyages he has made across the Pacific he has never seen such stress of weather as was encountered by the Victoria. The furthest point reached was 200 miles west of the Cape. While the storm was at its height the mules were entirely emptied and everything done to ease the motion of the ship. Aside from the loss of animals no other damage was done, the Victoria behaving splendidly.

Mrs. Craft's head does not trouble her any more and she feels better than she has for three years. Mrs. Lydia Craft, of Larwood, Linn Co., Ore., writes: "I was sick for a long time with a trouble that paid little attention to it until last winter. I miscarried and this left me in a very weak condition. I grew very nervous and dispirited. I had such a disposition to weep that I could not sleep. I tried some patent medicine but got no relief. I went to see the best doctor in Lebanon. He said I had inflammation of the feminine organs. I wrote to Dr. Pierce, and in due season received an encouraging letter, advising me to take his Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' They helped me steadily. I could see that I was gaining. When I wrote to you I weighed eighty-seven pounds. I now weigh ninety-nine. I can sit and sing. I want to say my appetite is good. I can now work all day and not feel tired at night. I have no more bearing-downs."

Republican National Convention Proposition to Make Changes in State Representation. Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 27.—Henry C. Payne, the Wisconsin member, will present at the meeting of the Republican national committee in Washington, Dec. 12, a resolution recommending a change in the basis of representation in future Republican national conventions. The resolution follows: "Whereas, that the Republican national committee recommends the next national convention that a new basis of representation be established as follows: Each State to be entitled to four delegates at large, and one additional delegate for each 10,000 votes, or fraction thereof, cast at the last presidential election for Republican electors; and four delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia; and be it further "Resolved, That in allotting delegates to the several States as provided, aside from delegates at large, they shall be divided as near as practical among the several congressional districts of the State; the basis shall be the same, and where it is necessary to divide one congressional district for the purpose of carrying out this resolution contiguous districts may be united."

If the plan to be proposed by Mr. Payne is recommended by the national committee, Alabama would have 9 delegates; Arkansas, 8; Florida, 8; Georgia, 10; Louisiana, 6; Mississippi, 5, and South Carolina, 5; a total of 49, instead of 124, as under the present apportionment. The other decrease would be: Colorado, 1; Idaho, 1; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 2; Nevada, 1; North Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 5; Texas, 9; Utah, 1; Virginia, 6; and Wyoming, 1. The increases would be: California, 1; Connecticut, 2; Illinois, 17; Indiana, 6; Iowa, 7; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 5; Minnesota, 6; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 6; New York, 14; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 11;

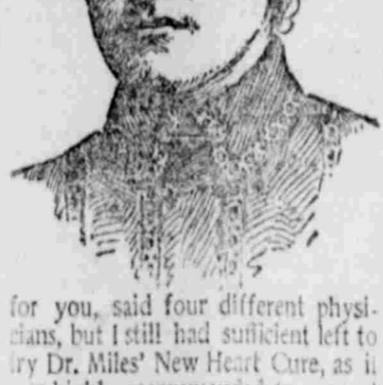
GEN. MILES SAYS ALL IS WELL. No Hostile Battleship Could Enter a Pacific Coast Port. HE WANTS A GOOD ARMY.

Cites China as a Nation of Non-Combatants, Always Getting the Worst of It. New York, Nov. 28.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: General Miles, who has just returned from a long tour of inspection in the far West and South, said tonight: "The fortifications along the Pacific coast and the Gulf are in very good condition. The engineers have done good work. "While the harbors are only partly protected, it would not be safe for a hostile battleship or fleet to enter them now. None of the harbors is completely fortified. The four great harbors of the Pacific coast, at which defensive works are being erected, are Puget Sound, the mouth of the Columbia river, San Francisco and San Diego. "There are only enough artillerymen stationed on the coast to take care of the guns—not enough to man them. The guns are great pieces of machinery, and take every artilleryman to take care of them and to handle them. Much artillery is lodged along the entire coast of 4,000 miles including the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf. The garrisons were not sufficiently strong at the most I visited. This is due to the fact that most of the army is out of the country at present. Congress authorized a regular army of 65,000 men and 25,000 men for the existing emergency. For a good many years I have been in favor of an soldier for every thousand of our people. I think 65,000 men should be skilled in the modern art of war and the use of modern appliances. That would be a very small number as compared with other armies of the world, but yet sufficient large to keep abreast of the improvements in warfare which are being made. "Of course, the size of the army should be to some extent commensurate with the population and wealth and position of the government. A country like Mexico would not require an army as large as that of Germany or Russia. Our country is nearly twice the size of Germany or France, and a small force comparatively of skilled, educated, trained soldiers would not only be wise and judicious, but would be in the interest of safety and good administration. The best illustration of disregarding the necessity and the welfare of a nation in this respect is China, which possesses the greatest population and has been repeatedly whipped and overrun and placed under indemnity, and in fact, her very existence is threatened at present simply because she has become a nation of non-combatants."

MAKE A FALSE CLAMOR. Procedure of Miners' Union Brought Up for Murderous Acts. Boise, Ida., Nov. 27.—The State supreme court today denied the petition of Paul Corcoran for a writ of habeas corpus. Corcoran was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to seventeen years' imprisonment for murder committed by members of the mob, of which he was one, that destroyed the Bunker Hill mill on April 29. In passing on the application, the court took occasion to express its opinion of those who have assailed the authorities of the State by their action in connection with the suppression of the lawlessness in the Coeur d'Alenes. It said: "It seems to be one of the methods of this organization, known as the Miners' union, whenever an attempt is made to bring them to account for their unlawful, barbarous and murderous acts, to at once commence an attack upon the legally constituted authorities who are endeavoring to enforce and maintain the law, and by their false clamor seek to excite sympathy for the malefactor and sue action, by virtue of the recognized freedom of the press in this country, always finds an echo and too frequent endorsement with that portion of the press whose moral principles are governed and controlled by what is for their gain. "Thousands of miles from the scene of the transactions, they assume to judge and criticize. These leading journals of civilization hesitate not to go on other authority than the lurid reports of their seer, flounders, based upon the statements of the malefactor and their advocates and defenders, to assail indiscriminately the legally constituted authorities of a community and State for their efforts to maintain the law and protect persons and property within their jurisdiction. "In keeping with this custom and rule, both the executive and judiciary of the State have been assailed in terms of unmeasured vituperation for simply doing their duty under their oath of office."

CHANGE IN CURRENCY. Scheme Prepared by a Committee to Present to Congress. Washington, Nov. 27.—The general currency bill prepared by a Republican caucus committee, appointed by the last Congress, has received its final revision at the hands of the members and will be given to the press tomorrow afternoon for publication on Wednesday, after a copy has been mailed to each Republican Representative in Congress. The measure represents the unanimous conclusions of the committee and will be called up for consideration at the caucus of the Republican members of the House, which is held probably next Saturday. Accompanying the bill is a report setting forth at length the reasons and necessity, in the opinion of the committee, for the proposed legislation. The Evening Star today prints the following as some of the chief features of the bill, and which in the main, are probably fairly accurate: "An amendment to the coinage laws, making 25 5/8 grains of gold 900 parts fine the standard coin measure. "An amendment to the greenback treasury act of 1875, providing that these treasury notes shall be redeemed with gold, and when so redeemed shall not be reissued except in exchange for gold. This provision will prevent the operation of the endless chain which hitherto has been the means to raid the gold reserve. "An amendment to the specie resumption act directing the maintenance of a gold reserve of not less than \$100,000,000, the maintenance of the reserve at that figure now being entirely discretionary with the secretary of the treasury. "An amendment to the national bank law, authorizing banks to be organized

No Hope



for 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. Mrs. J. L. Taylor, Owenboro, Ky.

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with a capital stock of \$25,000, at present the minimum is \$50,000. Another amendment to the same act authorizing banks to issue notes to the par value of the bonds they have on deposit to secure circulation. At present the limit is 50 per cent. A third amendment to this act reduces the taxation on bank circulation to one-tenth of 1 per cent. This tax is to pay the expense of engraving and printing the notes. The present rate more than meets this expense."

IGNORED AN INJUNCTION. In Consequence, a Labor Union Leader is Sent to Jail. Fort Scott, Kan., Nov. 27.—In the federal court today John P. Reese of Albia, Ia., a member of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, was adjudged guilty of contempt and sentenced by Judge Williams to serve three months' imprisonment in the federal prison here and to pay a fine of \$100 and several hundred dollars costs. He is now incarcerated in prison. Mr. Reese, with a score or more of other union men, ignored an injunction of the court against going on the property of the Big Four Mining company in southeastern Kansas and urging the non-union miners at work there to join the strike inaugurated by the union against those mines. The cases against the other defendants have been continued.

Bible in Public Schools. Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 27.—State Superintendent Jackson today decided that the Bible may be read in the public schools. The matter was laid before him in a case from Gage county, where one family in a district wanted the teacher enjoined from using the book, although all others favored it. In his decision, Mr. Jackson says: "There seems to be nothing in the laws of Nebraska that would prevent the simple reading of the Bible in our public schools. I am of the opinion that in this enlightened age and Christian land the public school teacher ought not to be deprived of reading, without written or oral comment, the Bible or of repeating the Lord's prayer."

Streetcar Accident. Columbus, O., Nov. 27.—A collision occurred today on the intercity division of the Columbus Railway company on Cleveland avenue during a dense fog and several persons were injured and two cars badly wrecked. The most seriously injured are: Miss Louise, Westerville. Dora Clouse, Westerville. A. Anderson, motorman. Miss Bates. Frances McFadden. Howard D. Reifelder, Maple Heights. George Pratt, Milo. The injuries consisted of cuts and bruises.

Cremated Here. New York, Nov. 27.—Hattie Miller, a handsome woman, 39 years old, formerly the wife of a man named Lonier of New York, Tex., but who left him and came to New York with R. A. Miller, a race-track man, and formerly a sprinter, committed suicide today in a horrible manner. She saturated her clothes with kerosene, set fire to them, and was burned to death.

From Legislator to Convict. Chicago, Nov. 27.—Alonzo J. White, former State senator in the Minnesota legislature and prominent in politics in that State, who disappeared after being convicted of forgery in this city, and who was recently rearrested in New York, was taken to the house of correction today to serve a sentence of two years. White said he would at once appeal his case to the supreme court.

Peculiar Court Decision. St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 27.—An unusual lawsuit resulted in a peculiar decision in the supreme court today, it being held that girls under the age of consent may marry without their parent's consent. The case came from Minneapolis, where Alex Scott, aged 32, married Sadie Scott, aged 13, without the knowledge of the child's parents, on October 13th, last. On hearing of the wedding the girl's father forcibly detained her at his home, whereupon Scott sought to secure possession of his child-wife by habeas corpus proceedings, but the lower court refused the writ and left the girl with her father. The cause was taken to the supreme court, which today decided that in this case the common law provisions held that such a marriage is valid, notwithstanding the State law on age of consent, and that the child must be turned over to her husband if she so desires.

Walls and Roofs are No Barrier to This System. Chicago, Nov. 27.—Prof. W. S. Johnson and C. L. Foster, of Milwaukee, today made a successful test in this city of the wireless telegraphy. They succeeded in telephoning without wires through a suite of seven rooms, with all doors closed, and through seven walls.

Another test was made when the signals were conveyed through three fireproof vaults and an ordinary telegraph switchboard in which third wires were connected up and about forty dead wires were tested. Notwithstanding the fact that this switchboard contained live wires the current passed through all of the vaults and through this board. This is one of the most severe tests that has ever been given wireless telegraphy.

A third test was made in which the sending instrument was placed inside of one of the steel vaults and both doors were closed and the combination lock turned. The signals were then transmitted clearly from the vault to an adjoining room.

The professor claims that his invention is materially different from that of Marconi, and that instruments can be constructed to be carried on horseback and be ready for operation within a few moments after they have reached their destination. The sending instrument used today was intended only for short distances. The receiving instrument, however, was complete and ready for use at any distance.

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Swamp-Root is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

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