# DESERET EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1900.



BULLER MOVES TO ATTACK.

British Facing a Possibility of the Fall of Ladysmith - Capetown Guards Against Uprising.

London, Jan. 8 .- A special dispatch om Frere camp, dated Saturday, January 6th, 7 p. m., says: "At 2 o'clock his afternoon the whole of Gen. Clery's ivision marched out of camp to atack Colenso. Gen. Hildyard's brigade vas on the left and Gen. Barton's on he right, with cavalry on the extreme

"The attack was slowly developed and t 4:30 the British field guns advanced in the center and commenced shelling he Boer position on the flat land beween liwane hill and Fort Wyl.e. About this time a heavy thunder storm aged over the enemy's positions.

"At 5:30 our troops were still advancing and had reached a point very hear Colenso. The naval 4.7 and field guns were busy dropping shells into the enemy's trenches along the river, and the forts of the enemy had made no

A special dispatch from Frere camp, dated January 6th, 7:20 p. m., says: Gen. White heliographs that he de-feated the Boers this morning. They crept up so close to the defending forces that the Gordon Highlanders and the Manchesters actually repulsed them at the point of the bayonet.

Gen. Buller has wired the war of fice the following, dated January 6th, "The following Frere camp: essage received from Gen. White at 1 p. m. today: "January 6th, 11 a. m .- Attack con-

tinues and enemy has been reinforced from the south.

"The following was received this orenoon from Gen. White: 'January 6th, 12:45 p. m.-Have beaten enemy off at present, but they are still around me in great numbers, especially to the outh, and I think renewed attack very

"The sun has failed and I cannot get further information from Ladysmith until tomorrow."

Gen. Buller sends the following from Frere camp, dated today: "This from White, dated Saturday, 3:15 p. m.: 'Attack renewed. Very hard pressed.' "I have absolutely no more news, and there is no sun. There is a camp rumor that White defeated the enemy

at 5 this afternoon and took 400 pris-



### SCHLEY AND SAMPSON TO BE MADE VICE ADMIRALS.

The project to revive the grade of vice admiral in the navy for the benefit of Schley and Sampson recalls the fact that the navy has possessed but two vice admirals-David G. Farragut and David D. Porter. Farragut became a vice admiral in December, 1864, and an admiral in July, 1866. He held the rank four years. When Farragut died, Porter, who was a vice admiral, was made an admiral and held the grade for 21 years. Admiral Dewey was never a vice admiral, but he was jumped from rear admiral to admiral. He is the third admiral in the history of the navy

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vere leaving their Colenso lines. Gen. its imported gold last week so that its authorities would the parents permit a Buller has ridden on to Chieveley with his staff. The Capetown correspondent of the

Daily Telegraph, dealing in a dispatch dated November 15th with the excitement caused by rumors of a Dutch coup, which the authorities pronounced ess, says

"A local paper today asks if it be 'baseless' that all the guards of all the public buildings are trebled every night; that the patrols scour the roads converging at Capetown; that troops are encamped at Greenpoint; that the olunteers sleep under arms and have eccived orders to rendezvous instantly on hearing guns fired from the bat-

teries? Today the authorities issued notices warning the public of the danger of being fired upon if they approach posts guarded by sentries at night time, and o not stop when challenged. The public has also been notified that all boats approaching the British cruiser Ni-obe, anchored in the bay, must carry a light or take the risk of being fired on a trip through Arizona and New Mexfrom the cruiser." Ladysmith, Monday, Jan. 8 .- (By runher to Frere camp, Saturday, January 6th.)-Large convoys, with stores, can be seen going toward Colenso. The Boers are actively patroling the country and have massed their forces to the southward to oppose Gen. Buller's ad-vance. Every hill and kopje between here and Colenso has been strongly fortified. Gen. Joubert is again in the field. It is difficult to estimate the number now about us, as the Boers keep well under cover and never show themselves, but a majority of their forces are between Gen. Buller and Ladysmith.

reserve was much strengthened. On the other hand, the high rates for money have checked the creation of new instruments of credit and reduced the volume of speculation so that the requirements of the market are smaller. No wonder, then, that rates have tumbled down, or that they should look like going lower still. Had the gov-ernment been able to wait till yesterday or tomorrow before selling its last creation of treasury bills, it would have saved a considerable percentage of the

# TO MEET IN SALT LAKE. Governors of Western States Will Consider

Arid Lands Question. Chicago, Jan. 7 .- Gov. Murphy of Arizona arrived here tonight with a party including Senator Shoup of Idaho, Senator Clark of Montana, Binger Hermann, commissioner of the general land office, and Gen. F. C. Ainworth of the pension department, who have be

rate paid.

physician in the house; even then the father refused to give the medicine prescribed, and the health officials were compelled to take the family in charge. When the first child, Nancy, died, Martzolf called on an undertaker to bury her. When asked for a certificate of death he said there was none, and Coroner Taylor began an investigation. He found the second child, Roy, in the last stages of the disease and ordered Dr. Boyd to treat him. The father refused to give the boy the medicine and he died a few hours later. The health officials are now in charge

and may be able to save the third child and the father, both of whom are down with the disease.

Beaver Valley people are very much wrought up over the matter, and it is likely that Christian Science, with its prominent leaders in New Brighton, will be investigated by the courts.

## Dr. McGiyun Dead.

Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 7.-Rev. Dr Edward McGlynn, rector of St. Mary's church, died at the rectory at 5:20 clock this afternoon after an illness of about seven weeks, of heart failure, superinduced by Bright's disease. minor surgical operation was performed on Dr. McGlynn last night, but this did not affect the patient or contribute materially to his death.

# WELCOME YELL OF AMERICANS.

Lieut, Gillmore Tells of His Rescue by the Boys in Blue.

# SUFFERING WAS TERRIBLE.

#### Aguinaldo Was Kind, but Tino Ordered the American Prisoners Shot-Battle Near Imus.

Manila, Jan. 7 .- Lieut. J. C. Gillmore of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents last April near Baler, on the coast of Luzon, and rescued a few days ago by Col. Luther R. Hare of the Thirty-third volunteer infantry, sat today in the apartment of his sister, Mrs. Maj. Price, at the hotel Oriente in Manila, and told a remarkable story of his eight months in captivity, ending with his dramatic deliverance from a death that seemed inevitable. The steamer Venus came into the

harbor last evening from Vigan, province of South Hocos, with Lieut. Gillmore and nineteen other American prisoners, including seven of his sailors from the Yorktown. Lieut, Gillmore, after reporting, came ashore and hobbled along, with the aid of a cane, to the hotel Oriente, where American officers and ladies were waltzing through the halls to the strains of "Aguinaldo's March."

Although tanned and ruddy from exposure, he is weak and nervous, showing the results of long hardships. He speaks warmly of Aguinaldo and very bitterly against Gen. Tino, declaring that while in the former's jurisdiction he was treated splendidly, but after he fell into Tino's hands he suffered everything.

Col. Hare and Lieut.-Col. Howse, the latter of the Thirty-fourth volunteer Infantry, rescued Gillmore's party on December 18th, near the headwaters of the Abalut river, after they had been abandoned by the Filipinos and were expecting death from the savage tribes around them. When the rescuing force reached them they were nearly starved, but were building rafts in the hope of getting down the river to the coast.

Lieut. Gillmore made the following statement to a correspondent of the Associated Press: "The Filipinos aban-doned us on the night of December 16th. We had reached the Abalut river near its source that morning, and the Fili-pinos rafted us over. We then went down the stream along a rough trail, guarded by a company of Filipinos. "That night we were separated from

this guard, and another company, armed with Mausers, was put in charge suspected something and juestioned the lieutenant in command. He said: 'I have orders from Gen. Tino to shoot you all, but my con-science forbids. I shall leave you here. "I begged for two rifles to protect us from savages, adding that I would give him letters to the American who would pay him well and keep him from all harm. He refused this, however, saying he would not dare to comply. Soon afterward he left with his com-"We had seen some savages in war paint around us, and we prepared to fight them with cobblestones, the only weapons that were available to us. The next morning we followed the trail of the Filipino soldiers, feeling that it was better to stick to them than be murdered by savages, but we could not catch up with them. "Then I ordered the men to build rafts in the hope of floating down the river. It was a forlorn hope, but I knew the river must empty into the sea somewhere. I was so weak myself that I did not expect to get out, but I thought some of the men could. "On the morning of December 18th, while we were working on the rafts, the Americans came toward us yelling. One of my men shouted: 'They are on us.' He was lashing a raft of bamboos. however, knew it was not the yell of savages, but the yell of Americans. The rescuing troops thought we had Filipino guards, and called to us in English to lie down, so that they could shoot the Filipinos. That was the finest body of officers and men I ever Lieut. Gillmore could not speak enthusiastically enough about the 140 picked men who had rescued him and his party. The command spent the day in making rafts. Col. Hare thought Lieut. Gilimore to weak to live through the trip, but there was no alternative. They shot many rapids, the men losing all their effects and Lieut. Gillmore some valuable papers. Only fourteen out of thirty-seven rafts survived the first night's experience, and eighty men were practically unable to walk when Vigan was reached. Describing the flight from, Benguet when the Americans approached, Lieut. Gillmore sald: "The Filipinos, com-pletely terrified, left Benguet on Depletely terrified, left Benguet on De-cember 7th. They hurried the prison-ers from town to town, often retracing the trail, not knowing where the Amer-icans would attack. After being al-most without food for three days, they killed several horses and we lived on horse flesh for several days. I did not have a full meal from December 7th until I reached Vigan. Indeed, the res-cuing party lived largely upon rice without sait. There was one day when I was reduced to chewing grass and bark. "While we were in the hands of Gen. "While we were in the hands of Gen. Tino's men, he issued an order that any person aiding an American by food or money should be treated as a crimi-nal. One citizen of Vigan, Senor Vera, here builted the hereinging up was probably killed for befriending us. We would have starved but for the kindness of some of the residents of the towns and some of the Fillplno colonels, but others treated us brutally. Wherever there was a prison we were kept there. Where there was no prison, they would lodge us in a convent. We suffered greatly from want of exercise as well as lack of food." For weeks Lieut. Gillmore was covered with boils and in great pain. When hte Filipinos found the Americans were approaching, the treatment became better. There was a sign-painter in the party, and he painted advertisements on the rocks throughout the retreat with other emblems, like a skull and the word, "Vengeance," by means of which the Americans were able to fol-"The Filipino treatment of the Spanish," said Lieut, Gillmore, "was brutal in the extreme. The insurgents had old grudges to wipe out against them. Many talk about the reconcentrados in Cuba, but I have seen Spaniards dying at the rate of two or three per day of starvation in the hospitals at Vigan. I have seen Tagalo officers strike Spanfards in the face with whips and re-

The others will be returned to their respective organizations.

Leland Smith and Frank Stone of the signal corps, Harry Hubert of the hos-pital corps, William Bruce and Edward Honeyman of the Nevada cavalry, Martin Brennan and James Curran of the Sixteenth infantry, Albert Bishop of the Third artillery and John O'Brien and David Brown, civilians.

surgents plots of the Americans to ea. cape, in the hope of gaining the good will of the Filipinos. The rest of the party openly accuse him of treachery and entertain the bitterest feeling to. ward him.

Filipino guards bayoneted him during the last flight through the mountains. were MacDonald of the Twenty-first infantry, Van Galen of the Baltimore, and Farley of the Oregon. They were captured by savages, recaptured by the insurgents, who had stripped and pre-

The Yorktown's men, who were rescued with Lieut. Gillmore, were W. Walton, chief quartermaster; Van Doit, sailmaker's mate: J. Elsworth, cox-swain; L. P. Edwards, landsman; A. J. Peterson, apprentice; F. Anderson, landsman, and S. Brisoloso, seaman.

A. Morrissey, landsman, were instantly killed; O. B. Macdonald, seaman, and E. J. Nygard, gunner's mate, were mortally wounded and D. W. Venville, apprentice, and G. W. Woodbury, sea-men were seriously wounded. men, were seriously wounded.

Reconnoissances out of Imus, Cavite province, this morning resulted in the loss of three Americans killed and twenty wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at sixty killed and eighty wounded. Col. Birkheimer, with a battallon of

the Twenty-eighth volunteers infantry, advanced toward Noveleta. Maj. Tag-gart with two battalions of the same regiment moved toward Perez Das physicians.

tion as they passed along the streets. Those whose enlistments are about ex-piring will be sent to the United States. Gen. Schwan's column, advances

spective organizations. Among the prisoners arriving with Lieut. Gillmore ware F. J. Hubert, Ed-ward Burke, and J. J. Farley, sailors from the Urdaneta; Von Galon of the Baltimore, A. H. Gordon and George Sackett of the Third infantry, in a Science of the Store of the

Brown, who was formerly a preacher in Honolulu, twice revealed to the in-

Charles Baker of the Third artillery was formerly one of the prisoners but he became too weak to travel and the The prisoners of Lieut. Gillmore's at 9 o'clock. G. M. Hitchcock, editor party who escaped after leaving Vigan of the Omaha World-Herald, will of-

pared to beat them, and ultimately rescued by the Americans.

At Baler, J. Dillon, landsman, and

adier general, came to his home here last fall and just before Christmas was taken ill with an affection of the liver. He has retained his bed ever since, and it has not yielded to the treatment em-ployed by his family physician. While the life of the veteran is not consid-

ered to be in immediate danger, yet his condition is critical and is causing the greatest concern to his friends and



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the south, occupied Ninan. One Amer-ican was killed and three wounded. Nine of the enemy's dead were found on the field after the fight. A number of rifles were captured and several prisoners were taken.

Johnson, a deserter of the Sixth Unit-ed States artillery, clothed in a major's uniform, was found among the insur-

gent dead at Noveleta yesterday, Gen. Wheaton is moving toward Perez Das Marinas.

# Bryan to Open His Campaign.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 7.-The annual banquet of the Jacksonian club of this city will occur temorrow night. This year it will be a function of more than usual importance, for in addition to a list of speakers of national reputation, W. J. Bryan will take advantage of the opportunity to open his campaign for the presidential nomination. The banquet will be held in the main din-ing room of the Paxton hotel and it is expected there will be not less than 400 guests in attendance.

The club will give a reception at its headquarters from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon and the banquet will begin ficiate as toastmaster. The list of toasts is as follows:

Address of welcome, Hon. Ed. P. Smith of the club; "History Repeats Itself," David Overmeyer, Topeka, Kan.; "Imperialism," E. W. Carmack, Memphis: "Democracy-What it Stands For," ex-Governor Hogg, Austin, Tex.; "Our Nation," W. J. Bryan; "The Press," W. J. Abbott, Chicago; "De-mocracy's New Year," A. J. Weaver, Falls City, Neb.; "The Jacksonian Club," W. O. Gilbert, Omaha.

#### Gen. Stauton Ill. Omaha, Neb., Jan. 7 .- Gen. T. H.

Stanton, U. S. A., retired, is critically

ill at his residence in this city. Gen. Stanton, who for some time served in

the position of paymaster at Washing-

ton and was later promoted to brig-

ners. I sent all available troops yesterday to make a demonstration at Co-The trenches there were all occupied by the enemy." The British public is at last face to

face with a critical moment in the campaign. It may safely be said that at no previous time have there been such anxious hours of suspense as will e passed through until the arrival of further news regarding the fate of Ladysmith.

The week opens with only fresh additions to the disasters that have befallen British arms, and there is no onger any sustaining confidence to buoy up public opinion.

The editorials this morning fully reflect the extreme gravity of the situation, with a painful undercurrent of ominous foreboding, mainly caused by the fact that, while the Boers have now changed their tactics and assumed the offensive, Gen. Buller is apparently unable to do more to assist Gen. White than in making a demonstration. The Morning Post says: "He might

as well have ordered a display of firewerks." As the heliograph ceased working yesterday (Sunday), it is presumed that Gen. White's last message was sent

by a pigeon or runner. Its purport is serious enough The Times publishes a dispatch from Ladysmith, dated January 1st, recording two night movements on the part

of the Boers to assault the town. These had to be abandoned when the British defenses were reached, but the correspondent says it was apparent that the great attack would not be long de-layed. He adds: "Loyally supported by the civilians, the garrison can hold out for a considerable period. We are not reduced to half rations. The greatest difficulty is hospital accommodation for the wounded and sick."

Little doubt remains as to the meaning of the Boer attack. A dispatch from the Boer camp at Colenso dated Thursday last, and sent by way of Lourenzo Marques, mentions that a thunderstorm had turned the dry ravines into torernts and flooded the Tugela. Doubtless Gen. Joubert felt sure he had secured a couple of days in which he could attack Ladysmith without fear of interference from Gen. Buller, who, even if he decided to attempt to relieve the town, would probably occupy three days in reaching it by even a victorious

Apparently, on Sunday, Gen. Buller was not ready to attack. Possibly Gen. Joubert anticipated that Gen. Buller would shortly deliver an attack, and in that case, Gen. Buller may have astually opened battle yesterday. Great Britain has to face the terri-

possibility that the next news will be the fall of Ladysmith. The disquieting feature is that the Boers seem to have sufficient forces to deter Gen. Buller from attacking while themselves making strenuous efforts to reduce the town. In the presence of this ominous situation, even Gen. French's disaster, of which apparently the worst has not yet been heard, assumes quite minor Importance in the eyes of the public. The Daily Mail has the following, dated January 6th, at noon, from Frere camp: "At 3 o'clock this morning very heavy firing began at Ladysmith. It lasted fully four hours and must have meant either a sortie by the British or a determined attack on the garrison by the Boers. Our shells could be seen falling on Umbulwhana bill, and the themy were replying.

"Besides the cannon reports, there were sounds indicating smaller pieces of artillery in action. The fighting must have been at closer range than has been the case up to now.

"Our naval guns at Chieveley sent their usual fire into the Boer trenches, but there has been no further movement here.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Frere camp says: "Saturday's bombardment of Ladysmith was the heaviest yet recorded. All the heavy funs were working, and the Boers feemed to be pouring in shells from icemed to be pouring in shells from ivery available light gun."

The Daily Telegraph has the follow-ng from Frere camp, dated Saturday, January 6th, 10:25 a. m.: "A very heavy

It is impossible to go outside the town limits without being shot at.

INSULT TO GERMAN FLAG.

But No American Vessels Have Been Seized, Hence Complaint is Different.

New York, Jan. 8 .- A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is the expectation of the adminis-

tration that Great Britain in her answer to Ambassador Choate's representations relative to the seizure of American car-goes will indicate her general policy with respect to neutral trade with

South Africa. Having faith in Lord Salisbury to act justly, neither the President nor Secretary Hay intends to act in an unfriendly manner toward the London government. There is no doubt that the German government has unofficially discussed the action of Great Britain in seizing American cargoes and detain-ing German vessels, but, as has been stated, no official request for joint action has been received nor does the ad-

ministration expect any. "There is absolutely no reason why the United States should join with any foreign power in making representa-tions to Creat Britain as a result of the seizures already made," said an official this afternoon. "So far as the detention of German ships is concerned, "So far as the there is apparently an insult to the flag. American vessels have not been American cargoes in British tained. and Dutch bottoms, have been deand Dutch bottoms, have been de-layed on the charge that they were intended for the military use of the Boers. The American incidents can very well be settled by American representations.

Suppose this government were to agree to act jointly with Germany in demanding reparation and an expression of policy from Great Britain? As the negotiations continued Germany might go further than this government originally contemplated, and unless we withdrew, we might be drawn into a war in the causes of which we were not marticularly. particularly interested. Appreciating this possibility, the President proposes to act alone in matters that may develop in consequence of action taken by the British cruisers in South African waters and thus avoid the dangers of entangling alliances."

## Why the Rate Went Down.

New York, Jan. 8 .- The London financial correspondent of the Times cables: A fortnight ago bankers were buying bills from brokers at 6% per cent. Yes-terday they could get them for a little over four per cent. Yesterday morning sundry parcels were sold by brokers to bankers at 4% per cent, but money was so abundant that loans for a week

could be arranged at from 3 to 31/2 per cent, and discount houses then preferred to carry paper they had taken and run the risk of the market themselves. So complete a change looks and is

unhealthy, but it is easily accounted for. The government had to borrow dividend money from the bank of England, and other moneys besides, for war purposes. All this is new credit and produces quite a different effect from the release of credit previously withdrawn from the market by the collection of taxes. Further, the bank retained all

ico examining the arid lands. Gov. Murphy said there was to be a conference of the governors of the arid States and Territories at Salt Lake City on January 17th to consider the question of arid lands. "There is every prospect the conference will be a rep-resentative one," he said, "and we hope will make some progress in this question. There probably will be present eleven or twelve governors. Two general propositions have been advanced for the disposition of these lands. One, to have the general gov-ernment undertake the work of reclamation by the building of reservoirs at the headwaters of the of the

streams, and the other is to have the government cede the lands to the States and Territories for them to deal with the problem." A SHOTCUN QUARANTINE.

## Board of Health Has Established One in Honolulu.

#### Seventeen Known Cases of Plague-Traffic at a Standstill-American Transport Keeps Away.

San Francisco, Jan. 8 .- A letter from Honolulu dated December 30, says: The curious spectacle is presented here of a revival of the shot gun quarantine around the plague infected district, while sanitary measures and disinfection have been practically abandoned. The board of health called out the national guard three days after Christmas because of the discovery of five new cases of plague, two of which proved fatal. It is now paying \$1,000 a day for this protection, and the result of this strict guard is that business is demoralized and many poor Chinese and Japanese who worked in the American quarter are starving.

The cordon drawn around the Asiatic district includes many of the leading Chinese and Japanese dealers, who live in sanitary fashion and who are making a strong protest against needless hardships to which they are subjected. The original method of fumigating all oriental merchandise imported has been abandoned, and much of this unfumigated freight is handled by Hawaiians.

There have been seventeen known cases of bubonic plague in Honolulu to date. There have been a number of other deaths which were probably deaths from plague, but the board of health has not officially so declared Passenger traffic between the them. islands is practically at a standstill. The inter-islands steamship companies refuse to take passengers on account of the onerous quarantine conditions

imposed. Fumigated freight is accepted, but is loaded and discharged from lighters away from the wharves. The America Maru, which arrived here from San Francisco on December 27, discharged her passengers and

freight by means of lighters. The transport Grant, with the Fortyeighth infantry, arrived a few hours after the America Maru. Her commander refused to come into the harbor or have anything but the barest com-munication with the officials, and started for Manila after a stop of not more than an hour.

# CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Two Children Dead, and Father Seriously 111,

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 7.-Diphtheria and Christian Science have had a bitter battle in a New Brighton family for the past two weeks. Diphtheria has won so far. Two children are dead, while a third child and the father are

# ASSAULT ON GEN. GREELY.

#### He is Thrown Down Stairs by a Half Drunken Brute.

Washington, Jan. 7 .- Gen. A. W. Greely, the chief signal officer of the army and the well known Arctic expiorer, lies in a serious condition at his home, as the result of an assault committed on him about half-past 8 o'clock tonight by Joseph C. Furnace, messenger in the employ of the

Adams Express company. Furnace, who lives in Baltimore, in company with a friend named George Murphy, spent today in Washington, drinking until late in the afternoon, when they started for a disreputable portion of the town. They lost their way and finally reached the northwestern section of the city beyond the state, war and navy building.

They first tried to get admission to the residence of E. D. King, but being unable to do so, continued on their way up G street. Twice they went to the house of Gen. Greely. The first at-tempt to obtain admission was made as a friend of the family calling to pay a visit to the daughter of the general.

Later they made an effort and persisted in ringing the doorbell and otherwise creating a disturbance, until finally Gen. Greely came out to expostulate with them. They refused to leave the use and after some words Furnace seized the general and threw him down the long flight of steps which ascends from the pavement to the house, which stands on a high terrace.

The fall cut a severe gash in the back of the general's head. He was picked up and taken into the house and medical aid was summoned. He remained unconscious for about an hour.

Murphy took no part in the assault, Murphy took no part in the assault, but when he saw what his companion had done he took to his heels. Furnace, who is 23 years of age, offers no ex-cuse for his act. He was arrested. Late tonight the physician attending

Gen. Greely said he would recover.



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