

## GREAT EFFORT FOR KIMBERLEY

European Nations are Giving Eng-  
land Assistance.

LET HER HAVE 100 MAXIMS.

How Were Made for Others—  
terrible Death Rate at Kimberley—  
Town Cannot Hold Out Long.

(Early Dispatches.)

London, Feb. 12.—Lord Roberts has gathered 50,000 men, with whom, according to the best military opinion in England, he purposes turning the left flank of the Boers, and the Boers, who are now in the Free State, compelling them to raise the siege of Kimberley, and thus making his first step toward Johannesburg.

Yesterday Lord Roberts announced the appointment of Gen. Sir Henry Colville, his hitherto commander of the guards, to the command of the ninth brigade, which is being formed and will probably be a great extent of the Boer troops. Gen. Colville was relieved by Gen. Reginald Pole-Carew.

Lord Roberts tells the correspondents that when he gets down to business he will have ample opportunities to show his chief press censor yesterday. He will have ample opportunities to show his chief press censor yesterday. He will have ample opportunities to show his chief press censor yesterday.

Kimberley, twenty miles away from the Modder river position, is in sore straits. Details of the December death tolls show that in a population of 14,000 whites and 10,000 blacks the mortality was sixty whites and 138 blacks per thousand among the whites, and 120 per thousand among the blacks. The infant death rate was 120 per thousand among the whites, and 120 per thousand among the blacks.

The frightful state of things in De-  
serter cannot be improved much, if  
at all, since the fighting power of  
the Boers must have been greatly  
diminished.

The bombardment of the town has  
been increased, and there is im-  
minent danger of the town falling un-  
der the very eyes of Lord Roberts.  
It is believed in circles close to the war  
office that he will move at once. Scouts  
approached within 1,000 yards of  
the Boer entrenchments at Magersfont-  
ein. They have found these strong.

It is ascertained that they are used as  
baiting places. No doubt the Boers  
are watching the enemy's lines  
with great glasses, and they declare  
that there is an appreciable diminu-  
tion in the Boer forces.

A final Boer commando south  
of the Tugela occupy Bulch's farm and  
a few days ago, have issued an ap-  
peal to this government on behalf of  
the workmen of the Tugela.

Their office is making preparations  
to transport the stream of troops for  
the Tugela. Four large steamers have  
been chartered. Japan agrees to let  
the transport transfer to England four  
hundred quick-firing guns that were built  
for the Boer army.

The Boer army are constantly  
being moved to Woodville, and all  
the Boer army are constantly being  
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Woodville, and all the Boer army are  
constantly being moved to Woodville.

Insane Soldiers from Manila.  
San Francisco, Feb. 12.—Eleven in-  
sane soldiers will today be sent from  
this city to the government hospital at  
Washington, and it is probable that  
about thirty more will go East during  
the week. During the last three months  
nearly 250 demented soldiers have been  
sent across the continent, and it is said  
that over 200 more will soon arrive here  
from Manila. They all cases of the  
disease are violently insane, and the re-  
ported cause of their trouble is the  
careless vigilance required on outpost  
duty in the Philippines.

"I have also recom-  
mended these medi-  
cines to my friends  
who suffered from  
female weakness."

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—The post-  
master general has forwarded to the post-  
office a letter from Dr. Pierce's Favorite  
Prescription, dated January 27th, which  
asserts that Lord Roberts will allow no movement until  
the transport organization is complete, and  
says: "It is probable, therefore, that the  
transport is ready and that the Boer army  
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and for their transmission through the  
mail without prepaying the postage.  
The postage is to be collected from the  
addressee the same as postage due un-  
der present conditions. A deposit will be  
required in advance from persons ap-  
plying for this privilege in such amount  
as shall, in the judgment of the post-  
master general, seem proper. The priv-  
ilege of the registry system, by the  
terms of the bill, shall be extended to  
letters, reply envelopes and cards, the  
registry fee to be collected from the  
addressee upon delivery.

### More Denials in the Clark Case.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Four witnesses  
testified before the Senate committee on  
elections and privileges in its investiga-  
tion of the election of Mr. Clark of Mon-  
tana today. They were D. R. Peeler, a  
clerk of Kallispell, whose evidence re-  
lated to the bank account of Senator  
Geiger; W. H. Cochran of Butte, who  
was called by the defense, but who be-  
fore he concluded was stigmatized by  
them as a witness for the prosecution;  
State Senator C. W. Hoffman and Mr.  
John S. M. Neil, proprietor of the He-  
lena Independent. Mr. Neil had not  
concluded when the committee ad-  
journed for the day. He denied categor-  
ically all the allegations of White-  
side involving his name and the latter's  
assertions concerning the use of corrupt  
means to secure Clark's election.

### Woman's Suffrage Association.

Washington, Feb. 12.—At the morning  
session of the National American Wom-  
en's Suffrage association resolutions were  
adopted reaffirming the principle  
that governments derive their just powers  
from the consent of the governed and  
calling for the application of the prin-  
ciple to women, asking Congress to  
submit to the State legislatures a con-  
stitutional amendment prohibiting dis-  
franchisement of United States citizens  
on account of sex; asking that upon  
whatever terms suffrage may be granted  
to the men of Alaska, Puerto Rico,  
Arizona or the Philippines, it be granted  
to women on the same terms; that women  
be included in the census now be-  
ing taken in Cuba and enabled to take  
part in the future government of the  
island.

They also adopted a preamble recit-  
ing that during the past year women have  
cast their votes for the first time in  
Louisiana, France and Ireland, and  
calling attention to the fact that in Ire-  
land 75 per cent of the women voted; in  
France 30 per cent, as compared with 14  
per cent in the United States. The New  
Orleans and Baton Rouge women  
voters carried the day for a sewerage  
system and a pure water supply; protest-  
ing against an alleged intention on the  
part of certain government officials to  
eliminate women workers from the  
public service; to give their places to  
men voters; condemning as cruel and  
unjust all laws and regulations that  
make marriage and motherhood an ob-  
stacle to holding a teacher's position;  
congratulating the women of America  
for the heroic courage of laws and  
customs by which full woman suf-  
frage has been secured in four States  
and partial suffrage in twenty-five  
States; rejoicing in the ratification of  
the Hague treaty, and expressing  
profound regret at the association of  
Miss Anthony had determined to retire  
from the presidency.

### APPEAL FOR WORKINGMEN.

Puerto Ricans in a Condition of Ex-  
treme Destitution.

New York, Feb. 12.—Ignacio and  
Eduardo Conde, Puerto Rican labor  
leaders, arrived here from that island  
and a few days ago, have issued an ap-  
peal to this government on behalf of  
the workmen of Puerto Rico.  
The delegates, who have established  
a headquarters in this city, declare that  
the working class of that island have  
been reduced to a state of extreme  
destitution by reason of the war, the  
hurricane and the action of this gov-  
ernment since the storm, to a condi-  
tion of extreme destitution.

They declare that unless action is  
taken soon, riots will occur throughout  
the island, as the poor are desper-  
ate from their sufferings.  
To get justice, says these delegates, is  
almost impossible for the poor and from  
laws chiefly resulting in the disfran-  
chisement of the laborers. Of the 1-  
600,000 inhabitants 600,000 are abso-  
lute paupers through no fault of their  
own.

The workmen demand a radical  
change in the government of the is-  
land. They ask that the following or-  
dinances of Governor General Davis be  
annulled:  
1.—That the laborers on the public  
works shall get no more than 25 cents  
per day for eight hours work.  
2.—That only property-holders and  
taxpayers shall vote and those who can  
read and write.  
3.—That these payments of 11 shall  
be paid before a vote is cast.

The workmen also ask that the or-  
dinance forbidding appeals from the  
decisions of the tribunals be abrogated.  
They also want a general market for  
imports, and better schools.

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## HAWAII BEFORE NICARAGUA BILL

Measure for Island Government  
Will Take But Little Time.

### THEN COMES PUERTO RICO.

Next in Order in the Senate is the  
Canal Measure—Advantages  
of Neutrality.

(Early Dispatches.)

New York, Feb. 12.—A special to the  
Herald from Washington says:  
Advocates of the Nicaragua canal  
bill hoped to be able to call up the  
measure in the Senate immediately after  
the vote on the financial bill next  
Thursday, but it has been decided that  
Senator Cullom should have the right  
of way with his bill providing for the  
government of Hawaii.

The measure is not expected to lead  
to a protracted debate, and after it is  
disposed of the measure providing for  
the government of Puerto Rico will  
probably be taken up. As the latter  
of government question, a long  
discussion is probable. The canal bill  
will likely be made the regular order  
after Hawaii and Puerto Rico have  
been disposed of.

Senator Morgan, in charge of the  
canal bill, says it is not his intention  
to antagonize the other bills with the  
canal proposition. He realizes that  
more time will be required for the con-  
sideration of the canal bill, because of  
the opposition shown in some quarters  
against the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He  
regards the final passage of the mea-  
sure as inevitable, for there is an over-  
whelming majority for it in each  
house.

Senator McLaughlin of South Carolina  
says some of the recent objections of  
the canal, says it is not his intention  
to antagonize the other bills with the  
canal proposition. He realizes that  
more time will be required for the con-  
sideration of the canal bill, because of  
the opposition shown in some quarters  
against the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He  
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whelming majority for it in each  
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The authorities say that primarily the  
concessionaires must seek redress from  
Nicaragua and Costa Rica in the event  
of government construction of the canal,  
and it is presumed the parties  
are taking measures for the protection  
of their interests as far as possible.

Eventually the matter will syndicate  
for the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The  
disputed in the negotiations be-  
tween Nicaragua and the United States  
for the acquisition of territory for the  
waterway. The right of the Extension  
Canal company to ask for an extension  
of its concession is to be settled, the  
state department explains, by a com-  
mission of four members, provided the  
Nicaraguan government will agree to  
the appointment of persons other than  
its own citizens as members of the  
commission.

Should the United States proceed with  
the construction of the canal, it is ex-  
pected it would purchase the property  
of the Maritime Canal company, and  
Rear Admiral Endicott estimated that  
the cost would be a half million dol-  
lars, and which Representative Hep-  
burn, chairman of the House commit-  
tee on interstate and foreign com-  
merce, says is worth about \$250,000.

Naval officers are much interested in  
the canal.  
"In time of war," said an officer,  
"the canal would be entirely under  
American control, it would be an easy  
matter, even with fortifications, for an  
enemy to slip a stick of dynamite un-  
der one of the locks and thus destroy  
the usefulness of the waterway to the  
commerce of all nations. What would  
then be its value for war purposes of  
this government? With strong fleets  
stationed at each end of the canal it  
would be an easy matter to destroy  
every ship of the enemy, which dared  
to make the passage through the water-  
way."

"Suppose this government had fortifi-  
cations at the terminus of the canal.  
In time of war it might be considered  
advisable to reinforce the Pacific  
station. The vessels of the Pacific station  
would enter at Brito, for instance, and  
proceed to Lake Nicaragua. The de-  
struction of locks on the eastern and  
western slopes by the use of dynamite,  
perfectly feasible at night, would re-  
sult in the closing up of this section  
of the American force. Even supposing  
that the fleet did succeed in making  
the passage and after getting through  
the canal locks were destroyed, there  
would be grave danger of the Pacific  
slope being undermined."

On the other hand, with the neutral-  
ity of the canal guaranteed by all na-  
tions of the world there would be less  
danger of its being destroyed. Besides  
the control of the Caribbean sea as-  
sured to us by our natural position and  
the acquisition of Puerto Rico and the  
contemplated purchase of the Virgin  
Isles will enable us to protect the east-  
ern end of the waterway. For the pro-  
tection of the western terminus this  
government proposes to acquire Cham-  
plain Island of the Galapagos group,  
and we will consequently have impor-  
tant bases at which our men-of-war  
can lie in wait for an enemy."

Venezuelan Revolutionists Successful  
New York, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to  
the Herald from Port of Spain says:  
The revolution under the leadership of  
General Hernandez in Venezuela is  
gaining rapidly. The revolutionists un-  
der General Medina attacked and de-  
feated the government troops under  
General Collins, near Coro, the capital  
of the state of Falcon. The capital is  
being held by the revolutionists. At  
Port Chichimichirich, which is near  
Puerto Cabello, a battle has taken  
place between the government troops  
and the rebels resulting in a victory for  
the revolutionists. This engagement  
has created great excitement in Puerto  
Cabello, particularly among the for-  
eign residents.

### HEAD OFF HIS RIVALS.

Fears Populist Indiscretion—Mr.  
Bryan and the National Convention.

New York, Feb. 12.—A special to the  
Herald from Washington says:  
Before Mr. Bryan left Washington  
Saturday he held an important confer-  
ence with some of the Democratic lead-  
ers and it was decided that the Demo-  
cratic National convention should be  
held prior to the Republican and Popu-  
list conventions.

It is understood that Mr. Bryan is  
anxious that his party shall take the  
lead, announce its platform and pre-  
pare for the national convention before  
his political rivals declare their cam-  
paign intentions. He is anxious to  
anticipate the action of the  
Populist party, which he fears may be  
guilty of political indiscretions which  
will injure his cause.



## MY BRIGADIERS HAVE SOLD ME!

Exclamation of Gen. Buller at His  
Defeat on the Tugela.

### THE SITUATION IN NATAL.

British Soldier Tells the Unprepa-  
redness of His Own Army and the  
Readiness of the Boers.

(Early Dispatches.)

Chicago, Feb. 12.—A special to the  
Herald from Victoria, B. C., says:  
A letter received by Mrs. A. A.  
Humphreys of this city from a captain  
of a border regiment, since wounded at  
Spion Kop, gives a graphic description  
of the loss of the British guns at the  
Tugela river. The letter was dated at  
Frere, December 21, and in part says:

"People hardly realize yet what a  
big undertaking this is turning out to be.  
Everything points to the Boers  
having not less than 60,000 men in the  
field, with guns superior to ours in  
range and little behind us in mark-  
smanship, and until we get out a lot  
more troops there is no likelihood of our  
doing much more than hold them in  
check."

"They are undoubtedly following out  
a plan of campaign which they have  
worked out in all details in peace times  
and they are carrying it out most per-  
fectly. They have spies everywhere  
and are always prepared to meet any  
move on our part almost before we have  
begun. We are exactly the reverse, and  
never seem to know what they are do-  
ing nor how many there are of them in  
any direction. We trust a single  
colonial (Cape Colony)."

"We have a first class topographical  
map of the frontier, but no military  
map of these parts, and no one knows  
which hill commands another, or what  
kind of positions there are on the other  
side of the mountains facing us. We  
are exactly like the Boers in the  
Franco-German war, with excellent  
maps of the enemy's country, but with  
none of our own. The Boer positions  
are on all the high ridges and hills.  
They extend for miles and command  
every bit of ground from front to rear."

"The hills behind are prepared for de-  
fense. If they are driven back from one  
position they don't have to go very far  
to get behind a new line of resistance.  
Water is far from plentiful and the  
transport routes are in a splendid posi-  
tion well to the railway. Buller has  
a hard nut to crack in the Boer posi-  
tion in front of us—Colenso hills defend-  
ing the river Tugela, which we must  
cross and which is only fordable in  
places few and far between."

"We tried to do so last Friday and  
had a battle. We were 20,000 strong,  
and the Boers between 10,000 and 14,000.  
Our brigade, fifth, attacked on the left,  
but our brigadier made an awful mess of  
it and Buller ordered him to withdraw,  
which we did after 532 were killed and  
wounded. Something went wrong with  
the right brigade, and the officer com-  
manding the royal artillery advanced  
his guns up to within 700 yards of the  
Boer position and trenches long before  
the infantry were at hand to support  
him. The Boers allowed the guns to be  
unlimbered and then poured such a hail  
of bullets that the teams of two batte-  
ries were killed in a very short time.  
When the gunners were shot down before  
the attack could be carried out, and  
Buller had to give the order to retire  
and ten guns had to be abandoned. Our  
total loss was 1,147, and all for nothing.  
Buller almost went and was heard to  
exclaim: 'My brigadiers have sold me!'

"We shall have another division here  
shortly and will then have 20,000 men,  
and as the Boers have been receiving  
reinforcements they will number not  
far from 30,000 and all in splendid posi-  
tions. The shrieking and bursting of  
shells and the roar of battle and the  
thousands of Mausers, Lee-Netford's  
and Maxims last Friday was something  
awful. The heat, too, was dreadful, but  
the men behaved splendidly."

The Chicago Strike.  
Chicago, Feb. 12.—Of the 7,000 build-  
ing tradesmen who took their half holi-  
day Saturday afternoon in defiance of  
the new rules of the Building Con-  
tractors' council, one half, it was an-  
nounced, were on the job. The work  
was as usual on the big buildings.  
This is regarded by the labor interests  
as indicating weakness in the building  
contractors' agreement to stand by one  
another. At the headquarters of the  
contractors it was declared that the  
men still at work were doing so under  
special agreements in order to complete  
certain portions of the work.

Operations on numerous smaller  
structures at a standstill will  
remain so, the bosses say, until the  
places of the locked-out men are filled.  
To guard against others taking their  
places the union men have 1,000 pickets  
stationed about the city.  
A message was received here today  
from St. Louis, announcing that all  
unions in the country affiliated with the  
National Building Trades Council had  
been notified to withhold their members  
from Chicago until a settlement had  
been made here.

Boer Talk in Holland.  
New York, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to the  
Herald from The Hague says:  
Dr. H. P. N. Muller, the Orange Free  
State minister to the Netherlands, is  
reported to have said in an interview:  
"The war is the beginning of the col-  
lapse of England's power in South  
Africa. The longer the war lasts the  
heavier will be the conditions of peace,  
for England will not come out of it  
without giving important concessions."  
The young Transvaal secretary of  
the league, added:  
"Both republics will have full freedom  
and independence. Further, England  
will have to give up those parts of Cape  
Colony, Natal and Bechuanaland,  
where the inhabitants have thrown in  
their lot with the republics, for they  
must not be left in the lurch."

### No Ship Subsidy Bill.

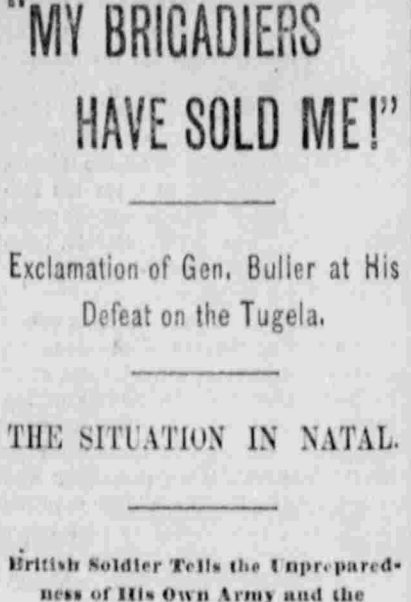
New York, Feb. 12.—The Washington  
correspondent of the World says that  
there is no hope of passage of the Han-  
na-Payne shipping subsidy bill; that it  
is doubtful if it ever emerges from  
the House committee; that Republican  
leaders noting the protests against the  
bill have decided that it would be good  
policy to shelve.

One Man Drowned.  
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 12.—The steamer  
Henry M. Stanley struck the Kentucky  
pier at the Southern railway bridge  
this morning and sunk in 25 feet of  
water with the bow on the Kentucky  
shore. So far as known only one man  
was drowned.  
The vessel had neither passengers nor  
freight aboard.  
The extent of her damage is not yet  
determined, but it is thought she is  
broken in two.

### Care of Lamps.

Many housekeepers think there is nothing to  
learn about the care of lamps, but if the little de-  
tails here mentioned are adhered to there will be  
a great difference in the light. First, a lamp  
must be cleaned and filled every morning; the  
burners should be cleaned once a week, and the  
best way is to boil them in water to which  
gradually this weakens the glass.

The above is taken from our free booklet  
"GOLDEN RULES FOR HOUSEKEEPERS."  
Send for it free.



## "Housework is hard work without Gold Dust"

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## Don't Argue with Kidney or Liver Disease

USE

# Warner's Safe Cure

THE ONLY SPECIFIC.

Begin to-day. Sold by all druggists.

## MOST ANY DAY

Now you're liable to need a  
Mackintosh. We're ready any  
day you are—good and ready  
too. The Mackintoshes we  
sell are the rain shedding  
kinds, they come in two styles  
—one with cape, the other  
made box-cut like overcoat.  
We start the cape kind at  
\$2.50 and run up to \$10.00.  
We start the box-cut kind at  
\$5.00 and run up to \$18.00.  
These all answer a double  
purpose—overcoat and rain-shedder. We've Mackin-  
toshes for boys, too, cape kinds at \$2.50 and \$6.00.

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Mrs. Mary A. Davis, 785 First Street who was recently  
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