

BRITISH MAY HAVE LOST 2,800

Report that 1,800 Were Killed and 1,000 Wounded at Spion Kop.

WAR OFFICE HOLDS BACK.

Figures Not Given Out—Losses Without These Reach 9,523—Total Force in South Africa, 144,158.

New York, Jan. 20.—Advices from London indicate that military associations of General Buller are of the opinion that he will make a desperate attempt to break through the Boer lines and escape from Ladysmith; that though such a movement would cost a tremendous sacrifice of life, it would be preferable to surrender to the Boers. The statement that Lord Roberts advised the general of Ladysmith to not surrender is not held out for more than a week longer, it is not probable that any aid can be rendered to Gen. Buller inside of that time, and he will have to fight his way out. Several military reports in London are of the opinion that the British in Kimberley at Modder river and on the Tugela also ought to work out their own salvation.

The British advance northward through the Free State, as it appears probable that the British commander has to keep the army of Buller's army will have to make the advance on Bloemfontein. It is not disputing the fact that the British forces in South Africa are strong enough to present to understand this advance with safety.

The Daily Telegraph says: "The balance between each other the army of the brave men in the beleaguered camp and the only rational policy is to carry on the war. It has to be done without sentiment or unavailing waiting for the aid of the British."

The Daily Mail says: "Such a move could not be made with sufficient speed to save Ladysmith. It would mean that the soundest military principles dictate the evacuation of Ladysmith and a fresh advance, at a time in ample force."

There are two dangers to be guarded against—foreign intervention and further military disaster in South Africa. To prevent the first the whole navy should be mobilized and the naval reserves called out. Our squadrons should be distributed in the proper position for the volunteers should be put under arms and provided with transport and artillery. The reserves of militia should be embodied. A force of at least one hundred thousand men over and above the volunteers and militia is required to supply our general needs in South Africa. If it cannot be raised on the spot, the British must be drafted as in the United States during the civil war.

The London Post says: "There is a rumor that Gen. Kitchener and Lord Roberts has left Capetown already to take command of a movement to relieve the beleaguered Ladysmith. Gen. Buller's and Gen. French's combined forces, with heavy additions of fresh troops, against the Orange Free State."

The defeat is bitter, but it is right that the British should keep the news from themselves. The meeting of the defense committee on Saturday was probably caused by a knowledge of the Boer's defeat, though the fact was kept from the public until Sunday. The measures now urgently needed in the development of the military resources of the country, with 100,000 men in the field and 50,000 to follow. The moment has come to push on the training of all the troops left at home."

The enemy has beaten us at the Spion Kop; he has beaten us in military tactics, and he has induced us to give up the first plan, where he would have had a show, and to adopt the second plan, where he naturally triumphed. It is against us. There is nothing to be gained by it. It is a soldier who can justify what we have done on other than political grounds. Not one. We know from his own lips that General Buller was induced by Gen. Chamberlain to make a disastrous change in his plan. We know that General Buller, working up to the original plan, was persuaded to give it up and to adopt the second plan. It is a pretty problem for Parliament to solve in regard to the casualties at Spion Kop. Reports from various sources state that the British losses were even greater than indicated in the Boer dispatches of Sunday. One report states that the British casualties exceeded 2,800 men, and 1,000 wounded. In view of the large number of officers reported killed—twice as many as at Magersfontein and four times as many as at Colenso, there is reason to fear that the Boer reports of the British losses will be very nearly accurate.

Several special dispatches from London state, owing to some blunder, the British soldiers were short of ammunition on Wednesday's battle on Spion Kop and that they were forced to meet the Boers with bayonets. The authorities at the war office strongly deny these statements, saying that if bayonets were used it was because the commanders considered that it was the only way to win, and that it was not effective.

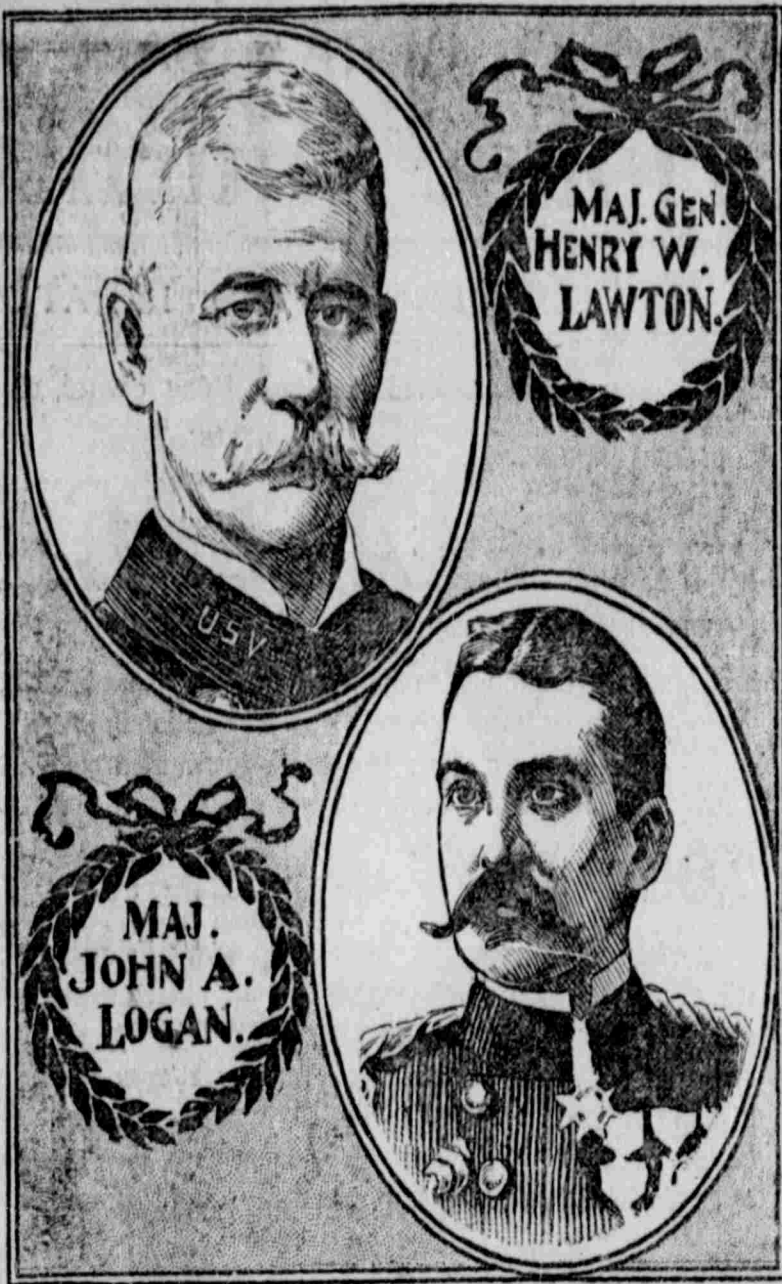
Accounts from Pretoria and from the Boer's camp, while in conflict on many points, agree in rendering a picture of the gallantry and valor of the British, displayed on both sides. Both the British and the Dutch had men worthy of their steel.

London, Jan. 29.—General Buller's expedition has cost 912 men, so far officially reported within ten days. According to the 105 Spion Kop casualties reported today, the rule of proportion, the losses of officers indicated is 300 men, and yet to come.

The total casualties of the war, computed from official reports, are 9,523 killed, 4,511 wounded and the rest are missing.

The aggregate British home troops in Africa total 118,000; the Natalians, 124, and Cape Colonials, 21,000.

London, Jan. 20.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Friday, Jan. 19, at 1:30 p. m., says: "I have just received from Gen. Buller's headquarters in the north-eastern side of the Tugela, to which he retired in consequence of the reverses at Spion Kop. The fighting, both before and after the occupation of the mountain, was of a desperate character. Spion Kop was a precipitous mountain, overlooking the whole line of the Tugela, and the Boers, on the eastern side, the mountain, were standing at right angles to the Boer position and Lytle's advanced position. The southern



ARRIVAL OF THE BODIES OF MAJOR GENERAL LAWTON AND MAJOR LOGAN.

The transport Thomas, conveying the bodies of Major General Henry W. Lawton and Major John A. Logan, has reached San Francisco from Manila. General Lawton's widow and children accompany his remains, which are to be taken to Arlington cemetery for interment by Major General William R. Shafter and an escort of soldiers.

portion descends in abrupt steps to the lower line of kopjes. On the western side, opposite the right outposts of Warren's force, it is inaccessible steep until the point where the nek joins the kop on the main range. Then there is a gentle slope, which allows easy access to the summit.

"The nek was strongly held by the Boers, who also occupied a heavy spur parallel with the kopje, where the enemy was concealed in no fewer than thirty-five rifle pits, and was thus enabled to bring to bear upon the men a damaging cross-fire, the only possible point for a British attack being the southern side, with virtually sheer precipices on the left and right."

"In a narrow foot path, admitting men in single file only to the summit, opens into a perfectly flat table land, probably of 3,000 square yards area, upon which the Boers had hastily commenced to make a transverse trench. Our men were able to occupy the further end of this table land, where the ridge descends to another flat, which was again succeeded by a round eminence held by the Boers in great strength."

"The ridge held by our men was faced by a number of strong little kopjes at all angles, whence the Boers sent a concentrated fire from their rifles, supported by a Maxim, a Nordenfolt, and a big long range gun. What with the rifles, the machine guns and the big gun, the summit was converted into a perfect hell. The shells exploded continually in our ranks and the rifle fire, from an absolutely unseen enemy, was perfectly appalling."

"Our forces were hurried up by General Warren, but they had to cross a stretch of flat ground, which was literally torn up by the flying lead of the enemy. The unfinished trench on the summit gave very questionable shelter, as the Boers' machine guns were accurately trained upon the place that often struck shells fell in the trench in a single minute."

"Moral man could not permanently hold such a position. Our gallant fellows held it, however, until the darkness of the night, and then taking advantage of the dark night, abandoned it to the enemy."

History pauses for a time in South Africa. It is one of those unsatisfactory pauses that are nearly as trying to British nerves as a sequence of reverses, and apparently it will terminate only when Lord Roberts gives the word for the forward movement into the Free State, which, according to the most cheerful view, he will be unable to do for a fortnight."

Whether he will permit General Buller to make another attempt to relieve Ladysmith is quite outside the knowledge even of those closely connected with the war office. With the troops due to arrive next month he may think himself strong enough to try two large operations. Combining the forces un-

When life's autumn comes, women, worn out by the burdens and obligations of motherhood, yet shrink from that second change of life which will bring these burdens forever. They fear a change in form, in feature, in personal attractiveness, and that the loss of life will be the loss of life from the bottom of the cup of existence. Such fears are largely warranted by the effects which this change produces in many women. But no woman need let these fears fret her, who from the time of the first change of life, from girlhood to womanhood, has taken care to constantly keep her system in vigorous health.

Those who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription do not suffer from the change of life either in face, form or feelings as do other women. This fact is due to the intimate connection of the general health with the health of the organs peculiarly feminine. By preserving the health of these organs, and relieving the system from the debilitating drains, ulcers and inflammations which sap its health, "Favorite Prescription" paves the way for this natural change to come in Nature's way, without the loss of capacity to please others or the personal inability to enjoy life.

Mrs. M. Barnes of Falls River, Shasta Co., Cal., writes: "My physician said I was suffering from the effects of 'Change of life.' I had heart disease and womb trouble and rheumatism. My head was so dizzy I could hardly stand up. When I began Dr. Pierce's medicines I improved right away. I took seven or eight bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' a teaspoonful three times a day, and now I feel as well as I ever did."

There is no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant in "Favorite Prescription," neither does it contain opium or other narcotics. You may be willing that somebody else should say that their baby is "a good" as you say, but you don't want that baby substituted for yours. Let dealers say what they like about other medicines being "just as good" but don't let them substitute anything for "Favorite Prescription." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the clogged system of impurities.

"That the South African Republic deserves to be free."

"That the Boer regards the English domination with horror is proved by his repeated abandonment of his home, his long and weary treks, his gallant, his awful sacrifices."

"That we request the President to see to it that the feeling of the American people with respect to this most wicked war is made known to the British ministry; and we further request him not to wait until both combatants ask him to act as arbitrator, but to proffer his services."

"That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States and to every senator and representative in Congress."

Among those in attendance upon the meeting was Miss Maude Gonne, just arrived from Ireland.

Alderman Kennedy and Secretary Moynahan, who were in charge of financial matters, said that the subscription which had been collected at the meeting would amount to more than \$4,000.

Berlin, Jan. 20.—To the correspondent of the Associated Press Dr. Leyds made the following statement:

"I have just heard about the reported missions of either Mr. Macrum or Mr. Webster Davis. Nor to the best of my knowledge is either the bearer of a message of peace. There are no movements under way on our part to induce President McKinley to intervene between Great Britain and the Transvaal. As I do not at present have direct communication with Pretoria I do not know what Montagu White's mission is, except to establish diplomatic relations with the United States."

"All the talk about peace is sadly premature. Great Britain surely will not succumb now. Neither will we. While we are talking here it may be that a decisive battle is being fought there, for I presume Lord Roberts has won against the troops around Ladysmith, and is massing them for a formidable coup."

Dr. Leyds repeated his former declaration that the Boers when concluding peace would have no objection to the invasion of the Free State, with 40,000 to 50,000 guarding communications and 40,000 trying to rescue Ladysmith."

"He asserted emphatically that one condition of peace would be the recognition of the absolute independence of the Transvaal."

Berlin is certainly very much excited over him. He is overwhelmed with invitations. He is at the Hotel de Ville, where the Transvaal flag is flying in besieged day and night by crowds, including contractors and mining speculators as well as fine ladies, gentlemen of the court and army officers who wish to congratulate him upon his Boer successes or to offer their services."

New York, Jan. 20.—Speaking of the South African war Brigadier General J. C. Breckinridge, inspector general of the army, said last night:

"The situation is generally what everybody ought to have anticipated when the war began. The English have undertaken the subjugation of a body of God-fearing frontiersmen who know how to take care of themselves in the open and overcome the obstacles of nature and how to handle their weapons and who are as fearless as any white men living. Besides they are so distant from England that time becomes a matter of first importance and the British government is now undergoing the same experience it did with our ancestors, though probably with greater difficulties in the present case, as the points of assault are farther from the seacoast, which is her channel of communication."

"In our case, at the close of the second year of the war, as we used to call it, probably no nation ever had a more instructive battle than the English experienced under Pakenham and Gibbs at New Orleans, when they met Gen. Jackson. There they marched directly upon the position assumed by frontiersmen for defense, who withheld their fire until the enemy were near. The discharge of their rifles wiped away the British lines. The Boers pursued similar tactics, for I notice they waited until the enemy were within two hundred yards, when they opened fire."

"The tactical requirements of the situation, acting day by day, prevent an absolute judgment being passed upon what induced a movement on any particular day. In general terms it seems that the general officer, under the conditions and armaments existing on modern battlefields, is entitled to anticipate victory unless he has a positive instinct for the enemy's flank, and in this case Gen. Buller, after first striving to pierce the center, has made some effort to turn his enemy's left, and without success. This, of course, is purely tactical. Whether it will be advisable to engage in further tactical maneuvers or make an attempt to solve the problem by a strategic operation is a matter that can only be wisely decided upon the ground."

"When the English were so far away the Boers, with rare wisdom, for they are the minority as compared with the great power of England, though they were then the majority on the spot, seized the initiative and have held it ever since been compelled to respond. Not that she desired to do so, it was and is compulsory. The burghers are a religious race, brought up free and independent, and the only way to dominate them is to whip them individually. To enchain their country is of less consequence than if their country were an empire."

In reply to a telegraphic request for his views as to the war situation in South Africa, Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, late commander of the army of the United States, sends the following telegram to the Herald from St. Augustine, Fla.:

"The present British situation in South Africa is serious because of the original faulty operation by which the force at Ladysmith became shut up in that place instead of joining the reinforcements coming from the rear. The result may be the sacrifice of the garrison of Ladysmith, but even in that event the Boers will have paid pretty dearly for their success."

"The present failure to penetrate the Boer lines was to have been expected. The British will probably now organize a separate army strong enough to penetrate the Boer territory by another line, and thus turn the Boer position about Ladysmith."

"But the final result is not to be reached by capturing one or even many of the positions, but a long series of hard-fought battles in which superior numbers and resources will finally prevail. It is a battle between heroes who will fight it out to a finish."

Helped to Rescue Dr. Kane.

Alameda, Cal. Jan. 20.—Charles Lever, formerly a paymaster in the United States navy, and probably the last survivor of the government relief expedition which rescued Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, in 1855, is dead at his home here. After his retirement from the navy he served as postmaster and police judge at Flushing, Long Island.

Carries a Large Cargo.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—The big American ship Shenandoah has been chartered to take to Sydney the largest cargo ever sent to Australia from the Pacific coast. She will carry 1,500,000 feet of lumber and about 3,000 tons of general cargo. There is a great demand for vessels in the Australian trade, and charters are high.

Treasure from Mexico.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—The steamer Cipacrao has been seized by Mexican officials at Ensenada for attempting to evade the customs regulations.

MEANING OF TERM "UNITED STATES."

Committee Will Say It Is Not Territory Belonging to U. S.

MINORITY WILL DISSENT.

This Definition Is Given to Affect Legislation for Island Possessions.

New York, Jan. 30.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

The sub-committee of the ways and means committee to report the authorities and the law as to the meaning of the term "United States" in the constitutional provision which declares that all duties, imports and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States, "whether it includes simply the area actually included within the boundaries of States, or whether it covers also the territory belonging to the United States," will submit its conclusions to the full committee at the regular meeting on Wednesday. It is pretty certain that the conclusions will not be unanimous and it is equally certain that the majority will hold that the provision of the Constitution referred to does not apply to "territory belonging to the United States," until after Congress enacts a law on the subject. In support of this position the sub-committee will present a formidable and irresistible array of judicial and other authorities, including the eighth act of the first Congress relating to the Northwest Territory.

There is hardly any reason to doubt that the majority of the insular committee of the House will take a similar position and be guided by the same principle in shaping legislation for the government of Puerto Rico.

It is probable that the committee will not report a bill on that subject before the Senate committee shall have before it. Steps have been taken to obtain a general expression of views of members on both sides of the House in regard to the form of government to be established and the kind of tariff and internal revenue legislation to be enacted. After this week the Republican members of the committee on ways and means, following, in this respect only, the example of the minority of the same committee, which, it is understood, has been made acquainted with the views of Colonel Bryan on these subjects, will hold a conference to compare, consider and discuss the various suggestions that have been and will be offered respecting the tariff and internal revenue legislation for Puerto Rico.

The Payne bill to extend the tariff and internal revenue laws of the United States over the island will form the basis of discussion and comparison. One of the suggestions already made is to modify the bill, so as to provide that Puerto Rican products shall be admitted into the United States at fifty per cent of the rates of duty imposed on like products, respectively, when imported from a foreign country and also to provide for a sliding scale of reduction at the rate of 15 per cent a year until the Puerto Rican production and the duties shall be extinguished. This suggestion was not received with much favor by several members of the committee to whose attention it was brought.

Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, when interviewed, said that the President has assured him recently that he still adhered to the position taken in his annual message, in favor of free trade between Porto Rico and the United States. It is as yet far from certain what position will be taken in either the Senate or the House respecting this matter.

In regard to one thing, however, the members of the majority in both branches are virtually unanimous—which is that a measure should and will be enacted as early as practicable for the benefit of the inhabitants of the island. The opinion is also generally expressed that whatever may be done will not impair the system of protection in the United States.

Will Inspect Sailors.

New York, Jan. 30.—It is probable that the future foreign seamen coming into this port will have to undergo inspection by the immigration authorities just the same as ordinary immigrants, which is that a measure should and will be enacted as early as practicable for the benefit of the inhabitants of the island. The opinion is also generally expressed that whatever may be done will not impair the system of protection in the United States.

"Given Up"



to die several times, yet I am spared to tell how I was saved," writes Mrs. A. A. Stowe, 237 N. 4th St., San Jose, Cal. "I had valvular heart trouble so severe that I was pronounced 'gone' two different times. The valves of my heart failed to work properly, and circulation was so sluggish that the slightest exertion produced fainting. There is no hope," said my physician, so I decided to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and the result I consider miraculous. I am satisfied it saved my life."

DR. MILES' Heart Cure is sold by all druggists on guarantee first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

INCREASE IN ALL BUT THE MULES

Statistics of Farm Animals in the United States.

SHOWING MADE FOR 1899.

Comparison With 1898—Advance in Prices Since 1896 Is from 21 to 56 Per Cent.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—The Orange Judd Farmer in its annual farm stock report says:

As compared with a year ago there is an increase in the number of every class of farm animals in the United States except mules, and coincident with this increase in numbers is a very substantial advance in the average prices per head of all animals. The low point in the valuation of farm animals was in January, 1896, when after four years of shrinkage, the aggregate had fallen to \$1,860,429,000. This year the total valuation is reported at \$2,558,111,000, an advance from the days of depression of \$297,681,000, or 37 per cent. The advance in value during the past year was the largest in any twelve months since the tide turned upward among the various classes of farm stock. The number of horses are reported at 14,836,000, an increase of one-half of one per cent during the past year; mules at 2,240,000, a decrease of 1.2 per cent; cows at 19,380,000, an increase of 1.1 per cent; other cattle at 32,075,000, an increase of 1.3 per cent; sheep at 42,820,000, and hogs at 49,245,000, an increase of 6-10 per cent. The advance in average price per head from the low point reached at the depths of the depression amounts to thirty-six per cent for horses; 33 for mules, 50 for cows, 78 for other cattle, 85 for sheep and 21 for hogs. In the upward swing only cattle and sheep have passed the previous best record of prices.

POPE CONDEMNS THE WAR.

Says England's Attack on the Boers Is Unjust.

New York, Jan. 30.—A dispatch to the World from Rome says:

In answer to the appeal made to him by the queen of Holland to use his influence to stop the South African war, Pope Leo has sent a sorrowful reply that he is unable to offer his offices for the cessation of hostilities. His holiness adds that no war has caused him so much bitterness of mind as the struggle between England and the Boers. He says: "This war is inspired neither by ideals of civilization nor by just national interests. I can do nothing but pray for the end."

Keeping Strict Quarantine.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—Federal Quarantine Officer Kinyuan is determined to take no chances on the black plague being brought into this port. He has issued instructions to the pilots that all vessels, steam or sail, arriving here from Kobe, Hongkong, Sydney and Honolulu, must go into quarantine, pending an examination. The pilots have been instructed to fly a yellow flag on all vessels coming into the harbor from the ports named.

"Housework is hard work without Gold Dust"

Washing Dishes

To wash dishes in half the time, and do it well, follow this recipe: Always use hot water—not scalding, but hot. It is best to use mops with china and glass, and to have a nice lather, instead of using soap.

Gold Dust Washing Powder

Dissolve a tablespoonful in the hot water and wash quickly; have plenty of nice, dry towels to wipe with; have a drier that will allow the water to run off the dishes into receptacle below, when you will have highly polished glass and china.

The above is taken from our free booklet GOLDEN RULES FOR HOUSEWORK. Sent free on request to THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston.

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