

FIFTIETH YEAR.

## BULLER HOLDS HIS POSITION.

Dispatch Today, Thursday, Says He Retains the Places Captured From the Boers on Tuesday.

Announcement That Relief of Ladysmith is Certain—British Losses on Monday and Tuesday Approximate 233 Men—More Doubt Than Exultation in London—News of Great Import May Arrive at Any Moment—Remembering Former Failures—Difficulties Ahead—Several Days' Hard Fighting Looked For—Furious Gallantry of British—Few Boers on Vaal Krantz—Boer Attack on Gen. Gatacre a Fizzle—Important Events in the South—Gen. Methuen's Operations.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] London, Feb. 8.—A cable dispatch received in this city from Spearman's camp under today's date says: "Buller holds his position. Relief is certain."

1:15 p. m.—Gen. Buller has cabled to the war office that the approximate British casualties in the fighting at Mafeking's Drift up to noon Tuesday are:

Officers, two killed and fifteen wounded; non-commissioned officers and men, 233 killed and wounded.

The officers killed were Major John-Smith and Lieut. Shatto, both of the Durham light infantry. The officers wounded include Col. Fitzgerald of the Durham light infantry, Col. A. J. Montgomery of the royal artillery, and Lieut. Sir T. A. Cunningham of the 1st brigade.

## FEELING OF DOUBT.

1:15 p. m.—Presumably Gen. Buller is fighting again today in his third attempt to relieve Ladysmith, and news of the greatest import may arrive at any moment. Yet here there is more doubt than exultation, for even if the relief of Gen. Buller's two divisions follows after auspicious starts were not keen in the minds of the public the list of casualties published would be a sufficient reminder of the tremendous difficulties of his task. The evacuation of Vaal Krantz, the key to the lower reaches, while a praise-worthy achievement, by no means signifies that Gen. Buller is in a favorable position. Before the evacuation of Vaal Krantz, for example, Buller was several days of hard fighting and any attempt to forecast the result would be valueless. If based on precedent, which can hardly be done in warfare, it would be bound to be in favor of the Boers, for apparently the conditions have not materially altered since the last fruitless attempt.

On the other hand the British troops are emerging under defeat and will undoubtedly be driven to more desperate efforts than ever before, and if furious gallantry can carry Gen. Buller over the kopjes that face him, Ladysmith will be relieved within a week. But so far the British have been in the most woefully unlikely. It is more than likely that Gen. Buller at Chieveley may be strong enough to advance on the Tugela and render assistance from the southeast, while the beleaguered garrison itself, according to latest dispatches, should be able to create a potential diversion while Gen. Buller has overcome the tactical difficulties which lie in the immediate neighborhood of the Tugela. A dispatch to the London Times from Spearman's camp says that when the Boers reached the top of Vaal Krantz over fifty of the enemy who were still defending the position fled, and more than half these were armed natives.

## BOER ATTACK FIZZLED.

Turning from the transcendent interest in Ladysmith, the whole war area presents a scene of important activity.

The Boer attack on Gen. Gatacre's forces, reported Feb. 7, fizzled out, the artillery of the burghers after shelling the camp retiring upon the arrival of British reinforcements. The affair scarcely warrants being called a skirmish. The British casualties were one man killed and four men wounded. The latest advice from Gatacre's army is that Gen. Gatacre's cavalry is in pursuit of the Boers. While nothing has resulted from this affair, it indicates that the burghers are fully alive to the importance of the concentration which is on the verge of occurring between the forces of Gen. Gatacre, Kellie-Kenney and French, and they do not hesitate to take the aggressive in an effort against an established position, though it is believed a sufficiently large body of troops will soon be massed at Colenso to insure the unopposed advance of the invading army when it is ready to start. That it is not prepared for this move is merely preliminary to what is known as Field Marshal Lord Roberts' main movement is evidenced by a dispatch from Cape town under date of February 7, announcing that the director of transport was advised for ex-wagons and drivers. Without these it will be hopeless to think of carrying on the invasion, and it must be a month or more before they are ready. Another preliminary is that Gen. Roberts has just issued the formation of colonial yeomanry, consisting of a troops of 100 men for each district of the colony, to protect the loyal farmers. This force will be officered from among the local yeomanry.

## MAY MOVE ON KIMBERLEY.

Opinion is divided as to whether Field Marshal Lord Roberts and Gen. Kitchener have gone to the Modder river or to the Orange river. Macdonald's activity in the former locality combined with the belief that the Colenso movement is to draw off a portion of the Free State force, has given rise to the hope that Gen. Methuen will shortly be enabled to make a successful attack on Kimberley, while the gradually thinning forces surrounding Mafeking will altogether melt away.

Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the former premier of Cape Colony, has cabled to Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, in behalf of the imperialists of Cape Colony, congratulating him on the government's overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, and declaring the government policy, if steadfastly pursued, would secure permanent prosperity.

## SHELL AND COUNTER-SHELL.

Rensburg, Feb. 8.—The Boers' position was vigorously shelled with Lydite for an hour this morning eastward from Slingsfontein and westward from the top at Coles Kop, a fifteen pounder shrapnel gun paying special attention to the Boer guns, which have been unusually active lately.

The Boers held a position half way on the direct road between Rensburg and Coleskop. They shelled Potter's Hill yesterday ineffectually.

Durban, Natal, Feb. 8.—The American hospital ship Maine, filled with wounded soldiers, started today from here for Capetown.

## OGDEN'S FUGITIVE COUNCILMEN.

Chief of Police Made an Official Report at Noon Today that He Could Not Find Them—Hiding in Salt Lake City.

## [SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."] OGDEN'S FUGITIVE COUNCILMEN.

Ogden, Feb. 8.—Ogden has—and, paradoxical as it may seem—has not a city council at the present time. A quorum session is being interrupted by the fact that the council will be maintained until order can be brought out of the present chaos.

The chief of police has been in constant search of the five fugitive councilmen during the past twenty-four hours and at noon today reported to the council chamber and made report to the five members who are standing steadfastly at their posts. These latter are: Thomas, Parry, Cross, Flynn and Emmett. The absentees are: Jones, Abbott, Brown, Powers and Carr. The latter has not, however, run away. He is at home, and sick in bed.

As to the other four the chief of police today reported that he had found Abbott who was at home with a very sick wife. Regarding Jones, Powers and Brown, the chief said he could find absolutely no trace of them. It is stated that they are in hiding in Salt Lake, and that they will remain under cover until Abbott and Carr are able to meet and go into session with them. Meanwhile the chief of police is under orders to bring them before that body.

The trouble is growing exceedingly serious and may result in considerable financial loss to the city. It is, however, not a "Mormon" or non-"Mormon" fight as attempted to be shown by the Salt Lake Tribune this morning. The facts are as follows:

A regular meeting of the City Council was held on Monday night last, but was broken up by the hurried departure of Messrs. Jones, Abbott and Brown. Their excuse was that Mayor Browning was going to appoint D. A. Murray as chief of police to succeed J. E. Davenport, whom they wanted. They also wanted the mayor to appoint a city physician and sanitary inspector of their own selection. And there is where the clash came. The council is composed of ten members, five Republicans and five Democrats; five non-"Mormons" and five "Mormons," though the religious faith of the members is represented in both of the parties. However, the councilmen who so quickly absented themselves on Monday and who have continued to remain away, are non-"Mormons" and insist that the mayor promised to notify them in advance of any appointments he might make.

## THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT.

When seen by a "News" man this afternoon Mayor Browning said: "In relation to what has been said about me agreeing to appoint whomever these gentlemen should name, for the positions of chief of police, sanitary inspector and city physician, I desire to state that there is absolutely no truth in the assertions. The five non-"Mormon" members did, however, call on me and informed me that they had formed a combination and that they wanted the above positions. Prior to this I had informed all the councilmen that I would let them know when I had decided to make any appointments. I considered their act in combining on re-



EX-CONSUL CHARLES E. MACRUM, WHO HAS RETURNED FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Macrum, who was United States consul at Pretoria, South African Republic, when the Boer and Briton began fighting, has returned from the seat of war, and his successor, Adolbert Hay, son of Secretary of State Hay, is now in the Transvaal. Mr. Macrum had charge of British as well as American interests in President Kruger's republic after "Hills" began. He is an Ohioan, and his home is in East Liverpool.

## SOMETHING WOULD DROP.

Daily Said it Would Drive Clark and Friends Out of Politics.

And Send Some of Them to the Penitentiary—Testimony Before Senate Committee.

Washington, Feb. 8.—W. M. Bickford, the Butte lawyer, was again on the witness stand in the Clark hearing today. Cross-examination brought out the fact that Bickford had made a visit to Stephensville, to see Representative Wood before the meeting of the legislature, and that he had been in the habit of stopping at the Helena hotel when he went to Helena, he stayed at the Grand Central during the session of the legislature and that Representative Wood, Black and Carr also spent the winter at the Grand Central. Mr. Bickford said that he had paid the expenses of some of the witnesses in the well-known disbarment proceeding. His best recollection was that he had secured the money from Jesse J. Root, partner of Williams and an attorney for Mr. Clark. Mr. Root had also supplied the money for the payment of lawyers' fees in the proceedings against Whiteside at Kalispell. He had not asked Mr. Root where he had got the money nor did he know where he had obtained it.

Frank E. Corbett of Butte, principal western counsel for Mr. Clark, testified to a conversation with Marcus Daly in the Netherlands Hotel in New York on December 25th or 26th, 1898, just prior to the meeting of the Montana legislature. He prefaced the report of the conversation by saying that he and Mr. Daly were going to New York to see the president of the Montana legislature, and that they had been acquainted for thirteen years. He said that upon meeting Mr. Daly at the hotel he (Corbett) had asked him if he (Daly) intended going to Montana to participate in the Montana senatorial contest. Mr. Daly, replied Mr. Corbett, said that he was not going. He added that he had gone out of politics, and that he did not care to have anything more to do with political affairs there, but his friends there were still interested and were keeping up the controversy. Mr. Daly then said, according to the statement of the witness: "I want to say to you now that if Clark shows his head in the senatorial race, if he is even nominated for the Senate, you fellows will hear something drop that will drive Clark and some of his friends out of politics and send some of them to the penitentiary."

The next witness was Former Governor S. T. Hauser, who said in the beginning that he thought he could take "the credit or discredit of inducing Mr. Clark to assist us in the campaign and afterward to become a candidate for the Senate."

He had succeeded in getting Mr. Clark's attention at a visit which he had made to Mr. Clark in New York. He said that his reason for doing this was that he had thought that Daly would try to run things; that it was the understanding that Mr. Clark was thinking of leaving Montana and that he had told him that he ought to remain connected with the State where he had made his money.

"I also told him," said the governor, "that we wanted him to help stand the 'boss Irishman' off."

"Assist how?" a member of the committee asked.

"By the use of his brains, his money, and his following," was the reply.

The result of this interview was that Mr. Clark subsequently visited the State. Previous to coming Mr. Hauser said he had seen some of his Republican friends and had told them that if "we could get Clark to loosen up we could stand Daly off."

Senator Hauser asked Mr. Hauser what he meant by "getting Clark to loosen up," and the latter replied that Mr. Clark was a very close business man, and that he was always to be counted on in any enterprise he might go into. He then related that when Mr. Clark came to Butte he sat up until 2 o'clock one night with him, laying before him the reasons why he should enter into the contest.

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## FIERCE WIND DOES DEADLY DAMAGE.

Besom of Destruction Sweeps Over Parts of the States of Illinois and Missouri.

Two Deaths Reported—Nine Persons Injured, Some Fatally—Much Property Destroyed—Tornado Passes Over Outskirts of Collinsville, Illinois—Houses Demolished and Inmates Buried in the Ruins—Telegraph Line Broken and Railway Obstructed—Farmer Saves a Train—Wind Sixty Miles an Hour at St. Louis—Terrific Thunder Preceded Wind and Rain—Walls, Signs and Trees Blown Down—Sixty-three Degrees Drop in Temperature at Jefferson City.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8.—The town of Collinsville, Ill., twelve miles from St. Louis, on the Vandalia railroad, narrowly escaped destruction by a tornado today. Nine persons were injured in the immediate vicinity of the village, some of them fatally, and there was much damage to property. The miners who live on the outskirts of the town lost the most by the wind. A group of three residences standing on a hill were reduced to splinters.

The injured are:

Paul Quarantini, aged 35; severely bruised and burned, injuries perhaps fatal.

Otto Odderhole, 17, arm broken, internally injured, serious.

Sophie Fix, 17, skull fractured and bruised, thought to be fatally injured.

Newton Alderson, scalp wound and bruised face, not serious.

Theodore Lawrence, cut and bruised, and internally injured, serious.

Frank Kobart, seriously bruised.

Son and daughter of Frank Kobart, severely cut and bruised.

Tony Skalla, wife and two children badly bruised.

Barney Fayette, scalp wound and arteries cut.

Tom Pomatts, left arm broken.

The last two named were blown several hundred feet from their house into a field.

About 2:30 a. m. the storm was first felt at a point one mile south of Collinsville. The first house demolished was that occupied by Frank Kobart.

He, his son and daughter, were buried in the debris and it was some time before they were rescued, bruised and bleeding from the wreckage.

From this place the wind swept to the north, its path being west of Collinsville by a quarter of a mile, and the last trace of the storm is to be observed at Hightsville, a manufacturing suburb, one mile away.

After the Kobart house a group of three dwellings was felled by the wind. They were occupied by John Marquette, Paul Marquette, and Philip Crossan, and their families. All the occupants escaped injury except John Marquette. His hurts from falling timbers are not severe, but he is badly burned, for the debris caught fire from an overturned lamp and the flames reached him before the neighbors could rescue him. The Hightsville Coal company building was the next to be attacked, the immense smokestack being levelled to the ground and the walls somewhat damaged. From there the wind swept to the Vandalia tracks, laying waste telegraph poles for the distance of a fourth of a mile.

Beyond the Vandalia tracks stood a group of large frame houses occupied by the Lawrence, Odderhole and Fix families. The storm leveled them and nothing is left save a mass of tangled wreckage. It was here that Mr. Odderhole and Mr. Lawrence received their injuries, and it was here also that the members of the Fix family were wounded.

That the children were not killed is a marvel. Harry Fix and his sister Sophie were asleep in the same room on the second floor. The house seemed to separate and brother and sister were let down with their beds to the ground floor. There they were found upon their couches, which had not been broken by the fall, Harry not injured in the least, but Sophie crushed under a falling timber.

Near Cantane, Ill., not far from Collinsville, a large farm house was completely destroyed. The farmer and his family escaped. A mile and a half of telegraph line was blown down and much debris piled on the track of the Vandalia railroad. The farmer whose home had been destroyed while out looking for his live stock noticed that the track of the railroad was obstructed, and hurried to the west a mile. He flagged the fast train due in Indianapolis at 8:20 o'clock. It was not yet daylight and the officers of the road say the train would surely have been wrecked, but for the thoughtfulness of the farmer.

ST. LOUIS HAS ONE TOO.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8.—Considerable damage to property in various parts of the city and vicinity was wrought between 2 and 4 a. m. by a wind storm that reached a velocity of 60 miles an hour and was of the nature of a tornado. The barometer fell to 29.35, the lowest point ever reached in this vicinity, according to the weather bureau officials here.

Previous to the windstorm a terrific thunder storm had raged for several hours, the rain falling in torrents. The rainfall was 1.9 inches.

Mrs. Susie Thompson, became entangled in a live wire which had been blown down and was killed.

In the burned district, between Franklin avenue, Morgan street, Third and Sixth streets, \$30,000 worth of property was destroyed. At 87 North Third street the four-story building occupied by the George A. Benton Commission Company and the Sage & Richmond Commission Company and filled with produce, was blown down. It was next door to one of the buildings destroyed in Sunday's fire, and its walls had been weakened. At the ruins of Penny & Gentles' department store, Broadway and Franklin avenue, a cupola left standing at the west end of the north wall and a huge brick chimney toppled by a tall sheet iron smokestack were carried down by the force of the wind. Policeman William Ferle, who was standing near, had a narrow escape from death.

Six trees and were blown down all over the city. At the corner of Sixth and Olive streets a flagstaff was blown from the top of Commercial building to the pavement, smashing a large clock in its descent.

Much debris and considerable damage was suffered by nearly every railroad entering the city, especially from the east side of the river. Trains coming in this morning were late as the result of washouts and other obstructions.

Both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies were seriously delayed by the loss of wires and poles east of the river.

At Jefferson City, Mo., the wind and rain storm was one of the most severe ever felt there. It was followed by a fall of 63 degrees in temperature and a snow storm which is now raging. Antelope Heister, aged 65, was blown from his door onto a stone walk, and killed.

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