

FIFTIETH YEAR

BOERS ARE IN A GREAT PANIC.

English Reports Say the Republic Forces are Going to Pieces.

ROBERTS HAS PLENTY GUNS

Mr. Rhodes to Have an Army—Mr. Hales on the Boers—Efforts to Relieve Mafeking.

[Early Despatches.] London, March 10.—All the special despatches from Pretoria confirm the panic of the Boers. The Morning Post's correspondent writes: "President Kruger shed tears at the intellectual attempts to rally the Boers, who were completely paralyzed by the Boers' masterly tactics. They were demoralized to heed his ex-

that led to the present costly and sanguinary conflict."

KINDNESS OF BOER WOMEN.

Mr. A. G. Hales, the Daily News correspondent, who fell into the hands of the Boers February 7th and was released a few days ago at Bloemfontein, telegraphs some "inside impressions" of the Boers. "They are as clever as cats in their rough mountain country and nearly as active, dashing from point to point, with marvelous rapidity; equally at home on foot or in the saddle, never by any chance exposing themselves needlessly, but brave enough when more courage and force are necessary. "They watched our men moving toward them on the veldt from behind bushes, rocks and loose earth, often allowing our scouts to get within a few yards, and permitting them to ride away unmolested, in order to draw the troops into ambush."

It was into one of these snares that Mr. Hales, with eighty Tasmanians, rode. "The Boers, General, is described as 'dressed as a bullock-driver, with patched tattered trousers, a coarse, blue cotton shirt, a dirty, red cotton handkerchief around his neck and a battered felt hat.' He wore a pair of boots that were ragged at the toes, his sleeves were rolled up to the elbows, and he had a short pipe in his mouth when Mr. Hales saw him. But he seemed full of dash and energy and was said to be a celebrated hunter. His men did not salute him, but addressed him familiarly. "Mr. Hales and the other wounded were sent into the interior. Whenever their escort stopped at a Boer farm, men and women gave them milk, fruit,

hood are anxious to surrender."

A dispatch from Pretoria, Friday, says: Gen. French, who is ten miles ahead, reports that the Boers are clear of the Boers. All other reports tend to confirm the state of disorganization of the Boer forces in the Transvaal as well as the Free State.

"The general impression is that the further progress of the British to Bloemfontein will not be opposed. "A great amount of ammunition was destroyed yesterday. This includes several boxes of explosive bullets, on the outside of which the Boers had marked, 'Manufactured for the British government.'"

HAS 422 BIG GUNS.

The ninth division has been under orders to embark for several weeks, but these orders, as far as the artillery contingent is concerned, have been recalled. Lord Roberts having reported that no more artillery from home is necessary. This is the first pause in reinforcements since the war began. Sir Redvers Buller, second in command in the field, and Lord Wolseley are understood to also consider that no more artillery is needed. Lord Roberts has altogether 422 guns, including siege pieces.

It is quite clear that Gen. Buller will not try anything large in the future, as he is to lose Sir Charles Warren and the latter's 10,000 men, who have been ordered to join Lord Roberts. It is the expectation of the war office that Lord Roberts, notwithstanding the necessity of garrisoning his depots, will be able to operate a constantly increasing force, until by the time the Transvaal is reached he will have 70,000 troops. His telegrams dealing with non-

too good to be true. Yet many things may happen in eleven or twelve weeks, as things are going. "This, taken in connection with Cecil Rhodes' statement that the Chartered company would buy artillery for Kimberley, shows conclusively that the company intends to have arms and an army of its own."

EXPLAINING FOR GEN. BULLER.

New York, March 10.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "There are many surmises respecting the future operations of Gen. Buller's army. There were contradictory reports yesterday of the occupation of farms near Van Rensburg's pass by British troops, the withdrawal of Warren's division from Natal, and the assignment of General White to command the forces advancing from Stormberg. The censorship is still in operation and it is not probable that General Kitchener will allow the secrets respecting future concentrations to be blurted out. While outtrunks all the generals in the field except Roberts and Buller, and hence it is likely that he will be assigned to command the forces now operating below the Orange river at Burgersdorp and Norval's, and preparing to invade the Free State. General White owed his appointment in Natal to Lord Lansdowne, and he represents the Indian school of fighting rather than that of Aldershot. Warren is senior in rank to all the other division commanders, and his appointment was due to his own qualifications as a general trained in South Africa. Clery and Lyttelton are division commanders whom General Buller will prefer to keep with him. General Buller's friends have an explanation of their own to offer for his decision in November to go to Natal. They assert that he had intended to resign, and that the war office, in order to keep him, had offered him the post of commander of the relieving column with General Clery. Lyttelton was surrounded before the plan could be carried out, and the difficulties of the situation were multiplied when the Boers invaded lower Natal. General Buller decided to undertake the most arduous work himself rather than hold General Clery responsible for it. He went to Natal, expecting to relieve Lyttelton before January and then to join General Methuen at Kimberley and march across the Free State to Bloemfontein on the lines which General Buller has followed. General Hunter is the best adviser whom Buller can have in Natal, and it is probable that he will be put in command of a division and remain there."

SITUATION OF MAFKING.

The only cloud upon the horizon for British eyes is the condition of the Mafeking garrison. The croakers are having much to say about it, and assume that the Boer reports of the capture of all the forts except one are correct. The optimists are disposed to believe that the garrison is weary of the long siege and diet of horseflesh, and is making a loud call for a relief column. They admit that the Boers, having lost Kimberley and Ladysmith, will make a desperate effort to capture Mafeking, and carry off the prime minister's son to Pretoria, but they are convinced that General Roberts has sent Colonel Kekewich with a volunteer force as far as the Vaal river and that Warren or some other general will follow him with reinforcements and push on to the relief of the garrison. Certainly General Roberts will need a strong column at Mafeking at a later stage of the campaign, when he crosses the Vaal river, for it will enable him to turn the enemy's position on the Witwatersrand ridge, of which Johannesburg is the key, and General Warren will be the right man for the work.

REPORT OF JOUBERT'S RESIGNATION.

London, March 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "I learn that there is discussion between President Kruger and Gen. Joubert, and that the latter has resigned. Probably President Kruger will assume the chief command. Gen. Schalkberger and other prominent commanders are also likely to resign for similar reasons and because President Kruger ignored their advice to make peace overtures after the first Boer victory."

AFRAID OF PUBLIC DEBATE

Discussion of Pro-Boer Resolution Might Cause Trouble.

Reasons for Keeping the Mason Proposition Out of the Senate—Strong Sympathy for the Boers.

Washington, March 9.—In the secret session of the Senate today the discussion was mainly upon the question as to whether discussion of the Mason proposition should be open or in secret. Chairman Davis of the foreign relations committee said that the public discussion of the subject in the Senate might result in disturbing existing relations between the United States and a friendly power. He thought, therefore, that anything of the kind would much better be avoided.

Mr. Mason said there was no reason why this motion should not be discussed openly, unless one wanted to conceal something. The resolutions of sympathy for the Armenians and the Cubans had been discussed day after day in open session, and no one then feared that existing friendly relations would be disturbed. Mr. Mason quoted from a speech of Senator Frye on the Armenian resolution, in which the Maine senator took occasion to criticize Great Britain very severely.

"I am reliably informed that high officials openly avow that the British flag shall never fly at Johannesburg. The place will be razed to the ground and the mines put in readiness to be electrically exploded from the fort as occasion requires. Most of the gold mines, except those which the government controls, are in a shocking state. They are flooded and machinery is rusting, and is being wilfully smashed."

WILL DESTROY JOHANNESBURG.

London, March 10.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail at Lourenco Marques, telegraphing Thursday, says: "I am reliably informed that high officials openly avow that the British flag shall never fly at Johannesburg. The place will be razed to the ground and the mines put in readiness to be electrically exploded from the fort as occasion requires. Most of the gold mines, except those which the government controls, are in a shocking state. They are flooded and machinery is rusting, and is being wilfully smashed."

SENATOR MASON'S PRO-BOER.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, March 9.—The Gretna Mennonites, strong Boer sympathizers, attempted to burn the queen's effigy, but a dozen Englishmen with rifles arrived on the scene and threatened to fire on the disloyal crowd if the effigy was lighted. The Mennonites were ultimately dispersed. The Atlanta Mennonites are also giving trouble, threatening to drive the English-speaking people from the town.

CECIL RHODES TO HAVE AN ARMY.

London, March 10.—Charles Williams, the military expert of the Morning Leader, says today: "General Sir Frederick Carrington's staff has been selected and the names turn out to be those of retired officers. Now there is no longer any good to conceal the fact that he is going to South Africa by arrangement between the government and the Chartered company to take command of the force which the company will pay for, though there may be some time occupied in placing the territory of the two republics which may fall out of our hands pending a political settlement."

"It is hoped to begin re-embarking the bulk of the British forces in South Africa by July 1st."

"It is said that Gen. Buller still expects to see the Derby run, but that is

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Emil Sauer has recently purchased two more Pianolas for friends in Germany. Why?

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Warren's dash up the steps of Spion Kop amidst a fire from Boer rifles and heavy guns that made, as one correspondent wrote of it, the hill a "perfect hell." Yet in the face of these tremendous odds the men went on and kept their position until, worn out and exhausted, with all their ammunition gone, the order to retire was received.

NOT A GREAT VICTORY.

Spencer Wilkinson, dealing in the Morning Post today with the disappointments expressed by the war correspondents respecting the Pretoria victory, says: "Doubtless it was not a great victory, since the enemy was not annihilated and no great strategic advantage was gained. It cannot be denied that the Boers have pursued a tactical and strategic advice of President Kruger and President Steyn. From the British viewpoint, it is a pity this case was not followed, for, in that case, Lord Roberts would probably have captured the whole force."

COLLAPSE OF BOERS.

Whatever the government may know or intend, unofficial opinion seems everywhere to think that the Boer power is collapsing.

The war office has issued the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Clements has occupied Norval's Post and the adjacent drift. As soon as the engineers, pontoon and troops arrive, he will cross the river, when the necessary repairs to the railway bridge will be commenced."

Burgersdorp March 7th and was greeted with enthusiasm on the part of loyal inhabitants. His scouts report that large numbers of the rebels in their neighbor-

the Senate. Mr. Mason had no right to have a vote on this question.

Mr. Mason retorted that he had a right to try, and would continue to try. Mr. Hoar said he was in favor of passing a resolution asking the President to offer his good offices in an attempt at mediation, and if the Mason resolution of sympathy should be passed, it would prevent the passage of such a resolution and stop the President from making the tender of his own account.

Mr. Tillman then offered a substitute for the Mason resolution requesting the President to tender his friendly offices for mediation. The resolution was as follows:

"That the President be requested to offer the mediation and kindly offices of the United States government to put an end to the war in South Africa, and secure peace between Great Britain and the Dutch republics on terms honorable to both parties to the conflict."

Mr. Lodge made the point of order that a substitute resolution could not be offered to the resolution now in committee, and the point was sustained.

Mr. Hale made a speech in favor of the Boers, similar to the one he delivered in open session some time ago. He added that he was in favor of the Mason resolution, but that it was useless to try to get an expression of sympathy from the Senate.

The subject of an alleged secret alliance came up. Mr. Mason said we were told every day that there is no secret alliance. If there is not, said he, let us carry out our usual habit in such cases. We always have passed resolutions of sympathy with struggling republics, continued Mr. Mason, and we should do so now. There was nothing against Great Britain in the resolution.

Mr. Spooner responded that England had been our friend in the Spanish war, and we should do nothing to interrupt those friendly relations.

This brought Mr. Hoar to his feet. He said that a great question of right and wrong was involved, and it should be settled regardless of questions of friendship, whether it was of Spain, England or the czar of Russia.

Mr. Depew said he had recently been waited upon by a committee of Finlanders, who wanted the United States to take action upon the outrages perpetrated upon them by the czar. He asked why it was that when the junior senator from Illinois was bubbling over with sympathy, some of it had not swished over to the Finlanders.

Mr. Lodge responded that he still had a number of other resolutions on tap which he would introduce, but just at present he was anxious to have action for the Boers, who most needed it.

It is understood that the motion will be debated again next week.

Killed a Desperado.

Albuquerque, N. M., March 9.—Samuel Sandoval, a young desperado, was killed, and several citizens wounded at the battle at the town of Alarique, which followed an attempt to arrest Sandoval, and Juan Mestas, who had been "shooting up the town." Mestas was captured.

ARRESTED HIGH OFFICIALS.

They Are Accused of Complicity in the Goebel Murder.

Frankfort, Ky., March 9.—W. H. Coulton, a clerk in the office of State Auditor Sweeney, was arrested and placed in jail tonight charged with complicity in the murder of the late Gov. William Goebel. The arrest was made by Chief of Police Williams at 9 o'clock. Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Capt. John W. Davis, po-

lice man of the State capitol square, but they have not been served. The warrants also charge them with being accessory to the Goebel assassination, and warrants against ex-Secretary of State Charles Finley and John T. Powers, brother of Secretary of State Powers, have been sworn out, and have been sent to Whitley county for service. Davis is in the city tonight, but was not at his residence, and up to a late hour the police had not found him. It is not known whether Secretary Powers is in the city.

Several witnesses who testified at the trial of Harland Whittaker Tuesday swore that the shots at the time of the Goebel assassination were fired from the direction of Powers' office, and he and all of the parties for whom the warrants were issued tonight have been under the strictest surveillance ever since the assassination. Capt. Davis was an appointee of Gov. Bradley, and was continued under Gov. Taylor.

Ex-Secretary of State Finley was one of the promoters of the mass meeting of the mountain men in front of the State capitol January 25th. He served as secretary of state during the four years when W. O. Bradley was governor. He was not in the city the day of the assassination, but left the day before. Coulton, the only one arrested to night, was placed in a cell and not allowed to talk to anyone. The other arrested men will be made tomorrow.

Guarding American Interests.

New York, March 10.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Orders have been telegraphed to Rear Admiral Kautz, commander in chief of the Asiatic squadron, directing him to proceed with the Philadelphia to the Pacific coast of Central America for the purpose of protecting American interests and to endeavor to prevent hostilities among the republics there. Admiral Kautz will not start until next week.

The light house board hopes to obtain an appropriation from Congress which will enable it to provide light houses with the wireless telegraph system. The amount asked for is \$25,000. Secretary Long has decided not to adopt Rear

Americans in Prison in Mexico.

Chicago, March 10.—A special to the Record from Orizaba, Mexico, says: George Clark and Scotty McKay, two American locomotive engineers, have now been in prison here for over ten months without trial, and there seems to be no early prospects of their guilt or innocence being passed upon by the local court. The men are kept in close confinement, and it is said that unless their release is soon secured, their health will be irreparably injured. The only charge against them is that they were responsible for a wreck which occurred near here.

GENERAL HECTOR MACDONALD.

The heroic leaders of the Highland brigade who was wounded in the pursuit of Cronja.

