

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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FIFTIETH YEAR

CRONJE FORCES HIS WAY THROUGH.

Berlin Papers Announce That They Learn From Private Sources of the Boer Commander's Success.

Report of His Getting Through the British Line is Not Confirmed—English Bulletins From the Field Say the Position Was Unchanged Thursday—105 Boers Captured—Shelling Cronje's Position—News of Surrender Eagerly Awaited in London—Roberts May Try to Starve Out Cronje—Boer Plight Hopeless—Roberts Ready to Meet Reinforcements—Cape Colony Boers Negotiate for Submission—Reported Loss of Boers at Ladysmith—Gen. Buller Reported Repulsed.

Several newspapers announce that they learn from private sources that Gen. Cronje has succeeded in forcing his way through the British lines.

CAPTURED 105 PRISONERS.

There was little change in the situation. There was an intermittent shelling today, and during the night a large supply column was reported to have moved northward.

It is reported that 2,000 Boers are reported northward of this place. Yesterday evening after the last gun had been fired, the Shropshires rushed toward 300 yards farther toward the front of the river, and found a number of dead.

Gen. French captured seventy-five prisoners who had previously escaped from the cordons, and a patrol on the west side took thirty more.

NO SURRENDER YET.

The dispatch from Paardeberg dated Thursday, February 23, made public this afternoon, shows that the condition of the Boer position apparently had not changed from better to worse up to this date, and confirmation of the fact was given in the morning.

It is this hour the war office has no news and it is regarded as a curious fact that the news of the surrender, if it should have come from Durban, being better authority than the Durban Dispatch is regarded as a doubtful announcement.

The arrival of the British supply column at Paardeberg may have given the Boers the opportunity to resume their attack on Gen. Cronje's laager, but doubtless he could not keep up the vigorous campaign, with which he was tired. Possibly the long wait may be due to a determination to endeavor to starve out Gen. Cronje's gallant force.

Cape Boers Submitting.

From Gen. Buller there is nothing new, but the retreat of Gen. Cronje seems to be having an effect on the Cape Boers as a Dutch dispatch dated February 23rd says they have closed negotiations for submission. Gen. Buller is treating with them and is desirous to the wishes of the government of Cape town is offering lenient terms, meanwhile ceasing offensive operations.

A special dispatch from Arundel upon the date of February 23rd, says: "The Boers have formed a strong force of seven miles west of here. Gen. Buller has kept up a searching fire on the kopjes. We expect to take their position before sunset."

A war bulletin published in Pretoria Feb. 23 said communication with Gen. Cronje was still open Feb. 23, and that reports of heavy fighting having occurred east of Gen. Cronje's laager have been received.

BOER LOSS 600.

A Sterkfontein dispatch of Feb. 23 says a British refugee from Heidelberg asserts that the Boers have admitted losing 600 men in the assault on Ladysmith January 6, and that it was true that Gen. Joubert was no longer in command.

He added that some Free Staters were publicly flogged for cowardice after the battle of Belmont.

124 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The British casualties at Koodoosberg Drift, February 7, and Klip Kraal, Feb. 16, were seven officers wounded, four men killed and 80 men wounded.

The war office today received from Gen. Buller a list of casualties resulting from the fighting of February 22, as follows:

Killed: Lieut. the Hon. R. C. Cathcart (son of Lord Cathcart), of the rifle brigade; Lieuts. Coe and Parker, of the Lancashire regiment.

Wounded, 10 officers, including Major Gen. Wynne and Col. Harris of the East Surreys.

Gen. Buller concludes: "Owing to the continuous fighting, it is impossible at present to give the number of men killed or wounded."

BOERS CLAIM A VICTORY.

Pretoria, Feb. 23, Friday.—A special dispatch from Colesburg dated Thursday, Feb. 22, says: "Commandant Delany moved out and occupied a position east and south of Arundel, where the British were encamped. At sunrise the British attacked the Boers with cannon, infantry and cavalry, the Boers replying. Late in the evening when the Boers were attacked in their rear by a force, presumably from Naawaop, rendering the Boer position untenable, the British attempted to storm the Boer camp but were repulsed with heavy losses. The Boer casualties as far as known were two men wounded."

GOING TO THE BOER CAMP.

Lourenço Marques, Feb. 23.—The French steamer Glouche has arrived here, bringing the American and French military attaches, bound for the Boer camp. She also had on board 150 heterogeneous passengers, including 13 Montenegrians in their national costume, all bound for the Transvaal.

BEAT OFF THE BRITISH.

Boers Claim to Have Repulsed Them Near Ladysmith.

Boer Head Laager, Natal, Friday, Feb. 23.—Yesterday the British crossed the Tugela in large numbers, with cannon and over sixty wagons. They attacked the Ermelo and Middleburg's commandoes, but were forced to retreat under a heavy Mauser fire.

"A renewed attempt to storm the Ermelo men was made this morning, but the British were again driven off. The fighting continues."

"The British losses were heavy. Eight ambulances were employed in collecting the dead and wounded."

"The generals report that the commandoes are fighting bravely. Ladysmith still is open Feb. 23, and that reports of heavy fighting having occurred."

ed. However, I have arrived at no decision."

While in Washington, Governor Wells learned from Governor Tunnell, of Delaware, that he would immediately name a Democrat to fill the vacancy from that State if Quay were seated.

Delaware's conditions are just the reverse of Utah's; she having a Republican legislature which failed to elect a Democratic governor who will appoint. Thus Utah and Delaware's appointments will serve as an offset.

The appointee, whoever he is, will, of course, only serve till the meeting of the legislature next January.

The Governor was asked whether he had decided from which of the two Republican wings he would make the appointment, and he said: "There is only one wing of the Republican party in Utah."

"Then will the appointee be a 'Mormon' or a non-Mormon?"

"I will give that matter my best attention when the emergency arises."

Here a recess was taken, with the

THE DEMOCRATS

HOLD CONVENTION

Contest Over the Report of Committee on Apportionment.

KING AND DUNBAR PEOPLE.

Working for the Interests of Their Respective Favorites—Very Slow Progress.

It was exactly 11 o'clock this morning when the doors of the Salt Lake Theater were opened and the delegates began to file into the building to hold their convention. Consequently the Democratic county convention did not come to order until after the appointed time. However, Held's band kept matters lively on the outside and inside of the building until the gavel fell for the opening.

When Chairman Lloyd announced that the convention was in order the seats allotted to the delegates were well filled and a number of lady representatives graced the assemblage. Of spectators there were few at first, but gradually the occupants of those seats became more numerous as the proceedings advanced.

One unusual fact was apparent, and that was that among the delegates were many young men and women—an indication that the precinct organizers are taking more interest in politics than heretofore.

In and around the convention, and taking a lively interest therein, were seen Hon. Jas. H. Moyle, Hon. D. O. Hildeot, Hon. J. G. Bywater, Fisher S. Harris, Hon. E. T. Lloyd, Sheriff Howells, Gus Beckman, Robert W. Sloan, Judge Burton, John Allen, Wm. Binder, J. W. Ure, Ex-Congressman John T. Caine, Joe Cohen, E. W. Wilson, E. M. Weller, T. B. Howell, Hon. R. K. Thomas, Hon. D. H. Peery Jr., R. P. Morris, Recorder Jensen, Judge Timony, Judge Le Grand Young, Waldemar Van Cott and others.

County Chairman E. T. Lloyd stepped forward at 11:45 and announced that he had just received word from the county commissioners that the judges of election who served in 1898 would hold over for the special election, all vacancies to be filled by persons selected by the precinct organizers.

Mr. Lloyd announced as temporary chairman, Mr. Fisher S. Harris; for temporary secretary, Mr. D. W. Moffatt; for temporary sergeant-at-arms, Jos. H. Raleigh and Brig. West.

Mr. Harris said, in a short address, that the circumstances which had brought about the coming special election were unique in their character, but predicted that the party would come out of the contest with victory perched upon its banner.

PREDICTED VICTORY.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BOARD APPOINTS A NEW SECRETARY.

DEATH OF FRED W. POLL.

LATE LOCAL NEWS.

ARRESTS WERE ILLEGAL.

WEDDED IN WASHINGTON.

One of the Most Notable Marriages of Years—Bride Has Been Ill—Distinguished Company Present.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The House committee on military affairs today continued the investigation of the Idaho labor riots. Mr. Stinson concluded his narrative begun yesterday on the treatment received while under arrest, and F. V. Crozier, United States district attorney for Idaho, testified as to the prosecution of the miners.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The honorable Lillian Pauncefote, daughter of Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, was married at noon today to Hon. Robert Bromley of Stoke-hay, Newark, Nottinghamshire, England.

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Chicago, Feb. 24.—Six hundred machinists on duty by Franking, Chicago, and Crosby & Co., struck to-day on account of the alleged refusal of their employers to recognize the union.

DALY AND CLARK MEET TODAY.

Both in Committee Room, but Neither Looks at the Other.

PROMISES TO WITNESSES.

Air Was Full of Evidence of Bribery—Toole Tells of Daly-Never Know Him to Influence Elections.

Washington, Feb. 24.—When the committee on elections met today, Mr. Marcus Daly, the head of the Montana opposition to Senator Clark, was present in the committee room, and it was understood that he would take the stand some time during the day.

At the beginning of the session, Attorney General Nolan took the witness stand. He read a letter he had written to Congressman Campbell last fall, promising immunity from prosecution to such as might testify to bribery, as go-betweens during the sessions of the legislature. He said in the letter that he had conferred with the governor, and that in case of prosecution and conviction the governor would exercise the pardoning power.

Referring to the Whiteside exposure, Mr. Nolan said the people of Montana did not believe there was any conspiracy.

The air was full of evidence of bribery," he said. "You could cut it with a knife."

John F. Toole, of Anaconda, was next called. He is regarded as a confidential friend of Mr. Daly and is a member of the Montana legislature.

He said he was interested with Daly in mining, and since the first of June had been under contract in connection with their mining enterprises.

He also said he considered he had Mr. Daly's confidence in political matters and knew the latter's plans. Notwithstanding this fact he had as a member of the legislature in 1898 voted for Clark.

Indeed, he had never known Mr. Daly to seek office or try to influence the course of his friends. Last winter when he had told Mr. Daly that some members wanted to cast their votes for him for the United States Senate, Mr. Daly had replied:

"I authorize you to say that I do not want my name presented to the legislature for a vote, either complimentary or otherwise."

Nor had he ever known of Mr. Daly's attempting to influence or control any primary or other election, or State, county, or city convention.

Speaking of the campaign of 1898, Mr. Toole said he had been a member of the executive committee that had not exceeded \$100,000 was subscribed for the State campaign, and that the Clark people had held no meetings outside of Silver Bow county.

The general understanding then was that the Clark movement was entirely in the interest of Mr. Clark's candidacy for the Senate.

Mr. Toole also said Mr. Daly had no special candidate for the Senate, being willing to accept the nominee of the Democratic caucus.

Mr. Daly's friends, however, opposed Mr. Clark, principally because of the charges of bribery, with which the air was filled for a month before the meeting of the legislature.

The witness said he had never entered into a conspiracy to defeat Mr. Clark for the Senate.

"When did you first see the \$30,000 used by Mr. Whiteside in his exposure?" he was asked.

"I first saw it when the legislative investigation committee, of which I was a member, met."

"Did you give any of that money or know of any being given by Mr. Daly or any of his friends to defeat Mr. Clark for the Senate?"

"No, sir, I can find words strong enough for a proper denial of the imputation; it's an outrage."

"Do you know of any money being put up by Mr. Daly or any of his friends to defeat Mr. Clark in any other connection?"

VENIRE OF JURORS EXHAUSTED TODAY.

Caused a Halt in the Benbrook Trial—A New Venire Issued and Court Adjourns Until Monday Morning.

Another Order for Fourteen Jurors Issued, Made Returnable at that Time—Judge Powers Exchanges Reminiscences With an Old Michiganander—Two Men Still Needed to Complete the Jury—The State Has Now Exercised Its Twelfth Peremptory Challenge, While the Defense Exercised Its Tenth—Most of Those Called Had Formed an Opinion Regarding the Merits of the Case and Were Disqualified—The Jurors Sworn are Locked Up Until Monday Morning.

When Judge Hiles' court convened this morning, the struggle for the two remaining jurors needed to complete the number required, was resumed, the tenth juror, David McDonald, having been secured just before adjournment on Friday afternoon.

Chillean Miller, of Murray, and Stephen Tucker, a section man, were called. The examination of these gentlemen were comparatively brief. Mr. Rogers ascertained at the outset that both were "Mormons," and it developed that Mr. Miller had such an opinion as disqualified him. Mr. Tucker was passed for cause, and Mr. Putnam announced that the State was satisfied with him. The defense exercised its tenth peremptory challenge and excused Mr. Tucker.

AN ERROR IN THE NAME.

George M. Creamer was subpoenaed as "Cramer," and Judge Powers called the court's attention to the irregularity. Judge Hiles saved any discussion by excusing the juror.

EXCHANGED REMINISCENCES.

F. L. Downs, of Poplar Grove, was next examined. Judge Powers, hearing that the juror was a native of Michigan, at once engaged him in an exchange of reminiscences, which proved highly interesting to those two gentlemen and amusing to every one else.

The judge and juror found that they had mutual acquaintances in Marshall, but Mr. Downs confessed that he had not known Senator Ewing there.

From Michigan the juror had gone to Chicago, where he worked in a store.

HAD AN OPINION.

Thomas J. Curtis, a butcher, stated that he had read of the case, discussed it, and formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. He did not think he could act with entire impartiality and was excused.

ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY.

This exhausted the venire and as it was considered impracticable to proceed any further today, Judge Hiles ordered a venire for fourteen jurors drawn, made returnable on Monday at 10 a. m.

THE JURORS CALLED.

The names drawn were as follows: Wm. C. Boyd, Ernest G. Rognon, Chas. F. Stillman, J. W. Strickley, Herbert A. White, Jos. N. Hieks, Ed. S. Milford, James M. Jones, David E. Brockbank, Henry A. Baker, Paul E. Howells, James W. Ure, Francis W. Quinn, G. O. Potter.

MONEY FOR STATE SCHOOL OF MINES.

Bill Passes Senate for United States Support to Such Schools—Conditions and Limitations—Senator Rawlins Has a Tilt on His Land Selection Amendment.

(SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS.") Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—The Senate passed this morning the bill to turn over annually to each State fifty per centum of all moneys paid to the United States for mineral lands within the States, respectively, for the maintenance of a school of mines in each of said States, provided that said sum so be paid shall not exceed the sum of \$2,000 per annum to each State, nor shall it exceed the amount annually expended by each said State for said school of mines.

Before any money shall be paid to any said States under the provisions of this act, the secretary of the interior shall certify to the secretary of the treasury that the said State is maintaining a school of mines within its borders, in which students in attendance are given instructions in chemistry, metallurgy, mineralogy, geology, mining, mining engineering, mathematics, mechanics and drawing, and that students in attendance from other States are received into said school on the same terms and conditions that students from the said State are received.

The board of trustees of each of the said schools of mines shall make an annual report to the secretary of the interior of the number of students in attendance at such school of mines, the State of which they are inhabitants, the general course of studies pursued in the school, and the amount expended in support of the school by the State.

Senator Rawlins called up Hansbrough's bill providing for the selection of lands within Fort Pembina military reservation, North Dakota, by that State, and expressed the hope that his amendment to the bill, granting any State "the right to locate and make selection of public lands within abandoned military or other reservations in such State to satisfy the grants of land made thereto," would be accepted.

Hansbrough objected, stating that Mr. Rawlins should introduce his amendment as a separate measure, and that it would receive prompt consideration from the committee.

Mr. Rawlins retorted that he had introduced such a bill last year, and again at the opening of Congress this year, but that the committee persistently ignored it.

Mr. Hansbrough persisted in his refusal to accept the amendment, and Mr. Rawlins objected to the consideration of the original bill.

roses and orange blossoms mingling with odor of lilacs of the valley and carnations. Palms filled all the available space within the chancel, while broad white ribbons stretching down the aisles were dropped by the ushers, linking by link, as the pews filled with the distinguished guests. The ushers were all attaches of the embassy, Col. Arthur Lee, Mr. Gerard Lowther, Sir Charles Elliot, Mr. Max Muller and Mr. Humphreys Owen.

The bride, to the great uneasiness of her friends, had been quite sick all week, and leaned heavily on the arm of her father as the procession moved down the aisle. Her wedding gown was a full court costume of white satin, the front a gleaming network of lace and pearls, the skirt all of lace, caught with orange blossoms, edged the long court train from the shoulders to the floor. A pretty feature of the bride's attendants was Master Sidney Kent Legar, in the costume of page of Charles II. He bore the heavy train and was followed by the bridesmaids. These were Miss Esther Bromley, sister of the groom, Miss Curzon, cousin of Lord Curzon, the vicereine of India, Miss Hattie Sargent, of Boston, Hon. Arthur Sibly and Hon. Audrey Pauncefote, sisters of the bride.

The ceremony was performed by Right Rev. Bishop of Washington Henry Yates Satterlee, assisted by Rev. Charles Mackay Smith, rector of St. John's.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the embassy to 400 guests. Mr. and Mrs. Bromley later left for Palm Beach, Fla., and will soon return to England, where the young lady will be presented at court.

THE TORINO SAFE.

New York, Feb. 24.—Advices received here today state that the British steamer Torino arrived at Havana yesterday morning. The Torino is the steamer which was reported yesterday from Pensacola as having been lost in the storm on Tuesday night.

GOV. WELLS WILL NAME SENATOR

What if Mr. Quay is Seated, and Acting-Governor Hammond Does Not Appoint—Comment on Utah and Delaware—Where Will Appointee be From?

(SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS.") New York, Feb. 24.—Today's news from Washington in the Quay case renews interest in the probable action of the Governor of Utah in appointing a United States senator.

Governor Wells was found at his home by a "News" representative this morning, and when asked if he had read the action of the Senate, voting to consider the Quay case, replied "Yes."

He was asked whether this fore-shadowed the seating of Quay, and he replied that while it was not certain, it looked probable.

"What will then be your course?"

"If Senator Quay is seated," was the answer, "I shall at once name a senator to fill the vacancy in Utah, unless Acting Governor Hammond does so in my absence."

"Have you decided on the gentleman?"

"No, I had not really expected up till this time that Mr. Quay would be seated."