

BRITISH DEFEAT A HEAVY BLOW.

Crack Regiments Driven Back in
Charge After Charge.

METHUEN FORCED TO RETIRE

England to Send Out 30,000 More
Men—Looking to Gen. Buller
to Score a Victory.

London, Dec. 14.—Julian Ralph, describing the battle at Magerfontein, in a special dispatch to the Daily Mail, says:

"The Boers were entrenched at Magerfontein, four miles north of Modder river. At dawn Monday the Highlanders, advancing across the veldt, were suddenly subjected to a murderous fire from the trenches about 200 yards in front. The great part of the fearful loss of the day was thus suffered in a single minute.

"Startled and overwhelmed, the brigade, retired quickly, but soon rallied, and retained their position. This was the left.

"On the right the guards brigade advanced across the veldt against other trenches and fought an invisible foe for fifteen hours.

"At 11 in the morning the Highlanders were sent forward. The Boers allowed them to pass one line of trenches and then enfiladed them. We raked the Boer trenches with artillery throughout the day. The fighting only ceased with nightfall."

The British casualties include the marquis of Winchester, major of the second battalion Coldstream guards, who was killed, and Col. Downham of the first battalion Gordon Highlanders, who was mortally wounded.

When the Highlanders met the murderous point-blank fire of the Boers, about 200 were mowed down. The Black Watch regiment, on reforming, were able to muster only 160 men. The Boers lost heavily in the trenches and also in the wire entanglements when they came into the open in an attempt to make a flank attack on the British.

The terrific British artillery fire provided no response except from the Boers' rifles, until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Highlanders tried to renew the attack on the Boer position. They advanced with the utmost gallantry to attack the Boers, close to the place where lay their dead and wounded comrades of the Highland brigade.

The enemy opened with a heavy shrapnel fire from the British advanced, and it was found physically impossible to take the Boer trenches. The British got within 200 yards, but could not get nearer. It was here that Col. Downham fell.

The Boers had free recourse to sniping and entanglements, which of course were obstacles, even after the damage inflicted by the British artillery fire. This morning (Tuesday), both sides occupied the positions they held before the battle. The greatest bravery was displayed by both officers and men. The wounded include Lieut.-Col. A. E. Colquhoun and Capt. Sterling, both of the first battalion of the Coldstream guards.

A detachment of Boers posted among some thick bushes to the east maintained a most destructive fire on our right. With the remarkable talent for taking cover which the Boers always display, they were, generally speaking, virtually invisible, and, although the enemy's artillery was practically silenced, his rifle fire was so persistent and concentrated, as well as unusually well aimed, that it was absolutely impossible for the British infantry to take the position by assault.

At the first advance of the Highlanders the Boer shooting, probably owing to the darkness, was somewhat high, whereas the British losses would have been still heavier.

The Associated Press understands that the war office yesterday (Wednesday) decided, in consequence of Lord Methuen's losses at Magerfontein, to mobilize an eighth division in reserve and to send the seventh division to the Cape. Certain foreign states will probably be garrisoned with militia; if necessary, volunteers will be sent to take places of the militia at home. It is also likely that the militia reserve will be sent out to join their respective battalions.

A special dispatch from Pretoria, by way of Lourenço Marques, says: "While the battle of Magerfontein was proceeding, the Boer States artillery, equipped with an armored train along the railway line toward Belmont. Forty-one prisoners, belonging to the first battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, have been taken. In the last attack, three leading Pretoria townsmen were killed and several others wounded, causing great alarm here."

London, Dec. 13.—General Forester, telegraphing from Capetown at 1:30 p. m. today, sends the following dispatch from Lord Methuen dated Magerfontein, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 7:30 p. m.: "As the Boers occupied their positions strongly this morning I retired in perfect order here, where I am in security."

"I have gathered from some of the prisoners and from our men with the ambulances, who talked with the Boers, that the enemy's losses were terrible, some corps being completely wiped out. The Boers have been most kind to my wounded."

London, Dec. 14.—Each important battle seems to bring a worse reverse to the British, and the papers this morning sorrowfully admit that Lord Methuen's check at Magerfontein is the most serious event the war has yet produced. The Morning Post says:

"We have had our day of humiliation appointed for us. Let us accept it humbly and soberly, and be better and stronger for the lesson it has taught us. This last reverse will make us a nation of heroes."

The position Lord Methuen assaulted Magerfontein range terminates on a steep with an abrupt saddle rock, some 100 feet high. Boer entrenchments run around the whole front. The position was two miles long, due east and west. The western end of the trenches followed the contour of the kopjes and ended a retreat."

It is estimated here that Lord Methuen's forces amounted to 11,000, and the Boers to more. No reliable estimate of the losses has yet been received. They are believed to have been at least 450. The papers comment upon the extreme gravity of the situation, and upon the momentous decision Lord Methuen now has to take—whether to retreat to Modder river or to retire on George river. The Times says:

"At least 30,000 additional men must be sent out. The entire available reserve must be called up and the militia and volunteers turned to account. Efforts must be made to increase the local colonial forces, and further orders of

troops from Canada and other colonies must be sought and accepted."

The Standard, which comments upon "the seemingly astonishing number of the Boers," is driven to the conjecture that a substantial portion of the Boer commandos have been recruited from Cape Dutch.

All eyes are now turned hopefully to General Buller, who, taking into account the troops with General White at Ladysmith, has altogether 30,000 men. The Standard says:

"At this moment there must be few men in her majesty's dominions who have as great a weight of care upon them as General Buller carries on his shoulders."

A dispatch from Boer sources says that Kimberley remained quiet during the battle at Magerfontein. The special correspondent of the Daily Mail at Modder river, describing the fighting, says:

"The Boer trenches extended far beyond the kopje into the open plain. Those on the plain were hidden by screens of leaves. Those near the kopje were guarded by a double line of barbed wire. Evidently they feared our storming and bayonet attack."

"We raked the kopje and trenches with an intense, well directed fire of thirty guns, including a naval gun and a howitzer battery, both using Lydite. I believe they effected severe damage. The Boer prisoners report that one Lydite shell fell among forty men, only five of whom escaped unhurt. Other shells burst in the enemy's laager, causing its complete destruction."

"The Boers are in still larger force than we found them at Modder river, outnumbering us by almost 3 to 1. The Transvaalers are apparently dominating in their military councils, although in a minority."

Cleveland, O., Dec. 13.—The Plain Dealer tomorrow will say: A party of twenty-five young Irish-Americans have left this city to join the Boers in their fight against Great Britain. At New York the young men, who are mostly veterans of the Spanish-American war, will join about 500 other Irishmen, and the entire party will sail from New York on Saturday for Paris. In the interim, the party will be in the Irish regiment being formed to go to the assistance of the Boers. The recruits from this country come largely from Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Cleveland.

Fifty hundred Irishmen will follow to Paris in a couple of weeks. Plans have already been made for the entire regiment of 1,000 to reach the scene of the fighting.

Maj. Gen. William H. Gleason, one of the best known Irish-Americans in this country, says: "The movement has been on foot among the Irish in Cleveland for about three weeks. In two weeks another party from here will leave for New York to enlist in the service. This uprising means a mighty blow against England. All over the country the Irish are now joining with the British, and the sending of volunteers to South Africa will be continued. We have tried to keep this movement as quiet as possible."

GEN. BROOKE FEELS HURT.

Not Satisfied at Being Superseded by Gen. Wood—Other Matters.

New York, Dec. 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Gen. Brooke received an official dispatch today informing him that he would be relieved by Gen. Wood. Until that time he had refused to credit the report.

Gen. Brooke feels hurt and takes the President's complimentary allusion as a slur. Tonight he said it was just one year ago today that he had been assigned to duty in command of Cuba, and that he had put in a year of the most arduous and dangerous work. He said he was not prepared to resign his command, and that he would continue to fight until he was relieved by a more capable officer.

"I have been accustomed to life in the tropics and have undergone many hardships by proceeding directly north in midwinter. When I reach Washington I will depend somewhat on weather conditions."

Gen. Brooke is strongly opposed to going to San Francisco. Knowledge of this fact in Washington is understood to have caused a change in plans to transfer him there. He is willing to give committees of Congress the benefit of his year's experience in Cuba, but evidently he does not think there is urgency enough to make his early appearance in Washington necessary. Gen. Brooke adheres to his protest against the further reduction of military forces on the island.

Opposition of the other commanders in Cuba to Gen. Wood's promotion is tempered by a feeling that they may endanger their own prospects. It is accepted in Havana that the department commanders will be retired. Gen. J. H. Wilson, in command of Matanzas and Santa Clara, recently declared himself as not wanting to go on the retired list. He said he wanted to continue in active service.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is not so particular and will accept retirement gracefully. Gen. Ludlow's status is somewhat different. It is his ambition to have the credit of making Havana a model city, and the belief of army officers in the city is that he will swallow disappointment and try to get along under Gen. Wood rather than relinquish double pay, go back to engineer corps and abandon the hope of a brigadier generalship.

The position of Gen. Chaffee, Brooke's chief of staff, is undetermined. One report is that he will be transferred.

The first part of an athlete's training relates to the care of the stomach. The nourishing quality of his food is considered. The quantity he eats is carefully weighed and measured. It is curious that this care of the stomach is not taken by the average man.

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It should be every one's care. Life is a struggle for the prize of success. The man who wins must take care of his stomach. It is not lack of energy or exercise that has caused so many a break-down in the race. It is neglect of the stomach.

Incessant dull headache aggravated by eating, flatulence, gnawing in the stomach, heartburn, acid eructations, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, nervousness, mental depression, sleeplessness, these are only a few of the symptoms of a weak stomach and an enfeebled condition of the digestive and nutritive functions. Not all these symptoms will be experienced at once, but any one of them means danger.

It has made a new man of me," is the constant testimony of those who have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This remarkable remedy has such a perfect control of the stomach, digestive and assimilative organs and blood making glands that it speedily corrects the derangements which weaken them, re-establishes them in healthy working order, so that once more the whole body—blood, brain, nerves and muscles—is nourished, and built up into rugged health.

Golden Medical Discovery contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant. Its protracted use does not create a craving for stimulants.

The dealer's after the war, the dealer with his eye on the dollar who proposes substitution. Let the customer keep his eye on the cure and insist on "Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do not gripe. They effectually cleanse the system of accumulated impurities.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do not gripe. They effectually cleanse the system of accumulated impurities.

All Right Now.



"Overwork and loss of necessary sleep made me very nervous and it was with the greatest difficulty that I could execute my solos. A friend advised me to give Dr. Miles' Nervine a trial, which I did and received immediate benefit. In a few days I was entirely relieved. I recommend it to all musicians who suffer from overworked and disordered nerves."

Otto H. Schummer,

2316 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

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.

to Santiago. The Cuban factions which have opposed Gen. Brooke and the Cuban cabinet hold that Gen. Wood's first duty is to dismiss this cabinet and appoint a more representative one.

CHASING REBEL LEADER.

Major March is Giving Aguinaldo a Lively Time.

Battle on Top of a Mountain—How Insurgents are Pressed—Sufferings of the Men.

Manila, Dec. 13, 10:30 p. m.—The following dispatch dated Cervantes, 5th, has just been received from a correspondent of the Associated Press with Major March's battalion:

"Major March, with Captains Jenkinson and Cunningham, Lieutenants Tompkins, Rucker, McClelland and Power and 125 men, is about starting for Bonto, the principal town in the province of that name to the east, through an absolutely desolate country and over a mountain 10,000 feet high. He is pursuing Aguinaldo, whose escort, now reduced to fifty men, is known to be there. According to the natives, Aguinaldo intends to disguise himself and to take a circuitous trail toward Bayambang, province of Nueva Vizcaya."

"Major March, with 200 men, arrived at Cervantes, in the heart of the Tiliad mountains, on the evening of Dec. 3, about twenty hours behind Aguinaldo, who had believed he had found an inaccessible refuge. On Dec. 2, the American commander had a wonderful fight in a cloud-enveloped mountain pass, 3,000 feet above the sea, completely routing General Gregorio del Pilar's force of 500 picked men in a position almost strong enough to rival Thermopylae."

"General Pilar died at the front of his men urging them to make a stand until the ball of a sharpshooter pierced his head. His followers tried to carry away the body, but were compelled to lay it down. Two of the Americans were killed and were buried by their comrades where they fell. The others, carrying nine wounded, camped for the night on top of the mountain, an eminence of 4,000 feet, suffering greatly from the cold blasts."

"In the morning they moved down the trail to Dugauqui, where they learned that Aguinaldo, with a few followers, had passed along the same trail to Cervantes, where he was during the fight. A runner had brought him the news of the death of his chief of staff. He was greatly affected and prepared instantly for flight."

"General Concepcion, with six officers, who had deserted Aguinaldo, surrendered when Major March reached Cayon, province of Lepanto. "On arriving at Cervantes, Major March's battalion was without food except rice, and had only a small supply of ammunition. Major March secured five days' rations, made arrangements for his sick and wounded and choosing twenty-five mounted and 100 unmounted men resumed the chase at daybreak."

Reese is Released.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—A special to the Record from Fort Scott, Kansas, says: John P. Reese, national committeeman of the United Miner Workers of America, who has just been released from the federal jail in this city, where he was confined on a 30 days sentence for contempt for addressing a strikers' meeting at Hale, in violation of a federal court injunction, last night addressed a large meeting of strikers.

Venezuela's Trouble.

New York, Dec. 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says: The German cruiser Stosch has left here for Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, under the urgent request of the German consul in Caracas.

The cruiser will protect the interests of German subjects which the consul believes are in danger because of the disturbed state of affairs in Puerto Cabello.

Peruvian Affairs.

Lima, Peru, Dec. 14.—Congress has closed its session, after sanctioning the budget which calls for a deficit of half a million dollars. Congress failed to provide for covering this deficit.

It is generally believed that President Romana, now that he is free from any inconvenient interference on the part of congress, will form a capable ministry to carry out the excellent program he mapped out on assuming the reins of government.

Anti-Trust Convention.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—The executive committee in charge of arrangements for the proposed national anti-trust conference tonight issued an address calling the conference to meet in Chicago on the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, Feb. 12, 1900.

GRAVEST ALARM FOR THE QUEEN.

Britain's Sovereign Seriously Affected by South African News.

PANIC AMONG WAR EXPERTS

Lord Roberts Summoned to London—Sorrow in English Homes—Fighting Boers is No Parade.

4 head Gravest alarm for the Queen.

New York, Dec. 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says:

It is stated by a person in a position to know that the queen's mental anxiety gives the gravest alarm to the royal household.

The queen insists on receiving the minutest information from the war office as to the state of affairs. Yet she is completely overcome when the particulars of each engagement are related.

Even when discussing other matters and conducting ordinary correspondence, the queen suddenly bursts into a flood of tears, and makes a pathetic reference to the misery and hardship entailed upon her soldiers and their relatives, as well as upon the Boers themselves.

No matter where one went last night—to the theater, the club, or to the hotel—there was but one topic of discussion—Methuen's defeat and his probable losses. Later in the evening, when it became known that Gen. Wauchope and the marquis of Winchester were among the killed, the tension was increased as the thought flashed through all minds that the list of killed and wounded will carry grief to many a family as well as to many lowly homes. It is not an exaggeration to say that almost every handsome mansion in the fashionable West End contains anxious and sleepless men and women this morning.

An undertone of condemnation of the inactivity of the war office before hostilities began, which resulted in the British forces being inferior in numbers to the Boers, has found its way to the surface. This feeling was expressed in strong terms at the war office, where crowds of anxious men and women congregated before the doors or walked through the lobby, reading the bulletins all through the day and evening. When it was announced, however, that no more news would be given out until morning they slowly dispersed. Many women were unable to control their emotions.

A dispatch to the World from London says: The decided check to General Methuen and the heavy British losses have added to the panic among the military authorities and the jingo war experts in London.

It is noted as significant that this was the first fight on the soil of a South African Republic. As a consequence General Methuen reports that he is intending to hold his ground after a two days' fight.

Thus the first step in the jubilee parade to Pretoria proves, the friends of the Boers declare, another advance in President Kruger's "price that will stagger humanity."

The war office now is pushed to the extremity of its resources.

Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief of her majesty's forces in Ireland, who long held a similar position in India, was hastily summoned last night (Wednesday) from Dublin to London. He broke an engagement to appear at a benefit performance for a charitable war fund, and took the first train for the British metropolis.

At its extra session Parliament was told that \$50,000,000 would cover the expense of the war. It is now said by the best informed that \$200,000,000 will not pay the bill.

Eighty thousand British troops are in South Africa now, and 10,000 more are to be mobilized, or are on the way while advance orders for a sixth division of 10,000 men are being executed, and there are warnings that a seventh division of the same number will soon be collected at Aldershot for shipment to the Cape.

YEAR WAS THE FIRST
Payment to the Washington Memorial Fund—Mrs. Allen's Paper.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The George Washington Memorial Association, whose object is the erection of a memorial hall as the nucleus of a national university here, met in third annual session today. Seventy members attended and many more were represented by proxies. Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, the president, presided.

There is considerable internal dissension in the association which was evidenced at the outset by frequent demands for fixing a definite hour for the election of officers. When Mrs. Cora P. Mallory, first vice president, moved a definite hour be fixed, the president ruled her out of order and the secretary proceeded with the reading of the minutes amid a mingling of hisses and applause.

An address was made by the president, Mrs. Richardson, who said that none had refused when properly acquainted with the aims of the association to look with favor on the work.

The response to the address was written by Mrs. Corinne Allen, of Utah, which State was the first to complete its share of subscriptions to the building fund, and Miss Helen L. Porter of New York, read the address.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. L. D. M. Sweet, Maine; vice president, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Washington, and five others; trustees, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, California; Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Ohio; Mrs. H. H. Adams, Connecticut; Mrs. William T. Carter, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Leslie C. Mead, Massachusetts; Mrs. John L. Routt, Colorado; recording secretary, Mrs. Susanna P. Hoge, New York; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Arthur Elkins Lee, West Virginia; national treasurer, Charles J. Bell.

Mrs. Richardson, the retiring president, was made honorary president for life.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the celebration tomorrow of the centennial anniversary of the death of George Washington. Many visitors from a distance, especially among the Masonic fraternity, have arrived in the city to participate in the ceremonies.

Food put into the stomach should move on—Immediately when it doesn't then comes Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliaryness.

The best medicine to take is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Try it honestly.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

WALKER'S STORE.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

\$11.75 to \$18.00 TAILOR DRESSES \$10.00.



Just about one hundred and ten Womens' Tailor-made Dresses—Cheviots, Camelette, Venetian Cloths and Camel's Hair, in blues, greens, black, browns, tans, grays, etc., some trimmed, some with stitchings, some perfectly plain, but the least priced one or the greatest is well lined, bound and new in style. Tight fitting waists or jacket costumes, reasonably priced at \$11.75 up to \$18.00. Choice Friday and Saturday at

\$10.00.

\$12.75 to \$18.00 Winter Jackets—\$10.00.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

We never carry Jackets from one season to another and we try as nearly as possible to keep styles exclusive. You should not neglect selecting early—today or tomorrow if you can, and from these:

Women's Winter Jackets, made of cheviots, plushes, jerseys, boucles, handsome, good fitting, stylish cut. Regular prices are \$12.75 up to \$18.00 each, two days—

\$10.00

\$16.75 to \$29.75 Golf Capes—\$15.00.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

The Golf is a cozy and warm garment, designed to be impervious to all kinds of weather—and women do not stay indoors for storms. Here are seventy-five of our handsomest, the lowest priced one selling regularly for \$16.75 from that they range up to \$29.75 each, laid out for a two days' selling, each at—

\$15.00

BOYS' SUITS—HALF PRICES.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Every one of these suits—the lowest price even, is neat in appearance nicely put together, and the higher prices exceptionally well tailored. Cloths are cheviots, worsteds, cassimeres, dark colors for winter wear, two pieces, coat and knee trousers for boys of four years to fifteen. About two hundred in the collection and regularly priced \$6.00 up to \$7.00, going at 40c to \$3.50 the suit or

Just Half Regular Prices.

Up to \$2.75 Black Crepons—\$1.50.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.



DRESS GOODS

Unusually handsome are these Crepons. We bought them especially to make a great sale at the holiday time for they are entirely appropriate as well beautiful gifts—if a dress present is being considered. Black is rich and lustrous, they are new and fresh from weavers, only laid down to us late last week, so in the very late pattern designs of the small effects, the very ones you will see for early spring fashions. But whether to give or to keep, come for them now, as this is probably your last chance—we expect it will be ours—at Black Crepons, this winter, reduced from \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$2.75 to—

\$1.50 a Yard.

Up to \$3.25 Golfings—\$1.75.

Golf Skirt Weather is just appearing and don't the mud-skipper, snow-skipper skirt fairly shout comfort and cleanliness? Here's a two days' chance for one much under regular price. The entire stock of Golfings, selling up to \$3.25 a yard, choose at—

\$1.75

Hats—\$1.10

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Clothing store thinks it has seen such a long time since hats have had newspaper mention, folks are liable to forget we keep many of the very best makes. Two days then, Men's Fedora Hats, black or brown, new styles, good quality, our \$1.50 and \$1.75 kinds—which means elsewhere than here they are higher priced. Two days—

\$1.10

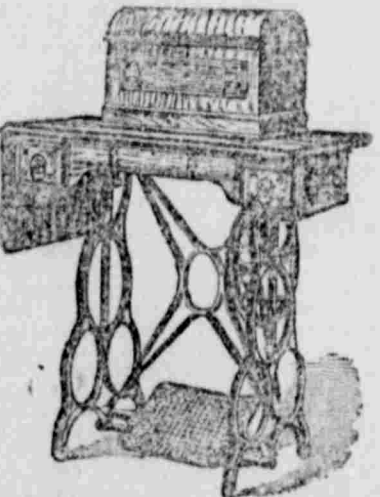
\$1.25 Juliets—78c.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

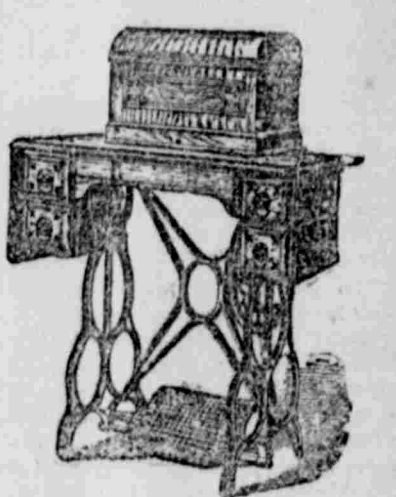
Women's felt Juliets, red, brown or black, fur trimmed, hand turned soles, very popular for presents, two days, \$1.25 kind—

78c

The "DUNHAM" Sewing Machine.



Price \$19.75



Price \$21.00

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

"KEEP MONEY AT HOME"

By Insuring with the

HOME FIRE OF UTAH

HEBER J. GRANT & CO., General Agents.

Honest Now,

Did you ever get such coal anywhere else?

Bamberger Coal Co.

161 Main Street.

Eureka Harness Oil

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best restorer of old leather. It oils, softens, cleanses and protects. Use Eureka Harness Oil on your harness, your old boots, and your carriage top, and they will not only look better but will last longer. Sold everywhere in 5-cent and 15-cent tins. Price 15¢ per tin.

LEWIS' 98% LYE

PATENTED.

The strongest and purest made. Unlike other Lyes, it is finely powdered, packed in a can having two lids, one easily cut and the other removable for constant use. It will take the best Portland Cement in 15 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, cleaning paint, bottles, barrels, washing trees and kindling insects; for enginesters' and machinists' use; for painters, to remove old paint, etc.

LEWIS' 98% LYE

Proprietors, Phila. Pa.