CIVILIZATION'S MARCH.

Dervishes Go Down Before the Triumphant Anglo-Egyptian Army.

THE MAHDISTS WERE UTTERLY ROUTED

And Two Thousand of Them Slain—Two Hundred Estimated as the Loss of the Anglo-Egyptian Army.

CONDERMAN, Opposite Khartoum, on the Nile, Sudan, Sept. 2.—By Camel Post to Nasri—The Sirdar, Gen. Herbert Kitchener, with the Khalifa's black standard, captured during the battle, entered Condurman, the capital of Mahdism, at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the head of the Anglo-Egyptian column, and holding a deathblow to Mahdism. Roughly, our losses were 200, while thousands of the Dervishes were killed and wounded.

Last night the Anglo-Egyptian army encamped at Agemi, eight miles from Condurman. The dervishes were there in force. At dawn today, the cavalry patrolling toward Condurman, discovered the army advancing to the attack in battle array, chanting war songs.

Their front consisted of infantry and cavalry, stretched out for three or four miles. Countless banners fluttered over their masses and the copper and brass drums resounded through the morning air. The savage warriors, who advanced unswervingly with all their old-time ardor.

Our infantry formed up outside the camp. On the left were the First battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, the Second battalion Lancashire fusiliers and the First battalion Broadfoot's guards, with the Maxim battery, manned by the Royal Irish fusiliers. In our center were the First battalion Warwickshire regiment, the First battalion Cameron highlanders and the First battalion Lincolnshire regiment with Maxims worked by a detachment of the royal artillery under Maj. Williams. On our right were the Seventh Guards brigade, commanded by Gen. Maxwell and Gen. MacDonald. The Egyptian brigades held the reserve with Maxims mounted on camels, the First battalion Camerons supported by the Maxim Nordenfelt batteries.

At 7:45 a. m. the enemy crowded the plain before our center and advanced actually in enveloping formations. At 7:50 our artillery opened fire, which was followed by the dervish fire. Then our whole line advanced, the dervishes in accordance with their traditional tactics, their swarm down the hillside with the design of rushing our flank by the withering fire maintained for three hours by all our troops. They repeated the attempt, and the Dervishes, behind every swell towards our center, upon which they concentrated a heavy fire.

A large force of horsemen, trying to fire a combined half of Bedaris from the Northern highlanders, the Lincolnshire regiment and the Maxims, were nearly swept away, leaving to the wilderness of the entire body, whose dead covered the field.

The bravery of the Dervishes can hardly be overestimated. Those who neared the flags attached to Maxims actually passed out of our firing line.

When the Dervishes withdrew behind the ridge in front of our center, the whole force marched in echelon of battalions toward Condurman. As our cross fire ceased the great squadron of the Nile, the Sudanese, on our right came in contact with the Remirh, who had returned from their camp. A rocky embankment and bad ground south the white standard of the Khalifa to order the Sudanese to make an effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. Made 15,000 strong, men down on the Sudanese.

Gen. Kitchener swung around the county and left the Sudanese and other Egyptian infantry in reserve joined the Sirdar in his advance and became the Dervishes could drive their attack home.

The House of the Khalifa's army was caught in a depression and within a zone of withering crossfire from our infantry, with the attendant artillery. The dervish Mahdists never hesitately to make headway, but every man was slaughtered, while their main body was literally mowed down by a sustained deadly crossfire.

Behind the Dervishes planted their standards and died beside them. Their dense masses gradually melted into companies, and the companies to dribbles towards the bodies fell. Finally, they broke and fled, leaving the field white with Mahdi-clad corpses, like a snowy white dotted spot.

At 11:30 the Sirdar ordered an advance, and our whole force, in line, drove the scattered remnant of the foe into the desert, our cavalry cutting off their retreat to Condurman.

Among the chief residents of the battle was a Dervish charge by the Twenty-fifth lancers, under Lieut.-Col. Martin, charging down on a detached body of the enemy they found the Dervishes, numbering several hundred, and were forced to charge home against exceeding odds. The lancers hacked through the ranks, cutting and hewing their way out, rallied and hewed the Dervish lines at our rear. Lieut. Grenfell, aide of Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, was killed. Four other officers were wounded; twenty-one men were killed and twenty wounded.

The Egyptian cavalry were in close fighting throughout with the Baggara horsemen. For a short period the cavalry retreated and held a gun, but it was eventually retaken.

The horse battery of the Dervishes evaded several elimination. Time after time they dispersed and broke from their rallied and hurled themselves upon the Anglo-Egyptians, their cries exasperated, leading and spurring death. Even when wounded and in death against they raised thousands to fire a last shot.

Among the dervishes killed is Col. Hicks, the correspondent of the London Times, and a brother of Cecil Hicks.

Capt. Kitchener, the interpreter, "Howard, the war correspondent, was killed at the taking of Condurman." It is believed that the dervish reports to the Khalifa that George Lynch Howard, second son of the Earl of Carlisle.

Khartoum Bombarded.

London, Sept. 4.—The Daily Telegraph hears a special dispatch with the following dateline of the Monday, on Wednesday and Thursday, telegraphed from Nasri: "This (Wednesday) morning the Anglo-Egyptian troops began the advance in three brigades, side by side, with a front a mile wide, the army giving the impression of a vast square. Our cavalry occupied Jebel Sheikh Fad, Kitchener's camp at 8 o'clock and an hour later our infantry had arrived at the banks of the river, which was deserted, at that point fully a mile on land. Here the troops halted while the gunboats proceeded. The Dervish camp was deserted. The march for only a few minutes was made, under the command of Abdel Fadil, a Dervish Emir, who the left back rapidly without a contest.

"In a village we passed a number of dead and wounded Dervishes, evidently suspected of spying and killed by the Dervishes. At 1 o'clock the Maxims were in full range, stationing a body of Dervishes in the bush. Then there was a halt until noon, though the cavalry were ordered to the extreme second mile in advance. The gunboats signaled that 500 Dervish horsemen were moving on our left flank, between the Egyptian and the lancers, on the left trying to intercept the enemy, the cavalry were supported by the Dervishes, and retreated back to their camp in the bush, a mile distant.

"The lancers advanced through the hill passes and got within a mile of Kerrari. Then two officers were shot and disappeared, the lancers were many flags in the Dervish camp. They were fired upon and eventually the entire force retreated to Sabi Bush, inside the Zereba.

"During the afternoon the gunboats shelled the Dervish camp for an hour, apparently doing much damage. A scouting of Dervishes, who had fled to the bush to escape the shells, returned during the evening. Among the refugees were the Emirs of Kerari, and a garrison of Khorshid Pasha.

"This (Thursday) morning, in spite of a fierce rainstorm which continued all last night and until 9 o'clock today, the army advanced at 5 o'clock and found the Dervish deserted. The lancers on the left, and the Egyptian cavalry and camel corps on the right, advanced six miles ahead of the infantry, which marched in a square. The lancers got within a mile of Condurman and saw the flames of the Mahdi's tomb, the Khalifa's palace, the Khalifa's house, and other buildings fired. Twelve miles inland and the palm trees of Khartoum.

"Drawn up in five divisions, with a wide front in each, was the Khalifa's army, his spears and swords glistening in the sunshine, strayed northward of the town in the desert. In the central division was an enormous number of banners, including one of blue and one of black.

"A number of mounted Dervishes galloped forward and our dismounted troops fired upon them, killing several and driving off the remainder. Our squadrons of our cavalry pushed to within 50 yards of the enemy, who then advanced, our lancers and the Egyptians retiring. The gunboats are now (Thursday afternoon) bombarding the Forts at Omdurman and Khartoum."

After "His Sabbs."

London, Sept. 4.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Kitchener, dated Saturday evening: "The Sirdar of the Khalifa's force has surrendered and I have now a very large number of prisoners on my hands. Our cavalry and gunboats are still pursuing the Khalifa and his chiefs who, with only about 50 fighting men, are apparently making for Kordofan.

"The left bank of the White Nile is so difficult of approach, owing to the prevalence of thick brush, that the gunboats cannot effect a landing. I therefore can only rely upon the cavalry to capture him.

"I visited Khartoum today. The town is a complete ruin, but the lower portions are occupied and while a mass of withering crossfire from our brigades, with the attendant artillery, the dervish Mahdists never hesitately to make headway, but every man was slaughtered, while their main body was literally mowed down by a sustained deadly crossfire.

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"With desperate gallantry they were repulsed, inflicting huge loss. Our Maxims gun especially made terrible havoc in their ranks and our artillery dealt havoc in the town, which was full of women. The Dervish army of Kordofan, which numbered 50,000, was fully prepared to fight tomorrow if they won it."

The standard's war correspondent also pays tribute to the magnificent courage of the Dervishes, but adds: "Fortunately for us, their leaders showed little or no wisdom in choosing a battlefield. By not occupying the hill on our left flank, the enemy missed this opportunity. That would have left the Sudar two alternatives. He could have either attempted the challenge or elected to make a wide detour into the desert to reach Condurman. In the former case, we should have been compelled to meet the Dervishes in the open. In the latter case the enemy's cavalry would have had a concealed resistance would have been materially increased, but the Baggara have not yet learned to fight mounted and were resolved to attack us where we stood, trusting to sheer weight of numbers and bravery to hurl themselves against us with an irresistible rush."

Describing the attempt of the Baggara horsemen to charge the left of our formation by a final charge, the correspondent says: "Dashing across the level scrub of prickly acid, the Khalifa's cavalry rode madly at the stationary line of infantry. Our troops awaited the charge with the coolness of veterans. On came the Dervishes, but again the fire poured into them did its deadly work. Men and horses fell thick, and hardly a rider in that desperate charge escaped.

"A large body of the enemy's infantry, undismayed by the repulse, could be seen preparing to follow the cavalry, but our field artillery and Maxims dealt them a fatal blow. Some which they were posted, came again into action and the conflict entered a new phase.

"The attack on our camp had been repulsed and the only question was whether the defeat of the enemy was complete.

"It was not long before the Dervishes were seen in full flight toward the right, leaving their dead on the field as they fled. Practically the whole army of the Khalifa has been broyed. Our casualties number over 200.

"Our losses in the Zereba when the enemy first attacked us were small, considering the number of the enemy, our artillery and rifle fire was terribly effective. The Dervishes fought well, displayed a bravery that would have seemed marvelous, had we not known their spirit.

"The march to Condurman after the great fight was comparatively without incident. The Sudar, with his staff of staff, Gen. Hunter, Gen. Maxwell and Gen. Pasha, rode behind the companies of Egyptians and Sudanese, who, as usually carried with them the Khalifa's flag, the black banner which was to lead his troops to victory.

"As we neared the place the people living in houses outside the wall poured out in rapturous delirium. The Sirdar, with his staff, rode through a long street, we came to the wall itself, a mud wall two feet in thickness. Then had been no need to employ forty-six Dervishes to effect a breach. An entry was found near the river and the Sirdar rode into Condurman proper.

"The city seemed deserted, save for women and some two-score men, who came forward to make salutations and to pay their respects. Leaving the ruined tomb of the Mahdi the city extends on all sides like a ruined warren."

Condurman Manifests Joy.

Cairo, Sept. 4.—The following telegram, from the Sirdar, dated today, has been received here: "Condurman is occupied by our troops. The Khalifa has left in a brilliant charge by the Twenty-first lancers, who lost twenty-one killed and twenty wounded."

JOYS FROM PARIS.

Minister of Justice Will Consider Appeal for a New Trial.

Paris, Sept. 4.—Owing to the resignation of M. Godefroy Cavaignac, minister of war, President Faure returned to Paris this morning and conferred with M. Bourgeois, president of the council, M. Bourgeois, minister of public education, and Gen. Zurlinden.

The cabinet council tomorrow expected to deal with a report from Madame Dreyfus for a revision of the proceedings of the court-martial that condemned her husband.

As the cabinet is now practically unanimous in favor of revision, it is likely because the ministers are aware that there is no other method of satisfying public opinion, which is growing in intensity in silence & foreign countries.

It is not thought that M. Cavaignac's retirement will involve the resignation of other ministers. It is said that Gen. Zurlinden and others in conference with M. Faure is taken to mean that he will succeed M. Cavaignac as war office.

The indecision and hesitancy which have been continued throughout the day, have had to do with the details of the revision. The Matin's Foundation for the report that the ministers will be immediately dissolved.

According to La Rule, M. Faure, who succeeded M. Casimir-Perier, strongly urged him to withdraw his resignation. The paper also asserts that at one cabinet meeting he reminded the president and ordered to prevent a division in favor of revision. On the same authority it is announced that Gen. Roger, chief of M. Cavaignac's military staff, will retire at his own request.

The name of Gen. Saussier, formerly military governor of Paris is mentioned as a successor to the war office portfolio.

In her letter to M. Bertux, the Minister of Justice, Mme. Dreyfus says she asks the right to demand revision on the ground of a "new fact." She argues that Lieut.-Col. Henry's admission of forging a document, thus demonstrated acts of all weight, and conclusive for appeal by calling into M. Barrioit to the minister of justice to public opinion and put an end to the punishment of a loyal and innocent man.

The Temps, Liberte and Journal des Debats express regret at M. Cavaignac's "obstinacy," asserting that it adds to the difficulties of the situation.

The services at the interment of the remains of Lieut.Col. Henry at Pontoy today were attended by a delegation of Chalons having forbidden regular service, federal staff officers were present at the ceremony.

Sailing for New York.

New York, Sept. 4.—The sailing boat of the Dreyfus case has given place brought to a close of endless. While the best of the city was not as crowded as it was last Sunday, it was just as fashionable, and more so, than that of Saturday, on account of the Saturday's disagreeable of the hot weather. Up to midnight there had been reported forty-three deaths and twenty-three prostrations from the heat.

There were twenty prostrations and four deaths from the heat reported in Brooklyn.

Thirty deaths from heat were reported today in the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.

Several deaths and many prostrations were reported in the borough of Brooklyn. The mercury in the city registered 90 degrees, and the heat became intolerable.

Today everything that heated carried a premium, the cars and the trains, cable and trolley cars and other modes of locomotion were jammed with people all day long.

The story from Havana that Gen. Lafe N. Sanchez, former commander of the Spanish troops at Manzanillo, had secretly sailed from Cuba on the French steamship Notre Dame Dunaire for Kingston, Jamaica, on Saturday, was proved to be unfounded. Sunday when the Ward line Philadelphia came to Havana to take on the first crew from New York. Gen. Pando was the first of the forty-two passengers who arrived from Havana on the Philadelphia's land. He was plainly dressed and were nothing to indicate his high rank in the Spanish army.

RELIEF FROM PAIN.

Women Everywhere Express their Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. T. A. WALDEN, Gibson, Ga., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before taking your medicine, life was a burden to me. I never saw a well day. At my monthly period I suffered untold misery, and a great deal of the time I was troubled with a severe pain in my side. Before finishing the first bottle of your Vegetable Compound, I could tell it was doing me good. I continued its use, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and have been greatly helped. I would like to have you use my letter for the benefit of others."

Mrs. FLORENCE A. WOLFE, 424 Mulberry St., Lancaster, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with what the best physicians told me was inflammation of the womb. I was unable to do my work. Yesterday, I had taken enough medicine from the doctors to cure anyone, but obtained relief for a short time only. At last I concluded to write to you in regard to my case, and can say that by following your advice I am now perfectly well."

Mrs. W. E. BATES, Mansfield, La., writes:

"Before writing to you I suffered dreadfully from painful menstruation, incontinence and some feeling in the lower part of the bowels. Now my friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this great change. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is the greatest remedy of the age."

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HYRUM TRESCOTT, Vice-Pres.

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R. S. TOOELE, Cashier.

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WM. B. PRESTON, Vice-President
HEBER M. WELLS, Cashier.
CHAS. S. BURTON, Ass't Cashier

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. . BANKERS,

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HAZARD'S "Duck Shooting."
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From Helena, Butte, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 9 25 a m
From San Francisco, Cache Valley, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 7 15 p m
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Park City ..... 5 10 a m
*From Ogden, Milford, Salt Lake City, Eureka, Kingman, Silver City, Deadwood and intermediate points ..... 6 20 p m
*Heber ..... 10 00 a m
*Heber ..... 4 00 p m
Provo and Eureka Branch ..... 4 00 p m

DEPART.

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City ..... 7 00 a m
For San Francisco, Helena, Butte, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 8 00 a m
For Cache, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago and intermediate points ..... 5 00 p m
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and San Francisco ..... 8 00 p m
*For Nephi, Juab, Eureka, Silver City, Los Angeles, Kingman and intermediate points ..... 7 00 a m
*Heber and intermediate points ..... 10 00 a m
*Heber and intermediate points ..... 4 00 p m
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No. 10—For Provo, Payson, Provo, Nephi, Juab, Eureka, Milford and intermediate points ..... 5 00 p m
No. 12—For Ogden and the West ..... 10 30 a m
No. 16—For Ogden and the West ..... 5 25 p m
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No. 1—From Bingham, Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 12 30 p m
No. 3—From Ogden and the West ..... 9 00 a m
No. 5—From Bingham, Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 9 00 p m
No. 9—From Provo, Nephi, Juab, Eureka, Milford, Manti and intermediate points ..... 8 30 a m
No. 11—From Provo, Payson, Provo ..... 10 00 a m
No. 15—From Ogden and the West ..... 2 00 p m
No. 17—From Ogden and the West ..... 7 00 p m
No. 19—From Provo, Nephi, Juab, Eureka, Milford and intermediate points ..... 10 00 a m
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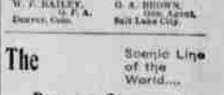

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