

hile in the County Jail He, With Great Care, Saved Up the Powders Prescribed by Dr. Pinkerton to Produce Sleep.

ey Were Found by Jailor Thomas F. Thomas, Jr. - What Mills Told S. W. Eccles Immediately After the Shooting-Still Had in Mind His Conversation With O'Melveney at the Eagle Gate-Dr. Pinkerton, Produces the Telegram Rescirding One Previously Made for Mills's Examination With a View to Giving Him a Position With the Oregon Short Line-The Defendant's Sister Testifies.

this morning were not of a sensaal nature, but were nevertheless in-

he defendant's little circle in the rt room was augmented by the ard of his sister, Mrs. Mills, from lens, Montana, and her testimony some of the features of the session. e theory of hereditary predisposition the part of Mills, together with pretal influence, was brought out.

n. Pinkerton told of Mills' physical tion, and Jailor T. F. Thomas Jr. ve some important testimony along same line

The attendance was as large as on sterday, and several ladies, friends of rits interested in the case or their milies, occupied seats inside the rail.

Deputy Clerk Little was engaged in office when court opened, and Miss sgan, deputy clerk, officiated, calling roll of jurors and administering the

When court adjourned at noon until onday, Judge Norrell made a very nsible address to the jury. His honor they were fortunate in being called serve at this time. Not long ago, e jurors were kept together during a urder trial, locked up at night and nerally kept under restriction. The ndency now was to put men more on their honor, and the result fully stifled this. I They could separate, go their business, and he felt sure no rm would be done. He repeated his monition with regard to not discussg the case under any circumstances, nd with reference to the newspapers, id they had a perfect right to report rerything connected with the case and iso. It would be improper, however, r jurors to read the newspaper reorts of the trial, for the sole reason at they had all the information that ould come before them legally .

he proceedings in the Mill's murder | before defendant's birth, the mother suffered from two strokes of paralysis, and at the time was not expected to She suffered from the effects recover.

of these attacks for a long time after defendant's birth. Other relatives had suffered from similar affliction. Capt. Mills was not a strong boy, and seemed to inherit his mother's characteristics The nervous and mental make up of young Mills predominataed over the physical. Witness had not seen much of the defendant since his marriage, but three years ago, she was with him and his family in the east.

"He was perfectly devoted to his wife and children, and his wife seemed very fend of him.' "Prior to this tragedy, did you receive a communication from your brother?" "I did, a few days before this tragedy. I did not bring the letter with me, not

having been notified to do so." Judge Powers said that under the circumstances, he did not think it would

be proper to introduce testimony as to the contents of that letter, and closed the direct examination. To Mr. Putnam, Mrs. Mills stated that her mother had not fully recovered

she suffered the second one. WHAT MILLS SAID, His Remark as He Entered Eccles' Office

from the first attack of paralysis when

After the Shooting. Cunningham testified

"Yes; I formed the opinion that he was insane. By Mr. Putnam-"It wouldn't be surprising that a man in his situation should show some little eccentricties, would it?" "No, but my belief is that the man was out of his head." "How long did the insomnia last?"

"Three or four weeks. Since then he has been improving."

"Did he ever say anything about tak-ing his own life?" "No, but he did something that I can tell you about if you want it." "What was it?"

"When I got these powders from Dr. Pinkerton, to make Mills sleep, he told me to let him have but one at a time. I complied, but afterwards I found that the prisoner had kept them all, saved them up. This closed the session, and court ad-journed until Monday at 10 o'clock.

On Reputation.

H. B. Kimport, M. M. O'Malley and May M. W. Wood (by deposition) testified to the excellent reputation of the defendant for being a quiet, peace-loving rian.

THE PROCEEDINGS MONDAY. Mrs. Laura Mills May be Put on the Witne-s Stand.

Nearly all of the very interesting testimony for the defense is yet to come. So far, Judge Powers has directed his energies to developing what might be called the foundation of the case that he will build up. On Monday Rev. D. Douglas Wallace, who was present when Mrs. Mills told the story of her relations with O'Melveney will testify. Judge Powers has not yet decided whether or not he will place Mrs. Mills on the stand, but it is likely she will testify. The defendant himself will tel!

the whole story, and his examination is expected to occupy a full day. Gov. Stuenenberg, of Idaho, will pro-bably testify on Monday as to Mills' character.

POCATELLO MAN ROBBED. Smooth Thief Enters His Room-The Police are Notified.

W. C. Stephens, a railroad man from Pocatello, was robbed at the Grand Pacific hotel last night of \$80. Mr. Stephens came from the North a few days ago, accompanied by his wife who is ill, and who was desirous of consulting with physicians here.

The gentleman engaged rooms at the Grand Pacific. Last night he was taken ill very suddenly and rang for a pitcher of water. Shortly after midnight he became feverish and dazed. remaining in that condition until this When he arose from his bed, morning. When he arose from his bed, great was his surprise to find his clothing scattered about the room. Fearing

man's mental condition, based upon these observations?" HOW CLARK WOULD CET OUT OF IT.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1900, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

A Witness Says He Would Claim Daly Gang Put Up Conspiracy.

WAS ELECTED BY MONEY.

C. M. Jackson of Salt Lake Sajs Senator Clark Made That Confession to Him.

Washington, Jan. 13 .- When the Senate committee on privileges and elections began its session today in the case of Senator Clark of Montana the defense stated that they had been unable to find the letters written to Senator Clark and Mr. Bickford by the dentist, Ector, who yesterday produced their letters to him. It was then decided to have C. W. Clark, son of the senator, make a statement as to the disposition of the documents, but Mr. Clark being absent Mr. Garr was recalled to afford Senator Turley an opportunity to question him concerning his visits to Helena prior to the meeting of the legislature last winter. Garr said the principal object of his visit was to see about his resignation as United States commissioner.

The first regular witness of the day was M. L. Hewitt, a miner, who was in Helena during the session of the legis-lature in 1899. He said that Charley Clark had asked him to see Senator Myers, and offer him \$1,000 for his vote for Clark for senator. He had accord-ingly taiked with Myers and testified that that gentleman had told him, after first declining the proposition, to say to Clark that if he was disposed to do so, he could put \$10,000 in the hands of Whiteside to be paid to him (Myers) in case he should vote for Clark. Watt said that Clark's son stated that this arrangement was satisfactory, and had afterward told him that the money for Myers had been given to Whiteside, and that his vote was assured.

Mr. Hewitt said that during the senatorial contest he had talked frequently with Senator Clark. Once he had re monstrated with the senator concern ing Whiteside as a well known support-er of Daly, but the senator had, he said, assured him that Whiteside's fidelity was assured because of the fact that something was wrong, Mr. Stephene | that he (Whiteside) was in trouble with Clark's opponents over a building he was constructing in Butte. The witness also said that he had seen the senator at his rooms at the Helana hotel a short time after the Whiteside exposure, and had asked him what he proposed to do when the senator had replied:

ised to see that he was taken care of, but the witness replied emphatically in the negative, adding that he had "re-ceived nothing and no promise of any-thing from the anti-Clark people, for his part in this proceeding." Under pressure he said that when he went before tho grand jury he had de-sired not to reveal all his transactions during the sitting of the legislature.

during the sitting of the legislature. He had only replied to questions asked him, and he did not consider that he had perjured himself in withholding some of the facts. He had, however, made up his mind to tell the whole truth here.

Concluding his testimony, Mr. Hewitt said he had received no pay for his services for Mr. Clark, and no promise of any. He had been interested with the senator in a mining company and preferred him to his opponents.

C. W. Clark was next called. He was questioned concerning letters from Dr. Ector to himself, his father and Bickford, which were referred to in Ector's testimony yesterday, and to which the letters from Senator Clark produced yesterday was said to be replies. He said he had lost seen them during the Wellcome disbarment trial, and was sure that he had put them in his trunk to bring East. He could not find them, however, and thought they must be in New York. He was sure he had not destroyed them, and said he would go to New York and get them.

The next witness was Charles M Jackson, a newspaper man residing in Salt Lake City, Utah, and a member of the legislature of that State. He testified that he had met Mr. Clark at the Knutsford hotel in Salt Lake during the senatorial deadlock in that State last February, and that Mr. Clark had tried to influence him to vote for Mc-Cune for United States senator from Utah, intimating that in case he would do so he would be paid for the act. Relating to the conversation, Mr. Jackson said that Clark had said that

McCune was a liberal man who never regot his friends, and said: "If I should see my way clear to vot

ing for him he had no doubt he would do something handsome for me." Jackson said he had declined and

that Clark had then proceeded to argue the point, saying that all scandals of that character soon died out; that it was the custom of men of wealth to spend money to secure election to the Senate. Jackson said Mr. Clark cited the case of Senator Hanna, of Ohio, as in point. Continuing, he said that Mr. Clark stated that in his own case he had used money to secure his own election, which had then but recently occurred. His election caused some talk, and some members had foolishly exhibited some bills in a careless way but he had no doubt the talk would die out and he would hear little of it. Mr. Clark had asked him to regard the con-

versation as confidential. When Mr. Jackson concluded his testimony it was announced that no more vitnesses would be examined before Wednesday next and after an executive session the committee adjourned

WHAT BRYAN DOES THINK.

Tells His Position on the Question of National Expansion.

Kansas City, Jan. 13 .- W. J. Bryan

STORM HEIGHTS AT LADYSMITH.

Announcement Comes from Pretoria that the Capitulation of the Place is Hourly Expected.

Possibility that Message Refers to Last Saturday's Attack, but it May be a New One-Gen. French Advances Near Colesberg, and Firing Begins-British Drop a Veil Over Reports from the Theater of War-Enthusiasm in England Over Volunteers Going to the Front-People Exceedingly Demonstrative-Din was Deafening - Mules for the British and Men for the Boers-Meeting of Parliament.

Presse today published a dispatch from Brussels saying news has been received there from Pretoria to the effect that the Boers have stormed all the heights around Ladysmith and that the capitulation of that place is hourly expected.

It is possible the news received in Vienna by way of Brussels from Pretoria may refer to the fighting of Saturday last, Jan. 6, when the Boers captured the British trenches three times and were thrice driven out at the point of the bayonet, and the fact that the Boers occupied one British position all day long, only being driven out of it at night.

Rensberg, Cape Colony, Jan. 13 .- A strong force of British troops advanced this morning under cover of a brisk artillery fire and encamped at Stingersfontein on the Boers' eastern flank. The Boer patrols retired but subsequently a body of Boers attempted to seize the position threatening communication between the British encampment and Rensberg. The New Zealanders, with a brilliant dash, frustrated the attempt. They raced and

Vienna, Jan. 13 .- The Neue Freie | paniment of pushing, screaming, cheering and singing. The column had hardly covered a

24 PAGES

NUMBER 47

hundred yards when it was again intermingled with the surging crowds who had undisputed sway along the route. Many of the volunteers escaped through side streets, and others straggled along in single file, by twos or threes. By the time they reached the Thames embankment the crowds had become a conglomeration, women's hats being as numerous in the mass as volunteer's headgear.

Over an hour was consumed in traversing the mile to Westminster. There the police arrangements improved and the multitudes were marshalled into some kind of order. The windows, roofs and every other vantage point were crowded with singing, cheering humanity, waving banners, hats and handkerchlefs.

Finally the column reached Nine Eims station, bearing numberless traces of the difficulties of the march. The public was excluded, the final leavetakings being held outside, and the volunteers entrained and departed amidst a commingling of band music, and cheering and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," "Rule Brittania" and "God Save the Queen."

The lord mayor, sheriffs and councillors, in their state robes, accompanied by many ladies, took another special train for Southampton to bid farewell to the volunteers on board the transport Briton. The latter arrived soon after the lord mayor's party, and were saluted with ringing cheers from a huge assemblage on the quays as they boarded the liner. The movement of Gen. French's troops in the vicinity of Colesberg this morning is taken to indicate that Gen. Lord Roberts has recognized the importance of Gen. French's objective, namely, to obtain command of both bridges across the Orange river, and has hastened to send immediate reinforcements. It is also thought to partially confirm the suggestion that Gen. Buller's plans include synchronous moves in all the spheres of operations. About four thousand troops sailed for South Africa this afternoon. The London Sun today reports that on the reassembling of parliament January 30, the government will immediately ask for a further war credit of £20,000,000.

THAT SHORT LINE POSITION.

te from O'Melveney Recinding the Order for an Examination.

Dr. S. H. Pinkerton was the first witess called at the morning session. He stified that he had known Capt. Mills nce May, 1899, when the defendant nt under the care of the witness at Marks' hospital.

"I found," said the doctor, "that Capt. Ills was suffering from necrosis of the bs, which required an operation. fills was in bad physical condition at e time. I removed two ribs and a tion of the breast bone.'

"How was Mills during the time he as at the hospital with reference to spirits? 'He was much depressed."

"After he left the hospital did you gain see him?" "Yes, he called at my office occasion-

'Did you know J. C. O'Melveney?"

"Did Mills ever appear before you for physical examination, with a view to is entering the Short Line service?" 'Yes: when at the hospital, Mills poke of undergoing an examination of such a purpose; I told him that it fould be folly for him to undergo a vsical examination.

"Did he ever appear to take the ex-"Yes; and I refused to make the ex-

ation, telling him he would surely e refused. He then came with a note rom Mr. O'Melveney." "Did you ever receive an additional

unication from O'Melveney in reard to H?

"Have you it with you?" "Yes.

communication was produced nd offered in evidence. It was a tele-

ram, and read as follows: American Falls, Idaho, Aug. 1-2, 1899. W. E. Kritzer: Tell Pinkerton I rethả original request for examination. Mills, as I have no position for him. J. E. O'MELVENEY.

"Did Mills call to be examined after "He did." "Did you show him this communica-

ion from O'Melveney?" "I believe I did." "Did you see Mills again after the

"Yes "And prescribed for him?"

"Yes: he was suffering from insom-ha, and I prescribed for him."

THE DEFENDANT'S SISTER.

ateresting Testimony Given by Mrs. Jennie Mills, of Helena.

Mrs. Jennie F. Mills, wife of Rev. acob Mills, of Helena, Montana, and sleter of the defendant, next took the land. Mrs. Mills is a lady of refineent, with much dignity of manner. he testified that she had just arrived rom Helena. She was 50 years of age. and her brother, Fredrick J. Mills, was om Helena.

he was sitting in S. W. Eccles' private office in the Short Line building on the afternoon of the shooting. Witness did not hear the shots, but saw Capt. Mills come into Mr. Eccles' office.

"The manner in which he walked into "The manner in which he walked into a private office surprised me a little. Mills walked right up to the table and addressing Eccles said: 'I have shot O'Melveney, send for the sheriff.'" "What did Eccles say?" "He made in incredulous exclama-

"Did Mills say anything in reply" "He said then 'I have shot O'Mel-I warned him this morning that veney.

I would do so if I found that it was true.' That was in effect what he said." 'Did Mills appear to be cool?" "Entirely.

"Did you see any evidence of nervous. ness or any tremor? "None whatever. He took a chair,

while Mr. Eccles went to telephone, and remained until that gentleman's return To Mr. Putnam-I was within five or six feet from Mills. He did not turn face towards Eccles as he spoke his He did not look at either of us, and did

particularly. SURGEON MAJOR WOOD.

Was Acquainted with Capt. Mills at Boise and in Honolulu.

Surgeon Major Marshall W. Wood, who was in charge of the military hospitals at Honolulu, deposed that he had known Capt. Mills both at Boise and in the hospital at Honolulu. Every day after witness' arrival at Honolulu. while Mills was in the hospital, suffering from typhoid fever, he saw Mills, who was in a very low condition. "One day," continued witness, "Mills

asked me to sit on the bed and took my hands. He said 'Do you think there is any chance of my recovering?' I re-plied that I would get him on his feet all right as sure as he was a foot high. He did recover, but had a relapse, and his recovery was very, very slow. Later, I put him in a new hospital ward, gave him a room opposite mine, and had him at my mess. Mills' condition was pecullar. His nerve centers had been severely affected, and made a marked change in him. He became childish, and was so when Mrs. Mills came on there. He undoubtedly suffered from post typhoid mental abberation. When he left Honolulu he was somewhat improved. His wife's coming had a very beneficial effect. She was with him almost constantly, and he didn't want to

let her go out of his sight. His was one of those cases in which the typhoid poison had affected the nerve centers The convulsions were an evidence of that. I disliked to have him leave, be lieving that some months of rest would restore him so that he could look after some business. Except for homesick ness and his desire to be with his children, who were somewhere in the United States, he seemed to be getting along.

THOMAS F. THOMAS JR.

He Describes the Condition of Captain Mills During His Incarceration. Thomas F. Thomas Jr., the jailor at

the county jail, testified that he first saw Capt Mills when the defendant was brought to the county jail on October 4th last. On that occasion the defendant looked haggard, appeared to be very nervous and had evidently lost a great deal of sleep. He was first placed in a cell with John Benbroke, each man having a cot. Witness last saw the defendant that night at 8 o clock, when he was lying, dressed up-

still nervous and complained of pains serving a term in prison for murder, and for whom the Post has been endetermine the matter in a practical ment loss in killed was heavy. in his head. On October 5th, it was way and set about making his preparwise. Reports from the east coast of Venenecessary to give him a powder to quiet him, and then his cell was changed, as Both were able to walk to carriages deavoring to obtain a pardon. ations. He purchased three rabbits, zuela say the revolutionists under Genthat carried them home. After the erals Antonio, Necci and Jose Diaz have M. H. H. Tammen had been associated each one being a healthy specimen of witness fearded the man might take his years of age. Their parents were oth living, the father being \$1 years with Mr. Frederick Bonfils, formerly of Kaneas City, in the publication of the Post since 1895. Mr. Tammen was ernment troops were killed and ten shooting, Anderson walked out of the own life. the bunnie tribe. He fixed up large inced," said Th if age, and the mother 76. The parents were both Scotch, and resided now in Vermont, where the defendant was born. and comfortable quarters for them back of his office and then proceeded to milk continues to thrive and fatten. It "that he was not all right. His pulse was variable, and his temperature high. ed. He refused to talk when seen at the police station, but bruises on his face showed that he had received rough is as lively as a cricket, and hops around in the most contented way. the founder of the Great Divide, a monthly magazine, the publication of were wounded. Among those killed were Domingo Nic, brother of the revolution-ary leader. It is also reported that the business. One rabbit was fed upon pure The father was a great sufferer from theumatism. The mother was an ex. readingly nervous woman, and suffered reatly from neuraigia. A few months milk. A second was given milk in which there was one part of formalde-At times I went to his cell and spoke to which was begun in this city, but which was subsequently removed to Chicago. He is proprietor of one of the leading jurio stores in the west. handling. It is understood that Tam-men and Bonfils were attempting to eject him from their office when he be-gan shooting. As he was leaving the Imagine the effect of milk, treated him. He would be staring at something government troops have been sur-rounded at Guera by the revolutionists under Gen. Du Charme. hyde to 1,000 parts of milk. The third with this wonderful "preservative" upon the floor, and would not take his eyes off it." on the stomachs of infants! was fed on milk in which there was one "Did you form any opinion as

felt in the pockets of his trousers, which were lying in the center of the room. and found that a purse containing up wards of \$80, was missing. The rob-bery was at once reported to the police, who are working on the case.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH. Demise of Elmer Miller Defies So-

lution-Case Being Investigated. There was much talk today both in

Salt Lake and at Mill Creek over the sudden death at the latter place yesterday of Elmer Miller, the 14-year-old son of James Miller. The fact that the boy had been vaccinated on Monday last caused it to be rumored that his death was due to that fact. In fact that was the opinion of his own family yesterday. Today they are non-

plussed. A post mortem examination is talked of, but it has not yet been determined that it will be held. Drs. Beatty and T. George Odell were to have gone down not appear to be speaking to any one to Mill Creek for that purpose this af-

ternoon, but Dr. Ferribee, who vaccin-ated the lad, as well as all of the other members of the family, said at a late hour today that he saw no necessity of such a proceeding. Personally he was inclined to think that death was caused by cerebral meningitis. Of this, however, he was not certain. Said he "The case is a peculiar one, and I think I am right in my diagnosis. I vaccin-ated the whole family at the same time and none of them are yet sick. When the boy died yesterday the vaccination had not "taken.' Besides he was perfectly well up to within a little more

than twenty-four hours before he died. The talk that the blotches found upon his body were caused by the vaccina-tion, I believe to be a mistake. These spots are the result of under-skin hemorrhages caused by the bursting of the terminal branches of the arteries." According to the lad's family he was perfectly well up to Wednesday night. On Thursday morning when he awoke he was seized with dizziness and vomiting, which condition continued at intervals, up to the time of his death at

10:30 yesterday morning. A peculiar coincidence of the sudden and fatal illness is that both the pulse and temperature remained normal to the last.

"There is only one thing to do and that is to make the people believe the Daly gang have furnished the money and put up a conspiracy against us." "I asked him." continued the witness,

"if he could make that stick, to which he replied: 'There is no trouble about the deal because if we put up a good excuse the people will belleve us, and we can again get the members together.

The witness also detailed a conversation which he said he had had with Senator Clark on the eve of the investigation by the supreme court in which he told the senator that Tom Lyons, one of the senator's workers, had threatened to go to court and testify against Clark because the latter's friends had not kept their promises to

According to the witness the senator had then replied:

"I don't owe these (using an offensive phrase) anything. I have paid them all they asked. I am under no obligations to them, and I expect them to do as they agreed to do, by me." Mr. Hewitt said, however, that Clark

added that he would have his son see Lyons. He said that Clark had often spoken to him of his son and Messsrs. Welcome, Bickford, Steele and others as his friends in the senatorial fight.

Wellcome and Charley Clark were regarded as the senator's special representatives.

On cross-examination Hewitt said he was a Republican and not especially interested in any of the senatorial candidates. He had "just drifted into the contest." He pronounced as incorrect the report of the testimony taken before the Lewis and Clark county grand jury furnished by the memorialists. He had not told all the facts to the jury. Indeed he had never told all to anyone until he had given the details to Mr Birney, one of the attorneys for the memorialists in Washington, a few days ago.

Senator Faulkner's questions were devoted to showing inconsistency on the part of the witness in refusing to give the details to Montana representatives of the prosecution whom he knew, and then giving them to Birney whom he did not know. He asked Hewitt whether Birney had not prom-

passed through Kansas City this morning for Columbia, Mo., where he is to speak this afternoon. Asked about his interview in which he was reported as expressing views favorable to expan-

slon, Mr. Bryan said: "I have not seen the interview as sent out by the Associated Press. I saw it as it appeared in one of the Minneepolis papers and it contains some things I did not say. I have for one year been discussing imperialism and I have tried to distinguish between such an extension of the nation's limits as would not change the character of the government and an expansion which converts a homogenous republic into a heterogenous empire. When the annexation of any given territory is under consideration, the question is, first whether the people are capable of sharing in the government and destiny of the nation. I believe that all people are capable of governing themselves, and that the Filipinos should be allowed to govern themselves, but I do not think that they are sufficiently advanced to share with us in the government of the If the Philippine Islands are nation. annexed the people there must either be citizens or subjects. I am not willing to admit them as citizens and do not believe that a republic can have subtherefore I want this nation to ets,

give them independence and then protect them from outside interference Each proposed annexation must be considered upon its own merits, but in considering these merits, the condition of the people should have more weight than geographical position or commercial advantage.

Santo Domingo Affair Settled.

Santo Domingo, via Haytien cable, Jan. 13 .- Another French warship arrived here today but the difficulty between France and Santo Domingo has been satisfactorly arranged through the French admiral and the officials of the government.

The latter will probably issue proclamation thanking the public for its patriotic feelings and declaring at the same time that there was no intention to offend the French in patriotic demon strations or to molest its representative The French warship Suchet left yesterday.

According to rumors the government will employ the amount raised in useful public purposes, the amount due to France being covered by an interior loan.

May be the Arago.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 13 .- The officials of the French cable company are apprehensive that the wrecked steamer may be their cable repairing boat Francois Arago which carried a crew of 120 men. She was known to be off the Newfoundland coast engaged in cable work, and she has not been reported for several days. New, York, Jan. 13.-No news has

been received in New York absolutely confirming the report that the steamer is the Francois Arago.

Neither Peaceful Nor Accurate.

New York, Jan. 13 .- A dispatch to the Herald from Port of Spain says:

It is announced here upon apparently good authority that notwithstanding the official statement of the Venezuelan government that the revolution in that country was at an end the insurrection is still active. It was reported two days after the government had nounced the insurrection was crushed that Gen. Hernandez had inflicted a severe defeat upon the government troops at El Naipe. The same authority says the rebels took many prisoners, captured 362 mauser rifles, 68 cases of cartridges, many flags, seven cannon and three maxims, while the govern-

seized the position first and fired volleys at the enemy, who retired in the direction of Colesberg.

London, Jan. 13 .- An absolute veil has been dropped over the occurrences at the theater of war and the country is in complete ignorance of what is happening. Further news of General Buller's movements is awaited with eager anxiety.

Though many stirring scenes have marked the departure of the British troops for the front during recent months today's outburst of patriotism on the occasion of the starting of the London volunteers was quite unprece-

dented since the Jubilee It is the first time in the history of the movement that British volunteers have been permitted to serve side by side with the regulars in real warfare, and the people turned out in hundreds of thousands to fittingly celebrate it.

The crowds began to throng the route before dawn and increased in such proportions that a detachment of the Lord Mayor's Own were engulfed at various stages of the route. Ranks were frequently broken and the men were almost lost sight of in the cheering, shouting, singing mob. Every now and then a halt had to be made in order to re-form the ranks, but only to be again broken, as the police were unable to stem the excited, cheering, living mass of people, which again and again broke

through all obstructions. The hand shakings and embracings were so exuberant that the original smartness of the volunteers was speedly impaired, many uniforms being torn. But the troops finally managed to struggle through to the Mansion house. On the balcony of that building the lord mayor, Mr. A. J. Newton, the lady mayoress, the councilors and others awaited the arrival of the volunteers and witnessed them actually fighting their way through the dense crowds, assisted by male friends and impeded by clinging women. When the force was finally reformed the lord mayor attempted to make a speech, but found it impossible. The din was simply deafening and the chief magistrate had to be content to indicate his good wishes by smiles and gestures, while the volunteers greeted him with cheers and waving their hats on their raised rifles. There was another herculean effort on the part of the police and the detachment resumed its march to the accom-

the presence of formaldehyde in very

small quantities in milk and other food

stuffs would not produce any ill effects

upon those using milk treated with this

"preservaline" should now retire in as

good order as possible. A Salt Lake

physician of repute has just completed

a series of experiments which demon-

strate beyond the question of a doubt

deadly.

Capetown, Tuesday, Jan. 9 .- The duke of Westminster, who recently succeed. ed to the title and one of the greatest estates in Great Britain, has changed his plans and will start for England tomorrow

It is his intention, however, to return to South Africa with the imperial geomanry.

New Orleans, Jan. 13 .- The Iona, Corinthian and Kildona, British transports which took out cargoes of mules to South Africa, have returned for more. which they have begun to load. Corinthian took out 1,180 mules and lost eighty. The Iona lost only seven mules and the Kildona had an equally satisfactory trip.

From one of the men who had made the voyage it was learned that the government was well pleased with the expedition.

"Capetown is all astir over the war, he said. "The people generally are frightened over the way the Boers have carried their ends, and opinions are rather pessimistic as to the result. Upon landing our mules the men who had taken care of them going over were instructed to accompany the muleteers on shore and assist in taking care of the stock. We were given our pay leaving the ship, and many of the men went elsewhere and are still in that country seeking to work out their for-tunes as best they may. Not a few of them went out through the lines and will join the Boers, as the majority of them have all their sympathies enlisted in behalf of that cause.

DEATH FROM FORMALDEHYDE. Interesting Experiments in Salt Lake-Rabbits Fed on Milk Containing Minute Quantities of the "Preservaline,"

Killed Off.

Those who have been maintaining that | part of formaldehyde to 1,500 parts of milk For several days after being put upon this diet, all the rabbits appeared to thrive, but finally the one that had been

fed upon one part formaldehyde to 1,000 of milk showed unmistakable symptoms of sickness. Ten days ago it died. That was some evidence, but very far from conclusive. The experiments must be followed up to the end, if anything was to be demonstrated. So the work was kept up, Charles Van Dyke, of the Van Dyke Drug company, preparing the food for the bunnies each day with

that the effect of this preservative is as much care as though it had been a Some time ago Dr. A. A. Keer beprescription. The second rabbit, which came interested in the formaldehyde had been given a diet of one part for-maldehyde to 1,500 parts milk, next bediscussion then going on, and in the

maldehyde to 1,500 parts milk, hext be-came sick, and it has just died. That is not all. Dr. Kerr went to New York a short time ago, and the rabbits have been looked after the past few days by Dr. McElroy. He took out the stomachs of the dead rabbits, and efforts of State Food Faust to put an not dangerous, although a closer exend to its use. The doctor decided to on his cot. The next morning he was amination might show them to be othereach was found to be literally covered with little ulcers, but not so small that it required any microscope to see them. The rabbit that had been fed upon



Wounded by Attorney W. W.

Anderson.

ly wounded. Anderson fired five shots. Two of them are said to have wounded Bonfils, one in the side and the other in the arm. Tammen was shot in the shoulder, the bullet going into his breast. The physicians, from their hasty ex. aminations, declared the wounds were

Tammen and Bonfile say that Ander-

son walked into their office and commenced shooting without more ado. "He shot Bonfils and then came after me," said Tammen. "He followed

me up and hemmed me in one of the corners. Polly Pry jumped in front of me and tried to shield me. She saved me from being killed, although the could not protect me from being shot."

It is learned that the publishers an the lawyer quarreled in regard to a fee which Anderson had received from Packer, known as the Cannibal, who is

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS SHOT. H. H. Tammen and Fred. Bonfils, of the Denver Post, Severely