# DESERET EVENING NEWS: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1900.

CANADIANS OBJECT TO WAR.

position.



MPEACH A SUPREME JUDGE

## committee Finally Agrees on an Address to Voters and on Platform Pariy.

[Early Dispatches.] Chicago, Feb. 13 .- After a heated deute, the resolutions committee of the editust conference decided to report faver of government ownership of freads and for their seizure on payset of actual value, and withtout payst for "watered stock or other fietigas values." There was a sharp dission is the committee, and several is between members brought on by st effort to make the platform read as had been drawn up, that the governnt should seize the railroads on payent of "actual value," and without ment for "franchise values." Unanius action was finally obtained by out the words "franchise dues' and inserting the phrase "wa-ed stock or other fictitious values." committee also unanimously faand direct popular legislation as a safe of obtaining the result.

# HEATED DISCUSSION.

The discussion in the committee-room The discussion in the committee voting couranked the deliberations of the in body of the conference. Ignatius arely, John P. Altgeld, A. P. Mc-nrelly, John P. Altgeld, A. P. Mc-nrelly Iowa, and George Fred Wilns urged the committee to strike in the resolutions proposed a state-it that any payment for railroads of be exclusive of franchise value, This is a long fight," said Mr. Altrds is a long light, shit all All All and a star and a star and a star and a star a st sition on which we are to base Let us not encumber the eussion with it now." If we encumbered the proposition ment

the slaves with a statement of what would do with them, we would we have freed them," said Mr. Don-

Henry George, Jr., however, took the the side of the question. "We are sing before the people," he said. "Let to with the whole, plain truth and them judge of it."

leny Simpson also favored this view, leny Simpson also favored this view, leared that he had had years of exe with this question in Kansas. a declaration brought on a warm with Representative McQuirk.

Tou're not the only one who has "Well, I'm no spring chicken," reand the Kansas statesman.

four feathers have all been plucked retorted his lowa opponent Many startling statements were made first the committee, among them one President M. L. Lockwood, in which with that before the government much por railroads was finally se-

in common phrase, we term "rust magnates.' They hold and control blocks of bank stock. They sit upon boards as directors. They are in a po-sition to extend of to deny credit to case or to tighten money markets, to make prices of securities rise and tot make prices of scourities rise and fail, and to enrich or fuin men engaged in great enterprises. As trust magnates, they compel their banks to refuse as they compet their banks to refuse as-sistance to competing concerns; as bankers they finance the trusts in which they are interested. Since this alliance amounts to a community of interests between the trusts and the great banks it is clearly inexpedient that the control of the volume of the circulating medium of the nation shall be delivered over to banking or other corporations."

## THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions are as follows: Whereas, in the opinion of the na-tional anti-trust conference, the just and true remedy for the combinations known as trusts which consist of corporations and natural persons control-

ing legalized social privileges, is the abolition of these privileges; and, "Whereas, The legalized privileges of protection against foreign competition with American goods controlled by trusts, the legalized privilege of mo-nopolizing the issue of paper money. and the legalized privilege incident to the private ownership of railways, are potent factors in creating and main-taining trusts; therefore, be it

"Resolved, First-That Congress take immediate steps under the power of eminent domain or otherwise, as may be deemed the most expedient, (but in any event by paying the just value, irrespective of franchise value, of any ablish the telegraph and telephone sys. tems of the United States as adjuncts of the postoffice department and subject to its operations: "Second-That Congress defeat all

measures that have been or may be proposed and repeal all that now have the sanction of law, whereby private corporations may acquire control of the

corporations may acquire control of the volume of the circulating medium and create a bauking trust; "Third—That the tariff shall no long-er be employed to foster and buttress trusts, but that Congress shall place on the free list all articles the sale of which is the limited States is controlled which in the United States is controlled by a trust: Fourth-That Congress take imme-

diate steps under the power of eminent domain or otherwise as may be deemed the more expedient (but in any event by paying the just value, irrespective of franchise value of any property taken or condemned), to take, own and oper-or condemned), to take, own and oper-says: "South African military opinion calls said, should have first been called. ate the interstate rall highways now



losses are not yet known," says the Daily Mail's correspondent. There was en their forces away from Magersfonthot fighting all day, and at night the ein to reinforce the commandos at Colesberg, where a victory would British retreated. This news is the more depressing to London because threaten the British communications between Capetown and Modder River." The expert compares the situation to the American Civil war at the time only a few days ago it was be-lieved Gen. French was about to take Colesberg. If the Boers are able to defeat Gen. Clements in a decisive enwhen the army of the Potomac held all gagement they may threaten Lord Rob-erts' base of supplies at De Aar Junethe confederate forces in Virgina. while the western armies moved do tion. This unexpected show of strength the Mississippi and through the beart of the confederacy to Atlanta and Savannah, and thence north in General by the Boers at Colesberg has amazed those who were predicting an easy march for Lord Roberts through the Lee's rear. Free State

The experts who saw in Gen. Buller's capture and abandonment of Vaal Krantz a fine piece of strategy say that Gen. Clements' retreat to Rens-berg is part of the same policy, to en-gage large forces of Boers while Lord Roberts demolishes Cronje. It is believed that Gen. Buller has

withdrawn his whole force from Pot-gieter's Drift and Springfield to Chleveley, and is exactly where he began two months ago. STILL MORE MEN.

The London Leader's war expert

On the resolution granting \$2,000,000 for the contingents to South Africa, Mr. Bourassa, M. P., made a strong speech aginst the government declaring war by order-in-council. Parliament, he

HOCHUDI 10LCDOlole State & Martin GADERONES

trict, gave notice of a resolution calling attention to the fact that the colonies are without representation in the imperial parliament. The resolution was set down for a month hence, but it is not likely that time will be found then for discussion The under secretary of state for the foreign office, the Hon, St. John Broder-ick, was asked whether the government had received any communication from Germany modifying the declaration made in 1895 by the minister of foreign affairs, Baron Marshal von Beiberstein to the effect that Germany's only policy

commons today Thomas Hedderwick advanced liberal member for Wyck dis-

was the maintenance of the Transvaal as an independent state, in accordance with the treaty of 1884. Hy replied that no communication had been received from the German government relating to the convention of 1884, which he added as a matter of fact, was terminated by the state of

### , NO IRISH NEED APPLY.

war.

The under secretary of state for the war office, Mr. Wyndham, definitely set at rest all the stories of government interference in the prerogative of Cominander-in-Chief Acting Marshal Lord Wolseley to select the generals com-manding in South Africa. Replying to a question, Mr. Wyndham said the com-manders in the field were selected by Lord Wolseley subject to the approval of the secretary of state for war, and added that every selection put forward had been approved.

When debate on the army supple mentary estimates was resumed. Mr. Wyndham, during the course of his speech, intimated that an attempt would be made to democratize the army, which, he said, he thought ought not to be closed to officers who did not enjoy an income of from £150 to £500 a year

Mr. Wyndham also said it was scandal and danger to the empire that young men could not enter the cavalry unless their fathers were able to give them £500 a year.

The under secretary further an-nounced that If was not intended to raise volunteers in Ireland.

### BOER STRENGTH.

Ottowa, Ont., Feb. 14.—In the house last night a discussion arose about the departure of Gen. Huiton, commander-in-chief of the Canadian troops. Dr. Bordon, minister of militia, said that he was of the opinion that the Canadian law should be changed so as to permit a Canadian officer to full the vacated position. Rensberg, Feb. 13 .- An Australian newspaper correspondent, Mr. Reay, paid an interesting visit to the Boer camp Sunday to make inquiries as to the fate of his missing colleague, Mr. Hale of the London Daily News, who was captured February 7th, at the time Mr. Lambie of the Melbourne Age was build. Mr. Bene arrived at the comm killed. Mr. Reay arrived at the camp blindfolded. When taken before Comnandant Delarey his eyes were unbandaged.

Delarey said he deeply regretted that a non-combatant had been killed, and expressed his sympathy with Mr. Lambie's widow, Mr. Reay was then escorted to Mr. Lamble's grave and the latter's watch and other personal ef-fects were handed over to Mr. Reay. The escort informed Mr. Heay that the two republics had 120,000 men fighting and were able to continue the war indefinitely.

BRITISH SOLDIERS LOSE THEIR WAY.

Brussels, Feb. 14 .-- Le Petit Bleu, in correspondence from Pretoria, pub-lishes an extraordinary account of 2,000 British soldiers who, it is said by the writer, arrived toward the end of December last, during the retreat from Dundee, at the river Maputa, the be dary between Swaziland and Portuguese territory. According to the nar-rative, they had lost their way and wandered for weeks in Zululand, arriving shoeless, in rags, and dying of hun-ger. These soldiers, the correspondent says, were thought to have been shut up with Sir George White in Lady-

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would be necessary to imat least one justice of the fedsopreme Court.

Is committee also considered a resition to recommend to the atten-in of Congress Senator Pettigrew's if for government ownership of railads but it was voted down. The platform, as agreed upon by the estmittee on resolutions, and as it will bestmitted to the conference for adop-

tomorrow morning, is preceded by ing address to the voters of the ADDRESS ISSUED.

This address urges the people to or-paise at once to deprive trusts of her power. It recites the methods presed by the trusts, and the effects their operations upon the people at are and cites as particularly aggres-see the Standard Oll trust, the beef a, the elevator trust, the anthracite cal trust, the sugar trust, the steel trust and the paper trust. These great mbinations of capital, the address lares, bear down all competition and the maintain their powers over the pople through discrimination in rail-

Continuing, the address says; "As a mination of this aggregation of giintic trusts an unscrupulous lobby w threatens to set up an all-embrac-w bank trust. This lobby demands at the government wholly surrender private corporations its sovereign utclien of issuing money, in so far as a function affects paper money. that were done, a banking trust would wit which would regulate the volme of paper money, and dictate comercial discounts in the interests of the great trusts, and to which bank en in zeneral would sustain a similar elation to that which grocers already hat to the oil trust and the sugar

### WHAT WILL RESULT.

The trend of this trust-making proctumistakable. If it continues they great trusts governed by a few acrupalous men will direct the anse of American industries and be he masters, politically as well as in-Without themselves producing, they will determine the character and exent of production by others and will same out compensation by their own erbitrary will. And no power known the law will then be strong enough a stake them off. Even revolution wald be hopeless. For in this Repubto of the section lequality, when the sin-fe source of power shall have been ce secured, everything will have been ed, the despotisms of the trusts advance as it is even now advancin the name and with the might

The only remedy for the trust evil the only remedy for the trust eva-tathe abolition of legalized privileges devery kind. By legalized privileges to mean powers derived from law, the some persons of classes enjoy to the exclusion of others and which, therefore, create private monopolies. It th such privileges that trusts live, nove and have their being. We must ft back to the fundamental principle Declaration of Independence, the phelple that all men are entitled to wual rights under the law. There was be no legalized discrimination. and such as now exists, whether by ne of laws regulating public policy t of those directly creating privileges,

address recommends three legalprivileges as objects for the in-stack as follows: "First, the dege created by tariffs for the lection of goods by trusts; second, privilege created by surrendering maney issuing function to private perations, and, third, the privilege metad by telegraph and railway fran-

Again taking up the question of a boney trust," the address says; "We bairs that the problem of trusts is samicably interwoven with the mon-a sustion. We see today the effort add systematically and it would seen in fair properts of success to turn are to the banks the couttred of the builting medium of the country. In the banks in their turn are con-end by those giants of finance, who, whed by those giants of finance, who,

# COLONEL H. C. O. PLUMER, WHO IS LEADING TROOPS TO THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

One of the most interesting minor characters in the South African war is Colonel Plumer, leader of the Rhodesian force that left Fort Tuli weeks ago and is moving south, along the Bulawayo railroad, to the relief of Colonel Baden-Powell at Mafeking. On Feb. 2 he had reached Ramontan, which is about 75 miles north of Mafeking, where he was beaten in a fight with the Boers. He is said to have 2,000 troops and four armored trains

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owned and operated by private persons or railway corporations; and, "Whereas. The political power of the

trusts rise in their frequent representation in and control of the houses of legislation, we recommend the adoption of the system known as direct legislation to make government once more as of right it ought to be and as was con-ceived alike by Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, a government for the people, of the people, and by the people."

### MASS MEETING.

The night session was in the form of a mass meeting, which was held at the Auditorium and brought out some of the strongest speakers among the delegates, including John P. Altgeld, E. S. Monnett, Samuel M. Jones, John Crosby, George Fred Williams and Tom L. Johnson.

American flags were carried by a number of persons. The stage was filled with prominent anti-trust men. Judge William Prentiss called the meeting to order and introduced President Lock-wood, of the National, Anti-Trust league, as presiding officer.

Frank Monnett, former attorney gen-eral of Ohio, was the next speaker. George Fred Williams was then introduced. Mr. Williams declared that the anti-monopoly forces must be organized for the overthrow of the spirit of greed and commercialism, and that if neither of the old political parties was found capable of defending the rights of the people then a new one must be formed, He declared, however, his helief that the Democratic party "has cleansed and purified itself for this very contest

Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo, O., was then introduced and cordially greeted. When Mayor Jones concluded his address, he requested the audience to join him in singing America. Every man and woman in the vast auditorium arose and the strains of the anthem filled the building. During the singing of the chorus hundreds of flags flut-tered from the hands of those in the seats and on the stage. John G. Crosby of New York was the

next speaker. He was followed by Tom L. Johnson, who received an esthusias-tic welcome at the hands of the audi-

Former Governor John P. Altgeld ext came forward. He was greeted next came forward.

next came forward. He was greeted with prolonged applause. In response to calls from the crowd, Congressman John J. Lentz of Ohio made a few remarks. He denounced the McKinley administration and advocat-ed the government ownership of tele-graph and telephone lines. The mass meeting was then declared adjourned.

for 50,000 or 75,000 more men as soon as possible, and this on the ground of mercifulness and ultimate economy.

"This would bring our strength there up to nearly a quarter of a million men, and this force to put down two small republics whose united white popula-tion is supposed not to exceed 450.000 men, women, children and uitlanders. "Nothing but this fact was needed to demonstrate the futility of the minis-

terial scheme of army reorganization laid before parliament on Monday. "The precise nature of Lord Roberts" Orange River are wrapped in mystery. Certain it is that the country that Gen. French manoeuvered the Boers out of in northern Cape Colony has been reoccupied by the Boers. Gen. Buller is keeping his own secrets, but we may look for another move on his part in a day or two, probably to east of Colen-

The Morning Post's war expert says: "The announcement of new appointments confirms the supposition that a large force has now been assembled at Modder River. "The offensive cannot be carried on

along the whole line, and the com-mander-in-chief must determine the point at which he will act. "It looks as though the Boers had tak-

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| While admitting that the uitlanders had claims which deserved recognition, he also expressed sympathy with the Boers and declared strongly against militarism in Canada. Mr. Monet (liberal) opposed the resolutions. He said that Canada had noth-

ing to do with declaring the war and should have taken no part in it, and she would not have anything to do with the indemnity that would be obtained. CALL IT A MENACE.

London, Feb. 14 .- The news of the day is the enforced retirement of the British from Colesberg district under heavy Boer pressure, and probably after brisk fighting. Thus, at a time when Lord Roberts is apparently able to push an army into the Free State, the Boers make a counter stroke in unknown but seemingly great force, not far from the vital line of rallway con-

Military observers do not regard this as more than a menace. Nevertheless, the news produces an unpleasant im-pression here. Gen. French had ma-neuvered the Boers out of Rensberg in December. On January 1st it was reported that he could take Colesberg in two days with reinforcements. These were sent, but the Boers were also re-inforced. Since then the British lines inforced. Since then the Drinsh lines have been extended east and west, so that at the opening of this week they constituted a great horseshoe, twenty-five miles in length. The lines were not contiguous, but all the strong posi-tions were held.

THREATENS ROBERTS' COMMUNI-CATIONS.

Gen. French, when he joined Lord Roberts, presumably took most of his, cavalry. Gen. Clements was left with the infantry to hold the Boers in check. but Commandant Delarey, with a double turning incvement, has compelled the British to concentrate at Rensberg, besides threatening Lord Roberts' communication. The Boer mastery of the district has caused a spread of the insurrection, but this, no doubt, will be promptly suppressed, as large British forces are available not far away.

The indications as to Gen. Buller's immediate intentions are contradictory. One informant, who has intimate relations with the ware office, predicts a movement within the next day or two A number of correspondents who have been with Gen. Buller have gone to Durban for a few days' rest, under the Impression that nothing is to be done

Immediately. The war office has directed the eighth division of 10,000 men to prepare to.go out. STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

London, Feb. 13 .- In the house of



Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13 .- The first sign of a break in the Democratic lines was noticeable today. It came in the shape of a resolution offered by Senator Triplett providing that upon adjournment Thursday the legislature name Frankfort as its next meetingplace. While no action upon the resolution was taken today, it is believed to foreshadow a return of the Democratic legislators to the statehouse soon, possibly at the end of the week. This action will probably be taken

when a report is received from the committee sent to Frankfort, upon conditions as to the presence about the capital of the militia or armed men, and to the advisiability of resuming sessions at the usual meeting-place. This is rendered more likely, as the de-fection occurred in the senate, where the Democrats have a bare working quorum

With the resumption of legislative business at Frankfort in prospect and the transfer to the courts of the claims of the rival governors, as seems likely to be brought about within a few days, the clouds are rapidly lifting, and it is believed normal political conditions may be restored in the State in two or three weeks. That much time, at least, will be required to secure the adjudication of the issues between the parties. If the federal courts decide they have jurisdiction, it will take much longer.

### Three Men Drowned.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 14 .- On Sunday morning ex-Alderman Richard Kennon, John M. Cordell, miner, and William Kelly, fishermen, left Nanaimo to shoot ducks. This morning their boat was found lying on the mud banks under water and the body of Kelly was plain-ly visible from the surface. People immediately left for the scene to for the other bodies. All three is were well known and leave families. All three men







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