

GEN. METHUEN'S COLUMN IS WEAK
British Military Experts Say More Men are Needed.

WORK IS GETTING HARD.
Adams, Kimberley and Hacking are Yet Safe—Reports of Intensive Fighting.

New York, Dec. 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says:
The military experts say that more men are clearly needed in all directions. Gen. Methuen's column is still very weak. In Natal Gen. Clery's relief force has not considered any too large, while the French and Gatacre have only small detachments with which to operate in a most difficult country. The fifth division is urgently needed, and the same may have to follow.

London, Dec. 1.—A semi-official statement has been issued that Lord Methuen's wound is not serious, and that he is expected to be all right in the course of a few days. It is certain, however, that the wound will prevent him from being able to command the army temporarily to abandon the personal direction of affairs. His place in command is Col. Colville, commanding the guards' brigade. He has a reputation as an excellent officer.

As men are needed in all directions, Lord Methuen's announcement that a new division will be embarked without delay has been received with the greatest satisfaction. The transports will not be returning from the Cape, and it is hoped that the men will be dispatched speedily.

On this point the Morning Post says: "The sooner we can make up our minds to the magnitude of the work in hand the sooner it will be accomplished."

Lord Clery's death ends a most promising career. He was the son of a general, and was working at the details of the mobilization of the army.

The Times publishes the following dispatch from Pretoria, Natal, Monday, Nov. 28: "Lady Smith was heavily bombarded today."

At Baden-Powell, under date of December 20th, has sent the following to the war office, through Gen. Buller: "The situation is very serious."

The enemy's sentries drew us out Sunday by making a show of going to the aid of a big gun, and then they were in a state of being dismantled. Our guns found the enemy hidden in force on the left.

The enemy's 94-pounder became damaged and has been replaced by another one. The daily pushing forward of our advance work, with good result. The health of the garrison is good. No casualties to report."

A dispatch from Kimberley, dated November 24th, by way of Klokfontein, says: "There were a few shots early today from the direction of Wright's farm, but this was regarded as merely one of the numerous Boer tricks to draw our men off by inducing us to believe that the Boers were drawing near. This afternoon the Boers blew up two large bombs near the rifle pits on the railway line toward Spytfontein."

The news of the proximity of the relieving forces greatly cheered the garrison and the inhabitants. A few Boers were seen today but it is believed that the enemy is in only small bands around Kimberley, of fifty or so, the greater part having gone to Spytfontein, where firing is believed to have been heard about noon.

From Kaffr sources come a report that there are two large Boer laagers at Olifant's dam, with 150 wagons for water supply. The Boers have cut the railway line three miles distant, allowing the water to run down toward the laagers into an old dry dam on the farm. This is believed to be the Boer base of operations on the western border.

The official estimate places the number of Boer shells fired during the bombardment of Kimberley at about 10,000 and says that no fewer than 600. As the enemy's shells are frequently left, sandy ground, the explosive effect is greatly neutralized. All our wounded are in a very satisfactory condition.

GREAT SHOE VALUES.
Shoes are higher. The price of upper leather, sole leather, in fact, everything that goes into a shoe is costing considerably more than a few months ago, causing a sharp advance in the price of shoes. We are still

SELLING AT OLD PRICES.
Our orders were all placed with the manufacturers before the advance of raw material, and anticipating an increase in price, we bought enough for the entire season at old prices. Buy your shoes of us. We give you the advantage of our early spot cash buying. We save you the middleman's profit.

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CRASHES IN THE SMASHUP
Passenger Train Dashes Into a Freight with Disastrous Results.
Many Persons Injured, Some Probably Fatally—Responsibility for the Collision.

Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 1.—A rear-end collision between south-bound Los Angeles passenger train No. 2, in charge of Conductor Darnen, and a local freight handled by J. E. Miller, occurred late last night near Isleta, twelve miles south of here, with fatal results.

The names of the injured, as far as known, are:
G. Hutchinson, of Winslow, Ariz., badly crushed, will probably die.
Head brakeman Pinney, of the freight train, caught between cars, chest and legs badly pinched.

Conductor Darnen, face badly cut and bruised otherwise.
A lady passenger whose name cannot now be ascertained, received injuries that required immediate medical attention.

It is believed that many passengers were cut and bruised and received other injuries. Full details are not at hand.
A wrecking outfit with surgeons has gone to the scene of the wreck.

Conductor Miller claims his train was on the main line and his flagman posted at a distant point to warn the fast approaching passenger train that the freight was ahead. Conductor Darnen, on the other hand, avers his train was not properly flagged and as a consequence his engineer is not responsible.

The caboose and several cars of the freight train were badly demolished. The engine of the passenger train is crippled and the front end knocked in, and the engine is off the track.
It will probably take four to six hours to clear the debris and place the engine on the track.

Thanksgiving Celebrations.
Washington, Nov. 30.—A very general observance of the holiday by persons in all walks of life marked Thanksgiving day at the national capital. The government offices, post office and business houses were closed. Fine weather prevailed, and crowds thronged the parks at the races and at outdoor sports. The poor were not forgotten by those in more fortunate circumstances.

New York, Nov. 30.—Thanksgiving day was an Indian summer day. The celebration of the holiday of New York will long remember Thanksgiving day of this year because of the fact that they were invited to eat turkey at Woodcrest, the home for poor children near Irvington, N. Y., owned and supported by Miss Helen Gould. Later in the day Miss Gould, following her annual custom, gave the poor people of the village of Irvington a turkey dinner at Woodcrest. At these dinners Miss Gould personally supervised arrangements of the feast.

Another dinner in which society people were greatly interested was the festival of the Children's Aid society to-night, when 6,000 boys and girls who inhabit the society's lodging house were treated to what must have seemed to them a veritable banquet. Among those who are interested in this dinner are William Waldorf Astor of London, Bayard Cutting and W. E. Roosevelt.

Another dinner which attracted nearly as much attention and was equally well attended, was the cordial, was the new boys' dinner on Duane street. Three thousand persons were well fed at the Catholic rectory. At the Five Points mission another thousand feasted, while at the Five Points House of Industry fully 1,500 gathered around the Thanksgiving board.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The celebration of Thanksgiving day at the Kaiserhof this evening was one of the most successful celebrations in the history of the American colony in Berlin. Nearly 200 persons were present, most of them being young men and women students. John B. Jackson, secretary of the United States embassy, presided, and among those present were United States Consul-General Mason, Senator Mitchell, Prof. Hart of Ann Arbor, Dr. Dickie Hammond of Cornell and Prof. Stevens of Yale.

WERE SAVED BY AGUINALDO.
Lieut. Gilmore and Men Were Ordered by Luna to be Shot.

ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.
Heroic Conduct of Americans—Filipino Prisoners Taken—Battle at Pavia.

Manila, Dec. 1.—When the landing party of the United States battleship Oregon, under Lieutenant-Commander McCrackin, took the town of Vigan, province of South Ilocos, last Sunday, they found there an escaped prisoner, A. L. Sonnenheim, who furnished the first authentic account of the experience of Lieut. James C. Gilmore of the United States gunboat Yorktown, captured by the insurgents near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, last April, while making an examination of the mouth of the river in an armed boat.

Mr. Sonnenheim was imprisoned at Abra for a long time with Lieut. Gilmore and several sailors, but contrived to escape, carrying a concealed note, written in naval cipher, dated Abra, November 19th, addressed to "any naval officer," and saying: "You may have perfect confidence in anything the bearer says." The note was signed "Gilmore."

According to Mr. Sonnenheim, when Lieut. Gilmore's launch entered the river from Baler harbor, under cover of Ensign W. H. Standley's gun, the landing party was received with three volleys. Two of the Americans were killed and two mortally wounded. Every man was hit. Lieut. Gilmore received a flesh wound in the leg, and both his feet stuck fast in the mud. It was a choice between surrender and being slaughtered.

Lieut. Gilmore asked the terms of release. The insurgents proposed that he should procure the delivery to them of the arms and munitions of the Spanish garrison, undertaking, if this were accomplished, to send the Spaniards and Americans to the Yorktown.

A sailor of Lieut. Gilmore's party carried this proposition to the garrison. The Spanish commandant replied that it was an insult to Spanish arms, and expelled the sailor, a Spanish soldier flung on him.

The Americans were then bound hand and foot and taken to San Isidro, where Gen. Luna ordered their execution. They were marched to the plaza, and in the presence of a great crowd were aligned to be executed.

Lieut. Gilmore said: "As an American officer and gentleman I protest against being shot with my hands tied." Aguinaldo interfered and prevented the execution. When Gen. Luna approached San Isidro last June the Americans were removed to Abra, where they were kept confined in cells for two months. Subsequently they were allowed greater liberty, but the report that Lieut. Gilmore was given a house and a servant, is untrue. He had the same quarters as the men, and the Americans were given the same allowance as the Spanish prisoners—five cents a day with which to buy rice and bananas, virtually the only rations.

Gen. MacArthur is now in Bayamban (or Bayamban), preparing to sweep the country on both sides of the Manila-Dagupan railroad. Gen. Wheaton is at San Fabian and Gen. Lawton at Tayug.

The cordons from San Fabian to San Isidro covers all the road and occupies all the towns on the line. The American policy is to prevent any more insurgents escaping to the north, and to force them toward the country west of the railroad.

Thirty-third infantry, occupies Vigan, having made a forced march from San Fabian. The remainder of the regiment is on the way.
Capt. Fowler's march after Gen. Aguinaldo's brigade, with one company of the Thirty-third regiment, was one of the bravest incidents of the war. The company left Dagupan alone, under orders to locate the enemy. Capt. Fowler had been warned by the natives that he and his men would be shot. He and his men were badly hurt, but will recover.

Ministers After Roberts.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30.—The Methodist congress in session here has revised the following resolution to Washington: "Resolved, That the Methodist Episcopal church congress, in session at St. Louis, Mo., to every member of the Fifty-sixth Congress to use his vote and influence to prevent, by constitutional means, the seating of the polygamous member-elect of Congress, Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, or secure the expulsion of said Roberts, if seated."

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Nov. 30.—At the union Thanksgiving service, which included more than thirty churches, a committee from the Ministerial union presented and the assembly adopted resolutions protesting against seating Brigham H. Roberts, as Congressman from Utah. The resolutions ask that if this cannot be prevented, his expulsion be secured and that Congress prepare the way for a constitutional amendment which shall forbid polygamy.

Will Defy the Court.
Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 30.—Discussing the action of Federal Judge Williams at Fort Scott, Kan., in imprisoning John P. Reese for alleged contempt, James Boston, executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, made the assertion tonight that he would go immediately to the southeastern Kansas coal fields, that he would do precisely as Mr. Reese had done, and that if Judge Williams should imprison him for contempt, his place would be taken by another member of the national executive board, who, too, would do as Reese had done. He added that a member of the board would be kept constantly in the coal fields urging the non-union men there to quit work, despite the federal court's injunction, and that if all the members of the board should become imprisoned, other members would be elected to take their place and fill the federal prisons.

Wants to be a Rebel.
Boston, Dec. 1.—The Thanksgiving sent to President McKinley by Irving Winslow, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist league, was intended as a personal message by the sender. In an interview Mr. Winslow said that the expression was in no way connected with the league. Continuing, Mr. Winslow said: "The simple fact of the matter is that I have been so deeply stirred by the whole business, by the death of Aguinaldo's child, by the death of his mother, by the hunting and harrying of Aguinaldo himself into the woods by our men in the Philippines, that I feel just as I said—I would rather be in Aguinaldo's place than in that of Mr. McKinley, who caused it all."

the Americans. Their policy is to release all others almost immediately.
Maj. Johnston of Gen. MacArthur's staff brought here by special train Churibian, secretary of the treasury in the so-called Filipino government, and Marian Lin Gap, a Chinese half-breed, director of railways and postoffices, both of whom surrendered in Bayambang with their families and servants. Their goods filled four cars. Churibian maintained that civilians were exempt from imprisonment, and he was deeply chagrined when he found himself placed incommunicado with Buencamino.

Maj. Ortiz of the last Filipino commission to Gen. Otis is a harmless character, a kind of burlesque soldier, and the American officers to whom he surrendered have declined to imprison him. He yearns to pose as a martyr in Manila.

Aguinaldo's mother has arrived here and has been given shelter by Senor Legarda, a prominent amigo, who was secretary of the treasury before the outbreak, and who resigned when it came. It seems that Buencamino's party took refuge in a bandit village, which had offered Aguinaldo an asylum, aiming to sell him to the Americans. The bandits assassinated half of Buencamino's guard and proposed to keep Aguinaldo's mother for ransom.

Gen. Young, with a handful of cavalry and the Macabebes, is in Vigan, and Lieut. Col. House, with four dedicated companies of the Thirty-fourth infantry, barefooted and fagged, is struggling toward Vigan from Manila. When last reported he was within forty miles of his destination.

There are 5,000 Spanish prisoners in Abra province, whose release through the military operations is expected soon.
It is learned that Aguinaldo had a large amount of stores at Bayambang, province of Nueva Vizcaya, which Gen. Lawton's troops have probably captured.

The steamer Francisco Reyes has taken a cargo of supplies to Dagupan, where a base will be established. Hospitals have been equipped at San Isidro, Cabanatuan and Tayug. Many of the American troops are suffering from exhaustion, fever or dysentery, and are in need of hospital treatment.

Dispatches just received from Iloilo, island of Panay, say that at 1 o'clock on the evening of Sunday, November 26th, the Eighteenth regiment encountered an entrenched force of the enemy at Pavia, who opened a heavy fire. The leading battalion replied and after several volleys the Nineteenth and Twentieth regiments, driving them out of their trenches. The enemy retreated to the mountains. At the beginning of the fight one captain and one private of the Eighteenth were killed.

Cigar Makers' Union.
Chicago, Nov. 1.—Figures have been prepared by the International Cigar Makers' union showing work accomplished in nineteen years and two months in the relief of members out of work and those who were sick, in strike benefits and funeral expenses. The total amount expended was \$4,045,648, and of this amount \$200,528 was paid to members out of work during the depression of 1895 to 1897. Since 1890 the union has paid to its members \$355,178. The rest was paid out as follows: Strike benefit, \$687,391; sick benefit, \$1,227,508; death benefits, \$296,752; traveling benefit, \$677,734.

Geographic Resigns.
Berkeley, Cal., Dec. 1.—Rev. W. B. Geographic, who resigned the pastorate of the First Unitarian church here in order to accept a call to the First Independent Christ church, of Baltimore. Mr. Geographic came to this coast from Beverly, Mass.

A Dramatic Swindler.
Chicago, Dec. 1.—W. H. Howard, who arrived from San Francisco recently and established a dramatic agency in this city, was arraigned yesterday, charged with swindling three pupils. On the evidence of one of the pupils the prisoner was held to await the action of the grand jury. Howard's scheme, it is said, was to insert an advertisement in a newspaper announcing that he would prepare young women for the stage.

Freightful Gun Accident.
Pittsburg, Nov. 30.—While a section of battery B of the National Guard of Pennsylvania was firing a governor's salute of seventeen guns during the parade in Allegheny today preceding the unveiling of a Spanish gun captured and presented to Allegheny City, a premature discharge of one of the guns occurred and three men were hurt.

George Starke's left arm was blown off and his eyes blown out. He was standing in front of the gun ramming. His injuries are fatal.
The other two men were badly hurt, but will recover.

THE GODS OF JAPAN.
History here is direct and simple: whether true or not makes little difference. Since whenever the world was made the gods ruled Japan, until 2,500 years ago arose a wise descendant of the deities, Jimmu Tenno, who, of 123 mikados ruled continuous from that day to this. Thus is given in these few words a model history of a great nation. Religion is just as easy. It begins with one god, the number increasing until there are eight millions of gods. That is all—that is to say all god knowing; and truly there are gods enough for almost any religion, a god for every third or fourth inhabitant of the country. Yet, like men, some gods are greater than others. Buddha was great; likewise Confucius, though he was a Chinaman. It was deemed wise at first to have a god for every man, but gods made men faster than men made gods, and soon there were not gods enough to go round.

The generations of gods and men are many. The last generation of heavenly deities are succeeded by seven generations of earthly deities, and these by the 123 mikados, or mortal sovereigns. The line of emperors dates from 660 B. C., the beginning of the Japanese era, which makes our year 1900 the Japanese year 2550, prior to which time the Japanese admit their ancestors to have been savages. But these Japanese savages, coming from somewhere, they themselves scarcely know where, from China it may be, or America, or the Terrestrial Paradise of midceen, Whencever they came they found in their 2,500 islands a more savage people than themselves, and so drove them out, and despoiled them, and took possession, after the manner of men from the beginning—Bancroft, The New Pacific.

"While I cannot speak officially

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\$5.50 UP TO \$7.50 YOUNG MEN'S LONG TROUSER SUITS—\$4.25.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

They are suits for young men of 14 to 19 years, single or double breasted, in style, all wool chevrons—brown or gray mixtures, as well some solid colors of black or blue, splendid cloth, perfectly tailored, and are culled from lines selling at \$5.50 a suit up to \$7.50. Choose two days at—
\$4.25 the Suit.
\$1.25 Boy's Knee Trousers—89c.
Every pair of Boy's \$1.25 Knee Trousers, for Friday and Saturday will be priced
89c
ARCH ENTRANCE, NEW STORE FOR SMALL BOY'S CLOTHING.

THE 99c DRESS GOODS SALE. Shoe Economy for Men and Women.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
Two Last Days—
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
As high as \$2.25 the yard Dress Fabrics are found on the 99 cent tables. Will you need a gown this year—or do you contemplate making a holiday offering of one, you will not have a better opportunity or larger gathering for selection. Many of the season's most fashionable weaves have been thrown in for a grand finale Friday and Saturday, Coverts, Black Crepons, Homespuns, Mixtures, Novelty weaves—
99c the Yard.
Sample lot of evening slippers for women that would sell for \$2.50 up to \$3.50 the pair, but because not being complete runs of sizes in every line—as a whole, though, the offering contains every size, so your's in some kind they will be closed out on these days at—
\$1.63
Men's Enamel Shoes, heavy extension soles, up-to-date styles and a first-class winter shoe that fears neither snow storm nor mud, for a two days' sale only, \$3.00 quality—
\$2.93

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

or certainly on that point," said he, "we shall probably wait and follow the lead of Senator Hoar and such other leaders."
NOT ALL SMOOTH SAILING
United States May Not Yet Have a Pacific Understanding with European Powers.
Chicago, Dec. 1.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:
Inquiry among foreign representatives develops the fact that the open door policy of the administration has received something of a check from the European powers, who wish to drive a sharp bargain with respect to the Philippines. They were asked for written assurances that in case of the partition of China they would maintain the open door policy in their respective spheres of influence.
"If we do," they answer in effect, though as not yet officially, "will there also be an open door in the Philippines?"
On an affirmative answer to this question is said to depend some, if not all, of the desired assurances from the European powers. This has placed the administration in a quandary, as it is said, because promises of an open door policy in the Philippines cannot be given at the present time.
Foreign diplomats have learned of the fact that a portion of the report of the insular commission was not published in the published synopsis, and customs slot in its investigation of the tariff question as applied to the new possessions, came to the conclusion that when these islands are once brought under the general civil power of the United States, internal revenue and customs laws must be applied to them equally with the rest of the country. The report of the commission on this point is in the possession of Secretary Root. Under the constitutional provision that "all duties, imposts and customs shall be uniform throughout the United States" the insular commission, in an elaborate brief citing precedents and decisions, found it would be impossible to prevent the extension of the tariff laws to the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii. The report holds that if the islands become part of the United States the open door policy cannot be applied to them except during the period of military occupation and purely as a war measure.
If military rule in the Philippines is continued indefinitely or if a protectorate is established, a tariff exclusive to the islands and against the United States, as well as Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia could be applied, but not otherwise. The administration, but it is not held by the administration, but it is part of a strong official report, and the European powers have become aware of that fact.

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A Grey Overcoat neatly made with Velvet Collar and fancy plaid lining good value at \$7.50. Our Price this week **\$5.00**
The next grade is a nice Oxford Overcoat with Velvet Collar and good lining, sold elsewhere for \$8.00. Our Price **\$6.00**
In Blue and Black Kersey and Melton Overcoats in four styles, worth \$10.00 Our price **\$7.50**.
The \$10.00 line is great, it contains Blue, Black and Brown Kersey and Meltons, Tan Coverts, made in up to date style with plain and fancy plaid lining. Half French faced and excellent values at \$15.00. Selling them for **\$10.00**.
It will only take **\$1.90** to buy your child a nice Chinichilla REEFER with large Sailor Collar and fancy plaid lining, actual value \$2.75.
AN EXAMINATION WILL CONVINCE YOU.

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Old-fashioned remedies generally suffice for those who know how to doctor it. A mustard foot bath, a little hot whiskey, rock and rye, quinine, or FIT'S BALSAM will generally answer the purpose. We have everything you need in this line, pure and of the very best quality, and we don't ask any more than you will have to pay for inferior goods elsewhere. The only drug store where the Salt Lake public can get choice
MEDICINAL WINES AND LIQUORS.
THE OLD RELIABLE
Godbe Pitts Drug Co.
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