This Cecepter

# 10,000,000 FOR CECIL RHODES.

demnity that Will be Asked if the Boers Catch Him.

E FRIENDS SEE DR. LEYDS

will Strike at Hodder River -inxiety Over Zululand.

der, Feb. 13.—The friends of Cecil es are becoming alarmed at his the fair, and have sent an emissee Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic the Boers in Europe, in regard the Senate, and Mr. Allison (Iowa), the the Boers in Europe, in regard ranking Republican member of the w probable course the Boers would e in the event of his capture.

to Leyds assured the intermediaries the Boers did not intend to kill Mr. des, but, he added, they would ceror hold him as a hostage until the enty for the Jameson raid was In view of the developments w the raid the Boers have also dead to double the amount of the iny demanded, so Mr. Rhodes's wis will have to hand over £2,000,000 m.(%) before he is released.

thaise learned definitely that Dr. a is still at Ladysmith in spite conflicting reports. well-official paragraph is published

Gobe this afternoon saying Gerbes not contemplate interven-The German government, it ik sees not consider itself con-in the future status or in the e of the Boer republics. tion of war news from South is taken to indicate that the eparations for a move from ver are progressing and that 1 few days. Interest centers specially since Gen. Builer's his withdrawal from Vaal. me for the first time through berts, showing that all the difions over the wide field after be more completely co-

ww known that the military at-

sthe arrival there of 1,400 refu-me the Barkley West district. because they refused to join the do with them.

Modder river via Koodoosberg. It is learned that 200 Boers were killed or wounded during Gen. MacDonald's

reconnaissance.

There is no confirmation of the reported sortie of British troops from Ladysmith nor of the Boer outflanking

A report comes from Durban that the British artillery forced the Boers to evacuate their camp on Hlangwana hill, south of Colenso. It would be an important advantage if the British were able to occupy the position

The absence of Gen, French from the Rensberg district appears to have given the Boers an opportunity for renewed activity. They have apparently extend-ed attack on British lines and are meeting with minor success, having considerable moral effect on the border colo-

Boer invasion of Zululand is causing keen anxiety. Apart from the fact that it threatens. Gen. Buller's supplies it is difficult to believe that the Zulus can long be kept quiescent while their cattle are commandeered and the country overrun by their hereditary

#### Single or Double Standard.

Washington, Feb. 15.—A bill appropriating \$150,000 for the enlargement of the public building at Portland, Orewas passed.

The financial bill was then laid before

finance committee, addressed the Sen-ate. He said he did not propose to enter upon a general discussion, of the financial questions, which had been more or less considered during the last five years. In the pending measure it was proposed to deal with the currency question in a large and general way.

Mr. Allison referred to the Senate substitute for the House bill, and said there was no proposition to change the existing currency, gold and silver cer-

tificates, greenbacks, treasury notes and national bank notes. Mr. Allison said that from 1792 to 1873 this country had a double standard of this country had a double standard of value. He said that since the enactment of the law of 1873 there had not passed current a single dollar of any kind of the United States money that was not absolute parity with the gold dollar. The passage of this bill would practically re-enact the provisions of the law of 1878.

Mr. Jones (Nev.,) followed Mr. Alli-

Mr. Jones (Nev.,) followed Mr. Allison in an argument against the bill.

### AT IT AGAIN.

Simpson Boys Get as Much Notoriety in Butte as in Salt Lake.

A couple of the Simpson boys, whose operations in Salt Lake as professional money solicitors for the Newsboys' union, have often brought them into disrepute, have come to grief in Butte, Montana, where they managed a big masked ball. When it came to a show masked ball. When I came to a show down, they had no cash with which to save gone to join Lord Roberts square their bills. An attachment of the proceeds followed, while Joseph and an associate named Holden were landed in jail. They managed to get out, after which both Joe and John came on to Salt Lake. The newsboys are declaring will have nothing further to

## MILAKE TO GET \$200,000 MORE

Issurance of the Increase in the Public Building Bill Appropriafor-New Building Bills Will Fail-Objections to an "Omnibus" Measure-The Rawlins Bill Passed.

EFECIAL TO THE "NEWS."] shington, D. C., Feb. 13.-Sait Lake Man of getting an extra \$200,000 public building. Representative of the chairman of the committee thik buildings and grounds, was rence with Supervising Archiad the Treasury Taylor, this mornis regard to the long list of addiappropriations which have been necessary, owing to the rise in ice of building material. In the of the Salt Lake building, Mr. For emphasized the fact, pointed out E previous statement to Mr. Mermmittee, that the original apriation of \$300,000 was too small for wilding that should be erected es even if there had been no rise in

Mr. Mercer stated that his committee would act favorably on these recommendations, but that the result would be a refusal to pass any bills for the new buildings at this session. He has not yet decided whether the committee will bring one bill including all the increases asked, or whether there will be a series of separate bills.

The objection to passing an omnibus bill is the certainty that it will be copiously amended in the same way, with the result that those members of the House who have nothing to gain by the passage of the bill, or who have been disappointed, may combine to hinder its passage when returned to the House in its amended form.

Senator Rawlins's bill increasing the appropriation for the building to \$500. 000, has already passed the Senate.



# MILITARY FUNERAL FOR UTAH HEROES.

Last Sad Offices of Man to Man Administered by a Grateful People Today in Honor of the Brave Boys Who Gave Up Their Lives in Foreign Climes for Freedom's Cause.

UZON! Thy palm-groved valleys drank The blood our heroes freely gave, But from thy sea-spaced, sullen bank Their sons the jealous birthlands crave.

SAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

With tear and-trumpet note and sound Of stilled drum-beats, the laureled dead Given to the clasp of native ground, Lie where the reverential tread

. Of loved and loving oft may pause. Known and unknown, a grateful host Shall own thy martyr names as cause For Utah's deathless patriot boast.

So on the tide of heart-le its, stirred By brave lives lost and glories won, Thy fame a proudly bannered word With Time's far winding stream shall run,

the people of Salt Lake today laid away sions, the dying away of the last notes

in their own burying grounds, the nero seeming to sooth the suffering living dead, sent home by a grateful governand bringing to them the rest of the

in their own burying grounds, the hero

ment, after yielding up their lives in

The day was not ideal, nor was it one

that contributed to high spirits. On the

contrary, lowering clouds, falling snow

and dreary winds constituted the pre-

cursor of a feeling of deepest gloom:

There have been many sad funerals in

Salt Lake-funerals that have caused

an almost universal sorrow, but few in-

deed that have occasioned the distinct-

ive heart-aches that did the one of to-

day. The reason for this was not dif-

ficult to ascertain. Scores of the fathers

and mothers who assembled at the joint

city and county building, where the

mortal remains of the dead

lay in state, had had sons who

fought through many a successful

battle with them. These parents knew

how different the situation would have

been had a Mauser bullet found its way

into their bodies, and now while they

wept in sorrow for those who mourned

with more cause for grief than them-

selves they also wept with joy for the

Military funerals are new to Salt

Lake and thousands stood in the storm

and witnessed the solemn procession as

it passed through the city's streets and

many there were whose thoughts ran

parallel with this beautiful excerpt

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of

And all that beauty, all that wealth

Await, alike the inevitable hour-The paths of glory lead but to the

Thousands more gathered at the

cemeteries where the bodies of the cour-

ageous young Utah soldier lads were

laid to rest in soil dedicated to Free-

dom's cause. The services at the graves

were brief, but impressive, and of a

character that will linger long in the

Service at Fisher Residence.

The Fisher residence on Eleventh

East street was crowded to overflowing at 11 o'clock this morning, when relig-

lous services over the remains of the late Sergt. Ford Fisher were held.

Among those who were present were the family of the deceased, comrades who

served and suffered with the dead soldier near Manila, Rev. Ellis Bishop, Mr. Geo. M. Scott. Mr. H. P. Mason, Mr. Milion Singrey, Mr. Harry Mercer, and a quartet composed of Messrs. Ashworth, Peterson, V. Christopherson and Kelson.

Strewn upon the floor of the parler, upon the casket and in every available space were flowers, those modest, eloquent messengers of love and esteem. Near the casket was a large bust photo-

Near the casket was a targe bust photo-graph of the boy himself when fresh in life, and draped over it was an Ameri-can flag, the beloved hanner of the country for which companionable, gal-lant and brave Ford Fisher fought and upheld at the cost of his precious life's blood. A similar emblem of liberty

spread its folds across the casket, apparently with the more affection because that underneath its bright stars and gleaming stripes iay all that remained to loving father, mother, broth-

ers, sisters and friends, of a bine-uni-formed boy that was eager to interpose

his life between tyranny and freedom. The services were opened by a rendi-

tion of "When the Swallows Homeward

Episcopal church read the funeral ritu-al, in the midst of which was heard a

sigh or sob that carried a heart-break-ing impression to those who filled the house: and not all the tears belonged to relatives, but friends were not con-

idered weak when they mingled their

grief with that of nearer and dearer ones to the dead soldier-boy. At the "Amen" which closed the prayer of the pastor the soft strains of

Then Rev. Ellis Bishop of St. Paul's

Fly," by the quartet.

minds of those present.

and Kelson.

kindness of Providence to them.

from Gray's Elegy:

war-visaged isles beyond the seas.

With bowed heads and heavy hearts | a fresh outburst of grief, as does al- |

with anguish.

in soldier life.

peaceful dead.
After the services the friends passed

by the casket and then the family were left in sacred quiet for a final home farewell for life from the tabernacle of one who had learned to wind himself

to heartstrings now so rudely torn

At noon the remains were taken to

the city and county building, where they reposed for a time alongside those of others whose companionship was had

The March Began.

It was 1:15 when Major F. A. Grant gave the command to move, and the procession started on the short journey

which would bring the dead to their

final resting places.

First came Major Grant and his staff, followed by the Utah Light artillery

band under the leadership of Bandmus-ter Aldrach. The boys rendered some

very nice funeral music, and the feel-ing put into it was probably the more

intense because of the comradeship be-

tween the living and the dead which was formed during their mutual service

under command of Colonel Richie. The

THE BODIES.

Lieutenant Harry A. Young.

Corporal John G. Young.

Sergeant Ford Fisher.

Private Wilhelm I. Goodman.

Private Charles Parsons.

THE MOURNERS.

It required sixteen carriages to carry

all the mourners, near relatives of the deceased, and their order in the pro-

cession was as that of the remains of

THE COMRADES.

Immediately behind these mourners

of the different families came other mourners—they of the battlefield, bat-teries A and B. Utah Light Artillery. With heads bowed in manly respect

these young veterans took up the march

with steady step, as unfaltering in its regularity as when in the performance

of any other duty which had been as-signed them in the service of their

country. When these same boys left for the war they were both smiles and tears and were jostled almost to the

verge of impatience by friends who wanted to show their appreciation. To-

day, however, every face was set to a realization of the solemn duty in hand

and a respectful distance was kept by

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

next with strong step and proud heart and their splendid showing, together

with that of the veteran artillery association, did much to make the occa-sion worth remembering. The county

ings which moved the hearts of all.

All the hearses were literally filled with flowers, and the caskets were so completely covered that only now and then could be seen a corner of the flags

the cost of their precious lives.

cemeteries.

were in this order:

which draped them.

the beloved dead.

Corporal John G. Young.

Lieutenant Harry A. Young

Sergeant Ford Fisher.

Private Wilhelm I. Goodman.

Private Charles Parsons.

and members of the City Council rid ing in the "City of Salt Lake."
Governor Wells and his staff, accompanied by General Penrose, were next

in the procession, in carriages; and following came the local fraternity of tailors and private citizens. The procession left the city and county building and marched west on Fourth South to East Temple, thence north to South Temple, thence east to N street, where the procession divided.

At the Eagle Gate the McKean post G. A. R. and the veteran artillerymen took cars for the city cemetery, while the Maxwell post G. A. R. boarded cars at the corner of Second South and First East streets for Mt. Olivet. N street two processions were

To the city cemetery: Utah Light To the city cemetery: Utah Light Artillery band; gun No. 1; battallon of infantry under Col. Richie; clergy; hearses and pall bearers; relatives; first division Utah Light Artillery; Governor and staff, and citizens.

To Mt. Olivet: At N street the folowing organizations were detached from the others to accompany Ford Fisher's body; Held's band; gun No. 2; batialion of infantry under Major Lund; clergy; hearsa; relatives; second

#### At the City Cemetery.

of country in a foreign clime. Behind the band came the regulation field trumpeters, then two pieces of artillery from Fort Douglas, and under command of Sergeant Lines. Next Arriving at the city cemetery the command of Sergeant, Liber / Next in line was the National Guard of Utah of the ground recently set aside by this ity for the burial of Utah's dead heroes. To the north was laid the re-mains of John G. Young, then Harry A. Young, Wilhelm I. Goodman and boys made a grand showing, some of them coming from outside towns out of Young, Wilhelm I. Goodman and Charles Parsons on the south. On the respect for Utah's military heroes who earned the honor shown them today at plot of ground was a flagstaff support ing a flag at half-mast. The National Guard was drawn up on the north. bers of the Signal corps followed the guard, and after them came Bishop Orson F. Whitney and Rev. Ellis in carriages, they having been selected to batteries A and B and relatives on the west, and other organizations and citi-zens on the east and south sides. In sens on the east and south sides. In one appropriate prayer Bishop O. F. Whitney dedicated the graves, when the field piece balched, first attend to the religious duties at the the field piece belched forth a burial salute, and taps were sounded by a Now came the hearses carrying the trumpeter from the fort. Then came the painful duty of the pall bearers, when every shovelful of earth which bodies, each being accompanied by six members of the Utah Light Artillery, who served in the Philippines. They they threw into the graves added to the barrier interposed between themselves and comrades whom they had known under circumstances where friendship is welded as are bands of steel. ' This duty completed, the big throng-there must have been eight thousand people there-made its way through the mud and sleet to reach cars for transporta-

#### At Mount Olivet.

At Mt. Olivet the remains of Ford Fisher were interred in a private lot, the Rev. Ellis Bishop of St. Paul's Episcopal church conducting the impressive burtal ceremonies. As at the concourse of people present, and in addition to the ecclesiastical services the regulation military salutes were given and Ford Fisher found a last resting

#### Crowds All Day.

At the city and county building, up to the last moment before the procession moved out for the cemeteries, the main hallway was crowded with people who wanted to show their respect to the dead even if they were unable to get a look at their features. There were many from outside towns

and the city's population was much in-creased upon this account. Sergt, Fisher's remains arrived on the Rio Grande Western, as anticipated, so that the proceedings of the day were not marred by disappointment.

#### Extend Thanks.

Major F. A. Grant, on behalf of the fficers and members of Batteries A and B. Utah Light Artillery, officers of the National Guard of Utah, and relatives of the deceased soldiers, extends thanks to Major W. C. Forbush, of Fort Dougfriends, who were recognized by a stlent nod that spoke eloquently of the feellas for kind assistance in allowing the participation of men, mounts and guns Then came Held's band, to whose funeral direct contiguous marchers kept solemn step. G. A. R. veterans who had seen service before some of the battery lads were born marched in today's procession.

#### Meeting Tonight.

At the G. A. R. hall tonight will be held a meeting of all the Utah volunteers, for the purpose of forming a permanent volunteer association in Utah which shall perpetuate the comradeship, Nearer, My God, to Thee," signalized | sion worth remembering. The county | some of which was cemented in a bap-

Convention in Chicago Listens to Speeches Today.

Resolutions Adopted in Regard to the Currency Bill Before Congress.

Chicago, Feb. 13 .- Shortly after the anti-trust conference met today the following resolutions, presented by Judge Fleming, of Kentucky, were

adopted by a rising vote: by the House of Representatives a bill money holding and money lending class | purpose of presenting this protest to

United States, and, "Whereas, By the said bill and the

clusive privileges to favored classes, and.

"Whereas, Said bill and amendments if enacted into law would delegate to the national banks the governmental right to issue currency, bestow an immense bonus upon the bondholders, give a bounty of at least five hundred million dollars to the national banks, dollars, make all debts heretofore con-

WITH ANTI - TRUST MEN. | known as the currency bill, which bill | to contract the currency at will, and is now pending in the Senate of the to possess themselves of the property of the people at pleasure, and, in short, enthrone the money oligarchy, estab-Senate amendment, it is proposed by lish a continental bank trust and enlaw to extend further special and ex- slave the people and destroy the Republie to the end that free government may perish from the earth; now, therefore,

"Resolved, That this conference hereby utters its most solemn protest against the most infamous measure,

and be it further "Resolved, That the chairman of this conference is hereby instructed to apdemonetize silver, and all paper money point a committee of five members to prepare a memorial against such an tracted and hereafter to be contracted | outrage, who shall be requested to go "Whereas, There has been passed payable in gold, place it in the power of to the capital of the nation for the

bota houses of Congress of the United 1 'Resolved, that we warn the people of me United States of the menace to their liberty, and call upon them every-where to meet together at their court louses and in their school houses and

and oppressive measure ever presented spirators." immediately after the adoption , of this resolution Amazi Thornton of New York notified the presiding officer that he would refuse to deriver the speech for which he was scheduled today, - "I was assured," he said in an interview, "that this was to be a non-parti-san gathering. I will not be further-more identified with the conference, as

other places and thunder their protest

the most audacrous, unngerous

I consider that today's action makes it a partisan gathering." Mr. William A. Spaiding of California said in part;

'A cieavage in American society is at hand. It is a cleavage along the lines of property rights and bears a resemblance in some points to the segregation of the old forman populists into antagonistic classes, the plebians and the satisface. I think the people of the patricians. I think the people of the United States may now re-read Roman history with great profit; and if they fail to heed its warnings, they are apt to have that warning impressed up-on them in the simpler and more straightforward form of object lessons. A struggle between the concentrated wealth of this country represented by the trusts, and the manhood of the country represented by the masses of common people is inevitable. It will

be a contest over vested rights; it will be marked with great bitterness, and may possibly lead to most serious re-"A cleavage in American society oc

curred once before, and it resulted in the war of the Rebellion. "The present cleavage upon which I believe we have already progressed to an alarming degree—this present con-test between organized greed on the one hand and the plundered people on the other-has no such sectional or amellorating characteristics. We cannot divide into separate communities on opposite sides of Mason and Dixon's line, or along any other line extending East and West or North and South. It is such a emeandering line-this line of wealth and poverty-that it winds through every community, every city, town and hamlet in the United States; it bisects fraternal societies, churches and families; it ramifies through all of our industries and social institutions. should be forced to an acute stage, as occurred with the question of slavery, it means, not a division of the country their differences by concentrated war-fare, but it forebodes a scattering of so-

ciety into fragments—it signifies an-archy—it suggests a French revolution. "The same cleavage extends also through the press. The ownership of the metropolitan press, this control of the opinion of the metropolitan press by the capitalistic class, is a fruitful subject. The country press so-called—the newspapers of the small er cities and towns-are less under capitalistic con-trol. The capitalist is reaching out for dominion in that field also, and he is acquiring it with great rapidity. The and meagre revenues, is often an easy

The fact must be conceded that in The fact must be conceded that in the main the metropolitan press of this country is no longer a reflex of popular scatiment or a reliable advocate of common interest. The metropolitan press is losing its influence because it is eliminating its personality and because it is too often restrained by the censorship from expressing an honest opinion. The purposes that lie behind its utterances are too uncertain to command the respect or confidence of the public. The influence of the metropolian press through its editorial columns is nearly gone.
"The poor men of America are going

to have their newspapers, never fearand they will have papers free from the censorship of the trusts and the capitalistic class. Such papers may be small and unpretentious, but they will be honest and strong of purpose. The censorship of the American press by the trust power cannot be complete and it cannot be permanent. Providence is raising up the weak to confound the

Delegate Robert A. Neff of Oklahoma presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved. That it is the desire of this conference that Congress extend to the settlers upon government lands the same advantages that have been given the railroad corporations, and grant to said settlers free homes by the imme-diate passage of the free homes bill now pending in Congr

Report Pa. . . Cable Bill.

Washington, Feb. 13.-The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce today decided by a vote of 8 to 5 to report a Pacific cable bill along the lines of the Sherman bill, defeating by five to eight the Corliss proposition for a government ownership.

### BRITISH MAY NOT HOLD RENSBERG.

Sharp Boer Attack Renders the Position Doubtful.

OUTPOSTS LOSE HEAVILY.

Fighting Was Severe Southpans Drift Seized-Bembardment of Kiriberley-Matcking Encouraged.

[Afternoon Disputches.]

Rensberg, Cape Colony, Feb. 13, morning. The Boers are actively pressing around Rensberg. The British force under Lieut. Col. Page, consisting of a section of artiflery, and 100 horse which had reached Slingersfontein February 10, has been compelled to fall back on Renaberg owing to its western flank being threatened.

London, Feb. 13, 6:40 p. m,-A dispatch to the Evening News from Rensberg says severe fighting occurred during the British retreat, the various outposts on both sides suffering heavy tosses. The dispatch adds that it is doubtful if Rensberg can be held.

London, Feb. 13, 2 p. m.-A private telegram received here says that "The force commanded by Gen. Wood has moved up from the southward and seized Southpans Drift, which he now

The war office has posted a dispatch from Col. Kekewich dated Sunday Feb. 11, to the effect that Kimberley was bombarded throughout Thursday, Feb-

During the morning of February 9 a small infantry engagement lasting two hours occurred at Alexandersfontein. The situation otherwise is unchanged.

Rensberg, Feb. 13.-Yesterday's retirement of the western outposts in-cluded the withdrawal from Coleskoop and all the surrounding posts. The Boers placed a forty-pounder at Bastard's Nek, commanding the surrounding country and successfully shelled the British positions. The Boers numbered some thousands and were five to one wherever fighting occurred. The British are chafing under the necessity of a retreat from their posts, some of which they had held since the

new year.

The British now have a camp west of Rensberg. They safely brought off the guns from Coleskoop.

MAFEKING IS ENCOURAGED.

London, Feb. 13.—An undated dis-patch from Mafeking via Gaberones Feb. 2, says:
"Col. Baden-Powell has received a communication from Lord Roberts promising that relief would be sent in a few weeks. The food will last. The garrison is as game as ever. The Boers have expressed their intention not to fight but to starve us out. All well."

#### Jumps to His Death.

New York, Feb. 13.-Congressman Charles A. Chickering, of Copenhagen, New York, was found dead outside the Grand Union Hotel in this city today. He had either fallen or jumped from a fourth story window of the hotel.

The body was found under the open window of his room, which was on the fourth floor, at 5 a, m. Evidently it had been lying there for some time, as the clothing was saturated with rain. There was a bad gash in the right of

Mr. Chickering had been in the hotel all day yesterday. He had complained considerably of rheumatism, but nothing irrational in his actions had been

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Albany says that Mr. Chickering's friends there have been aware that for some time he was afflicted with melancholia following a severe attack of

typhoid fever.
Charles A. Chickering was born at
Harrisburg, Lewis county, N. Y., Nov.
26, 1843. He was educated in the common schools and at the Howville academy. He was a school commissioner of Lewis county from 1865 to 1875; member of assembly in 1777, 1880 and 1881. He was clerk of the assembly in 1884, and re-elected in the years from and including 1884 and 1890. He was elected to the Fifty-thir Congress and re-elected three times.



ROLAND B. MOLINEUX.