

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1900. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 73.

FIFTIETH YEAR.

\$10,000,000 FOR CECIL RHODES.

Boers Catch Him.

FRIENDS SEE DR. LEYDS

Boers Will Strike at Modder River

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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, sulien bank
Their sons the jealous birthlands crave.
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-lets stirred
By brave lives lost and glories won,
Thy fame a proudly bannered word
With Time's far winding stream shall run.

Lieutenant Harry A. Young

Corporal John G. Young.

Sergeant Ford Fisher.

Private Wilhelm I. Goodman.

Private Charles Parsons.

With bowed heads and heavy hearts the people of Salt Lake today laid away in their own burying grounds, the hero dead, sent home by a grateful government, after yielding up their lives in war-vigilant battles beyond the seas.

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 precursor 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 indeed that have occasioned the distinctive heart-aches that did the one of today.

The reason for this was not difficult 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 themselves they also went with joy for the kindness of Providence to them.

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 from Gray's Elegy:

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth
e'er gave,
Await, alike the inevitable hour—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Thousands more gathered at the cemetery where the bodies of the courageous young Utah soldier lads were laid to rest in soil dedicated to Freedom's cause. The services at the graves were brief, but impressive, and of a character that will linger long in the minds of those present.

Service at Fisher Residence.

The Fisher residence on Eleventh East street was crowded to overflowing at 11 o'clock this morning, when religious 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. G. M. Scott, Mr. H. P. Mason, Mr. Milton Singrey, Mr. Harry Mercer, and a quartet composed of Messrs. Ashworth, Peterson, V. Christensen and Nelson.

Strewed upon the floor of the parlor, 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 photograph of the boy himself when fresh in life, and draped over it was an American flag, the beloved banner of the country for which companionable, gallant 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 lay all that remained to loving father, mother, brothers, sisters and friends, of a blue-eyed boy that was eager to interpose his life between tyranny and freedom.

The services were opened by a rendition of "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," by the quartet.

Then Rev. Ellis Bishop of St. Paul's Episcopal church read the funeral ritual, in the midst of which was heard a sigh or sob that carried a heart-breaking impression to those who filled the house; and not all the tears belonged to relatives, but friends were not considered 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 "Nearer, My God, to Thee," signalized

a fresh outburst of grief, as does always that old hymn upon such occasions, the dying away of the last notes seeming to soothe the suffering living and bringing to them the rest of the 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 the life from the tabernacle of one who had learned to wind himself into heartstrings now so rudely torn with anguish.

At noon the remains were taken to the city and county building, where they were laid to rest alongside those of others whose companionship was had in soldier life.

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 Bandmaster Aldrich. The boys rendered some very nice funeral music, and the feeling put into it was probably the more intense because of the comradeship between the living and the dead, which was formed during their mutual service 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 Fisher. Next in line was the National Guard of Utah under command of Colonel Ritchie. The boys made a grand showing, some of them coming from outside towns out of respect for Utah's military heroes who earned the honor shown them today at the cost of their precious lives.

Members 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 attend to the religious duties at the cemetery.

THE BODIES.

Now came the hearse carrying the bodies, each being accompanied by six members of the Utah Light Artillery, who served in the Philippines. They were in this order:

Lieutenant Harry A. Young.

Corporal John G. Young.

Sergeant Ford Fisher.

Private Wilhelm I. Goodman.

Private Charles Parsons.

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 flag which draped them.

THE MOURNERS.

It required sixteen carriages to carry all the mourners, near relatives of the deceased, and their order in the procession was as that of the remains of the beloved dead.

THE COMRADES.

Immediately behind these mourners of the different families came other mourners—they of the battlefield, batteries A and B, Utah Light Artillery. With heads bowed in mainly respect these young veterans took up the march, with steady step, as unflinching in their regularity as when in the performance of any other duty which had been assigned them in the service of their country.

When these same boys left for the war they were both smiles and tears and were fostered almost to the verge of impatience by friends who wanted to show their appreciation. Today, however, every face was set to a realization of the solemn duty at hand, and a respectful distance was kept by friends, who were recognized by a silent nod that spoke eloquently of the feelings which moved the hearts of all.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Then came Held's band, to whose funeral dirges contiguous marchers kept solemn step. G. A. R. veterans who had seen service before some of the battery lads were born marched next with sterner step and proud heart and their splendid showing, together with that of the veteran artillery association, did much to make the occasion worth remembering. The county and city officials came next, the mayor

and members of the City Council riding 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.

At N street two processions were formed as follows:

To the city cemetery: Utah Light Artillery band; gun No. 1; battalion of infantry under Col. Ritchie; clergy; messes and mail bearers; relative; first division Utah Light Artillery; Governor and staff, and citizens.

To Mt. Olivet: At N street the following organizations were detached from the others to accompany Ford Fisher's body: Held's band; gun No. 2; battalion of infantry under Major Lund; clergy; messes; relatives; second division Utah Light Artillery and citizens.

At the City Cemetery.

Arriving at the city cemetery the bodies were laid in graves in the center of the ground recently set aside by the city for the burial of Utah's dead heroes. To the north was laid the remains of John G. Young, then Harry A. Young, Wilhelm I. Goodman and Charles Parsons on the south. On the plot of ground was a flagstaff supporting a flag at half-mast. The National Guard was drawn up on the north, batteries A and B and relatives on the west, and other organizations and citizens on the east and south sides. In one appropriate prayer Bishop O. F. Whitney dedicated the graves, when the field piece belched forth a burial salute, and taps were sounded by a trumpeter from the fort. Then came the solemn duty of the pall bearers, when every shovelful of earth which 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 links 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 transportation home.

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 burial ceremonies. As at the city cemetery there was an anxious concourse of people present, and in addition to the ecclesiastical services the regulation military salutes were given and Ford Fisher found a last resting place.

Crowds All Day.

At the city and county building, up to the last moment before the procession moved out for the cemetery, 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 increased 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 officers 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 Douglas for kind assistance in allowing the participation of men, mounts and guns in today's procession.

Meeting Tonight.

At the G. A. R. hall tonight will be held a meeting with all the Utah volunteers, for the purpose of forming a permanent volunteer association in Utah which shall perpetuate the comradeship, some of which was cemented in a baptism of fire on the Philippines.

to contract the currency at will, and to possess themselves of the property of the people at pleasure, and, in short, enslave the money oligarchy, establish a continental bank trust and enslave the people and destroy the Republic to the end that free government may perish from the earth; now, therefore, be it

"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 appoint a committee of five members to prepare a memorial against such an outrage, who shall be requested to go to the capital of the nation for the purpose of presenting this protest to

BRITISH MAY NOT HOLD RENSBERG.

Sharp Boer Attack Renders the Position Doubtful.

OUTPOSTS LOSE HEAVILY.

Fighting Was Severe—Southpans Drift Seized—Bombardment of Kimberley—Mafeking Encouraged.

[Afternoon Dispatches.]

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 artillery, and 150 horse which had reached Slingersfontein February 10, has been compelled to fall back on Rensberg 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 losses.

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 had moved up from the southward and seized Southpans Drift, which he now holds."

The war office has posted a dispatch from Col. Kekewich dated Sunday, Feb. 11, to the effect that Kimberley was bombarded throughout Thursday, February 9.

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

Rensberg, Feb. 13.—Yesterday's retirement of the western outposts included the withdrawal from Colebrook 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 Colebrook.

MAFEEKING IS ENCOURAGED.

London, Feb. 13.—An undated dispatch from Mafeking via Gaborone 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 the head.

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

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. 25, 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 1877, 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-third Congress and re-elected three times.

SALT LAKE TO GET \$200,000 MORE

Assurance of the Increase in the Public Building Bill Appropriation—New Building Bills Will Fail—Objections to an "Omnibus" Measure—The Rawlins Bill Passed.

SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."

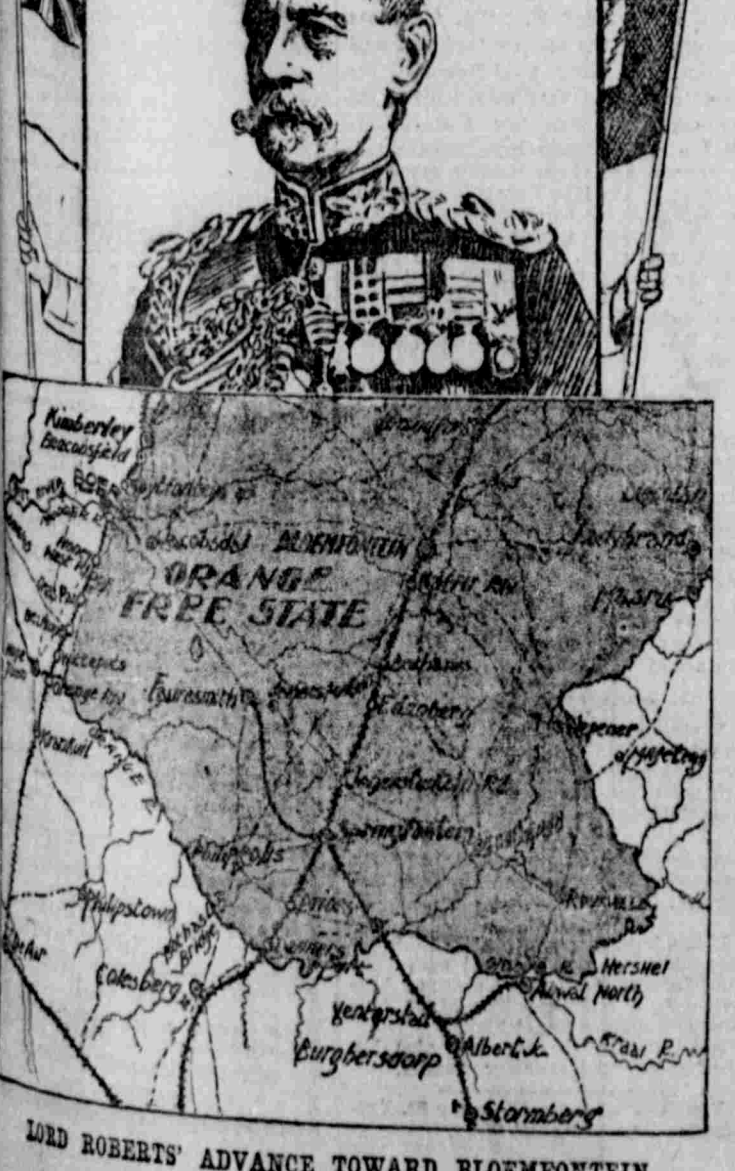
Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—Salt Lake Assurance of getting an extra \$200,000 for public building. Representative

here, the chairman of the committee of public buildings and grounds, was conference with Supervising Architect of the Treasury Taylor, this morning, to be heard to the long list of additional appropriations which have been necessary, owing to the rise in the price of building material. In the case of the Salt Lake building, Mr. Taylor provided the fact, pointed out the previous statement to Mr. Mercer, that the original appropriation of \$200,000 was too small for building that should be erected even if there had been no rise in the cost of material.

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.



LOD ROBERTS' ADVANCE TOWARD BLOEMFONTEIN.

WITH ANTI-TRUST MEN.

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:

"Whereas, There has been passed by the House of Representatives a bill

known as the currency bill, which bill is now pending in the Senate of the United States, and,

"Whereas, By the said bill and the Senate amendment, it is proposed by law to extend further special and exclusive 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, demonetize silver, and all paper money dollars, make all debts heretofore contracted and hereafter to be contracted payable in gold, place in the power of money holding and money lending class

to contract the currency at will, and to possess themselves of the property of the people at pleasure, and, in short, enslave the money oligarchy, establish a continental bank trust and enslave the people and destroy the Republic to the end that free government may perish from the earth; now, therefore, be it

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ROLAND B. MOLINEUX.