FEARFUL BLOW TO THE BOERS

Division of Their Army Almost Annihilated.

WERE HEMMED IN BY THE BRITISH TROOPS

Charged By Cavalry and Perished Almost to a Man.

General White Redeeming Himself at Ladysmith and the Result of His Brilliant Sorties Cheers the English In London—Engagements On Two Days That Were Great Victories For the British, and Boers Sustained Heavy Loss.

London, Nov. 7.—Tonight's welcome dispatches from the front have rent the veil of gloom enveloping Ladysmith, showing the British garrison not merely standing on the dogged defensive, but executing a series of brilliant sorties. Accounts from different sources agree that the laconic official description of Thursday's engagement as "an effective shelling of the Boer laager" was unduly modest. It appears that General Sir George Stewart White sent a strong force of cavalry and infantry to attack the Boers at Tatham's farm, about ten miles to the northwest, near Besters, and apparently achieved a surprise, the Boers being caught on the open veldt and cut to pieces and their camp captured. Encouraged by this success, General White decided to risk an even more important engagement on the following day, which was again justified by success.

Ladysmith has been isolated and a Boer force has intercepted the railway between Ladysmith and Colenso. This force on Friday had descended upon Colenso, and, as shown by the dispatches from Estcourt, had compelled a hurried abandonment of Colenso and a retirement of the British to Estcourt.

General White's Strategy.

General White had ascertained that the Boers were attacking Colenso, but he was not aware of the British retirement. He had determined, therefore, to attack the Boers in the rear, thus hoping to achieve the double object of drawing off an attack upon the weak garrison of Colenso and possibly of reopening communication southward.

The Boers had advanced southward until they had occupied the hills north of Tugela river and dominating Colenso, on the other side of the stream. The hills slope to a plain that reaches to the banks of the Tugela.

General White's division caught the Boers in the rear, and after the hills had been shelled the British infantry stormed the position. Meanwhile the British cavalry swept round the hills and as the retreating enemy descended into the plains, with British bayonets behind and the river in front of them, they were charged by the cavalry and seem to have perished almost to a man. The British then returned to Ladysmith without coming into touch with the Colenso garrison, which had retired to Estcourt.

Better News Expected.

Sunday's dispatch from Estcourt, however, showed that an armored train had been sent back to Colenso to repair the line, and the next news may possibly be of the restoration of the communication with Ladysmith.

While the British troops were thus engaged in successful endeavors to wipe out the Nicholson's Nek disaster, the situation inside Ladysmith, as shown by an official dispatch from the general as Estcourt, was most satisfactory, encouraging a hope that Sir George White may yet completely retrieve his shaken reputation and that his force may emerge triumphant from the ordeal through which it is now passing.

General Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, has written to Lady Randolph Churchill, thanking her for the efforts of the American ladies in England in fitting out a hospital ship for South African waters. He says:

Thanks American Ladies.

"I am only too anxious to help you in this matter, in order to show you how thoroughly our army, and, indeed, the nation, appreciate the evidence of the interest American ladies take in our sick and wounded."

The Maine will sail for the Cape on Nov. 25, with Lady Randolph Churchill on board.

It is now virtually decided to send another division of 10,000 men to South Africa as speedily as possible. For this purpose a second and third army corps will be mobilized. The second will consist of 40,000 men, of which 10,000 will go to Africa, the rest being concentrated at Aldershot in readiness for emergencies. The third corps, a nominal affair, will number 25,000 men, who will be used for garrison purposes at home. Thus the entire British army will virtually be mobilized, which will be an unprecedented occurrence.

Another Fight Reported.

Evidently more detailed reports of General Whites doings at Ladysmith must be received before the public will be able to form a clear idea of what has happened. Reports from various sources show that another important reconnoissance or engagement occurred on Saturday to the south of Ladysmith, and a Cape Town newspaper reports that 2,000 Boers were captured there.

The suggestion of Sir Redvers Buller in his dispatch to the war office on Sunday that the name of General French had been given by mistake for that of Colonel Brocklehurst in advices to him by pigeon post from Durban, is now explained by a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg which says that General French has left Durban for Cape Colony. Evidently General Buller was aware of this.

The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch from Pietermaritzburg dated Saturday evening:

"Since their occupation of Colenso, the Boers have attempted no advance further south. Estcourt is now becoming a strong and growing camp. Major Wolfe Murray is in temporary command.

"The enemy bombarded Colenso on Thursday until sunset at the extreme range of his nine centimetre Krupp guns.

Boer Advance Not Probable.

"Confirmation has been obtained of the report that General Schalkburger is the Boer commander at Vryburg. A general Boer advance is not thought probable. Means have been taken to secure Pietermaritzburg against any possible attack and also to relieve Ladysmith before the enemy can come further.

"Widespread rumors of both Dutch and native origin have been current since yesterday that during a reconnoissance from Ladysmith northward toward Mattawan's Hook and Nicholson's Neck, the British troops engaged the enemy. It is said that a lyddite battery drove the Boers into a valley where the British cavalry charged through them. The Boer losses in this engagement are said to have reached 1,000, the British losses being only about 100.

"It is a fact that General Joubert drew in his line today and that the Boers now only have outposts at Colenso. Runners are bringing the names of the Boers who were killed and wounded outside Ladysmith and their reports have caused much mourning among the relatives.

Boers Are Tricky.

According to special dispatches from Estcourt the Boers on Thursday asked a day's armistice. General White agreed to this on condition that they would make no movement. The British military balloon, however, detected Boers massing to the south, and General White thereupon renewed the attack.

Boer reports have reached Cape Town to the effect that on the arrival at Johannesburg of the news of the Boer reverse at Elandslaagte, the whole rand special police force was sent to the front, with guns from Johannesburg fort, the fortress being left with only one gun and a garrison of twenty men.

The men of the Eighteenth Hussars who were captured at Dundee first took refuge in a Kaffir kraal, where they fought stubbornly, only surrendering after four Krupp shells had exploded in the kraal.

A large Boer force has been sent to reinforce General Schalkberger on the Tuli border. The Boers have repaired the railway between Volksrust and Newcastle.

Boers' Plan of Campaign.

The Standard's correspondent at Luxembourg, gives further details of the Boer plan of campaign, which was drawn up, he asserts, by a "general of European reputation."

Dr. Leyds obtained from several generals in German and Belgium as well as in Holland, a series of highly interesting plans, although there is no reason to believe that the general whose plan was accepted ever imagined it would be put into execution.

The Natal portion includes the seizure of the coast railway north of Durban by an attack through Zululand, or by way of Grey Town and Umbell. Thus, throughout Natal offensive tactics were suggested, but in the Orange Free State the plan proposed is a defensive policy based on the strategical advantage given by the position of the Orange Free State on the flank of the railway north of De Aar Junction, and trusting to the Orange river and the obstruction of the railway bridges to induce the British to advance through Kimberley to Bloemfontein or through Mafeking and Pretoria.

The Boers are advised in the scheme, not to oppose either of these movements in their earlier stages, but to operate on the line of communications, namely, 150 miles from De Aar to Kimberley and 250 miles from Kimberley to Mafeking.

Dr. Leyds has been assured that if the Boers can hold out two months the European powers will interfere. It is clear, therefore, that the only way to disconcert their plans is to obtain the right to dispatch a third army to Delagoa bay.

PLAIN STREWN WITH DEAD.

Fine Tactics of British Cavalry Almost Annihilate Boers.

Estcourt, Natal, Sunday, Nov. 5.—A reliable native has brought confirmatory evidence of Friday's fight south of Ladysmith. A reconnoissance in force was made by a British division, the object being to relieve the Colenso column which had been attacked by the Boers. The British infantry charged the Boers, who were strongly posted on Glober's Kloof hill, and drove them down on the plain towards the Tugula river, when the British cavalry, executing a fine flank movement, charged the Boers, almost annihilating them. The plain was strewn with dead Boers.

An armored train has again left for Colenso with a company of Dublin fusileers and a railroad engineering staff to repair the line. No fighting is supposed to have occurred Saturday, as no firing was heard.

It is now possible to furnish official details of Friday's fighting around Ladysmith. The Boer artillery fire was accurate and well sustained, but ineffective. The British cavalry was constantly out, the investment not being close enough to prevent this.

Cavalry and artillery under Colonel Brocklehurst about noon drove the enemy from all their positions with great slaughter. This attack was directed against a reported move of the enemy toward Maritzburg. The artillery shelled three of the enemy's guns into silence. The British casualties were slight.

The Boers are now shelling the town. Their artillery is well handled, but is doing little damage. The Boers profited by a flag of truce on Thursday to send in a Transvaal artillery officer, disguised as an ambulance driver, with the wounded to observe the action of the Boer artillery fire.

BULLER IS HEARD FROM.

Sends to London Report of General Commanding at Estcourt.

London, Nov. 7.—The following is the text of a dispatch from General Buller, from Cape Town, dated Nov. 7, 12:55 p. m.:

"The following dispatch has been received from the general commanding at Estcourt, dated Nov. 6:

"Since Friday there has been a cessation of hostilities. A note was sent that day to General Joubert by General White at the request of the mayor, asking permission for the non-combatants, sick and wounded to go south.

"General Joubert refused the request, and agreed to allow them to go to a special camp four miles from Ladysmith. The townspeople refused to accept this offer. The sick and wounded and a few of the inhabitants were moved yesterday. A few shots were exchanged yesterday at the outposts. Friday's bombardment was heavy. Shells fell in the hospital, and one burst in a hotel during luncheon. No one was injured. The only casualty in the town from the shells thus far is a Kaffir killed.

"There was a smart action Friday towards Dewdrop. The troops under General Brocklehurst drove the Boers back a considerable distance and disabled a gun.

"There was also fighting near Bulwana. Our loss, altogether, is eight killed and about twenty wounded. Ninety-eight Dundee wounded have arrived. They were sent here Saturday. All are doing well.

"The position here is now believed to be entirely safe. It has been greatly strengthened during the last twenty-four hours. The people have deserted their dwellings and are living in bomb-proof places, safe from shell fire. There is plenty of good stores of all kinds.

"Captain Knapp and Lieutenant Brabant were killed in Friday's action."

"The foregoing is an exact copy of a press censor telegram brought here by a Kaffir runner. There is no other official news."

ESTIMATE OF BOER FORCE.

It Has Proved Surprising to the British War Officials.

London, Nov. 7.—Such scanty intelligence as is filtering from the front is generally accepted here as reassuring, although the later reports agree that the fighting outside Ladysmith on Thursday and Friday was much more severe than indicated by the official accounts. There is no longer such a disposition to jump at the conclusion that a crushing blow has been inflicted on the Boers as was shown before. British contempt for the burghers has been modified by defeat. The best informed are inclined to discount the stories of the cutting up of the Boers until further confirmation is received.

But the mere fact that General White was enabled to undertake a series of successful reconnaissances is taken as an indication that the Boer investment has been relaxed by the withdrawal of a portion of General Joubert's force southward.

While, however, the anxiety in regard to the immediate stress of Ladysmith is alleviated, there is a widespread fear that the authorities are badly blundering and may find too late that the main expedition will prove too weak to complete its task with safety and dispatch, as the Natal force has already admittedly failed to perform what was expected of it.

The confession last evening of General Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, that the Boers were more powerful and more numerous than had been anticipated, sufficiently explains the present happenings, and the war office will hereafter have awkward questions to answer in regard to its apparent colossal ignorance of the Boer strength, which both in numbers of men and excellence of artillery is apparently a complete surprise to the British military authorities. Mail news from South Africa shows how inaccurate have been the estimates of the intelligence department and the government experts. It is gleaned therefrom that a fair estimate of the Boer forces is as follows:

Around Ladysmith, 25,000; traversing Zululand, 4,000; advancing on Burghersdorp, 5,000; Colesburg, 3,000; Kimberley, 7,000; Mafeking, 4,500, and on the northern Transvaal border, 2,000. Exact information about the Boer artillery is lacking, but it is known General Joubert's detachment before it was reinforced consisted of sixteen Krupp field pieces of the latest pattern and two heavy Cruzot siege guns, which, but for the opportune arrival of the British naval brigade, would have rendered Ladysmith untenable.

In connection with the naval guns a most interesting and complete experiment has been successfully carried out at Cape Town with a 4.7-inch gun, so serviceable at Ladysmith. One of the British cruiser Terrible's guns mounted on a Scott traveling carriage was fired in the same way as a field gun with entire success. The Terrible, with a number of guns thus mounted, is on her way to Durban, and though the guns cannot now reach Ladysmith, they may be of great value in the defense of Pietermaritzburg, which, it seems, will probably have to stand a siege. The arrival of the Terrible with the relief crews for China and other available men must have placed in the neighborhood of 20,000 more men at the service of the military authorities.

Interesting news comes from the channel squadron at Gibraltar, showing precautions against all eventualities almost unknown in European waters in peace times. On the way to Gibraltar the fleet spread out four miles apart, and a sharp outlook was kept for suspicious craft. At Gibraltar extra sentries are posted at night at different parts of the ships with ten rounds of ball cartridges each.

The small guns on the upper deck and in the fighting tops are kept ready for immediate use, the ammunition being on deck, a few men sleeping at the guns, the searchlights are kept working, all boats are hailed and not allowed to approach without the permission of the officer of the watch.

TREACHERY OF BOERS.

Raise White Flag and Then Fire Upon the British.

Durban, Natal, Sunday, Nov. 5.—A native eye witness of Thursday's battle near Ladysmith says the Boers were caught on the open ground and raised several white flags. The British then advanced without firing to accept the surrender of the Boers, but were received with a volley at close range.

Enraged at this treachery, the lancers, hussars and dragoons, followed by the infantry with fixed bayonets, charged through the enemy and did great execution. A lot of prisoners and loot were captured.

Another battle on Friday with the Boers was proceeding, according to the natives in the south, with similar results.

CAVALRY CHARGES BOERS.

Cut Their Way Through Transvaal Troops at Ladysmith.

Cape Town, Nov. 4. Afternoon.—A dispatch from Ladysmith says that on Thursday afternoon the British cavalry charged the Boers while the latter were maneuvering south of the town and cut their way through them.

A long "Tom" posted on Bulwin hill shelled the town, but little damage was done. The naval gunners put the big gun situated on Hepworth's hill out of action.

The enemy at Grobler's Kloof engaged a company of the Royal Irish Fusileers and brisk firing occurred on both sides. An armored train with sixty infantrymen on board drew the enemy's fire, enabling the volunteers to make headquarters safely. The military are eulogized for their timely help to the volunteers.

STILL ANOTHER SQUADRON.

Four of England's Swiftest Cruisers Awaiting Orders.

New York, Nov. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says: The Daily Telegraph, speaking of Great Britain's great naval preparations, says:

"A particular service squadron, consisting of four of the swiftest cruisers in the navy, will be completed today (Tuesday), and after coaling it will await orders from the admiralty.

"This squadron will probably make even more effective than at present the great patrol of the ocean now being carried out by our warships along the whole coast of Africa. The channel squadron is at Gibraltar, while cruisers are at Las Palmas, St. Vincent and other points on the route to the Cape. British warships are continually passing and repassing through the Suez canal."

LAYING SIEGE TO KIMBERLEY.

Boer Reinforcements Arrive From Mafeking and Do Some Firing.

Hope Town, Cape Colony, Nov. 4.—A dispatch which has been received here from Kimberley, dated Nov. 1, says: "Apparently the Boer reinforcements from Mafeking have arrived, as the burghers are more numerous and closer all around Kimberley. About 1,200 of them made a demonstration three miles eastward at Premier mine today and opened fire on the De Beers carts, but no damage was done. The explosion of the dynamite magazine, caused by the Boers firing the place, was terrific. The huts contained thirty-five tons of dynamite, valued at £3,500.

"All the wounded are progressing satisfactorily. A committee to regulate the supply and price of food is being formed.

"Mr. Rhodes is making an avenue a mile long at Kenilworth, to be called Siege avenue. A double row of orange trees and vines will be planted on either side, with pepper trees forming the background."

AN AMERICAN FIGHTING.

Holds a Colonel's Commission In the Transvaal Army.

New York, Nov. 7.—The Herald says: Ex-Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Blake of the Sixth United States cavalry, a graduate of West Point, now holds the rank of colonel in the Transvaal army, commanding a regiment of 500 American and Irish rough riders, most of whom have had military experience.

Blake is a daring man of the cowboy type. He was appointed to the military academy from Arkansas, and one of his classmates recalled today that when he first appeared at the military academy he afforded a great deal of amusement to the other cadets by reason of his wild western appearance and mannerisms.

He graduated in 1876, standing high in his class, and was assigned to the Sixth cavalry, then serving in Texas. When his regiment was ordered north he found army life too tame for his adventurous spirit, and, after about eight years' service, resigned and went west. He subsequently entered business in Detroit, where he married. He left there four or five years ago for the Transvaal, and at last accounts was making considerable money in mining.

VICTORIES ON PAPER.

Difficulties Experienced In Giving the News to the Public.

New York, Nov. 7.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The war in the Transvaal remains a game of "blind man's buff," played in utter darkness. The results are known when a carrier pigeon wings a flight of 199 miles, or when a rough rider carries news hundreds of miles across swollen rivers and open country. Press agencies which expand into victorious sorties, cavalry raids accurately described as reconnoissances in force are convinced by cold, hard steel that the faithful messenger tells nothing but the truth, and the amateur strategist in a smoking room of a comfortable London club is at the mercy of the ruthless frontiersman who is liable at any moment to upset the most scientific expert opinion by riding across country and proving that what cannot possibly be true has happened, and is the most natural thing in the world.

It is a time when the official red tape system can well afford to despise the forces of public opinion, and when the London journals which have invested thousands of pounds in systematized arrangements for describing the war day by day at 4 shillings a word, can learn Christian grace and humility and be thankful if their penny-a-liners are not turned out of the war office to stand in the rain and fog and cool their heels.

The London journals are, of course, hoping for better things when the army corps, of which fully 20,000 men will arrive at the Cape this week, once takes the field and their own relays are on the ground to describe the triumphant march through the two Dutch republics. Apparently they do not know what manner of man Sir Redvers Buller is. He does not consider war correspondents either useful or ornamental, and the increased pressure put upon the censorship since his arrival at the Cape proves how little license will be allowed to even privileged social experts when the real business of war begins.

On the English side, meanwhile, there are rumors barely in excess of the demand for special editions. The afternoon papers' midnight editions show the ingenuity of the press news expansionist who is paralyzed by the fear lest another bird may come home inopportunely and convict him of mendacity in raiding Boer camps and silencing the enemy's guns.

The Ladysmith situation is, in reality, unchanged, pending the arrival of the next carrier pigeon. The garrison is holding out with English grit, and the Boer generals are forced to admit that the capture of Ladysmith is practically a question of superior artillery practice and a direct attack upon the entrenchments, rather than a matter of deer stalking and setting traps for rash birds by hunters' wiles.

There is still considerable doubt over what has happened at Colenso, but none whatever respecting the necessity for a supreme effort on the part of the Boers if they wish to win a decisive victory before the arrival of the British reinforcements, which are due at Cape Town, and which can be dispatched at once for Durban.

The retirement of the garrison from Stormberg junction, before it could be attacked by a Free State force advancing from Burghersdorp is regarded by military writers as a proof that East London will not be used as a base of supplies for the army corps, and that De Aar and Naauwpoort will be the first line of British defense of Cape Colony, with Cape Town and Port Elizabeth behind them. Stormberg was occupied by half of the Berkshire regiment, without field guns or cavalry, and Sir Redvers Buller has wisely ordered the garrison to retire.

The retention of Naauwpoort is of much greater importance, since it commands the approaches from Port Elizabeth, the nearest base of supplies for either Kimberley or Bloemfontein. The remaining half of the Berkshire regiment is there, and can be reinforced by the Northumberlands, the Munster fusileers, the Yorkshire light infantry, and possibly other battalions and colonial levies at De Aar. Naauwpoort is now menaced by a hostile force of unknown strength.

At Colesberg the original Natal situation is reproduced, the British force being divided between two posts, Naauwpoort standing for Glencoe and De Aar for Ladysmith, but there is one important point of divergence between the two lines of defense. The Natal positions were selected for political reasons, whereas De Aar and Naauwpoort are of real strategic importance. Sir Redvers Buller, if he can hold both posts, can command two bases of supplies and when the bulk of the army corps has been brought forward he can choose between advancing directly upon Bloemfontein and going directly to the relief of Kimberley and then invading the Free State. Military writers are divided between these two courses and are unable to forecast Sir Redvers plan of campaign with confidence. The force now available for the defence of the strategic line is of the highest importance for the direction of the campaign in December. It is utterly inadequate, not exceeding 4,000 infantry and is without field guns and cavalry. Sir Redvers Buller's sagacity in reducing the numbering of exposed points from three to two, is apparent, even if he had to sacrifice a fine plan on paper for a concentric march on Springfontein from three points. What, however, can be said in favor of the military plans of defence which were formed at the Cape before his arrival and were mainly based on the necessity of over-awing the disaffected Dutch districts by infantry garrisons too far removed to support one another? Nothing except that the issues of colonial politics were mixed up with them, and that modern warfare has remained, after all, an exact science.

The keenest military writers who analyze the situation lay stress upon the fact that the Dutch allies are wasting their resources by attacking the British at too many points, instead of concentrating their efforts upon one or two points. This is true. Whatever advantage the Boers have won has been from the recklessness of their enemies, who have forgotten that the Boer was first a hunter and then a frontier backwoods warrior, hunting for and as though the latter were deer or birds to be stalked or entrapped, and who have fancied that the Boer is another Afridi or dervish to be rished and carried off his feet. The Boers have made graver tactical mistakes than the English staff, although its record is not particularly brilliant in defensive work and they have allowed three weeks to slip by without winning a decisive success by virtue of overwhelming superiority in numbers.

The Santiago campaign was a better study of real warfare than anything yet witnessed in South Africa except the arrangements for the rapid mobilization and shipment of an army corps. In that respect British organization was worth more than American in experience. English opinion evidently considers it good enough as the result of the Exerter election just announced with an increased conservative majority, clearly indicates.

BOERS SUFFERED HEAVILY.

Said to Have Been Assisted at Colenso By the Natal Dutch.

Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 5, 10 a. m.—An armored train went over the Tugela bridge yesterday, found Colenso intact and also found the road and railway bridges strong. A force of Boers was sighted three miles from Colenso on the Ladysmith side. It was supposed to have been engaged with the British forces from Ladysmith Thursday. The Boers suffered heavily.

It is rumored that the Natal Dutch took part in the engagement siding with the invading Boers.

STAMPEDED THE BOERS.

Driven Over Mines Which Exploded at Mafeking.

London, Nov. 8.—News has just arrived from Mafeking showing that up to Oct. 25 the Boers continued the bombardment, firing as many as 300 shells in thirty-six hours, though causing but little damage and wounding only four men.

That day they closed in all around the town and made a determined attempt to rush it. The garrison turned out to a man and delivered a terrific rifle and Maxim fire which speedily stampeded the Boers, who were driven over mines which exploded and scattered them in all directions. It is believed at Mafeking that the enemy suffered heavily and is not likely to make another attempt to storm the town.

Baden-Powell Doing Well.

Cape Town, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Kuruman dated Friday, Nov. 3, says a dispatch rider arrived there from Mafeking that morning announcing that Colonel Baden-Powell had captured a number of mules and horses. Fighting was occurring daily at Mafeking and was generally in favor of the garrison. The native report that General Plumer's force from Tuli is making its way from Rhodesia to relieve Mafeking.

Cessation of Hostilities.

London, Nov. 7.—An official dispatch from Ladysmith dated Monday says: "There has been a cessation of hostilities since Friday. Only one Kaffir was killed by the Boer bombardment. The total British loss was eight killed including Captain Kapp and Lieutenant Braden and twenty wounded in Thursday's and Friday's engagements. The town is well protected and believed to be entirely safe.

Boers Destroying Bridges.

Cape Town, Sunday, Nov. 5.—Advices from the Orange river say it is reported that the Boers have destroyed one of the piers of Modder river bridge, and there are rumors emanating from Hopetown that an attack will be made on the Orange river camp.

English Victory Announced.

London, Nov. 7.—It is announced in a cable dispatch from Cape Town, dated Sunday, Nov. 5, that the British have been victorious in an engagement at Ladysmith and that the Boer loss was very heavy, including 2,000 prisoners.

Boers Invade Zululand.

Durban, Natal, Nov. 5.—The Boers have invaded Ingwavuma, Zululand, and looted and burned the public buildings and stores. The magistrate police and other inhabitants fled toward Eshowe.

DEMOCRATS ARE CHOSEN BY UTAH'S CHIEF TOWNS

(Continued from page 1.)

Mont Johnson, mayor; Abner Thorn, Ed Child, B. T. Blanchard, Hyrum Clyde, Ernest M. Boyer, councilmen; John Groesbeck, recorder; Thomas Loynd, treasurer; F. M. Houtz, justice; Frank Gammell, marshal.

EVERYTHING DEMOCRATIC.

Kaysville Turns Down Republican Candidates Without Favor.

(Special to The Herald.)

Kaysville, Nov. 7.—The election today was one of the quietest in the history of the city. Only about 40 per cent of the total number of registered voters came to the polls, and those who stayed away were about evenly divided between the parties so that the percentages of the two parties were the same as usual.

Very energetic work was done by either side. The full Democratic ticket was elected. The vote was as follows. The first named in each instance being a Democrat:

Mayor—J. G. M. Barnes, 99; W. L. Galbraith, 82.

Councilmen—Seth C. Jones, 112; George Swan, jr., 99; J. W. Galley, 99; Henry H. Blood, 103; J. H. Linford, 102; C. Burton, jr., 90; Levi Taylor, jr., 81; F. L. Sheffield, 76; W. R. Jamison, 72; J. W. Burton, 69.

Recorder—H. J. Sheffield, jr., 106; S. G. Layton, 78.

Treasurer—O. A. Williams, 103; W. W. Stewart, 74.

Justice—R. W. Barnes, 103; A. E. Anderson, 73.

Marshal—E. Laycock, 101; Frank Barton, 82.

PLEASANT GROVE DEMOCRATIC.

Only Three Republicans Manage to Pull Through.

(Special to The Herald.)

Pleasant Grove, Nov. 7.—The Republicans succeeded in electing only three persons, their candidates for treasurer, justice of the peace and one councilman. The detailed vote was as follows:

Mayor—W. E. Clark (Dem.), 195; A. D. Wadleigh (Rep.), 128.

Recorder—H. W. Wordleigh (Dem.), 198; Joseph B. Thorne (Rep.), 128.

Treasurer—Amy Roza (Rep.), 175; E. Smith (Dem.), 150.

Justice—B. S. Westphall (Rep.), 186; J. L. Harvey (Dem.), 142.

Marshal—E. R. Halliday (Dem.), 175; Joseph E. Garnett (Rep.) 152.

Councilmen—Mark Bennett (Dem.), 192; Sven L. Swenson (Dem.), 185; Joseph E. Thorne (Dem.), 169; Theo Adamson (Dem.), 169; Alex Bullock (Rep.), 159; A. H. Alpin (Rep.), 151; Alex Ellis (Rep.), 142; Isaac Carlson (Rep.), 139; Samuel Green (Rep.), 133; Joseph Nickerson (Dem.), 151.

Cedar City Returns.

(Special to The Herald.)

Cedar City, Nov. 7.—Following are the election returns:

Mayor—John Parry (Dem.), 99; R. A. Heyborne (Rep.), 172.

Treasurer—Benjamin Nelson, jr. (Dem.), 145; Orson P. Fretwell (Rep.), 121.

Recorder—Joseph Stevenson (Dem.), 139; Charles A. Nelson (Rep.), 148.

Marshal—Thomas Urie (Dem.), 140; Alfred Froyd (Rep.), 150.

Justice—Dan E. Matheson (Dem.), 140; Herbert C. Adams (Rep.), 139.

Councilmen—William Houeken (Dem.), 137; U. T. Jones (Dem.), 146; Thomas J. Jones (Rep.), 141; Henry W. Lunt (Rep.), 146; George Wood (Rep.), 134; Joseph P. Armstrong (Rep.), 135; George Ashdown (Rep.), 114; Joseph S. Fife (Dem.), 135; George Urie (Dem.), 113; Dan T. Leigh (Dem.), 129.

Mixed In American Fork.

(Special to The Herald.)

American Fork, Nov. 7.—The city election here resulted in the selection of three Democratic councilmen and the Democratic candidates for treasurer and police justice. The Republicans elected their mayor, two councilmen, marshal and recorder. The results follow:

Mayor—Preston (Rep.), 414; Jensen (Dem.), 375.

Recorder—Fountain (Rep.), 429; Dunkley (Dem.), 341.

Treasurer—Lynch (Dem.), 401; Hendry (Rep.), 393.

Marshal—Roley (Rep.), 438; King (Dem.), 378.

Justice of the Peace—Glazier (Rep.), 368; Shipley (Dem.), 416.

Councilmen—Fraser (Rep.), 418; Steele (Rep.), 400; Snow (Dem.), 398; Barrett (Dem.), 399; Robinson (Dem.), 417.

The Democrats made the closing of the saloons at 9 o'clock their issue.

Democrats Win Nephi.

(Special to The Herald.)

Nephi, Nov. 7.—The entire Democratic ticket is elected with the exception of Grace (Rep.), for mayor, Paxman for recorder and Bale for the council. The next administration will be as follows: Mayor, J. H. Grace; recorder, Kate L. Paxman; treasurer, Mattie Paxman; marshal, George W. Kendall; justice, Peter Sutton; councilmen, Israel Bale, Thomas Belleston, John Beals, J. W. Grace, James McPherson.

Republicans Win Parowan.

(Special to The Herald.)

Parowan, Nov. 7.—The Republican ticket was elected today with the exception of four councilmen, the average majority being 14. The next council will be composed of four Democrats and one Republican. The election was strictly on party lines and passed off peacably. The following are the officers chosen: Alvin Benson, mayor; Emily C. Watson, recorder; William Norris, treasurer; Nephi Orton, marshal; Richard Rowley, justice of the peace. The councilmen are Thomas Benson, (Dem.); Lucius N. Marsden, (Dem.); Orson Orton, (Dem.); Hugh L. Adams, (Dem.); Simon A. Matheson, (Rep.).

Democratic Mayor of Tooele.

(Special to The Herald.)

Tooele City, Nov. 7.—The entire Republican ticket, with the exception of two, was elected by a majority averaging 30.

John Delamare, Democrat, was elected mayor over Albert Walters, by a vote of 198 to 182. Thomas Adams, Democrat, was elected marshal over Albert Hanks, by a vote of 200 to 180.

Citizens Carry Wellsville.

(Special to The Herald.)

Wellsville, Nov. 7. The Citizens elected David Murray mayor, but the remainder of the Democratic ticket was successful. They are as follows: Marshal, William Garrett; recorder, Robert A. Leishman; treasurer, Robert Baxter, sr.; justice, Fred Douglass; councilmen, Thomas Leishman, R. J. Kerr, George H. Bradshaw, Thomas Thorpe, William A. Bailey.

Richfield Is Republican.

(Special to The Herald.)

Richfield, Nov. 7.—The Republican ticket, with one exception, was elected by majorities running from 86 to 186. James Rodeback (Dem.), was elected marshal by 149 majority. The total vote was 476.

Lars H. Outzen was the successful mayoralty candidate; James Thoresen for recorder; Peter Christensen for treasurer, and Simon Christensen for justice.

The councilmen elected are Joseph H. Horne, Soren Christensen, Andrew Jensen, A. G. Young and John Kyhl.

Prohibition Beaten In Lehi.

(Special to The Herald.)

Lehi, Nov. 7.—The municipal election here today was an enthusiastic contest, prohibition being the main issue. The Republicans have elected their ticket by substantial majorities throughout. A total of 25 straight tickets were polled for the goldbug combination, the Democratic vote being 237.

The officers chosen are: Mayor, Masiah Evans; recorder, James E. Ross; treasurer, John Roberts, jr.; Marshal, Newburn Butler; city justice, S. W. Ross; trustees, G. Austin S. Taylor, William Bone, jr., R. Bradshaw, E. A. Bushman.

The anti-prohibitionists waged the campaign on the issue of high liquor license and strict regulations, but their efforts were unsuccessful.

Democrats Carry Ephraim.

(Special to The Herald.)

Ephraim, Nov. 8.—The indications are at 12:30 this morning that the entire Democratic ticket is successful over the Republicans, with possibly one or two exceptions. The ticket put in the field by the Democrats is an exceptionally good one, the nominees being: J. P. Hanson, jr., mayor; Leslie Hanson, jr., recorder; Warren Tye, marshal; F. Y. Jensen, treasurer; justice, J. P. Christensen; Ole Larsen, Peter Greaves, jr., Erick Christensen, N. O. Anderson, C. L. Thorpe, councilmen.

Republicans Win at Moroni.

(Special to The Herald.)

Moroni, Nov. 7.—The Republican party gained the election with an average majority of ninety, the following being the successful candidates: Mayor, Jabez Faux, jr.; recorder, Edward Christensen; marshal, Orrin Draper; justice, N. C. Nielsen; treasurer, Miss Mamie Larsen; councilors, Andrew Anderson, Charles C. Livingston, James Christensen, A. F. Coombs and Hyrum Christensen.

Payson Is Republican.

(Special to The Herald.)

Payson, Nov. 7.—The Republican ticket was elected today by a small majority, with the exception of J. D. Stark, recorder, the Democratic candidate. The next council will have a Republican majority, with probably one Democrat. The count is not complete at midnight, the contest for marshal still being undecided, the First district not having yet officially reported.

John H. Dixon will be the next mayor; John D. Stark, recorder; Miss Lillie Fairbanks, treasurer, and Isaac Ross, justice.

Non-Partisans at Corinne.

(Special to The Herald.)

Corinne, Nov. 7.—The election was hotly contested, and voting was heavy, 109 votes being cast, with 121 registered. The non-partisan ticket won, with an average majority of five. The party tickets took a stand for the purpose of forcing the water company to furnish water for the unplatted portion of the city, and lost on that issue. Hon. G. R. Cleveland was elected mayor.

Non-Partisans Carry Sandy.

(Special to The Herald.)

Sandy, Nov. 7.—The Non-Partisans defeated the Independents by majorities as high as 78. Two hundred and fifty-six votes were polled and the following were elected: Mayor, A. G. Robertson; recorder, C. H. Curling; justice, P. E. Marthott; treasurer, P. E. Anderberg; marshal, C. D. Rogers; councilmen, James C. Brown, Archie Stewart, Lars Monson, James W. Cushing, John Hardcastle.

Brigham Goes Republican.

(Special to The Herald.)

Brigham City, Nov. 7.—The following Republican ticket was entirely elected by an average majority of 40: Mayor, Heber C. Bodell; marshal, Charles Wright, jr.; recorder, John H. Horseley; treasurer, Annie J. Wixom; justices of the peace, J. F. Merrill and D. L. Eddy; councilmen, N. P. Anderson, Peter Knudsen, C. B. Olsen, C. Simonsen, L. P. Johnson.

Price Is Democratic.

(Special to The Herald.)

Price, Nov. 7.—The entire Democratic ticket of four trustees and president of the town board was elected today by majorities of from 9 to 20, the total vote was 171. The names of the successful candidates are: President of town board, L. M. Olsen; trustees, W. Allred, Albert Bryner, Joseph Jones and George C. Frandsen.

Salina Republican.

(Special to The Herald.)

Salina, Nov. 7.—The entire Republican ticket was elected by a small majority. The successful candidates are: Town president, James S. Jensen; town trustees, Alma S. Gates, John Barnard, Charles E. West and N. C. Rasmussen.

Democrats Carry Bountiful.

(Special to The Herald.)

Bountiful, Nov. 7.—The Democrats elected John Fisher mayor by 18 majority. Four out of five Democratic councilmen were elected, and also Judge C. W. Stayner, justice of the peace, and John Staple, jr., city treasurer. Charles R. Jones (Citizens'), was chosen recorder, and the city marshalship fell to Israel Call, the Citizens' candidate.

Hyrum Democratic.

(Special to The Herald.)

Hyrum, Nov. 27.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 23 to 65.

The Mark of the Lydy.

(Collier's Weekly.)

The house surgeon of a London hospital was attending to the injuries of a poor woman whose arm had been severely bitten. As he was dressing the wound he said:

"I cannot make out what sort of a creature bit you. This is too small for a horse's bite and too large for a dog's."

"Oh, sir," replied the patient, "it wasn't a animal; it was another lydy."

His Parthian Arrow.

(Chicago Tribune.)

"Proud, insolent beauty," exclaimed the mortified young man, rising to go. "I know why you refuse me!"

"Oh, you do?" she said, her lip curling in scorn.

"Yes! You refuse to marry a poor man because you aspire to a more glorious destiny. You want to be the cashier of some dairy lunch counter!"

A BIG BLAZE AT MAMMOTH

FIRE THIS MORNING DESTROYS MANY HOUSES.

Hoisting Works of Mammoth Mine In Danger—People of Robinson to the Rescue.

(Special to The Herald.)

Robinson, Nov. 8.—At this writing it looks as though the whole town of Mammoth is on fire. It is difficult to tell just where the fire is. It is said to have started in the Hotel Mobeck, a large frame building occupied by miners. It is feared it has spread toward the Mammoth shaft house, and all efforts are being put forth to prevent that. All the inhabitants of Robinson have gone to aid. The fire seems to be spreading in all directions, and the sight is really beautiful.

At 2:15 this morning the people of the town here were awakened by continuous whistling. Much excitement prevails, and it is impossible to learn anything accurate at this time. Reports just coming in from there say it looks as if the people were getting the big blaze under control, for all the buildings in that neighborhood have been consumed.

It is not believed that any lives have been lost. The Mammoth hoisting works have not caught fire as yet.

The air is calm and no wind blowing. With a stiff breeze the whole town of Mammoth would undoubtedly be wiped out.

KILLED AN AMERICAN.

Depredations of Ya