

SILVER AND LEAD
Silver, 25c per ounce.
Copper, 15c per pound.
Lead, A. S. & R. Co.'s price, \$4.75; New York Exchange, \$4.75; New York brokers, \$4.75.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

WEATHER TODAY.
Forecast for Salt Lake Today is:
Cloudy and Threatening Weather,
Slight Changes in Temperature.

TWENTY-NINTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1900

NUMBER 381

KRUGER PREPARING TO BOYCOARD BLOEMFONTEIN

Issues Proclamation Ordering the Women and Children to Leave Within Five Days.

Lord Roberts Gathering His Forces For His March to the Capital of the Transvaal.

London, March 21.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Thursday, March 23, says: "President Kruger's latest proclamation warns the women and children to leave Bloemfontein within five days, and to shoot the burghers whom he captures there."

"Vigorous measures have been taken by the British to harass marauding Boer parties resorting to guerrilla methods, chiefly against Free States who refuse to join Kruger."

The head of the army of Lord Roberts is now about twenty-one miles north of Bloemfontein. It occupies a cluster of hills won from the Boers after a severe fight in which the British killed seven officers and 100 men.

The Boers had been using these kopjes for marauding bands that have been beating up the country adjacent to Bloemfontein for supplies, driving off cattle and forcing non-resident Free States into their ranks again. The enemy must have been in the neighborhood of Bloemfontein when Lord Roberts sent 8,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry against them.

March to Pretoria.

Lord Roberts' progress to Pretoria will probably consist of such forward movements in which Boer positions will be attacked by a portion of the main army moving rapidly with wheel transport, the main army coming up as the railway is repaired.

Lord Roberts is stripping the forces in the minor spheres of operations of their wagons and transport animals in order to hasten the advance. This is understood to be the reason why he retained Lord Methuen from Kimberley. Lord Roberts has to have Methuen's transport.

The reason why a hot chase was not made after the Boers is that Lord Roberts did not wish to wear out the cavalry transport. General French lost 3,000 horses in the relief of Kimberley and the Boers sent 3,000 transport cattle at Waterfall Drift, and it is estimated that he has lost 4,000 other animals since the forward movement began in Feb. 15.

The advance beyond Bloemfontein is through a bare country and the supply columns require an increasing difficulty in moving for a great army moving along a single line of railway, even when the latter is working smoothly and with ample rolling stock.

Consul Macrum's Case.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Ladysmith, dated March 20, says: "The interest in the case of Consul Macrum against the postmaster at Pietermaritzburg for an alleged breach of contract in handing over his private letters to the military authorities to open. Judgment is expected tomorrow."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Koffyfontein, dated Thursday, March 23, says: "General Clements, flying column, after a forced march of thirty-seven miles yesterday, arrived here unopposed."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Thursday, says: "Lord Kitchener and his staff crossed the temporary bridge at Waterfall last night. He has 4,000 men under his command, and he left 200 at Pieterka. He considers the rebellion crushed, although the fire may smoulder for some time."

FOOLING THE BOERS.

London, March 20, 2:30 p. m.—The reports that Lord Roberts will remain at Bloemfontein another month are probably intended for the Boers' ears, and the recent movement of troops and other ramifications point to preparations being well advanced for a forward movement. The entire silence of the cables this morning is regarded as significant.

The fact that the Boer telegrams announcing the bombardment of Mafeking Monday and Tuesday, and their any success, is accepted as proof that they met with none and hopes are entertained that it may prove to have been a bluff intended to reduce the Boers before raising the siege. It is now suggested that the apparent inactivity of the British at Warrenton is merely designed to impress the Boers with the notion that the British are making relief columns which, in reality, is advancing by a westward detour.

There is lent to this view by the announcement that a column of mounted troops, commanded by Colonel Drummond, and accompanied by three batteries, a post office train and several wagons of ammunition, passed Bloemfontein West March 20, on an extensive march, the objective of which is a strict secret.

KIPLING SAW THE FIGHT.

Brisk Engagement Between the British and Boers.

Bloemfontein, March 20.—The attack upon the Boers holding the kopjes near the Karoo Siding station, a few miles south of Brantford, was made by Tucker's Seventh Division, with the cooperation of French's cavalry. The attacking troops included a large force of Australians, Colonel Knight, with 600 New South Wales mounted infantry, included in the 1st Cavalie brigade, attacked the right flank. A long chain of kopjes was held by the Boers, and there was severe firing all along the line of attack. The approach was very steep, like a fortress, and the troops were unable to make headway until the infantry made an attack upon the front. The cavalry went round the right flank of the Boers and used their Vickers-Maxim freely.

An army hospital was established in a cottage under the shelter of a large kopje. The Boer shells came right over the kopjes, and landed near the hospital, which it was found necessary to evacuate.

The Boers slowly retreated upon Brantford, taking their dead and wounded with them. Meanwhile the cavalry, including the Australian Horse and the Sydney Lancers, under Captain Cox, brigaded with Porter's Brigade, the Carbineers, Scots Greys and the

RAWLINS TALKS TO UNION CROWD

Senator Delivers Another Eloquent Speech.

MAKES STRONG POINTS AGAINST HANNA PARTY

Judge King Addresses An Audience at Murray.

Coming Congressman Goes Into His Subject Barehanded and Tore the Mask Away From Republican Hypocrisy as Manifested by Hammond and Those Who Have Worked For Him During the Special Campaign.

More than half the population of Union turned out last night to hear Senator Rawlins and S. R. Thurman, and the big audience was rewarded with two of the most eloquent addresses delivered in this campaign. The issues were presented plainly and forcibly, and even the Republicans present

GILMORE TELLS THRILLING TALE

Story of His Capture By the Filipinos.

HEROIC DEEDS OF THE BOAT'S CREW

Pierced By Bullets, They Still Continued to Fight.

Only Surrendered When All Hope of Saving Themselves Was Gone—Prisoners Lined Up to Be Shot, But Were Saved By Insurgent Officers—Awful Result of Deadly Hail of Rebel Bullets—Wounded Begged to Be Killed.

Washington, March 20.—The navy department has just received from Admiral Watson a copy of the report made to him by Lieutenant Gilmore of the circumstances attending the ambush and capture of the Yorktown crew, commanded by him, at Baler, April 12 last. The report is a concise, plain, yet

PETTUS MADE A FUNNY SPEECH

Staid Senators Nearly Split Their Sides.

WIT AND SARCASTIC WERE HIS WEAPONS

Makes Humorous Assault Upon Republican Members.

Senate In a Laughing Tumult Which No Effort Was Made to Restrain—One of the Most Entertaining Arguments Heard in the Senate For Years—His Opposition to the Porto Rico Tariff Bill—Scores Beveridge.

Washington, March 20.—Merritt swept away the traditional dignity of the senate today. Staid sticklers for senatorial decorum literally held their sides and shouted with laughter while the crowded galleries joined in the laughing tumult which not the faintest effort was made to restrain. Had

SAYS COEUR D'ALENE IS A "HELL ON EARTH"

Steuenberg Declares Reign of Terror Has Existed There For Last Seven Years.

Denounces Labor Unions as Criminal Organizations—Politics Are Brought In.

Washington, March 20.—Governor Steuenberg resumed his testimony at the Coeur d'Alene investigation today, Mr. Sulzer conducting the cross-examination. The governor related his various talks with General Merritt.

He first met him in May last and went over the insurrectionary conditions and the necessity for troops. The governor said he requested General Merritt to order the troops to Shoshone county and he himself accompanied them.

When asked who was in supreme command in Shoshone county, General Merritt or Bartlett Sinclair, the governor said he himself was the responsible head of affairs, although he did not exercise any control or command of the troops. There was no agreement with General Merritt, said the governor, that the labor organizations were to be broken up, nor was there any talk of suppressing them.

The governor again went over his trips to Washington, his call on the president and the brief talk with Mr. McKinley. Questioned as to what the president said, Governor Steuenberg replied that the president listened to the brief recital of conditions and the need of the continued presence of the troops, but made no reply.

Wanted Troops Retained.

The governor also was examined as to the reason why he wanted the troops from guard duty on Oct. 26. The governor called to protest against this. He found that the secretary was quite determined to withdraw the troops, an order to this effect having been issued and most of the governor's efforts were directed to showing to the military authorities that the troops should not be withdrawn. The withdrawal was finally postponed.

The governor denied that there was any talk of politics in connection with the postponement. He said the secretary there was no militia available, and not sufficient time to raise a local guard before the troops were to be withdrawn, and the representations brought about the postponement. At present the troops were not on guard but were in garrison.

Further questioned as to calls on the president the governor said the president told one of the delegations that he had acted as an official, sending troops on the secretary's call and that any other delegation would be in compliance with his sworn duty.

A "Hell on Earth."

When Mr. Sulzer referred to the "reign of terror you inaugurated" Governor Steuenberg answered emphatically "I did not inaugurate a reign of terror. It was there before I got there and has existed for the last seven years."

He said further to Mr. Lentz, "I know that country has been a hell on earth for the last ten years."

Representative Dick opened the direct examination when the cross-examination had closed. He said he was sorry politics had been brought into the inquiry, but as this had occurred he would pursue that course to some extent. He asked Governor Steuenberg to report to reports of his communication with Senator Hanna or with himself (Mr. Dick) to which the governor replied that he had never seen Senator Hanna and that he had never seen himself.

Mix Bryan Up In It.

Mr. Dick inquired if Mr. Bryan had ever written or expressed any protest or disapproval of the governor's course. Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Lentz protested and Mr. Hay of Virginia objected on the ground that Mr. Bryan was not present.

"Did you support Mr. Bryan?" asked Mr. Dick.

"I did."

"Would you support him again?"

"Most assuredly, if he is nominated again I will support him by all means."

But He Will Be Soon.

Mr. Dick inquired if Mr. Bryan had ever written or expressed any protest or disapproval of the governor's course. Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Lentz protested and Mr. Hay of Virginia objected on the ground that Mr. Bryan was not present.

"But he will be soon," remarked Mr. Lentz, who added that Mr. Bryan would not declare martial law.

Throughout it all Mr. Pettus was as solemn as if he were delivering a funeral oration. Not a smile softened the deep lines of his strong and rugged countenance and as he stopped occasionally to mop the perspiration from his face and head with a big silk handkerchief, he glanced about the senate as if in surprise at the laughter of his colleagues. Indeed, he apologized once for the lightness of the vein in which he was addressing the senate on so important a question as the Porto Rico bill.

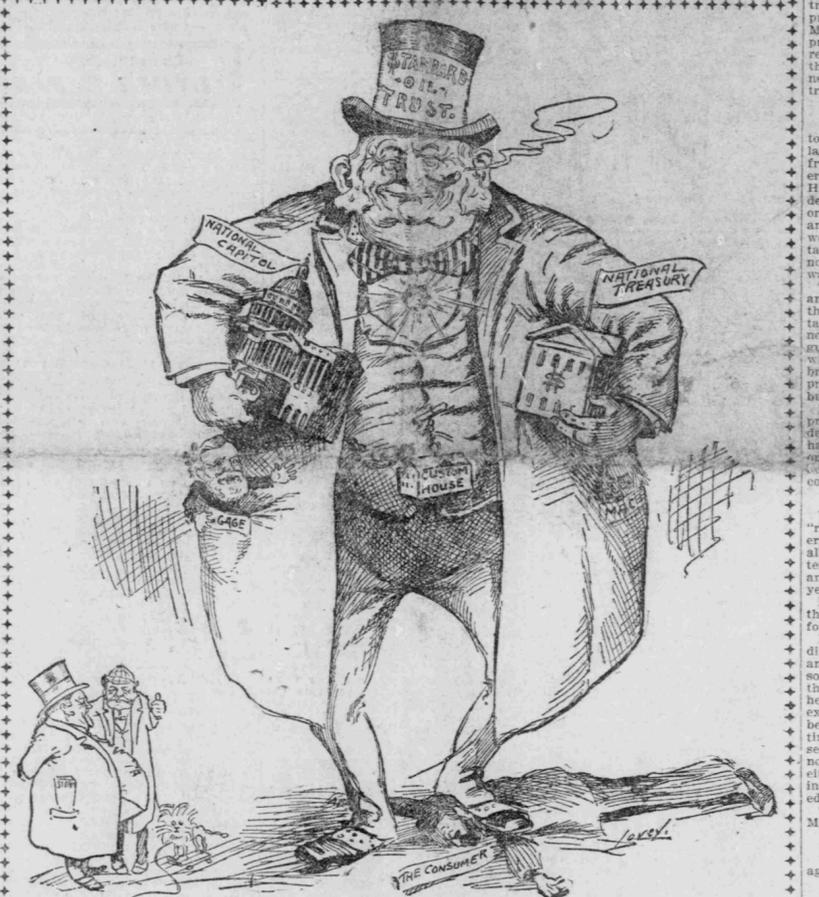
Senator Pettus' Speech.

Mr. Proctor (Rep. Va.) had delivered a forceful argument in support of free trade with Porto Rico. He was followed by Mr. Pettus, who devoted the first part of his remarks to the constitutional phases of the subject. Then, quite unexpectedly, came the fun as he sharpened his wit at the expense of Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) and Mr. Beveridge (Ind.). He first took Mr. Gallinger to task.

"I was very much entertained by the senator from New Hampshire on yesterday," he said, "when he informed me that he was not a lawyer, and he proved it to us, not only by asserting it, but by his argument. Lawyers know that when they come to read a decision of a judge you must take as he says on a subject; that it will not do to take a sentence here and another there, but it is exactly what the senator did in quoting Justice Bradley in the Mormon church case."

Beveridge the Orator.

Mr. Pettus then turned his attention to the speech of Senator Beveridge and said: "We had a wonderful declamation yesterday from our great orator, and it was marvellous in all its parts. It was so marvellous that I dare say that such a thing has never before been heard in the senate. When you get a genuine orator he is absolutely absorbed from all rules of logic



MR. HAMMOND'S "GOOD TRUST."

conceded that the little town, always reliable for Democracy, will roll up a larger majority than ever for the people's candidate.

Mr. Thurman, in view of Senator Rawlins' presence, occupied only a few minutes, but in that short time, he gave the people an idea of fundamental political principles, which for pith and conciseness, carried the effect of a dozen lengthy orations.

He reverted to the time when the People's party and Liberals concluded to divide on national party lines. In the incipency of their political education, which began at that time, he reminded his auditors, they were told that Democracy stood for the people, while Republican legislation was in favor of the classes and against the masses. Democracy meant equal rights to all, exclusive privileges to none, and working up to an eloquent climax, Mr. Thurman declared that if there ever was a prophetic utterance, it was by the Democratic speakers at that time.

He showed how trusts have flourished under the Republican administration, and pointed out that Hammond, as a Republican, is for discrimination against the masses of the people. The absurdities of the Republican stand on tariff charges and the largest item, as usual, is that for carrying the mails on railroads. The largest item, as usual, is that for carrying the mails on railroads. The largest item, as usual, is that for carrying the mails on railroads.

thrilling account of the strategy at the mouth of the river, which resulted in the loss of lives of several sailors and the taking into an eight months' captivity of the remainder of the little crew.

It appears for the first time, from this report, that Lieutenant Gilmore did not violate his orders in entering the river, but did so for the sole purpose of protecting two of the Yorktown's officers, whom he had been directed to land. The Yorktown at the mouth of the river was beset by the Spanish garrison as was beset by the Filipinos at a church in Baler, and the officers referred to had undertaken to make a reconnaissance.

Lieutenant Gilmore's account of the tragedy which followed the attempt to execute his orders is given in the report as follows:

"United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station. Flashlight Brooklyn, Manila, P. I., Jan. 8, 1900.

"Sir—I have the honor to report the following in regard to the capture of the second cutter and crew of the Yorktown, of which I had charge, by Filipinos at Baler, April 12, 1899. My diary and official correspondence with the Filipino officials were lost in the rapids of the Arbolcuerpo river.

How Men Were Captured.

"On the evening of April 11, the commanding officer of the Yorktown said he wished me the following morning to take charge of a boat to land Ensign W. H. Standley and a quartermaster, who were to make a reconnaissance to discover the whereabouts of the church defended by the Spanish prisoners in Baler.

"Mr. Standley and the quartermaster were to be landed at the small cove to the eastward of the river running past the town of Baler, province of Principe. The commanding officer said he would not hamper me by orders, but directed me to call the following morning to the mouth of the river and ascertain the distance of the ship from the mouth. If necessary, I was to make a demonstration to call the enemy's attention from the people landed.

"About 4:30 a. m. of April 12 I left the ship with the second cutter, Ensign Standley and a quartermaster and passengers. The boat was armed with a Colt automatic gun in the bow and crew with Lee rifles and belts filled with ammunition.

the effort been made it would have been futile.

Senator Pettus of Alabama, the oldest member of the body—his age being only a few months short of four score years—delivered the funniest speech heard within the senate chamber in many years. It sparkled with wit and bubbled over with humor. Its sarcasm was keen, but not bitter; and even those who were the victims of it could not but enjoy its perfect good humor and its unalloyed fun.

Throughout it all Mr. Pettus was as solemn as if he were delivering a funeral oration. Not a smile softened the deep lines of his strong and rugged countenance and as he stopped occasionally to mop the perspiration from his face and head with a big silk handkerchief, he glanced about the senate as if in surprise at the laughter of his colleagues.

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