

IN SOUTH AFRICA

Many Movements But no Accomplishment.

LADYSMITH HOLDS OUT

Methuen Restores Railway Communications Without Lessening His Danger—The British Are Moving Against Colenso—General Buller and Prisoner White in Heliographic Conversation.

London, Dec. 9.—Lord Methuen's restoration of the railway while relieving a load of anxiety here, accentuates the dangers still threatening his force. It is gathered from a brief official dispatch that Commandant Prinz Loos' contingent was taken between forces acting from Belmont and southward from Modder river.

It is quite possible, however, that reinforcements were sent to Belmont merely as a precautionary measure. There is little other news of importance.

Reinforcements are rapidly arriving at Sterkstroom to strengthen General Gatacre, including much needed artillery. The authorities expect speedy news that General Gatacre has taken the offensive, thus diverting a portion of the Orange Free State forces now obstructing the advance of General Methuen. A war office dispatch from General Buller confirms the statement that heliographic communication has been fully established with Ladysmith and that General Buller and General White have been conferring as to their future movements.

The following advices have been received from General Methuen's force at Modder river under date of December 5th: The Boers are seen daily passing between the Spytfontein and Jacobsdahl laagers. They frequently fire on the patrols. The mounted infantry received a severe fire while patrolling six miles toward the north. There were no casualties. An hour's cannon fire has been heard at Kimberley.

While nothing in the latest message from the British camp at Modder river indicated an immediate advance it appears that Pretoria has news that fighting was resumed Wednesday. It is not shown, however, whether General Methuen has advanced on the new position taken up by the Boers or has merely engaged in reconnaissance in force. Reports were again current at Orange river Tuesday, December 5, that Mafeking had been relieved. It is known through the dispatches from Magalapye that preparations were completed there to advance in force November 15 from Rhodesia.

The war office has just issued the following: "No further news has arrived from General Methuen today but the following has been received from the Orange river station. The railroad culvert was blown up near Gras Pan this morning. The telegraph wire was also cut. Guides report the heavy firing of guns toward the north."

MULES AND BEEF. American Contributions to the South African Disturbance.

Kansas City, Dec. 8.—A local commission firm today announced a closing of a contract for the delivery of 1600 pack mules to agents of the British government for shipment to Cape Town.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—Libbey, McNeill & Libbey have shipped 750,000 pounds of canned beef to the British army in South Africa.

A Commissioner's Report.

Showing the Standing of Arizona as a Maritime Region.

Washington, Dec. 8.—(Special.)—The report of the commissioner of navigation for the fiscal year shows by a statement by states and territories the number and gross tonnage of registered enrolled and licensed vessels of the United States, June 30. Arizona has three registered vessels, with a tonnage of 560, and one licensed vessel with a tonnage of fourteen.

A postoffice has been established at Ray, Pinal county, Arizona, and Charles R. Clanberg is appointed postmaster.

Pensions have been granted as follows:

Arizona.—Original, John Rees, Prescott, \$3; Marion C. Fanner, Phoenix, \$3; Minnie E. Buckley, Phoenix, \$3; Allen E. Smith, Prescott, \$6; Andrew Hansen, Phoenix, \$30.

New Mexico.—Francisco Trujillo, Cosletta, \$6; John Kendall, La Plata, \$6; Josefa Duren de Gurute, Halls Peak, \$8; Ysidora Chavez, Lincoln, \$12; Peter Jones, Central, \$10; Regino Ra-

mora, Old Albuquerque, \$12; Julian Martinez, Taos, \$6; Marcus O. Thompson, Colorado, \$6; Luciano Alchuleta, Cayate, \$8; Antonio Abad Moraga, Patartito, \$6; Jose Cejillo Salazar, Questa, \$6; Juan Vigil, Chamita, \$9. Increase—Antonio Padilla, Las Vegas, \$8 to \$10.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC EDITOR.

Kansas City, Dec. 8.—It was announced here today that Willis J. Abbott has been selected to take charge of the press bureau of the national democratic committee.

SPECIAL SILVER COINAGE.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The secretary of the treasury today ordered the purchase of silver bullion for a special mintage of the 50,000 Lafayette souvenir dollars, and arrangements are making to mint them.

RAN DOWN A HAND CAR.

A St. Louis Train Kills Two Men and Injures Two More.

St. Louis, Dec. 8.—A suburban passenger train on the Burlington road ran down a hand car bearing five men 100 yards west of the bridge at Alton, Ill., today, killing two men outright and injuring two.

GOEBELITES GIVE UP

A Contingency on Which a Contest May Be Made.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 8.—All pretense of a fight for a certificate of election as governor has been given up by the Goebel people and whether a contest will be made in the legislature is really yet to be determined. It will depend very largely upon the wording of the opinion which Commissioners Ellis and Pryor will hand down tomorrow morning.

If it implies that the commissioners believe fraud was committed, which might invalidate the election, then they, as a canvassing board, have a legal right to go behind the certified returns and it is almost certain a contest will be made. Otherwise, it is uncertain. Neither Commissioner Ellis nor Judge Pryor made any denial of the fact that they would decide that Taylor is entitled to a certificate. They would not discuss the matter, but tacitly admitted that it was true.

A RIGID RULE

To Head of Democratic Dilatory Tactics.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The committee on rules of the house of representatives today decided to bring in a rule for the consideration of the finance bill general debate to begin next Monday and continue until Friday. Debate will continue under the five minute rule on Saturday with a provision for a vote on Monday, December 18.

Mr. Roberts was not in the house when it convened today. It was agreed immediately after the reading of the journal that when the house adjourned it be to meet on Monday.

Dalzell of Pennsylvania from the committee on rules then presented the amendments to the rules agreed upon by the committee, for the creation of a committee for insular affairs to consist of seven members.

Representative Lentz of Ohio introduced a resolution reciting charges in connection with the use of troops under Brigadier General Merriam at the Idaho mining troubles and asking an investigation by a special committee of nine members of the house.

Dalzell closed debate for special order and the roll was called on its adoption. The special order was adopted, 163 to 144—a strictly party vote. At 1:30 p. m. the house adjourned until Monday.

Representative Berry of Kentucky said today that he would use every effort to secure the early consideration of his joint resolution giving the thanks of congress to Rear Admiral Schley.

The committee which is to inquire into the status of Mr. Roberts of Utah held a protracted session behind closed doors today. During the early hours of the meeting Mr. Roberts was present and made a statement as to his general wishes in connection with the inquiry. He said he specially was desirous of having the committee go into his prima facie right to a seat, afterwards taking up the general merits of the subject. He said he favored open sessions. Nothing regarding the proceedings has been given out yet.

Representative Hitt of Illinois introduced a bill to provide a territorial form of government for Hawaii.

DISSATISFIED DEMOCRATS.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The democratic caucus committee of the senate today considered the reorganization of the senate committees. A disposition was manifested to resist the demand of the republican senators for increased representation upon the leading committees, but no definite conclusion was reached. The democrats are especially displeased with the prospect of not being able to fill one of the vacancies on the finance committee.

THE END OF IT ALL

The Carnival Went Out in a Blaze of Glory.

'T WAS A WILD NIGHT

Programme of Yesterday Included a Steer-Tying Contest the Most Exciting Ever Witnessed in Arizona—Exhibition in the Morning—Scenes of the Last Carnival Night.

The town of Phoenix emerged last night in flame and smoke and racket from the warmest week since the founding of the city. The last end of it was the hottest and the last day, though the novelty was somewhat frayed, was really the best of all. While everybody is glad that there was a carnival as an illustration of what Phoenix can do when it feels like it, nobody regrets that it is over. As a financial success its utility is doubted. Merchants, professional and business men generally say it was a paralyzing season. They got little out of it but the fun. Hotel keepers, lodging house proprietors, saloon and restaurant keepers made small fortunes and would perhaps like to have another carnival month. A great many thousand dollars were left in town by the visitors, but the beneficiaries claim that their shares of the windfall were not so great when it is taken into account that the expense of extra preparation was heavy.

The programme was taken up yesterday morning where it was left off the night before. At Lightburne plaza the Indians entertained a large crowd, and the cowboys repeated their street performance, which consisted of a ride at full speed through the streets, firing as they rode. The Apaches and Pimas were the chief entertainers at the plaza. There was a contest in arrow shooting, a tug of war between Apaches and Pimas, and a foot race between an Apache Indian and a Pima brave. In both instances the Apaches carried off the honors. The Indians were mounted in the tug of war and rode horseback.

Mariner's juvenile band serenaded the board of trade late in the afternoon and was presented with a box of choice Salt River valley oranges by Secretary Chapman. This band rendered valuable service during the carnival week, and received many compliments for its excellent music. The youthful personnel of the band attracted general attention from first to last. The members seemed to enjoy the carnival and they were given an opportunity to witness the most interesting events each day.

A WILD NIGHT OF JOY.

Perambulating Thousands in Grotesque Masquerade.

Um—m—m—m—! Hoop-la. Did you see the show? Everybody was in it, and nearly everybody was of it. It was the biggest thing of its kind that ever was, and its kind was big. The small boy to don his masquerade clothes and as soon as twilight gave him license he was on the street. Sister was not far behind, and Sue and her young man were promptly on hand when the procession started. "Mam" and Aunt Em fired the supper dishes in the corner and pulled out from under the bed the costumes they had been so diligently at work upon in secret for the last month. "Pap" had a little business at the office, but he got away from it somehow and the kids all found him before the evening was far advanced.

Seemingly there had been no set programme arranged. No one knew exactly what they were going to do, or if they did, they would not tell. But it was carnival night—the great bombastic-fantastic-demonstrative climax to a whole week of crystallized hilarity.

Seemingly without any previous instruction, thousands just naturally drifted toward West Washington street and about 7 o'clock they came marching east through the city, the various bands heading different divisions.

Nearly all were supplied with Roman candles and as they passed, the street was a blaze of light and glory. Business men burned colored lights in front of their places, the sidewalks were jammed with people, both masked and unmasked, and the whole picture was like a scene in fairy land.

There were at the least calculation a thousand people in the parade. An hour later the number was probably quadrupled. There was positively no way of estimating the number present. It seemed as though every one in the world was there, making some pretense at masking, and all were out for fun. They had it.

There was no commanding officer present. Rather, all were generals, each one commanded him or herself, and each one had his hands full. After the column had marched and marched counter-marched till all were satisfied it broke ranks and then the real fun did begin. It was a general mixup, and they mixed up everywhere. The doors of all the Washington street resorts were opened and everybody entered just to see everybody else—and the tiger.

In some places and at some times you could see more men than women, some with escorts, but many without. That, however, made little difference, as it was a carnival night and free license was given. Phoenix was on her honor, and her honor stood the test. All due respect to women and children was observed and those who took a peep at the tiger were as safe without an escort as with one. There were some good women in the city who did not care to participate in the festive scenes, yet wanted to gratify their curiosity—to see the inside of a saloon. This they could do and did safely do unmasked and accompanied by their escorts.

From this hour on till midnight the scene on Washington street was a perfect wilderness of handsome grotesque and quaint costumes. Some of them were expensive, and in the cut and colors beautiful to behold. Others were worthy of note for their utter lack of an approach to an idea or an ideal. Some gave evidence that much time and money had been spent to make their wearers look pretty, while others seemed to glory in the acme of a distorted combination.

Every race of people that now exists on earth or that has been recorded in the annals of ethnology was represented in all its variations, and so sure that it will take a million years to classify were in evidence. Then came the monstrosities. Costumes, half male and half female, and within them, possibly, your own wife, husband or sweetheart. Many seemed to be inspired by the one idea that they must cover up, no matter how. And faces! Talk about them. The human face was worked over in more ways than could be told about in books, while the masks were simply of inconceivable variety. Many even stole their features from the lower animals and wandered about like a menagerie humanized.

Many, of course, who simply came to see were not masked. Some were prevented by business or other reasons. But they enjoyed it just the same. The greater number of the maskers looked like fools, but those who were not masked felt like fools and well nigh concluded they were before the night was over. Imagine Mr. Masquerade coming to a woman and shaking your horny paw while a cheery voice says "Hello, Charlie." Her face protected her, while Charlie's face was a dead give away. Were it covered he might be a little impertinent in questioning the identity of the dear girl before him. But as it was every break he made and every erroneous guess will be told on him today. Many women dressed in men's attire. By the way, for those who wanted to see the sights it was the best possible costume. They could not hide their femininity, but their identity was as general as the secret of life. Hundreds of men and boys affected the feminine character, but it was seldom one could play the part.

A lad would strut around all evening playing lady and when it occurred to him to go home, or duty called him elsewhere, he would pick up his skirts and streak like a jackrabbit. All the city was incognito. The man who did not mask walked the streets like a stranger in a great city. His position was even worse than that, for here and there some person would approach and address him, and he was compelled to stand like a wooden man, wondering whether he was talking to his wife or the kitchen maid in his own household. The ludicrous was presented from every imaginable view. Washington street never saw a more cosmopolitan crowd. There were the most amusing exaggerations of national character and costume ever seen. Prince Bismarck bumped up against the ear of Russia, and General Miles hobnobbed with privateers and civilians without regard for his rank.

Witnessed by thousands. The Last Day's Events Drove the Largest Crowd of the Carnival.

Fully 15,000 people witnessed the events at the south end park yesterday afternoon. The carnival attracted more sympathetic but the crowd could not have been accommodated even if this was done. If it extended half way around the mile track the people might have been seated. As it was the amphitheater was lost in the mass of humanity. Extending on either side and circling with the track the crowd reached three-quarters of a mile. At the grand stand people were packed against the fence several hundred deep, and back of this mass stood hundreds of carriages and horsemen.

The business places of the city were closed in some instances to allow the employes to attend the afternoon's attractions. Every range within 100 miles sent its quota of punchers. It was a day for punchers from morning till night, and the city was filled with horsemen. There were a thousand of them at the park to cheer the champion bronco buster as he rode up to the judges' stand. During the last events of the afternoon the crowd became more compact and a better idea could be gained of its magnitude. Never was such a great mass seen at the south end park. The people paid a most fitting and appropriate tribute to the closing day of a great festival of pleasure.

The events at the park began promptly at 1 o'clock. The bronco riding came first, and there were ten entries. Some of the cowboys who had

been with escorts, but many without. That, however, made little difference, as it was a carnival night and free license was given. Phoenix was on her honor, and her honor stood the test. All due respect to women and children was observed and those who took a peep at the tiger were as safe without an escort as with one. There were some good women in the city who did not care to participate in the festive scenes, yet wanted to gratify their curiosity—to see the inside of a saloon. This they could do and did safely do unmasked and accompanied by their escorts.

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GLIMMERING STAR

Almost Visible Above the Eastern Horizon.

ATMOSPHERE CLEARED

By a Statehood Meeting Held at the Patton Grand Yesterday—Large and Representative Attendance and Absence of Friction—A Committee Appointed to Labor With Congressmen.

If the present movement of Arizona toward statehood is as free from hitches as its beginning was yesterday afternoon, the long deferred hope of the territory will soon be realized. The statehood meeting, which was held at the Patton Grand opera house, was after only two days' advertisement, well attended by representative gentlemen from a majority of the counties of the territory. There was nothing to be discussed except the method of proceeding toward admission and as there was no difference of opinion even about method the meeting was brief.

It was called to order by General M. E. Collins; Governor N. O. Murphy was elected chairman and was escorted to the chair by S. M. McCowan and Judge A. C. Baker. E. A. Flekas was chosen secretary and the following gentlemen were introduced as vice-presidents: T. S. Bunch, E. E. Ellinwood, A. C. Baker, M. J. Riordan, Chas. C. Randolph, George U. Young, J. C. Evans and I. T. Stoddard. Governor Murphy addressed the meeting and the question for which it had been called together was one concerning which there was no division in Arizona. Previous efforts for statehood had encountered opposition and there would no doubt be opposition now, but the time was propitious. The administration was known to favor the admission of Oklahoma and in the event of the admission of that territory the application of Arizona could not be constitutionally denied. The governor believed that but the exercise of proper effort the territory might be made a state before the close of the present session of congress and pledged himself to do all in his power to accomplish admission.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: S. J. Darby, chairman, William Christy, Robert E. Morrison and M. J. Riordan.

Pending the report of the committee the governor said that several gentlemen were present who desired to address the meeting. A call was made for Judge Baker, who arose and said he did not want it understood that there was a personal desire on his part to make a speech. He had been a resident of the territory for twenty years and was prepared to state that a territorial form of government was a failure—and absolutely un-American. There was a time when no other form of government could have applied to the regions now included in the territories, but that time was gone and conditions were changed. The people of Arizona, he said, were in union in demanding the right of citizenship in the United States and signs were favorable that the demand would be heard. The time seemed ripe in the midst of the progressive movement toward expansion. No political questions were involved in the question of statehood. "I do not care," said the speaker, "by what party it comes, democratic or republican. If by the latter I will say 'God bless the republican party.'"

Judge Baker warned his hearers though that no party would grant admission unasked. "We must move," he said, "or remain here. He suggested the appointment of a committee to go to Washington and believed that the application could be laid before congressmen in such a way that it would be granted before adjournment."

Judge Street following said that he remembered a statehood movement of ten years ago. It seemed but of yesterday. It was a strong movement, but failed. He did not know why, but supposed for political reasons. The same kind of a movement now, he believed, would succeed. "We may not," he said, "be given the privilege of voting for a president next year, but statehood would be gotten so far under way that it will be assured." The speaker said a friend had jokingly suggested to him that his official term would close with the beginning of statehood. "It will close anyway before long," was the reply, and I prefer to go back to the practice of law in a state." There is no kind of an advertisement," said the speaker, "which can do Arizona so much good as statehood. The press is useful and powerful and the wonderful development of our resources have attracted attention, but none of these things have advertised Arizona as admission will do it. We are financially able to assume the burden of statehood. I am willing to do anything I can to further it. I am tired of being in a territory, and am panting for expansion. I want to vote for a president."

United States Attorney Robert E. Morrison said that once, in a grand jury room a witness, in response to a question, said he had lived in Arizona before horns began to grow on the horns. "If," said the speaker, "white men have lived here so long, the country is certainly entitled to a place among the states." The territory was overflowing with prosperity Mr. Morrison said, and gave proof of it in a conversation he had had with Dr. Lindley of Safford. The doctor in collecting his bills had suggested to his patrons that if it was convenient he would accept alfalfa, wood, or whatever they could easily spare. They invariably replied

that they had more money than hay. The writer was reminded of a tour three years ago, when the valley of the Upper Gila was not so prosperous. In a leisurely trip along it he saw no money but his own and among the farmers, water-melons were regarded as liquid tender for the discharge of all local indebtedness.

The next speaker was Colonel M. H. McCord. "There is no politics in this matter," said he, "so far as Arizona is concerned, but there is politics on Capitol Hill. Before we are admitted many questions will be asked and we will be required to prove that certain fears of national parties regarding us are unfounded. We must show that former objectionable conditions do not exist now. We are clearly entitled to statehood. The average population of twenty-nine states that have been admitted was \$3,000. I believe ours will exceed 100,000. The average wealth of those twenty-nine states at the time of admission was \$29,000,000. Our assessed valuation is \$31,000,000." The speaker suggested the appointment of a committee of thirty or forty citizens, representing the various sections of the territory, to visit Washington, finance committee to raise funds for opening headquarters there and a committee on transportation.

M. J. Riordan, representing the north, said that he was a better rooter at a baseball game than at a statehood meeting, though his enthusiasm and that of all people in the north was as great as it could be. The advantage of statehood he could fully appreciate. He had lived under a territorial government for ten years before the horns began to grow on the horns but since before the horns themselves came. Concerning the fitness of the territory for statehood, Mr. Riordan pointed to the changed conditions illustrated by the rebuke Governor Murphy had administered the day before to a sheriff of the Arizona type of a former generation. The prosperity of the country was wonderful. Its mines and mills are working night and day. Its products are familiar throughout the country and even the oranges of the Salt River valley are found on hotel tables in California.

"It's time," said the speaker, "that we should be doing something for Arizona. We've been lying awake nights thinking about the woes of the Cubans and Filipinos, wanting to give them self-government, when we had none for ourselves."

J. C. Adams regretted the want of interest which had until now been taken in this subject and contrasted the apathy with the enthusiasm with which people of Phoenix turned out a couple of years ago and raised \$50 for the cause of Cuba upon the request of a couple of strangers representing themselves to be connected with the Cuban army. The rest of Mr. Adams' address related to the methods to be employed in the movement, urging the necessity of raising money.

In response to a call Mr. I. T. Stoddard said there was no need of taking up time in convincing one another of something about which there was no doubt. He briefly addressed the meeting regarding the methods to be employed and agreed with suggestions made by previous speakers. This ended the oratory and E. E. Ellinwood moved the appointment of a committee of ten to select a committee to visit Washington and labor with the congressmen. The motion was adopted and the committee of ten was made up as follows: William Christy, S. M. McCowan, Webster Street, C. J. Hall, J. C. Adams, R. E. Morrison, M. J. Riordan, Jerry Millay and C. M. Frazier. These gentlemen selected the following visiting committee, representing every county in the territory: Governor N. O. Murphy, E. E. Ellinwood, M. W. Stewart, C. M. Frazier, I. T. Stoddard, George R. Davis, S. M. McCowan, F. M. Murphy, Robert E. Morrison, J. M. Murphy, Alonzo Bailey, W. H. Burbage, R. A. E. Penrose, C. D. Repy, W. P. Harlow, H. K. Chenoweth, C. M. Rundolf, O. D. M. Gaddis, Charles C. Randolph, W. J. Murphy, B. A. Flekas, A. C. Baker, T. E. Farish, M. G. Galt, W. H. Barnes, J. C. Adams, E. Ganz, J. L. B. Alexander, Geo. W. P. Hunt.

In the meantime the committee on resolutions reported as follows: Resolved, That we, the citizens of the territory of Arizona, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby respectfully request of the congress of the United States that an act be passed by which the people of Arizona be authorized to form a constitution embracing all the elements of a republican form of government and that upon the same having been adopted by the people that the territory of Arizona be admitted into the union of states as a state.

Objection was made to the report on the ground that it was contradictory in terms since after the passage of the enabling act there was nothing more the people could do, but admission could only come by a presidential proclamation. The resolution was referred back to the committee.

The report having thus been disposed of the meeting was adjourned and Governor Murphy, as chairman of the general committee, was authorized to appoint sub-committees and such other committees as would facilitate the work.

No time was set for the departure of the committee for Washington. The subject was not even discussed. It is certain though that the pilgrimage will not be undertaken until after the holidays.

The meeting was entirely satisfactory. So much more was accomplished than had been expected. There was such an absence of friction that it seemed as if the long sought star glimmered above the horizon.

that they had more money than hay. The writer was reminded of a tour three years ago, when the valley of the Upper Gila was not so prosperous. In a leisurely trip along it he saw no money but his own and among the farmers, water-melons were regarded as liquid tender for the discharge of all local indebtedness.

The next speaker was Colonel M. H. McCord. "There is no politics in this matter," said he, "so far as Arizona is concerned, but there is politics on Capitol Hill. Before we are admitted many questions will be asked and we will be required to prove that certain fears of national parties regarding us are unfounded. We must show that former objectionable conditions do not exist now. We are clearly entitled to statehood. The average population of twenty-nine states that have been admitted was \$3,000. I believe ours will exceed 100,000. The average wealth of those twenty-nine states at the time of admission was \$29,000,000. Our assessed valuation is \$31,000,000." The speaker suggested the appointment of a committee of thirty or forty citizens, representing the various sections of the territory, to visit Washington, finance committee to raise funds for opening headquarters there and a committee on transportation.

M. J. Riordan, representing the north, said that he was a better rooter at a baseball game than at a statehood meeting, though his enthusiasm and that of all people in the north was as great as it could be. The advantage of statehood he could fully appreciate. He had lived under a territorial government for ten years before the horns began to grow on the horns but since before the horns themselves came. Concerning the fitness of the territory for statehood, Mr. Riordan pointed to the changed conditions illustrated by the rebuke Governor Murphy had administered the day before to a sheriff of the Arizona type of a former generation. The prosperity of the country was wonderful. Its mines and mills are working night and day. Its products are familiar throughout the country and even the oranges of the Salt River valley are found on