

The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair Friday; Saturday fair, warmer in western portion; fresh northerly winds. North Dakota—Fair Friday; warmer in western portion; Saturday fair, warmer in eastern portion; north to east winds. South Dakota—Fair Friday, warmer in western portion; Saturday fair, warmer; north to east winds.

ST. PAUL. Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night. Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. Highest temperature, 49. Lowest temperature, 29. Average temperature, 34. Daily range, 20. Wind, variable, 20-29. Relative humidity, 80. Precipitation, .11. In. m. temperature, 75-76. Wind, variable, 20-29. YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

SPRINGFIELD. Springfield, 31. Bismarck, 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

MAKING KNOWN THE CHARTER.

The action of certain citizens looking toward the dissemination of more general information regarding the proposed new charter is in the highest degree timely and commendable. The work done by the charter commission during its later sessions is all excellent, and renders its work in its entirety worthy of careful public examination. Indeed, as a whole, that work has assumed a character of late which largely withdraws from it the measure of public indifference and doubt which attended its earlier endeavors.

From the outset the Globe has been constant in its demands that some means be adopted for informing the public more thoroughly than they promised to be informed of the substantive changes wrought in the present incongruous instrument through the labors of the commission. This end is now in a fair way of accomplishment, and it gives the Globe genuine pleasure to observe that the Woman's Civic League is an active party in producing the desirable result.

It has been evident since the approach of the primaries of the two parties that the public attention would be largely concentrated in the forthcoming campaign upon the personality of the several candidates, and that the proposed new charter was likely to fare but ill. This condition will without doubt continue in spite of all that the daily press can do to enlighten, unless some movement is seriously maintained to impress upon the voters the prime necessity of giving to the charter the attention or something approaching the attention that its importance entitles it to.

Compared with the adoption of substantial changes in our local organic law, the question of candidates is comparatively insignificant. Party success will be looked upon by the contending forces as the great end to be attained, despite all that even the new movement can hope to accomplish. But for that very reason is it indispensable that something shall be done in behalf of the charter. The Globe believes that the charter should be adopted, speaking with the limited knowledge which it possesses of its provisions. And it believes that it is certain to be adopted if the ladies and gentlemen who have interested themselves will act with decision and energy.

There is no time to be lost. As soon as possible a fair synopsis of the changes proposed in the present charter should be published. To this extent the daily press will co-operate most heartily. It will go further; and the Globe will most cordially urge the adoption of the instrument on the voters throughout the campaign should these changes not be against its understanding in any material respect of the needs and demands of charter legislation.

fore the eyes of the Filipinos." True; but that is not the only thing that is testing us before the Filipino and several other kinds of eyes.

DAVIS, A MERE PARTISAN.

The most interesting feature of the present situation regarding the island of Puerto Rico is the wonderful variety of expedients which are being evolved by the imperialists to get out of their present difficulty. Neither the ingenuity of Senator Davis nor the concessions which the imperialist crowd affect to make will solve the difficulty. That difficulty is radical. It is a difficulty which involves the entire policy of imperialism in recent Spanish territory. Senator Davis, like the others, is radically wrong in his contentions. He, like the rest, is merely looking for a way out of the political difficulty. His appearance in the controversy savored at the outset of the action of a statesman intent on meeting the requirements of public sentiment, while leaving the constitutional issues involved to settle themselves when the settlement was demanded. His later appearance is that of a mere partisan, entitled to no more consideration than any of his fellows.

What did the house have in mind in levying that 25 per cent tariff in the first instance? The answer to this question reaches the kernel of the imperialist's hobble. That object was to "protect" our "infant industries." The later proposition, that the object is to help the Puerto Ricans out of the poverty and misery which the change in government has imposed on them, is subterfuge. The Tobacco Growers' Association of New England was the first to be heard. It took the initiative in the work which has brought down public obloquy on the administration. Was it pity for the Puerto Ricans which animated that body? Was it pity for the Puerto Ricans which caused the majority of the house to set itself up in antagonism to the recommendation of the presidential message? Was it pity for the Puerto Ricans that induced the president to swallow his own recommendation and urge the congressmen of his party to sustain the Puerto Rico tariff measure?

If the Puerto Ricans are not to be treated and regarded as citizens of the United States in the sense in which we have always treated the people of our territories, to be consistent, aside from constitutional inhibitions, we must levy a tariff on them. Not only a 25 per cent tariff, but the full measure of Dingleyism. If the island is outside our political system, where do we derive the power to impose any internal revenue tax upon its people? If it is not outside our political system, where do we find the warrant for levying imposts other than those which prevail throughout the country, under the constitution and laws?

Senator Davis is wrong when he declares that sufficient to the day is the evil of Puerto Rico. It is not the difficulty of Puerto Rico alone. How does it matter that the Philippines are 8,000 miles away, while Puerto Rico is only 800? That is a difference of degree, not of kind. The kind is the same in each case. What the people are demanding of the imperialists is that the island shall be incorporated in our political system, if it is not already. They believe it to be already so incorporated. The supreme court alone can determine the question involved. If Senator Davis had stood by his guns in the first instance, and not given the appearance of his sanction to the dishonest plea that the scheme was designed for the relief of the poor Puerto Ricans, as he does by his proposal for an internal revenue tax, he would have continued entitled to the confidence of the people, and he might have rendered some service in the direction in which he is now plainly aiming—to save his party from the wrath that seems about to fall upon it. His imperialism is plainly of the same stripe as that of the others. If the principle of his contention, that the constitution does not in propria vigore extend to the island, be correct, as long as his proposal to extend it by law, assuming that is a constitutional undertaking, is not adopted, he is merely compromising with his own convictions in proposing his income tax nostrum.

IMPERIALISTS AND THE TRUSTS. The outbreak of popular wrath which has attended the imperialistic plans in Puerto Rico is due to no one single circumstance. But of all the considerations which have entered into the creation of existing public sentiment on that score there is not one which may be regarded as having a stronger influence than the one of the clear indication given by our imperialist masters of their subjection to trust influence. Day by day the proof presents itself that the trusts are in the saddle at Washington, and that the machinery of the general government is in the absolute control of those who are profoundly interested and who will not scruple in the least in conducting our national concerns so as to promote the interests of the trust organizations. Legitimate commercial industries may suffer from the neglect or indifference of our political masters, save where they are buttressed by protectionism; the well defined will of commercial society may be overridden with present impunity in the matter of Puerto Rico and in other directions, but it is apparent, from the insane attachment which is now being shown to the Puerto Rico crime, that the political representatives of favored undertakings are destined to remain in control and direction of the functions of our national government until the people have so impressed on the progress of events the seal of their disapproval that the dread which has overtaken one faction of the imperialists will be universal among them.

There is absolutely nothing being done by the executive or administrative officials of the general government to stay the progress of the trusts. Laws are to be found on the statute books of every state, and on the national statute books, which are adequate to the destruction of the great evil of our industrial life; but they are being ignored. Private initiative seems indispensable before a single action is taken in any direction by prosecuting officers of Republican politics, either state or national.

In Texas they have driven the trusts

out of the state. They not only have legislated, but they have administered. In discussing the situation some time ago in the prosecution of his commendable warfare upon that industrial monster, the Standard Oil trust, the former attorney general of Ohio used this well considered and significant language:

"The remedy for this wrong is vested directly in the executive officer of the state, the attorney general of the United States. Science, and the methods of so-called medical institutes, whose only object is to rob the sick, under the pretense of being able to cure them. Be it remembered that the secretary of the Ramsey County Medical society be instructed to furnish a copy of the resolutions to each of the daily papers."

"Resolved, That the secretary of the Ramsey County Medical society be instructed to furnish a copy of the resolutions to each of the daily papers. It has been shown that milk is a vehicle for the distribution of tubercle bacilli, having been found in some markets in 40 per cent of the samples investigated, and since it has been conclusively proven that the tubercle bacillus contains tubercle bacilli, and is therefore an unfit and dangerous article of diet, therefore, be it resolved, That the Ramsey County Medical society approve of the action of the health department to have the dairy herds supplying this market tested, and to have tubercular cattle condemned, and be it further resolved, That this preamble and resolution be given to the public press."

Very truly yours, E. Ethelbert F. Geer, Secretary. March 23, 1900.

DR. DWIGHT'S NEWS ITEM. The Good Man Wanted to Pay for Its Publication. Saturday Evening Post. The thousands of Yale men who, not many months ago, read in their newspapers the resolutions of Dr. Timothy Dwight as president, have never even guessed that it was a kindly thought for them in the heart of the president that he should have such a resolution.

FAREWELL TO FINLAND. While the attention of the people of the United States has been occupied with affairs in the West Indies, the Philippine Islands and South Africa, the Russians have almost completely, unnoticed, the obliteration of Finland from the map of Europe. The little principality which treasured the shadow of its former independence and had enjoyed autonomy, filling in the most unobtrusive manner its little niche among the nations of Europe, has been deprived of even the shadow of freedom and robbed of its hereditary autonomous rights which it enjoyed as a principality by the all-devouring Russian Bear.

The protest of Finland against such high-handed proceedings the czar emphatically refused to receive, and he severely reprimanded the landtag for its indiscretion in praying for just treatment. And further, the Great White Bear has issued orders that remove all native-born Finns from state offices, and that last Fin to hold a state office in Finland, Gen. Lieut. Procopo, assistant of the secretary of state of Finland, has been removed within the past few days and "presented with an appointment" in the Russian army. His successor will be a Russian.

Like Poland and the Polish nation, Finland is to be a memory. The substance has been absorbed by the insatiable maw of Russia. And with the disappearance of Finland, the little nations of the Scandinavian peninsula are seized with apprehension that the day of their assimilation into the Russian empire is approaching.

Citizens of Sioux Falls, S. D., have gone to Chicago and rented a circus tent in which to hold the Populist national convention. It was not known exactly how Chicago proposed to ring herself in on the national convention business, but she appears to have solved the problem.

Antient beliefs and superstitions are gradually disappearing. It is now announced that the price of soft coal will be advanced on April 1. Heretofore that expected misfortune has occurred in December.

Chicago golf players announce that they are not jealous of Champion Vardon. Certainly not. Jealousy is an acknowledgment of inferiority, and no one ever heard a Chicagoan make that confession.

An enterprising St. Paul speculator offers to lay odds of ten to one that Smith will be the next mayor of this city.

Secretary Root, it is claimed, will send more troops to the Philippines. Another newspaper to be suppressed, eh?

A fashion paper refers to the Easter bonnet as a dream. But it doesn't say the bill will be an illusion.

A St. Paul punster says New York is like a big boarding house because its Tenderloin is tough.

Medical society comments, and heartily indorses, and requests that decent-minded citizens to indorse, the policy of the St. Paul Daily News in refusing to admit to its columns advertisements of this class, and in its policy exposing the methods of so-called medical institutes, whose only object is to rob the sick, under the pretense of being able to cure them. Be it remembered that the secretary of the Ramsey County Medical society be instructed to furnish a copy of the resolutions to each of the daily papers."

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It was in the New Year office of the Associated Press, one of those nights when news is so dull that even the typewriter curls up superciliously, and the telegraph, and be it further resolved, That this preamble and resolution be given to the public press."

"On Monday the march began. A skirmish secured Dekle's Drift on the Riet. After a halt of a day the column moved on. At Klip Drift the cavalry had a little skirmish. The movements made through the enemy's country with a rapidly without parallel had left their mark on the horses, and the transport was hopelessly disorganized. Five days' rations were carried by each man, and scanty indeed was the amount doled out, day by day. Some of the horses used had unexpected climates, and their health, apart from the unavoidable slackness caused by a long sea voyage.

It had not been possible to spare the horses, and the cavalry moved at high pressure over the shaded valley during the hottest hours of the day. It is difficult to convey to English readers the impression that this alone entails. The absence of shade and the hot sun, often for twenty miles continuously there is not a bush that a child could creep under for shadow, the very leaves of the trees that are left standing in open places are thin or deeply dented, giving little or no shelter from the tremendous heat of the midday sun.

CRITICAL ADVANCE. "On Thursday, the 15th, at 10 o'clock, the critical advance began. The shelling and capture of two or three miles out of Klip Drift, on the northern side of the river, cleared the way for the junction of the force encamped on the Modder, some 20 miles from the Riet. This body was composed of Kitchener's and Roberts' horse, and two more regiments of mounted infantry. Before entering the plain of Alexanderfontein the contingent from Modder river—the Scots Greys, Household Cavalry and two lancer regiments—also joined the force, which now numbered some 10,000 men, seven batteries of horse artillery and three field batteries.

Their entry into the plain was the signal for the great event of the day. The plain was a wide, level, and in width and length, converging slightly to the north and fringed with kopjes. Wild vines and Babel thorns in scattered groups of wide and level, and the whole force, headed by the Lancers' regiment and the Scots Greys in advance, deployed at intervals and thundered across it. The troops on either side were held by Boers, who poured bullets and shells into the advancing masses, almost hidden by the curtain of dust that rose from under the hoofs of the horses. These kopjes were the last of their kind in the plain. The impetuous rush of the mounted infantry.

FIRST TO FALL. Lieut. Sweet Escott, of the Sixteenth Lancers, was the first officer to fall, shot dead at fifty yards by a Boer, who received a lance through his throat almost before he could produce the invariable cry for mercy. Kopp after that was clear, and the Boers were driven from their right and left as the column chased forward like some great ploughshare, thrusting and leveling the plain, and less before this tremendous charge, and almost powerless to head it. A barbed rinderpest fence, stretching across the plain, checked the advance for a moment, but that and the Boers' withdrawal of their guns. It was no time for a flank movement to capture them.

At Devil's farm, at the northern end of the plain, the Boers had entrenched and formed in column, after waiting for their guns. They had come ten miles, and broken the ring around the besieged town. The pace with which the advance had been made had not been without its casualties and prevented the attempt to line the kopjes on the plain. Cronje realized that he was defeated, and acted with his usual sagacity.

CRONJE IN RETREAT. "The cavalry column had barely gone five miles beyond the line of the ox-wagons of the Boers were inspanned, and the long lines of transport were trekking back across the very line of the advance of the mounted infantry. Cronje acted with promptitude and decision. By the evening of this same day, not a man of all the thousands of the investing force, beyond a few straggling bodies of men patrolling or foraging in the country, gave the order to retreat, was left on the hills and ridges that had been their camping ground so long.

"Meanwhile the cavalry pushed on. From Devil's farm the country resembles some great English park, studded with single trees, and undulating under the long grass through which the guest followed long tracks in the crumbling red soil. Here the pace began to tell, and after horse that had struggled on fell dead from some wound unnoticed in the heat of the fight. The strain upon the horses of the Royal Horse artillery had been extreme, and it is impossible to praise too highly the handling that brought nearly all of them safely through the mole.

FIRST SIGHT OF KIMBERLEY. "There was no time to pause, and, at last, some miles further on, the first sight of Kimberley burst on the column through the fringe of trees. "The long weary weeks of anxiety and hardship, the diet of Magersfontein, and the heart sickness of de-ferted hope were alike forgotten. Kimberley was relieved, and the remainder of the march might as well have been a review, as the immense column emerged from the trees and moved down the long slope that marks the rising ground on which Westles stands. The Boers to the north of the town, at the intermediate station and the Kamperdown, were firing their last shots from their guns, ignorant of their failure, or of the fact that the siege would soon be stopped. The town put out its flags and decorations.

THE TELLING STORES OF THE LIVES CLOSING IN AN ARCADE GAVE CREDIT TO RHODES

ACROSS THE SUN-BEATEN VELDT TO THE RELIEF OF BELEAGUERED KIMBERLEY.

SWEET BOER FORCES ASIDE.

Intrepidity of the Charge Too Much for the Soldiers Under Cronje to Withstand.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. LONDON, March 21.—In the rapid course of epoch-making events which preceded and followed the relief of Kimberley, Gen. French's ride to Kimberley escaped the minute attention of all except minute observers. It is said that since Gen. French's charge and charged fruitlessly at Boshossela no such fight has been chronicled in the annals of war. In this case there were 10,000 men marching over the dusty plains. The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle describes these things thus: "On Monday the march began. A skirmish secured Dekle's Drift on the Riet. After a halt of a day the column moved on. At Klip Drift the cavalry had a little skirmish. The movements made through the enemy's country with a rapidly without parallel had left their mark on the horses, and the transport was hopelessly disorganized. Five days' rations were carried by each man, and scanty indeed was the amount doled out, day by day. Some of the horses used had unexpected climates, and their health, apart from the unavoidable slackness caused by a long sea voyage.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF HOW THE FAMOUS GENERAL WAS FINALLY CORNERED.

NO LOOPHOLE OF ESCAPE.

Boer Army Sank Out of Sight in the Bed of the River, and Lay There, Snarling and Defiant, but Immovable.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. LONDON, March 21.—For a concise and graphic summary, from a man on the spot, of the movements which led to the relieving of Kimberley, the London Morning Post is unequalled. Under date of Feb. 24, it writes: "Lord Roberts' achievement stands recorded not only by its own merits, but from the background of failure which had preceded it. It was the conception of a man undaunted by the successes of his foes, and accustomed not only to win his battles, but to take the risk of losing them. "Cronje, lying in insolent security across the hopes of Kimberley, heard every movement of his opponent, the cavalry to the state, and was moving no one knew whither. "Accustomed to the dragging importance of our advances when unaided by the railway, he sent his outposts to stop us at the Modder and the Riet. "But the men to whom the task had been entrusted either found our scouts were not as well equipped as they were, or they were in too leisurely a mood. Gen. French swept the drifts with his cavalry, and his guns, and the men who held them fled precipitately, leaving the damper in their blisses beside the river, and the eggs just broken for the spoon, and as French cleared the drifts other portions of his army loomed up to help them. The Seventh division followed every movement of its opponent, the cavalry division was flung forward in a wide sweep to the northeast, and Kimberley was relieved; relieved almost before the Boers had time to be relieved and at the same moment a menace to the force which had awaited confidently its fall for months. "That is strategy, Cronje, who needs no instruction in such a matter, knew it for what it was, saw in the swiftness and daring of the hands which had encompassed him that he was playing at last with a master in the game of war, and he was really hatched rear guard action flung over the hopes on which he had so long been building, threw his dreams to the winds and fled. "It is not every commander that knows the hours of abandonment as well as the moment for assault, and is as willing to break his plans as to make them, but Cronje is one of them. Only his experience of our methods made him a day late. He still counted on our indecision, and his security betrayed him.

WOMAN'S NARRATION OF OCCURRENCES IN KIMBERLEY DURING THE SIEGE.

LORD METHUEN'S ULTIMATUM.

Non-Combatants Were to Leave the Place When the Relieving Force Entered It—Brave Defenders Demurred.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. LONDON, March 21.—Hon. Mrs. Rochford Maguire, who, with her husband, the British South African company director, remained in Kimberley throughout the siege, describes her experience in several columns of the London Times. Like all the correspondents, she is loud in her praise of the work done by Cecil Rhodes. She says: "For some time before Magersfontein fell, Mr. Rhodes had felt that in view of the uncertain duration of the siege, it was necessary to get rid of as many mouths as possible. This idea had been at first opposed by the military authorities, but they gave way eventually, and he managed to get rid of some 5,000 out of the 20,000 natives in the compounds. This was splendidly managed by L. P. M. van der Merwe, who, used to the natives thoroughly, won their confidence and explained their situation, and advised them to go out of the town in detachments. They started on their way in very good spirits, carrying their belongings, cooking pots, blankets, etc., together with some rations, fully intending, many of them, to return to their homes. "After the battle of the Modder, Lord Methuen, who expected to be in Kimberley almost immediately, sent a message to Col. Kekewich that he would not be able to collect from all parts of the town, and that the non-combatants must leave. A little food would be sent in, and the town would only be occupied by its defenders. This idea caused a great consternation among the people, who thought it very hard after enduring a siege of two months they should be called upon to leave the town and go, nobody knew where, at almost a moment's notice. Col. Kekewich stated at a meeting of the town council that the people would have to leave on the entry of Lord Methuen, but that the same people said they intended refusing to go, and that they would be the means to go. A delegation was sent by the principal men in the town to see Lord Methuen, and to urge that 30,000 people without sufficient provision being made for them.

MOBILITY OF BOERS.

"The intelligence department did not succeed in getting much information, so Mr. Rhodes organized a number of native runners, collected from all parts of the town, and made a great deal of communication, learning where the enemy's laagers were or what their numbers were. He learned there were not more than 10,000 or 2,000 around us at any time, with probably 6,000 (if as many) at Stryfontein, according to Lord Methuen's advice, but so mobile are these irregular troops that whenever we made a sortie they collected from all parts of the town in a very short time, and made action on our part very difficult, if not impossible without great loss of life.

"The Standard Kimberley correspondent states: "The Sunday previous to relief, when petitions praying that surrender be resorted to were being circulated in the beleaguered town, Mr. Rhodes received a message through the intelligence department from Roberts, saying it would be humiliating for the town to surrender after its brave defense, and asking him to assure the people that relief would reach them in a few days. The message, as received by Mr. Rhodes, was marked secret. Shortly after its receipt he read it to me, saying: "I know Lord Roberts never intended to keep it secret. The people want something to cheer them up, and I want everybody to know I have received this cheering news."

He stated copies to be posted at the corners of the principal streets announcing that the De Beers and Kimberley mines would be lighted and opened as places of refuge for the town, and that at 3 p. m. Over 1,500 were accommodated at De Beers and 1,300 at Kimberley mines, while 1,800 took refuge under the railway bridge, at almost a moment's notice. In these places they were fed and looked after by Mr. Rhodes, Dr. Smart, M. L. A.; Mr. Gardiner Williams and a staff of able assistants during the days of active shelling which followed.

CLOSING IN ON CRONJE.

"Then, during successive nights, the unseen arm was extended between the rivers, and the Modder was seized. The great moment came when, with a hand on every movement of its opponent, the cavalry division was flung forward in a wide sweep to the northeast, and Kimberley was relieved; relieved almost before the Boers had time to be relieved and at the same moment a menace to the force which had awaited confidently its fall for months.

"That is strategy, Cronje, who needs no instruction in such a matter, knew it for what it was, saw in the swiftness and daring of the hands which had encompassed him that he was playing at last with a master in the game of war, and he was really hatched rear guard action flung over the hopes on which he had so long been building, threw his dreams to the winds and fled. "It is not every commander that knows the hours of abandonment as well as the moment for assault, and is as willing to break his plans as to make them, but Cronje is one of them. Only his experience of our methods made him a day late. He still counted on our indecision, and his security betrayed him.

CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

"Despite a wonderful march from Magersfontein, his rear guard was struck at Klip Drift on the Modder, and he was really hatched rear guard action flung over the hopes on which he had so long been building, threw his dreams to the winds and fled. "It is not every commander that knows the hours of abandonment as well as the moment for assault, and is as willing to break his plans as to make them, but Cronje is one of them. Only his experience of our methods made him a day late. He still counted on our indecision, and his security betrayed him.

AN EXCITING ENCOUNTER.

OHIO WARDEN ATTACKED BY A PRISONER.

COLUMBUS, O., March 29.—Warden Coffin, of the Ohio penitentiary, had an exciting encounter with Ira Marlett, the prisoner who had been sentenced to life for the murder of a woman. Marlett, who had been in the penitentiary for several years, had been released on parole, but had returned to the penitentiary after having been caught by the warden. Marlett, who had been in the penitentiary for several years, had been released on parole, but had returned to the penitentiary after having been caught by the warden. Marlett, who had been in the penitentiary for several years, had been released on parole, but had returned to the penitentiary after having been caught by the warden.

TWO DIED WITHIN A DAY.

WOMEN WHO HAD PASSED THE 102-YEAR MARK.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., March 29.—Mrs. Felicity Pickard died at the home of her son today, aged one hundred and three years, of natural causes and six days after having recently her mind was clear and her health good. NEW YORK, March 29.—Mrs. Cleary Hand is dead at her home in Orange, N. J., aged one hundred and three years. For the last year of her life she was totally blind. Another Bad Dollar. WASHINGTON, March 29.—Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, today announced the discovery of a very neat counterfeit one dollar treasury note, check letter B, series 1891, B. K. Bruce, register.

Today's Attractions at St. Paul Retail Stores.

PIELD, SCHLICK & CO. announce some choice Friday specials in their linen room, embracing table cloths, napkins, towels and bed spreads, also children's and infants' dresses and refters. MANNHEIMER BROS. for housekeepers day have a long list of attractive leaders among their tailored suits, linen, art goods, gloves, ribbons, soaps, furnishings and millinery. NORTH STAR HOUSE FURNISHING CO. announce an innovation, having bought an entire carload of Crescent bicycles, and will have a grand opening with music Monday evening. BROWNING, KING & CO. Seventh and Robert, are on their March clearing sale of last season's stock of men's spring suits at greatly reduced prices, and they claim every one of them a great bargain. PLYMOUTH CLOTHING HOUSE, corner Robert and Seventh streets, make a speciality today a top coat sale at a most remarkably low figure. PEOPLE'S CREDIT CLOTHING CO. announce an opening sale of men's and ladies' clothing of all kinds, which they will sell on credit without any security. W. J. DYER & BRO., 21-23 West Fifth street, introduce their ad with a clever story, and then get down to business by telling of their high grade pianos. I. L. MAY & CO. offer a fine collection of seeds of English show pansies and sweet peas. YERXA says any dealer offering Hoffman House Coffee in packages not bearing his name offers a counterfeit and is liable to prosecution. HOWARD, FARWELL & CO. say their aim has always been to give the people of St. Paul the best music house in the Northwest.