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NO NOTES OR INTEREST.

IN MEMORY OF VICTORIA

SOLEMN MEMORIAL SERVICES IN ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAS A BRILLIANT ASSEMBLY

Somber Black of the Presidential Party Offset by Rich Uniforms of Diplomats and Officers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In the presence of a distinguished assemblage, including the president of the United States and his entire cabinet, impressive tribute today was rendered to England's dead queen. The ceremony occurred at St. John's Episcopal church, beginning at 11 o'clock this morning and was distinctly official in character. The British ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, had been directed by the London foreign office to bestow this last mark of respect to the dead sovereign, and the time was chosen so as to correspond exactly with the solemn pageant in London as the dead queen was borne to Windsor. The quaint old church where the services were held was taxed to its utmost capacity with a great crowd eager to gain admission. Long before the hour for the services to begin the surrounding streets were packed with people, some bearing cards of admission, and many more without cards, content to get a glimpse of the distinguished personages present. The church had been elaborately prepared for the occasion. Within the sanctuary were great masses of flowers with tall palms and potted plants and purple shades of mourning, purple being the predominant color of mourning, instead of somber black, in accordance with the precedent established in London. On each side of the altar the tall pillars were wrapped in purple, with great scarfs of purple entwining sheaves of laurel and palm. Both the altar and the chancel rails were draped with purple and at either hand long streamers of purple held massive clusters of white lilies and palms. Over this profusion of color fell a flood of soft sunlight, reflected through the rich stained glass windows back and at each side of the chancel.

DISTINGUISHED MOURNERS.

President McKinley and members of his cabinet arrived shortly before 11 o'clock and were escorted to seats on the right of the church, immediately fronting the chancel. With the president sat Secretaries Hay, Gage and Root, while back of them were Secretaries Long, Hitchcock and Wilson, Attorney General Griggs and Postmaster General Smith. Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices of the United States supreme court occupied pews immediately in the rear of the presidential party, while to the right were ranged senators and members of the house of representatives, including the presiding officer of the senate, Mr. Frye, and Speaker Henderson. The presence of the diplomatic corps in full uniform lent a touch of brilliancy to the otherwise somber surroundings. Lord Pauncefote was in the full uniform of his high diplomatic office with a black band about his left arm and a knot of crepe on the hilt of his sword. He was accompanied by Lady Pauncefote, and the honorable Misses Pauncefote, and by the many members of the embassy staff, including Lieut. Col. Kitson in the brilliant scarlet of his majesty's service, and Capt. Bailey in the uniform of the royal navy. Each of the British officials wore a heavy band of crepe about the left arm. The British embassy officials occupied seats fronting the chancel, and just to the left of the president. Across the aisle sat the French ambassador, M. Cambin; the Russian ambassador, Count Cassini; the German ambassador, Dr. von Holleben; the Italian ambassador, Baron Fava, and the Mexican ambassador, Senor Aspiroz, each in the full uniforms of ambassadorial rank. Back of them were ranged the ministers of various countries, including Duke D'Ardi, the Spanish minister, the Turkish minister and his suite, all wearing the characteristic red fez, and the Chinese minister and members of his staff in their rich Oriental silks.

No less respondent was the representation from the United States army and navy. Half way back sat Lieutenant-General Miles and Admiral Dewey, accompanied by their large staffs, wearing the uniforms of high rank. Back of them were ranged many admirals, generals and officers of lesser rank. An added military aspect to the occasion was given by the presence of army and navy officers in full uniform, acting as ushers.

At 11 o'clock the soft strains of the organ and the distant sound of the processional hymn floated through the edifice and with measured tread the white-robed choir boys entered the sanctuary, singing "For Thy Saints." Following them came the many church officials taking part in the ceremony including Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., bishop of Washington, Dr. Alexander MacKay-Smith, rector of St. John's church, Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, and Rev. Ernest Paddock, acting chaplain to the bishop. The service was that of the church of England for the burial of the dead. The lesson, taken from First Corinthians, was read by Dr. McKay-Smith and Dr. Paddock led in intoning prayers. At the conclusion of prayers, Bishop Satterlee stepped forward to the chancel rail and in impressive tones, delivered a panegyric on Victoria.

Dr. McKim read the burial ritual of the Episcopal church, and Bishop Satterlee pronounced the benediction. Then as the choristers moved from the sanctuary singing the recessional hymn, the president and his party, and the distinguished assemblage quietly withdrew, and the impressive tribute to England's queen was at an end.

IN MANY CITIES.

Memory of Her Late Majesty Was Everywhere Honored.

Montreal—Throughout the Dominion was observed as a day of mourning. In Montreal the absence of people on the streets up to church time reminded one of Sunday. All business was suspended.

St. John, N. B.—Throughout the city during the hours of the queen's funeral business was suspended. Special services were held in the churches, and indications of mourning were apparent at every hand.

Manila—The obsequies of Queen Victoria here were attended by the military, civil officers and the public. Much private business was suspended, and salutes were fired at intervals.

Philadelphia—The sorrow occasioned in this city by the death of Queen Victoria found formal expression today in memorial services held in many of the church, under the auspices of the Allied British-American societies.

Halifax, N. S.—Halifax, being the military headquarters in British North America, was the chief city of mourning in Canada. In many of the churches services were held. The bells were tolled. The chief interest centered in the military exercises at the garrison chapel, which were attended with great pomp.

New York—Memorial services for the queen filled Trinity church to the doors, while over 5,000 persons were turned away. All the consular officers of New York were present in full uniform. The service in Trinity was preceded by one in the cathedral of St. John, at which Bishop Potter officiated.

Bombay—The mourning here was universal. The stores and banks were closed, and trains and street railways worked on Sunday schedules.

Cape Town—The city was draped in mourning, and from early morning crowds of people placed wreaths at the foot of the queen's statue in Parliament house garden.

Paris—Flags draped with crepe floated from the Elysee and all public buildings, and every English place of business was closed on account of the funeral of Queen Victoria. At 11 o'clock the official service in the English church was held in the exact form of the services at St. Paul's in London. Memorial services in honor of Queen Victoria were held at Mentone, Nice, Marseilles, Pau, Bordeaux and many other places in France.

Berlin—Princes August Wilhelm and Oscar, Princess Henry of Prussia, Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold, and their sons, and Prince Albrecht, all Hohenzollerns, were present at the funeral service in memory of the dead queen held in the English church here.

Calcutta—The natives at dawn deposited flowers around the statute of the queen, and some recited prayers. A state memorial service was held here. It is proposed to lay out a large public garden and erect therein a splendid memorial hall, in which a statute of the queen is to be placed.

Madrid—The ultramontane press claim that the Spanish ministers did not do right in attending the services in memory of the queen, saying that "it was scandalous for Catholics to aid in a heretical ceremony." However, all members of the ministry attended the services in the chapel of the English embassy.

Copenhagen—King Charles IX., with all the other members of the royal family, the members of the cabinet, and diplomatists, attended the services held in memory of the queen.

Brussels—The services in memory of the queen, held in the Church of the Resurrection, were impressive, and the attendance was large. The members of the ministry, the diplomatic corps, military authorities, the presidents of the senate and chamber of representatives and dignitaries of the royal household, were present.

Constantinople.—Memorial services for the queen were held in the chapel of the British embassy, the Crimean Memorial church and elsewhere in the city. All the services were largely attended.

Havana.—Gov. Gen. Wood and his staff, the foreign consuls and many Cubans and Spaniards attended memorial services in honor of Queen Victoria held by British subjects.

San Francisco.—Twelve thousand residents of this city paid tribute to the memory of Queen Victoria at an impressive memorial service held in the Mechanics' pavilion.

Berlin.—Memorial services for Queen Victoria were held in many towns of the empire. The service at Homburg was attended by the Empress of Germany, the hereditary princess of Saxe-Meiningen, the crown princess of Greece, and Princess Frederick of Hesse. At Munich the prince regent of Bavaria and other princes and princesses attended a service. At Kiel eighty-one guns were fired by the warships.

Cronburg.—Empress Auguste Victoria paid a visit of two hours to Empress Frederick, the time being coincident with that of the funeral services at Windsor.

Rome.—At the English church of All Saints services, the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, the minister of foreign affairs, represented the king and ministry. A delegation from the senate and chamber of deputies and the diplomatic corps were present with the English colony.

The Hague.—Representatives of the queen and queen mother, the diplomatic corps and members of the British colony attended a service of the English church.

Lisbon.—Portugal observed the day as one of national mourning. The theaters are closed.

Adelaide, South Australia.—A dispatch received here states that business was suspended throughout the colony. Train traffic ceased simultaneously for ten minutes.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The United States government agreed formally to the Brussels convention for the prevention and restriction of the sale of spirituous liquors in certain regions of Africa. The United States was not one of the original parties to the treaty of Brussels, and now comes in simply as an adherent.

The president has issued new credentials to Mr. Choate, as ambassador of the United States to Great Britain. They are similar in form to those already held by Mr. Choate, with the exception that they accredit him to King Edward VII., instead of to Queen Victoria.

It is the intention of the war department to have the corps of undertakers now in the Philippines disinter and ship to the United States during the present winter, if practicable, the remains of all officers and soldiers now buried in those islands.

Owing to the excessive price demanded at Hongkong for the refitting of the big freight steamer Samoa, recently purchased by the United States, it has been deemed advisable to send that vessel to San Francisco to be overhauled. The Samoa is one of the largest freight ships in the world.

The subcommittee of the house committee on pensions favorably reported the full committee the bill of the secretary of the interior, which provides that ten cases covering points in controversy regarding rulings shall be carried to the supreme court of the United States, whose decisions shall govern the future rulings of the department.

The house committee on public buildings and grounds favorably reported the bill to create a commission consisting of the secretary of the interior, secretary of the treasury and chief justice of the United States to purchase a site for a department of justice immediately opposite and north of the site of the congressional library, and construct thereon a building for the use of the supreme court of the United States, the department of justice, the supreme and appellate courts of the District of Columbia, and for such international congress as shall meet in Washington, to cost not to exceed $7,000,000.

In pursuance of a provision of the army reorganization law, the secretary of war ordered medical examining boards to convene at Washington, D. C.; San Francisco and Manila, P. I., for the examination of candidates for appointment as assistant surgeons in the army. There are about 130 of these appointments.

The transports McPherson and Rawlins have been detailed to bring the two battalions of the Tenth infantry from Cuba to this country for transportation to the Philippines. The McPherson will bring the battalions now stationed at Cienfuegos and the Rawlins the battalion at Santiago.

The war department practically has completed its arrangements for recruiting the army under the provisions of the reorganization act. The enlistments for the month of January amounted to 2,732, an increase of 800 recruits over those secured during the previous month of December. The officials are very much encouraged at this result, and have no doubt of their ability to secure all the men they need. Many new recruiting stations have been established in various parts of the country.

Postmasters appointed today: Iowa—Thor, Humboldt county, John O. Olson. South Dakota—Ardmore, Fall River county, George W. Montgomery; Cedar, Hand county, Burton S. Bell; Freeman, Hutchinson county, Peter R. Stading. Wisconsin—Rockfield, Washington county, Frank Klien.

Senator Nelson has introduced a resolution providing for printing 6,000 additional copies of the eulogies on the late Senator Davis, 2,000 to be for the use of the senate and 4,000 for the use of the house. Under the rules only 3,000 copies of the eulogies are to be printed, but the demand has been so great that the extra copies are to be used to supply it.

Senator Teller introduced a resolution asking the secretary of war if George T. Rice was deported from Manila, and if so, of what crimes was he convicted to warrant such punishment.

The war department expects to issue immediately a general order to the army reciting the enactment of the army canteen closing law and enjoining upon all army officers and enlisted men observance to its provisions.

The secretary of the interior has approved the contract between the governor of Alaska and the state of Oregon for the care and treatment in the Oregon insane asylum of insane persons in the district of Alaska. Heretofore there have been no provisions for the insane in that territory.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has been informed by Gen. MacArthur that the transport Meade sailed from Manila yesterday with the Eleventh United States volunteer cavalry, consisting of 24 officers and 563 enlisted men.

The Power of the Press

Is a common expression, but few realize its actual power. Great as is the influence of the press, it cannot begin to equal the power of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters over disease. The Bitters strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and cures dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation. It will tone up the nerves, stimulate the torpid kidneys, and as an appetizer, it is unequaled. If you want to get well, and keep well, use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Y. P. S. C. E. MEMORIAL.

Bronze Tablet Unveiled in Williston Church, Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 2.—Today witnessed the crowning event of the four-days' meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the first society, when a bronze memorial tablet was unveiled in Williston church, the birthplace of the movement.

The unveiling ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering, including the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the society, and many others who have become widely known in the work. Several of the charter members, who twenty years ago organized the original society in the parsonage of Williston church, were in attendance.

The unveiling ceremony was held in the open air.

The tablet was draped with the stars and stripes, the Union Jack and the red and white colors of the Endeavor society.

General Secretary John Willis Baer of the United society had been chosen as memorialist and the one to unveil the tablet.

BRUTALLY MURDERED.

Savage Attack on Colored Family at Amite City, La.

AMITE CITY, La., Feb. 2.—Two brutal and unprovoked murders were perpetrated near Arcola, La., last night, the victims being an old negro named Arthur Nickerson and his five-year-old daughter. The perpetrators of the dastardly outrage were white men. After killing the old man and his child they shot his grown daughter, who was trying to escape. The officers have a slight clue to the murderers.

Read "The Golden Idol," on Page 18.

"77"

Breaks up Colds that hang on,

GRIP

IS JEALOUS OF ENGLAND

NATIONAL FEELING OF GERMANY AS EXPRESSED BY UNOFFICIAL PRESS

NO ENTENTE IS POSSIBLE

Anglophobe Papers Declare Emperor William's Visit One of Filial Piety—Official Press Is Silent.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Excepting a few liberal papers like the Vossische Zeitung and Tageblatt, the German Press has in no way received the advances of the British press this week graciously. Nine-tenths of the press persist in pretending that the German emperor's visit was a mere matter of filial piety and that the honors mutually conferred there were solely meaningless civilities in no wise touching or influencing the sentiments of the two nations toward each other, nor reconciling their conflicting interests. While, for a couple of days after the queen's death even the Anglophobe press kept a truce, during the last half of the week the press began to speak out openly on the subject of Anglo-German relations as existing upon King Edward's accession. The Kreuz Zeitung today ridicules the London Daily Telegraph's proposal for a "moral entente" between Germany and England, adding:

ANTI-UNITED STATES.

"If the anti-European economic attitude of the United States continues, serious differences will ensue, in which England likewise perforce will join against the United States, which threatens to be a much more formidable opponent than Germany. But Germany's economic interests would nevertheless remain antagonistic to England, and Germany in no case would join with England in fighting the United States economically, nor would England expect that, fearing thereby possibly to strengthen Germany, her rival. Germany, in such a case, would be tertius gaudens."

The Rheinisch-Westphaelische Zeitung prints a similar article. The Berlin Neueste Nachrichten today prints an editorial rather friendly towards England, but points out enormous difficulties of an entente between the two countries and demands that England must once and for all drop her old superciliousness and recognize Germany as her full equal. Only thus could an understanding being at all maintained. The Leipsic Neueste Nachrichten and the Hamburg Nachrichten print articles severely blaming the Emperor for his prolonged visit in England, latter saying:

OFFICIAL PRESS SILENT.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung claims that it is the old fight between the pro-Russian and pro-British parties in Germany, while the correct thing would be to preserve good relations towards both. The semi-official press during the week has been rigidly silent and is evidently awaiting the Emperor's return and intimation. Every German paper that has in any way referred to Anglo-German relations, has scouted the idea of an Anglo-German alliance.

Several ministerial utterances have caused much press comment this week. Count von Buelow's declaration in the Diet that increased cereal protective duties to aid German agriculture are certain and caused a general onslaught upon Count von Buelow by liberal press, which claims that he has become Agrarian and jeopardizes the chances of new commercial treaties. Then there were Commercial Minister Brefeld's remark calling the coal dealers a necessary evil and Minister of Justice Schoenstedt's statement that the Jewish candidates for government offices could hardly be considered exceptionally. Both remarks have stirred up the whole liberal press, which points out that the Prussian constitution guarantees equality in these respects. The Vossische Zeitung today mentions that the Emperor quite recently told Herr Ballin, a director of the Hamburg-American company who is a Jew, that this made no difference with him and he wanted to see Herr Ballin in a higher place still. Press utterances from Austria-Hungary and Russia are reprinted here this week, showing that Count von Buelow's tariff words are interpreted there unfavorably.

THEATER CENSORSHIP.

In the Reichstag this week the subject of theater censorship was thoroughly ventilated. A number of most amusing blunders by censors were mentioned. The liberals are demanding a cancelation of the censorship, which the right and center oppose.

During a discussion in the diet, Count Lehrendorf, chief curator of horse breeding in Prussia, admitted that the quality of horses is on the downgrade, owing to low prices and foreign competition. A large sum was demanded by the government for premiums to foals. On Monday in the diet, was had the reading of the canal bill, whose chances are small unless the government satisfies the Conservatives and Agrarians by tariff compensation.

The Reichstag Hinche in honor of the Emperor's birthday occurs on Monday night.

It has occasioned amazement in military circles that Gen. von Puttkamer, retired, had published a pamphlet strongly condemning the German drill regulations which he claims are antiquated and not adapted for actual warfare, pointing a number of cases. The military press is now full of replies, pro and con.

The German press publishes from Manila private letters of the end of December describing the situation in the Philippines as deplorable and that pacification is far off. The losses of Americans are said to be much greater than officially admitted. Americans now treat the Filipinos, it is said, no better than the Spanish did. The letters also mention alleged cases of cowardice among the Americans, even the officers.

The Empress Frederick is momentarily better and is taking long drives. She receives English news every second day by special courier.

Mourning services were held today in the English church at Homburg.

Miss Jane Oakley, of San Francisco, has become engaged to Baron Schelina, an officer of the guards.

Prof. William Ihne, of Heidelberg, celebrates today his eightieth anniversary. Complaint is heard in Berlin about the court mourning, by which dancing for the young people is greatly restricted. They have been deaths with subsequent court mourning almost without exception for a number of mild-winters past.

United States Ambassador White and Mrs. White, J. B. Jackson and H. Percival Dodge, secretary of the legation, attended the memorial service for Queen Victoria.

Frank H. Mason, consul general for the United States at Berlin, has just received a diplomatic honor from the Marseilles Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which he founded while consul there.

A shipment of hospital apparatus has left Berlin for the Buffalo exposition. Consul General Mason is making special efforts to advertise the exposition.

Ex-Paymaster General of the Navy J. A. Smith is ill at the Kaiserhof.

BIG BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN.

Uncle Sam's New Fighter Goes Into Commission Tomorrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The battleship Wisconsin will go into commission on Monday and join the North Pacific squadron. Capt. Ritter will take command of the vessel, Lieutenant Commander Milton will be executive officer and Lieutenant Commander Mayo navigation. There will be a score of other officers and 550 men in the crew. After the crew becomes familiar with their quarters and their duties on the vessel she will go to Port Orchard to be docked and cleaned, after which it is expected she will be sent South for target practice.

Fight on for wealth, old "Money Bags," your liver is drying up and bowels wearing out, some day you will cry aloud for health, offering all your wealth, but you will not get it because you neglected Nature in your mad rush to get gold. No matter what you do, or what ails you, to-day is the day—every day is the day—to keep watch of Nature's wants—and help your bowels act regularly—*CASCARETS* will help Nature help you. Neglect means bile in the blood, foul breath, and awful pains in the back of the head with a loathing and bad feeling for all that is good in life. Don't care how rich or poor you are, you can't be well if you have bowel trouble, you will be regular if you take *CASCARETS*—get them to-day—*CASCARETS*—in metal box; small box 10c, whole month's treatment 50c; take one, eat it like candy and it will work gently while you sleep. It cures; that means it strengthens the muscular walls of the bowels and gives them new life; then they act regularly and naturally; that is what you want—it is guaranteed to be found in

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BEST FOR THE BOWELS

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ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

DEWET MARCHING SOUTH

HAD THREE THOUSAND MEN IN HIS COMMAND AT LAST REPORTS

BOERS ARE MASSED IN FORCE

Large Body in the Eastern Transvaal—Many Columns of British in the Field Trying to Run Them Down.

PRETORIA, Feb. 2.—Gen. Dewet had 3,000 men in his command when he crossed the Thaba N'Chu line going southward.

The Boers have collected in force in the Eastern Tranvaal, in order to facilitate their escape.

The horse sickness now prevails in several districts, and is making communication more difficult. Organized attacks have been made at Eastern lines, and a large combined movement has been arranged against those taking part in them, with the object of covering the whole region. Columns commanded by Smith-Dorrien, from Wonderfontein; Campbell, from Middleburg; Alderson, from Eerstefabrieken; Knox, from Koolfontein; Allenby, from Zuurfontein; Dartnell, from Spring, and Colville, from Greylingstag, are all in touch with one another and are moving in an easterly direction.

STATUS OF THE BOERS.

Consul General Pierce Says They Are in Better Shape Than Ever.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Charles D. Pierce, consul general of the Orange Free State, and trustee and treasurer for the Boer relief fund, today gave out a statement about the state of affairs in South Africa. The statement in part is as follows:

"Advices by cable and private messages from Europe and South Africa are more encouraging than at any time since the beginning of the war. There can be no doubt of the final success of the Boers, who will accept no other terms from England than peace with honor, meaning the full recognition of both republics, with full treaty powers, without the language of 'suzerainty.' The Boers are not yet ready to negotiate with England for peace, but are determined to continue the fighting until the general situation is strong enough in their favor to make diplomatic steps certain. The three pretended peace commissioners sent to Dewet by the British were spies and traitors. They interfered with the burghers. One, an Englishman, was properly shot, and it is known one other, Andries Wesselis, was a burgher of the Orange Free State and subject to the laws of the republic, of which President Steyn is regarded by the fighting burghers as chief executive, while British sovereignty is not recognized by them. President Steyn is with Dewet, and there is little doubt but that these burghers were tried under the laws of the Orange Free State and lawfully executed on the verdict.

"Boer forces in the South African republic and the Orange Free State, including the invaders of Cape Colony, number over 25,000 men, strong, liberty-loving patriots. Born hunters and trained marksmen, they are admirably fitted by long training to carry on the guerilla warfare, which has so sorely crippled the British army. They have so far succeeded in obtaining by capture, a large portion of their supplies from the British. Gen. Christian Dewet, that greatest cavalry leader of modern times, in one week has captured $925,000 in gold and 12,000 khaki uniforms—enough to last the army four years—he has also captured over 100,000 horses and 6,000 prisoners. He and his forces alone have inflicted on the British losses of over $25,000,000. The Boer forces are very mobile and have advanced to within two days' march or 160 miles of Cape Town. Most of the burghers have two horses—many of them three—enabling them to make rapid marches and quick retreats. The British march wearily about the contry with wagons (drawn by slow moving oxen) loaded down with camp equipments and loot. The Boers have an abundance of provisions, guns and ammunition, and when short of these important elements, it is only necessary for them to capture a British outpost or provision train and help themselves to what they need. In the beginning of the war the Boers were armed with Mauser rifles, using plain bullets, but many of them now have Lee-Metford rifles, using a dum-dum bullet, all of which have been captured from the British and bear the arrow mark of Woolwich. From the above it can be readily understood why the Boers can continue the war indefinitely, regardless of the number of British troops sent against them.

"The Boers' total loss in killed and dying from wounds in battle have not exceeded 1,500, but the loss in property and the impoverishment of the people had been very great. Thousands of women and children are left in a state of destitution and hundreds of thousands of dollars will be required to render them immediate and effective aid.

"The war has cost Great Britain $900,000,000 in gold, a sum twice greater than the entire value of the republics if sold to the highest bidder—and over 100,000 of her troops have been rendered hors du combat. During the past one or two months the British have been compelled to act almost entirely on the defensive.

"The war is costing Great Britain at the present time over $1,000,000 per day to support the troops in the field and the Boer prisoners at St. Helena, Ceylon and other points. The failure of the British arms to open the Kimberly and Johannesburg mines has deprived British stockholders of dividends on securities listed at $850,000,000 and has reduced the output of diamonds and gold $281,000,000 and has added $800,000,000 to the taxation of Great Britain and Ireland. These tremendous sums subtracted from the British resources have resulted in the impairment of the values of many kinds of securities dealt in by London stockholders and are the superinducing causes of numerous bankruptcies in British financial circles."

SHOT AT THE GENERAL.

Russian Condemned to Banishment Attempts Revenge.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—A man named Pavloff, who had been condemned to banishment to the Archangel government yesterday, fired twice at Gen. Masloff, the chief of direction of military sentences. The general, however, escaped uninjured. Pavloff has been here on two weeks' leave, visiting his invalided mother. He had unsuccessfully tried to persuade Gen. Masloff to procure a mitigation of his sentence.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Chicago.—William R. Wigatt, a broker, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court, scheduling liabilities of $740,369.

Gilman, Ill.—Robbers blew open the safe in R. H. Skeel's bank at Thawville, nine miles from here, securing $2,200 in money.

Madrid.—A general strike of the Madrid, Caceres and Portugal railroad, involving 1,600 employes, has taken place, but no violence has occurred.

Rockland, Me.—The torpedo boat Bagley, from the Bath Iron works, made a trip to this port, arriving shortly after 12 o'clock. The boat worked well and made excellent time.

Denver, Colo.—A call for the first annual convention of the American Cattle Growers' association, to meet in this city March 5, has ben issued, as a result of the convention recently held in Salt Lake.

Cincinnati.—The German National bank of Newport, Kentucky, closed several months ago upon the discovery of a heavy shortage, and the disappearance of Bookkeeper Frank Brown, is to be reopened tomorrow.

San Juan de Porto Rico.—The Chamber of Commerce, the banks and the leagues of proprietors are opposed to the tax bill. It is considered by them as ruinous to the island and that a formal protest should be presented by the president of the board.

Waterbury, Ct.—It is announced here that the combination of manufacturers known as the Brass Goods association, is practically dissolved by the action of the American Pin company of this city in declaring its intention to withdraw from the combination.

Detroit, Mich.—Fire completely gutted the building at 46-50 Larned street, occupied by the Dreskell-Jupp Paper company, and before the firemen gained control of it, spread to the plant of the Free Press Printing company, which suffered extensive damage. The loss is about $200,000.

Denver—Independent Northern Colorado Coal mines employed nearly 300 men who have been on strike, will resume operations Monday with an increase of 10 cents a ton for mining, eight hours work day and a bi-weekly pay day. The Northern Coal company, which contributed three-fourths of the output before the strike, has refused to concede anything to the strikers.

Boston.—F. C. Bowditch, assignee of John P. Squire & Co., the provision packing corporation which, with its allied companies, failed for $3,000,000 in December, 1898, announces that real estate and property of every kind will be sold at auction on Feb. 18. The reorganization includes the formation of a stock company and issue of securities.

New York.—Dr. Dillingham, assistant superintendent of the board of health, said today that for the last three days the number of cases of smallpox in this city has been growing larger. Since Nov. 6, when the epidemic first appeared, there have been 191 cases of smallpox reported. There have been comparatively few deaths.

BLOOD POISON

is the worst disease on earth, yet the easiest to cure—WHEN YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO. Many have pimples, spots on the skin, sores in the mouth, ulcers, falling hair, bone pains, catarrh, and don't know it is BLOOD POISON. Call and get BROWN'S BLOOD CURE. $2.00 per bottle, lasts one month. Sold by F. M. Parker, 364 Wabasha street.

BROWN'S CAPSULES cure men in a few days. Parker's Drug Store.

TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES

WAR DEPARTMENT PUBLISHES AN INTERESTING COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

Imports and Exports Alike, Notwithstanding Unsettled Conditions, Show an Increase Over Trade Under Spanish Rule.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—An interesting statement, comparing the commerce of the Philippines for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, with the trade of the islands under Spanish administration has been published by the division of insular affairs, war department. Even with the exceremely unsettled conditions prevailing in the Philippines, it is stated, an analysis of the trade statistics show that the import trade for the last fiscal year was the largest of any year since 1880. The total value of all imports into the islands for the year is set down at $23,039,587. The approximated value of imports during 1895, 1896 and 1897 gives a figure not larger than $10,000,000 in any one of them. From 1880 to 1894 the average annual imports are reckoned at about $17,000,000. The average annual imports from the United States alone from 1887 to 1891 are set down at $130,662, and from 1892 to 1896 at $135,228. For the last fiscal year the value of imports direct from the United States was $1,656,469, over ten times greater than the annual average from 1892 to 1896. A like comparison with other foreign countries, shows the increase in the case of France, 150 per cent, Germany, 62 per cent, and the United Kingdom, 27 per cent. The principal articles of imports were, cotton (raw and manufactured), chemicals, drugs and dyes, breadstuffs, paper, meat and dairy products, malt liquors and cider, books and printed matter, glassware, iron, steel, leather, wines and cordials.

As to the exports from the Philippines, the statement sets out an increase in their value last year ($21,766,140) of 6 per cent, over the annual average from 1880 to 1894 ($20,526,981). While the value of exports from the islands has been maintained, the quantities, next stated, have decreased materially. This is said to be particularly true in the case of Manila hemp. For example, the total exportations of this commodity last year amounted to over 75,000 tons, valued at $11,598,943, while the quantity exported during 1894 was over 94,000 tons, but only valued at $7,243,842.

The collector of customs for the islands in his report to the United States military governor, says:

"The decline is partly accounted for by the disturbed condition of the country which has interrupted and prevented agricultural and productive development and partly by hemp, the principal article of export heretofore, being held up in the islands, it is believed, by interested parties until it suits their financial convenience to export it."

PORTO RICAN LEGISLATURE.

Work Accomplished at Its First Session, Now Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Gov. Allen of Porto Rico, has reported by cable to the state department that the first legislative session ended last night. Both branches adjourned harmoniously and with good feeling, and members from outside retired to their homes. The session occupied sixty days, with two or three meetings each day during the past three weeks. Some thirty-eight bills and resolves were enacted, among them one providing for trial by jury. Important tax laws on property and for internal taxation, which it is thought will supply ample revenue for the next official year, and other important measures were enacted. The session is considered as a great object lesson in civil government to the people.

Hale Is in Stillwater.

John J. Hale, who pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree, and was sentenced by Judge Kelly to two years at Stillwater, was yesterday taken over to his new home by a deputy sheriff.

Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh. — BRIGHAM'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES — Cure Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Nothing excels this simple remedy.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE