Free Package of the Only Successful Cure Known for Drunkenness Sent to All Who Send Name and Address.

IT CAN BE PUT SECRETLY INTO FOOD OR COFFEE AND QUICKLY CURES THE DRINK HABIT.

Few men become drunkards from choice or inclination—all velcome release from the awful habit. Golden Specific will cure the worst habitual drankard. This wonderful remedy can be administered by wife or daughter, in food, tea, coffee or milk, without causing the slightest suspicion. Its cure



MR. and MRS. HARRY BURNSIDE.

sure, without harmful results to the system. Many a home is now happy by the use of Golden Specific. "My husband got into a habit of taking a drink with the boys on his way home," says Mrs. Harry Burnside. "After awhile he came home drunk frequently. He soon lost his position and I had to make a living for both of us and the the habit was too strong for him and then he would drink harder than ever. I heard of Golden Specific and sent for a free package. The treatment cured him. I put it in his coffee and he never knew it at all. He regained his old position and now we are happy in our little home again. I hope you will send Golden Specific to every leved ones from the drunkard's grave."

Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 3004 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will mail you a free package of Golden Specific in a plain wrapper, accompanied by full directions how to use it. Enough of the remay is sent in each man that has suffered as I have, and save her to use it. Enough of the remdy is sent in each free package to give you an opportunity to witness its marvelous effect on these who are slaves to Do not delay. You cannot tell what may happen

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

to the man who drinks, and you would never forgive yourself for waiting. fe25,mh11&25

Members of the Congressional Cam-

paign Committee Selected. A joint caucus of Senate and House republicans was held in the nall of the House tion of members of the republican congresmembers from the several states, as fol-

Ohio, Representative Van Voorhees; California, Representative Metcalf; Connecticut, Representative Charles Russell; Delaware, Representative L. H. Ball; Illinois, Representative Cannon; Indiana, Rep-Overstreet; Iowa. resentative Hull; Kansas, Represen-Representative tative Miller; Maine, Burleigh; Massachusetts, Representative Lovering; Michigan, Representative Corliss; Minnesota, Representative Heatwole; Missouri, Representative Barthold; Nebraska. Representative Mercer; New Hamp-Representative Loudenslager; New kota, Representative Marshall; Pennsylvania, Representative Connell; South Dakota, sentative Gibson; Utah, Representative Southerland; Vermont, Representative Haskins; Washington, Representative W. L. Jones: West Virginia, Representative Dovener; Wisconsin, Representative Babcock; Wyoming, Representative Mondell; Oklahoma, Mr. Flynn; New Mexico, Mr. Rodey. their members of the committee. There was no discussion of officers of the committee, but after the meeting Representative Loudenslager, one of the officers of the present committee, said Representative Babcock of Wisconsin undoubtedly would be chosen chairman, as there was a general sentiment favorable to insisting upon his continuing the work he has done in previous cam-

THE SIMS RESOLUTION.

Provision for the Transfer of Census ern half of the state of Minnesota, as well Office Clerks.

The Sims resolution to take care of the census office force goes even farther than the original census bill in that direction. The resolution as introduced yesterday re-

That as certain branches of the work of the twelfth census draw to a close a considerable number of faithful, able and experienced clerks and employes thereof must necessarily be discharged.

That these clerks, appointed from all sections of the country from those who passed highest in competitive examinations of a substantial character, constitute fresh blood and progressive energies in the publie service, and experienced in government methods and rules, well deserve to be made eligible for transfer to other departments of the government where their services may

That there will be less injustice in postponing the appointment of those who have merely taken civil service examinations and of whose standing and general capabilities there is no available knowledge, than in absolutely discharging those census clerks who also have taken examinations prescribed by law, received meritorious promotion thereunder and become proficient in their duties, and, by such discharges, so closing the doors against the victims that good records, expert training and earned promotions can avail nothing in an attempt to secure other government employment. That it is unjust to compel the taxpayers of the country to pay for training two sets of clerks while receiving the services and experience of only one set.

The enacting clause declares that all employes of the twelfth census (laborers, charwemen, enumerators, supervisors and special and field agents excepted, who have not been discharged for incompetency or dismade eligible for appointment or transfer to any other department of the government service at their highest census grades and salaries; the ferce and effect of this rese- stock upon a certain basis and at a certain lution to apply to such census clerks as may have been discharged, for two years | ferred the capital stock, or a controlling frem and after its passage, and to apply to all other census clerks during their employment in the census office, and for two years after their discharge therefrom.

J. R. Davidson, western manager for the Philadelphia Watch and Case Company, was found unconscious by attendants in a Chicago Turkish bath. He was removed to

St. Luke's Hespital, where he died.

Thin people need JOHANN HOFF'S

EXTRACT It makes rich, red blood and healthy flesh. It is the greatest nutritive tonic known for half a century.

Insist upon Johann Hoff's Extract and take none of the cheap substitutes offered as "just as good. They have nothing but their cheapbess to recommend them EISNER & MENDELSON CO.,

Sole Agents, New York.

SUIT AGAINST MERGER

Filed in St. Paul by Attorney General Knox.

ASKS FOR INJUNCTION

ALLEGES THAT THE PROPOSED PLAN IS ILLEGAL.

Northern Securities Company Held to Be Mere Attempt to Evade Anti-Trust Law.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., last hight says: By direction of the Attorney General of the United States a bill in quity was filed at St. Paul today in the ircuit court of the United States for the district of Minnesota in the case of the United States, complainant, against the Northern Securities Company, organized under the laws of New Jersey; the Great Northern Railway Company, organized ander the laws of Minnesota; the Northern Pacific Railway Company, organized under the laws of Wisconsin; James J. Hill of Minnesota, and William P. Clough, D. Willis James, John S. Kennedy, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert Bacon, George F. Baker and Daniel Lamont of New York, defendants, to test the legality of the aleged combination or merger of the two The action is brought under the act of July 2, 1890, known as the Sherman anti-A concise summary of the petition fol-

The Government's Bill.

After reciting the fact that the Northern Securities Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey: that the Great Northern railroad was organized under the laws of the state of Minnesota, and the Northern Pacific railroad under the laws of Wisconsin, and that the two last named companies are common carriers, doing an interstate business, and that these companies at and prior to the doing of the facts complained of owned and operated two separate, independent, parallel and competing lines of railway, aggregating over 5,500 miles in length, the petition goes on to say that they "were the only transcontinental lines of railway extending across the northern tier of states west of the great lakes, from the great lakes and the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, and were then engaged in active competition with one another for of Representatives last night for the selec- freight and passenger traffic among the several states of the United States and between such states and .foreign countries, sional committee to conduct the coming each system connecting at its eastern tercongressional campaign. The meeting was minals not only with lines of railway, but brief and was confined to the nominating of with lake and river steamers to other states and to foreign countries, and at its western terminals with sea-going vessels o other states, territories and possessions of the United States and to foreign coun-

Proposed Consolidation Defeated.

"That prior to the year 1893 the Northern Pacific system was owned and operated by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation organized under certain acts of Congress: that during that year the comthe hands of a receiver. While in this condition, awaiting foreclosure and sale, an shire, Representative Sulloway; New Jer- arrangement was entered into between a majority of the bondholders of the North-York, Representative Sherman; North Da- ern Pacific Railroad Company and the Great Northern Company for a virtual consolidation of the two, and placing the control of the Northern Pacific system in the hands of the Great Northern. This arrangement contemplated the sale under foreclosure of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to a committee of bondholders, who should organize a new corporation, to be known as the Northern Pacific Railway Company. One-half of the capital stock of the new company was turned over to the Great Northern Company, which, in turn, was to guarantee the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. 'The carrying out of this arrangement, says the petition, "was defeated by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Pearsall against the Great Northern Railway Company, which was decided March 30, 1896, in which it was held that the practical effect would be the consolidation of two parallel and competing lines of railway, and the giving to the defendant, the Great Northern Railway Company, a monopoly of all traffic in the north-

> the line of the Union Pacific, to the detriment of the public and in violation of the laws of the state of Minnesota." "Early in the year 1901, the defendants, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway companies, in contemplation of the ultimate placing of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems under a common source of control, united in the purchase of the total capital stock of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway company of Illinois, giving the joint bonds of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway companies "In this manner the Great Northern and

as of all transcontinental traffic north of

Northern Pacific railway companies secured control of the vast system of lines known as the Burlington system, about 8,-

000 miles in length. Another Effort to Consolidate. "The attempt to turn over a controlling interest of the Northern Pacific railway company to the Great Northern, having thus, in the year 1896, been defeated by a decision by the Supreme Court, the defendants, James J. Hill and his associate stockholders of the Great Northern, owning or controlling a majority of the stock, and the defendants, J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates, owning or controlling a majority of the stock of the Northern Pacific company • • • entered into an unlawful combination or conspiracy to effect a virtual consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern systems, and to place restraint upon all competition, interstate and foreign trade or commerce carried on by them, and to monopolize or attempt to monopolize the same and to suppress the competition therefore existing between said railway systems in said interstate and foreign trade or commerce, through the instrumentality and by the means folowing, to wit: A holding corporation, to be called the Northern Securities Company, was to be formed under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$400,000,000. to which, in exchange for its own capital interest in the capital stock of each of the defendant railway companies. . . . this manner the individual stockholders of these two independent and competing railway companies were to be eliminated, and a single common stockholder, the Northern Securities Company, was to be substituted; the interest of the individual stockholders in the property and franchises of the two railway companies was to terminate, being thus converted into an interest in the property and franchises of the Northern Securities Company. The individual stockholders of the Northern Pacific railway company were no longer to hold an interest in the property or draw their dividends from the earnings of the Northern Pacific system, and the individual stockholders of the Great Northern railway company were no longer to hold an interest in the prop-

stockholders in the holding corporation, both were to draw their dividends from the earnings of both systems, collected and distributed by the holding corporation. All Competition Removed.

erty or draw their dividends from the earn-

ings of the Great Northern system, but

having ceased to be stockholders in the

railway companies, and having become

"In this manner, by making the stockholders of each system jointly interested in both systems, and by practically pooling the earnings of both systems for the benefit of the former stockholders of each, and by vesting the selection of the directors and officers of each system in a com-mon body, to wit, the holding corporation, with not only the power but the duty to pursue a policy which would promote the interests, not of one system at the expense of the other, but of both at the expense

moved, a virtual consolidation effected, and a monopoly of the interstate and foreign commerce formerly carried on by the two systems as independent competitors estab-

"In further pursuance of the unlawful combination or conspiracy aforesaid, and solely as an instrumentality through which to effect the purposes thereof, on or about the 14th day of November, 1901, the North-ern Securities Company was organized by the election of a board of directors and the selection of a president, James J. Hill, and other officers, who, with their associate stockholders of the Great Northern Company, assigned and transferred to the Northern Securities Company a large amount of the capital stock of the Great Northern Railway Company, constituting a controlling interest therein, and complainant believes a majority thereof, upon the agreed basis of exchange of \$180, par value, of the capital stock of the Northern Securities Company for each share of the capital stock of the Great Northern Railway Company; and the defendants, J. Pierpont Morgan and his associate stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, assigned and transferred to the defendant, the Northern Securities Company, a large majority of the capital stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company upon the agreed basis of exchange of \$115, par value, of the capital stock of the Northern Securities Company for each share of the capital stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company; and thereafter, the Northern Securities Company offered to the stockholders of the defendant railway companies to issue and exchange its capital stock for the capital stock of such railway companies upon the basis of exchange aforesaid, no other consideration being required. The defendant, the Northern Securities Company, has acquired an additional amount of the stock of the defendant railway companies, issuing n lieu thereof its own stock upon the basis of exchange aforesaid, and is now holding, as owner and proprietor, substantially all of the capital stock of the Northern Paeific Railway Company, and as complainant believes a majority of the capital stock of the Great Northern Railway Company.

A Virtual Consolidation Effected.

"By reason whereof, a virtual consolidaion under one ownership and source of control of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway systems has been effected, a combination or conspiracy in restrait of the trade or commerce among the several states and with foreign nations formerly carried on by the defendant railway companies independently and in free competition one with the other has been formed and is in operation, and the defendants are thereby attempting to monopolize, and have monopolized, such interests and foreign trade or commerce, to the great, irreparable damage of the people of the United States, in derogation of their common rights, and in violation of the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, entitled 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlaw-

ful restraints and monopolies "If the defendant, the Northern Securities Company, has not acquired a large majorty of the capital stock of the defendant, he Great Northern Railway Company, it is because the individual defendants named, and their associates in the combination or conspiracy charged in this petition, or some of them, since it became apparent that the legality of their corporate devise for the merger of the stock of competing railway companies, through the instrumentality of a central or holding corporation, could be assailed in the courts have purposely withheld, or caused to be withheld, a large purposely discouraged and prevented the transfer and exchange of such stock of the Northern Securities Company, all for the ourpose of concealing the real scope and obect of the unlawful combination or conspiracy and of deceiving and misleading the state and federal authorities, and of furnishing a ground for the defense that the Northern Securities Company does not hold clear majority of the stock of the Great Northern Railway Company.

Cause of Organization.

" * * * The Northern Securities Company was not organized in good faith to purchase and pay for the stocks of the railway companies. It was organized soley to incorporate the pooling of the stocks of said companies and to carry into effect the unlawful combination or conspiracy aforesaid. The Northern Securitse Company is a mere depository, custodian, holder and trustee of the stocks of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railway companies, and its shares of stock are but beneficial certificates issued against said railroad stocks to designate the interest of the holders in the pool. The Northern Securities Company does not have and never had any capital sufficient to warrant such a stupendous operation. Its subscribed capital was but \$30,000, and its authorized capital stock of \$400,000,000 is just sufficient, when all issued, to represent and cover the exchange value of substantially he entire stock of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway companies, upon he basis and at the rate agreed upon, which is about \$122,000,000 in excess of the compined capital stock of the two railway com-

panies taken at par. "If the government fails to prevent the carrying out of the combination or conspiracy, not only will a virtual consolidation of two competing transcontinental lines, with the practical pooling of their earnings, be effected, and a monopoly of the interstate and foreign commerce formerly carried on by them as competitors be created, and all effective competition between such lines in the carrying of interstate and foreign traffic be destroyed, but thereafter, to all desiring to use it, an available method will be presented, whereby, through the corporate scheme of devise aforesaid, the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, may be circumvented and set at naught, and all transcontinental lines, indeed, the entire railway systems of the country, may be absorbed, merged and consolidated, thus placing the public at the abolute mercy of the holding corporation."

Perpetual Injunction Wanted. The petition prays that the Northern Securities Company, its stockholders, officers, etc., be perpetually enjoined from purchasing, voting, etc., any of the shares of the capital stock of either the Northern Pacific or Great Northern companies, and that a mandatory injunction may issue requiring the Northern Securities Company to recall and cancel any certificates of stock issued by it in purchase of or in exchange for any of the shares of the capital stock of either of the said railway companies, surrendering in return therefor the certificates of stock in the respective railway companies in lieu of which they were issued. It is also asked that the defendants, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railway companies, their officers, stockholders, etc., be perpetually enjoined from in any manner recognizing or accepting the Northern Securities Company as the owner or nolder of any of the shares of their capital

The petition is signed by Milton D. Purdy, attorney of the United States for the district of Minnesota; Philander C. Knox, Attorney General of the United States, and John K. Richards, solicitor general of the

Prospect of Fusion in Kansas.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., yesterday says: Populists and democrats in Kansas may yet fuse in the coming state campaign. The members of the populist state committee, who favor merging their party with the democrats, having failed to have their party declare for fusion at the recent conference, have evolved a plan to hold a joint session of the state committees of the two parties here on March 25 to arrange for a

mion with the democrats. J. Mack Love, chairman of the democratic committee, who has been opposing fusion ever since the enactment of the anti-fusion law by the last legislature, now favors it, and has also issued a call for the meeting. It is said some plan will be discussed at the coming meeting for forcing a decision from the Supreme Court as to the validity

of the law.

Railway Mail Clerk Examinations. The United States civil service commisfollowing-named states and territories only will be examined this spring for the position of railway mail clerk: Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Indian territory, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Washington and West Virginia. Persons who are legal residents of states and territories other than these may file their applications at this time if they or the spring of 1903. The applications of ly decorated, and mentioned in dispatches persons who will not be examined this for bravery. spring will be kept on file and the appliof the public all inducement for competition cants will sent due notice as to when between the two systems was to be re-

News of Methuen's Disaster Fell Like Thunderbolt.

BAD EFFECT ON STOCKS

LATER DISPATCHES OF KITCHEN-ER GIVE MORE DETAILS.

Belief That the British Troops in the Fight Were Raw Recruits.

An Associated Press dispatch from London early this morning referring to the disaster to the British army in South Africa

The news came like a thunderbolt to London. The extra editions of the evening papers giving an account of the disaster were eagerly bought up, and their readers hurried through the streets with anxious faces, and bitter remarks were passed on the subject of the government's declaration that the war in South Africa was over. The news came too late to affect business on the stock exchange, but excited curb dealings quickly followed the closings in which South Africans slumped heavily.

The news caused excitement in the mine market. Throgmorten street was thronged with South African operators eagerly inquiring for details of the British defeat, and watching the effect of the announcement. Shares were offered freely at first, but by 6 o'clock the excitement had abated and curb tone hardened.

The news was received in the house of commons amide great excitement. The reading of Lord Kitchener's telegram by the war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, was listened to in deep silence, which was broken by loud Irish cheers. Instantly there were cries of "Shame! Shame" from the government benches. Then the Irish members seemed to think better of their outbreak, and suddenly subsided. The subsequent eugolistic references to Gen. Methuen were received with cheers.

Methuen on Punitive Expedition. It is supposed that Lord Methuen was marching with intention to avenge the capture of the Von Donop convoy.

The newspaper correspondents in South

Africa have not yet been allowed to describe the affair. The only additional details available are contained in a further dispatch from Lord Kitchener which Mr. Brodrick, the secretary for war, read just as parliament was adjourning. This dispatch shows that the first confusion was caused by the native boys, mule convoy as the latter was endeaver- was sent to South Africa, where he took amount of the capital stock of said railway ing, by Lord Methuen's directions, to close personal command of the British advance Northern Securities Company, and have the mules communicated itself to the mounted troops, and the Boers, dressed in khaki and riding alongside the wagons, frustrated all the attempts of the British officers to rally their forces. Great confusion ensued among this portion of the mounted troops, they and the mule wagons galloping three miles beyond the ox wagons, where they were cut off. Sections of the 4th and 38th batteries of artillery fought with great gallantry and

three hundred men composed of the Northumberland Fusilers and the Lancashires showed conspicuous courage in protecting the wagons and refusing to surrender until resistance was useless. The force under Gen. Delarey was almost entirely dressed in British uniforms. This made it impossible for the infantry to distinguish between their own men and the enemy when the mounted troops were

driven in on them. The enemy numbered

1,500 men. They had one fifteen-pounder

and a pompom. Other Boer Leaders Present.

Delarey, Celliers, Kemp, Verraso, Tromp, and other commandants were present. General Methuen was seen by an agent being well cared for in his own wagon. In a private telegram just received here Lord Kitchener adds: "I find Methuen has a fractured thigh, but he is reported to be doing well." In another message Lord Kitchener says

the wounded will be brought in to the rail-road today, and adds: "I hope the re-enforcements now arriving will rectify the situation in this area without disturbing operations elsewhere. It is feared that Lord Kitchener's incomplete accounts have not told the worst, but among the newspapers and the

public there is a tendency to accept Mr. Brodrick's advice to suspend judgment pending the receipt of details. Distinguishing features of the editorials in this morning's papers on this matter are, first, the outburst of sympathy for Gen. Methuen, which is quite extraordinary when it is remembered how he was assailed with hostile and angry criticism during the early stages of the war, and second, the flerce denunciation of the Irish members of parliament, who indulged in hilarity at the reading by Mr. Brodrick in the house of commons of the dispatch announcing Lord Methuen's capture. In this connection it is worth noting that neither John Redmond nor T. P. O'Connor was present, while T. M. Healy disclaimed any sympathy with the demonstration. At the same time the papers fully admit the extreme gravity, and even the humiliation, to British prestige abroad involved in such a reverse inflicted by a body of

more moral than material, it will certainly have the effect of prolonging Boer resistance for many months. Comment of the Newspapers. The Daily News says the event has scarcely a parallel since the dark, disastrous days when the North American colo-

Boers of equal numerical strength. It is

recognized that although the damage is

nies passed from British control. The Standard says this defeat comes after a succession of mishaps for which it is impossible to account by mere bad fortune. "When every allowance is made," says the Standard, "we cannot but find something not creditable to our vigilance in these constant surprises." The Morning Post points out that Gen.

Methuen did not surrender, "but he was wounded and included in the surrender by the next unwounded officer in command." It is commonly believed that a large part of the mounted men who fled must have been raw yeomanry and that Gen. Methuen's district had been used for months past as a sort of training ground Tientsin, and the reason for the British ment, on account of the revolutionary fleet, for new men, while the seasoned troops action in blocking the payment of the were withdrawn from his command for operations against Botha and De Wet. This incident, the flight of 500 mounted British from the Boers, is regarded as

Chronicle says: "An uneasy feeling presents itself as to whether the war office may not be crip-pling generals by sending them raw and unreliable levies." The disaster in South Africa was pub-

the gravest part of the affair. The Daily

lished too late to receive comment abroad; but the greatest satisfaction is expressed in Boer circles in Holland and Germany. The Berliner Tageblatt says: "It is the Boers' answer to England's high-handed rejection of the Dutch government's offer of mediation."

De Telegraph of Amsterdam says: "It will give the Boers a fresh lease of life."

Methuen's Military Career.

Paul Sanford Methuen, third Baron Methuen, became a lieutenant in the Scots Guards in 1864, was on special service on the Gold Coast in 1873, served in the Ashanti war, 1874; was assistant military sion announces that legal residents of the secretary to the commander-in-chief in Ireland in 1877, military attache at Berlin, 1877-'81; assistant adjutant general and assistant quartermaster for the home district., 1881-'84; served in the Egyptian war. taking part in the fighting at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir; commanded Methuen's Horse and a field force in Bechuanaland, 1884-'85; was promoted major general, 1890; was in command of the home district, 1892-'97, and has commanded the first division desire, for the next examination, which of the First Army Corps, as lieutenant will be held either during the fall of 1902 general, since 1899. He has been frequent-

Gen. Methuen commanded the column sent to relieve Kimberley in the latter part It is believed that as a last condition intrenched themselves near San Pablo and of Minister Concha of 1899, and while on that service fought prior to his acceptance of Germany's resurprised the government troops at close to this government.

the Boers at Belmont, Gras Pan, the Modder river and Magersfontein. At the battle of Gras Pan the Boers were under command of Gen. Delarey, who is Gen. Methuen's captor now. Gen. Methuen was wounded at the battle of Modder river. Afwith led horses, who galloped through the | ter these engagements Gen. Lord Roberts

> ruary 16, 1900. After Gen. Methuen's defeat at Magersfontein it was reported that he had shown signs of breaking down almost immediateafter he took command of his division, and Gen. Wolseley, who was then commander-in-chief of the British forces, is said to have suggested to the war office after the battle of Belmont that Methuen should be relieved, but his advice was not heeded. Gen .Methuen sent a number of remarkable messages to the war office one of which contained just three words: "Darkness after dawn." His handling of the troops aroused the most violent criticism, which was only stilled by the relief of Kimberley, when the question of his health and ability seemed to be dropped. Since that time Gen. Methuen has rendered efficient service, and several notable successes over the Boers stand to his

Delarey a Great Fighter.

Gen. Delarey has been one of the most prominent leaders of the Boer army since the beginning of the war. On May 31, 1901, a serious disaster was reported to the British forces in the battle of Vladfontein, on of the intelligence department. He was the Durban-Johannesburg railroad. Six weeks before Gen. Babington had captured eleven of Delarey's guns, but the Boer leader was in no way daunted by his reverse. On May 30, 1901, Delarey attacked Gen. Dixon's force, was driven off with a loss of thirty-five men, but the British loss was 174 and four officers were killed. The fighting was at close quarters. At this time the British very busy in Cape Colony.

Gens. De Wet and Delarey were keeping Delarey seems to have been a persistent fighter from the start. On March 23, 1901 he met with a reverse, but the very next day he captured 130 of the colonial troops. Delarey and Methuen have been often in collision. The invasion of Cape Colony by the forces of De Wet and Delarey was one of the most daring exploits of the war. In the effort to capture these men about 200,000 British troops were kept busy in forced marches.

In these, as in all other operations of the war, the Boers were greatly outnumbered On January 31 last the British had in South Africa 237,800 men, and the Boer forces were estimated by the British to be about 10,000. The war is costing something over three hundred millions a year. On January 7 last a British review of operations in South Africa stated that the total reduction of the Boer forces in the past year in killed, wounded, taken prisoners and surrendered amounted to 18,320 men. According to British figures the British loss in a year had been 9,113 men, of which 1,513 were taken prisoners. During last year 4,000 British soldiers died of disease, ifteen officers and 342 men were accidentally killed and 25,800 men were inva-

WILL NOT EVACUATE TIENTSIN Germany Excites Enmity of England by Her Policy.

A dispatch from Pekin yesterday says: The policies of Germany and Great Britain in China, which Great Britain hoped had been consolidated by the signing of the Yangtse agreement a year ago, have developed an antagonism equal to that of Russia and Colombian Government Unable Japan over Manchuria, also seriously involving the interests of other nations.

Germany is the only power refusing to taining at Tientsin, and the restoration of the control of the native city of Tientsin to the Chinese.

February installment of the Chinese intsin as an inducement to the Chinese to tack without molestation. grant her a practical monopoly of the nines in Shan Tung province. Great Britain's share of the indemnity resisted him four days, but as he was probs a comparative trifle to her, but she ably short of ammunition he then abanthinks Germany needs her share to main- doned the town. To do this he had to force tain forces in China, and considering the his way through the liberal lines. The govcondition of German finances and the op- ernment here has positive information that position in Germany to the whole plan of the revolutionists had 700 men killed or the German government in the orient, that | wounded during these engagements. the government will be reluctant to pro-

Chinese establishment. The British diplomats regard the argument that the municipal government of safety of Panama and Colon. Gen. Salazar Tientsin by Europeans is a military necessity as a subterfuge and in her role of protector of the Chinese against foreign which the governor says he has really an car conductor thought there was room to pass and ordered the motorman to proprotector of the Chinese against foreign which the governor says he has really an aggression involved in the Anglo-Japanese army of 10,000 men which he will send to alliance and hoping to increase her prestige among the Chinese, Great Britain is helping them to regain Tientsin. American to Gen. Salazar, is the possession of the influence is being used to this same end. United States Minister Conger gave a United States Minister Conger gave a can obtain a steamer, arm it and use it in banquet tonight to a large party of Chinese princes and officials, including all the Boyaca and Chucuita, it can easily defeat prominent members of the foreign office.

Germany and Venezuela Reconciled. A dispatch from Berlin yesterday says: zuela is nearing a settlement. The terms of details of the engagement at that place: this settlement are as yet a foreign office

Rheumatism

-

Omega Many people believe Rheumatism is a disease of the blood.

THE CHILDREN ENJOY

ment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the

greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their

happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is

given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs

on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its

component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from

every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents,

well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy,

because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is-

Syrup of Figs-and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should

naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the

system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results

from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against

which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them

grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give

them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs

assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and

laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but

also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of

the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous deal-

ers sometimes offer to increase their profits. The genuine article may be

bought anywhere of all reliable druggists at fifty cents per bottle. Please

the front of every pack-

age. In order to get its

beneficial effects it is al-

ways necessary to buy

the genuine only.

to remember, the full name of the Company-

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO .- is printed on

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and

be used by fathers and mothers.

gentle-Syrup of Figs.

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoy-

Perhaps it is, and perhaps it is not. If it is a blood disease, why is it the pain often stays in the same place? Why is it the blood doesn't always carry the disease all over the body and into every muscle and joint? Your doctor may be able to explain it, but it is all guess work, anyhow. Omega Oil is what you ought to use for Rheumatism. It is to be well rubbed on the place where the pain is. No matter whether the trouble is in the blood or not-Omega Oil goes in, finds it out and cures it.

What's the odds so long as you get relief? Drink plenty of fresh water every night and morning while using

Omega Oil. The water will keep the kidneys well flushed, and will bring about a quicker cure of Rheumatism. Try this plan for two weeks and see the result.

uests the president of Venezuela, General Castro, said he could not submit easily to these requests while a German fleet was anchored in his principal harbor. Consequently the German squadron at La Guaira is now dispersing. The flagship of the squadron, the cruiser Vineta, has been ordered to the coasts of Colombia, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the cruiser Falke will ascend the Amazon and the only vessel to remain at La Guaira will be the little cruiser Gazelle.

GEN. CASTRO HARD PRESSED.

Send Him Reinforcements.

A dispatch from Panama yesterday says: The government general, Castro, was sent agree to the reduction of the large garri- to Agua Dulce last December by the late sons the European governments are main- Gen. Alban, to attack the Indian revolutionary chief, Gen. Lorenzo. About this seeking an opportunity to escape. time the revolutionary general, Herrera, The British diplomats are trying to help landed an expedition from Tumaco at Ton-the Chinese to regain the government of osi. For the past five weeks the governdemnity was to bring Germany to terms. any kind to Gen. Castro. During this time The British believe Germany is using Tien- Gen. Herrera has developed his plan of at-Gen. Herrera attacked Agua Dulce with

a strong force February 20. Gen. Castro

Gen. Salazar, the governor of Panama, pose parliamentary appropriations for the has informed the representative here of the Associated Press that, although the situation is serious, he fears nothing for the Panama should this be necessary. The only advantage the liberals now have, according gunboat Padilla, and once the government the revolutionary fleet.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's teamer Taboga, which arrived here Sunlay afternoon from Pedregal, the port of The revolutionary forces under Gen.Quin-

range. The civil and military chief of the province, R. Lastra, who had only twenty five men at David, abandoned that place in order to report to the government. He proceeded to Bocas del Toro with his men and arrived here yesterday. He reports having sent a messenger to Gen. Ortiz, at Horconi tos, giving him the news of the situation a David, in order that Gen. Ohtiz cannot be surprised by the revolutionists. A report has been circulated here that the

wounded government soldiers and the prisoners taken by the revolutionists at the David engagement had been put to death. The United States minister to Colombia

reports to the State Department, under date of March 3, that during the preceding week the government troops had steadily advanced, occupied important positions near Bogota, which had been vacated by the revolutionary forces, who are understood to be in a desperate situation and

FIFTY PASSENGERS SCALDED. Line, New York.

A dispatch from New York last night says: A Madison avenue electric car, on which were almost a hundred persons, met with a very peculiar accident early this evening. About fifty of the passengers were injured, none of them seriously. A new building is in course of erection at 44th street and Madison avenue, at which a portable hoisting engine is used, the end gine being in the street. This evening the engine stood close to the track.

The motorman stopped the car as he approached it, and the engineer told him to wait until he could move the machine. The a valve which extended from the boiler, The suddenly released steam broke the windows in the side of the car next to the engine and covered the passengers, scalding them on hands and faces. Others were bruised by being crushed and thrown to the ground during the ensuing panic.

Arrival of Minister Concha.

Mr. Concha, the new minister from Colombia, who succeeeds Dr. Martinez Silva, Chiriqui, confirms the reported capture of reached Washington last night from New The dispute between Germany and Vene- the town of David and brings the following York, accompanied by Mr. Gonzalo Cordoba of Bogota and Mr. R. E. Parraga of New York city. The new minister will give his this settlement are as yet a foreign office tero were encamped Sunday, March 2, at secret. They are, however, satisfactory to Germany, and Venezuela has apparently Luque, the chief of the government garriprotocol regarding the Panama canal, which yielded without Germany's having made any direct threat or having had to do anything like sending an ultimatum.

It is believed that as a last condition

Linde, the thirt of the government garriphotocol regarding the ranking canal, which is to be agreed to by the United States of Colombia and the United States of America. This already has been prepared and has been held in abeyance pending the arrival intrenched themselves near San Pablo and of Minister Concha before being presented.