

BOERS ARE BEATEN

Attack on Mafeking Repulsed With Heavy Loss.

Relief For Beleaguered Town Apparently In Sight.

British, Under Buller, Occupy Glencoe—Now In Command of Drakenberg Passes.

LOURENCO MARQUES, May 16.—A Portuguese official dispatch says an encounter has occurred at Mafeking and that the Boers have been repulsed with heavy loss.

Dispatches received from both Boer and British sources Tuesday night left the situation at Mafeking in doubt. It was claimed at Pretoria that the town had fallen into the hands of the Boers and that Buller-Powell had surrendered with 900 fighting men.

BOERS TO SURRENDER.

A Strange Story From Cape Town via London.

LONDON, May 16.—The most important development in today's war news is the statement cabled from Cape Town announcing that the Boer delegates had advised the Transvaalers to surrender if defeated at the Vaal. This remarkable announcement is vouchered for on good authority and evidently obtains more credence in Cape Town than would a mere rumor.

The occupation of Glencoe was merely a logical sequel of General Buller's advance and the Boers' retreating movement. As usual, the Boers are reported to be flying precipitately, but also, as usual, the accounts add that their transport and guns were removed in safety, which in itself is a contradiction of any statement that the Boers were panic-stricken.

Nothing further has been heard from Mafeking, and it is reasonable to suppose that the conditions there are unchanged. The prolongation of the siege only intensifies Great Britain's anxiety to hear of its relief.

About 1,100 more troops have arrived at Beira, Portuguese East Africa. Among them is Lord Dunraven, who accompanied the Dunraven sharpshooters as a supernumerary captain on the battalion staff.

The governor of Beira, Senhor Neyvelles, during the course of a speech at a dinner of the yeomanry, said: "Friends as we have always been of England, we never could have realized the magnificent unity of the Anglo-Saxon race without such an object lesson. Realizing this, Portugal not only congratulates her ancient ally, but rejoices with it, as the strengthening of a friend is the strengthening of ourselves."

Apparently Lord Roberts is still waiting at Kroonstadt preparatory to making a swift movement on the Vaal river.

BULLER AT GLENCOE. The war office has posted the following dispatch from General Buller, dated Dumet, May 16:

"We occupied Glencoe yesterday. The Transvaalers have now evacuated Biggarsberg. The Free Staters on the Drakenberg are much reduced in numbers. The Carolina, Lydenberg and Pretoria commandos trekked north from Hlatulu on 13th and 14th of May. Eleven guns were entrained at Glencoe. The last train, with ambulance, left there at dawn May 15. This result has been largely produced by the action of the 27th division, which, during the last few days, has done a great deal of very hard work, marching, mountain climbing and road making. Trains are now running to Wessels' Nek station."

The war office posts the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, under date of Kroonstadt, May 15:

"Two officers and six men of Prince Alfred's guards while out foraging yesterday, a few miles from Kroonstadt, had visited a farm flying a white flag, the owner of which surrendered himself, with arms and ammunition. They then approached another farm also flying a white flag. Within 40 yards of the enclosure, they were fired upon by 15 or 16 Boers, concealed behind the farm wall. Two of the men were killed, Lieutenant F. B. Walton was wounded and Lieutenant W. B. Everton and two non-commissioned officers were taken prisoner. The owners of the farm state that the Boers threatened to shoot him when he protested against their making an improper use of the white flag."

FIGHT BEFORE MAFEKING. A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Lourenco Marques, dated Tuesday, says: "There is now no doubt that the Boers are desperate fighting at Mafeking Saturday, and it is believed to have gone in favor of the garrison. All that can be ascertained of a reliable character follows:

"The Boers, using artillery, attacked the town Saturday. Very soon the Kaffir location was in flames. Some say as a result of shell fire, others as the result of treachery. Fighting at close quarters became general, and in the midst of the confusion the Boers gained possession of the Kaffir location, from which the advantage they brought him guns to bear on the town at close range.

"By an adroit move the garrison, despite its attenuated numbers, succeeded in actually surrounding the party of Boers who had captured the Kaffir location. Severe fighting followed; but, according to the latest reports, the Boers still hold the location, in which they are robbingly surrounded.

"The truth is, I believe, that the Pretoria authorities, knowing of the progress of the relief column, gave orders to General Buller to storm the place. As soon as the relief column was in flames, Boer bulletins of victory were flying about everywhere to encourage the weak need burghers. Boers who came down here yesterday from Pretoria produced the edification of incredulous Brits—two telegrams by officials, one of which was signed by Snyman and said, 'I was lucky enough to capture Baden-Powell with 900 this morning.'"

SCHWAN'S RETURN.

Gives an Account of the Situation in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Brigadier General Theodore Schwann, who has been General Otis' chief of staff in the Philippines for nearly a year, has arrived here from Manila on the transport Thomas. He will remain in San Francisco for a short time awaiting orders from Washington assigning him to duty elsewhere. Concerning the situation in the Philippines General Schwann is hopeful that it will not be many months before affairs will have naturally adjusted themselves to the American control and the robber gangs will have been stamped out.

"The robber bands," said General Schwann, "are incited by native politicians who impose on the credulity of the common herd. No people are so credulous as the lower class of the Filipinos. These leaders have been inciting the ex-soldiers to continue on the warpath, assuring them that an American election was soon coming and McKinley would be defeated and the Americans withdrawn from the Philippines."

"There are about 60,000 troops in the Philippines now. That number is ample for the situation. The islands are well covered with American troops, carefully distributed to all the strategic points and each garrison responsible for its own sphere of action. Many of the robber bands are armed, principally with keen edged bolos, the native weapon. They pillage small towns and frequently cut the throats of natives who have been friendly to Americans. By degrees, however, the distributed garrisons are gaining the confidence of the townspeople where they are stationed, and already have succeeded in some cases in getting native help to guide them to the robbers."

"After the wet season and after the national elections in this country the pacification of the Philippines will naturally complete itself. The natives are quickly acquiring the English language, and even the troublesome class send children to school to learn English. We are in complete military possession of the islands. The only problem is the civil government and that will come as a natural consequence of the others. In a year from now there will be no necessity for nearly so many men as we have there now."

Presbyterians In Session.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The advance guard of the one hundred and twelfth annual general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of North America, which will meet here tomorrow for a session lasting a week or more, has arrived. It is expected that at least 1,000 commissioners and delegates will be here tomorrow evening or Thursday morning.

Preliminary to the general assembly the national Presbyterian foreign mission conference is in session at the Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian church.

This conference will last until a general assembly convenes, and the time will be taken up with a discussion of missions and the reception of reports. A number of missionaries from foreign lands are here to participate in the proceedings.

The Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, May 16.—General Horatio C. King announces that the president and cabinet will attend the annual reunion of the army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg, Va., May 25. To accommodate them the public welcome by the governor of Virginia and mayor of Fredericksburg and the oration of General Sigbee will be given in the corner house at 11 a. m. In the afternoon the cornerstone of the monument to be erected by General Butterfield will be laid in the National cemetery. In the evening there will be further ceremonies in the opera house and on the following day an excursion to Richmond.

Miners' Strike Adjusted.

CALUMET, Mich., May 16.—The Arcadian copper miners who have been on strike have accepted an advance of \$4 per month. The Osceola mine strike has also been settled, the trammers accepting a 5 per cent increase. The trammers at the Winthrop have struck. At the Quincy mine no settlement has yet been reached. It is believed that the demands for higher wages will be made consecutively at all the Lake Superior copper mines, employing in all 35,000 men.

Suspended Bank Resumes.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Canajoharie National bank of Canajoharie, N. Y., which suspended payment and was placed in the hands of a receiver Jan. 25, 1900, having complied with the conditions imposed by the comptroller of the currency precedent to its resumption and now being in a solvent condition, has been restored to the management of its officers and directors and permitted to resume business as an active national banking association.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed: Massachusetts—West Pittsfield, J. S. Hopkins, New Jersey—Cherry Hill, J. H. Weston, New York—Leek, J. Napier; Seneca, D. S. Allen, Pennsylvania—Eau Claire, G. H. Gibson; North Carolina, J. W. Zimmerman; Penn Valley, S. A. Lovett; Front Run, F. P. Snyder.

Coming Royal Marriage.

BERLIN, May 16.—It is now settled that the marriage of Princess Maria Louise of Cumberland to Prince Maximilian of Baden will take place July 10 in the Protestant church at Grundens, Upper Austria. There will be a festive entry into Carlsbad. Later they will go to Salem, on Lake Constance.

Movements of Warships.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Dixie has arrived at Manila. The Buffalo has arrived at Azores. The Baltimore yesterday sailed from Shanghai for Hongkong, while the Isla de Cuba sailed from Hongkong for Manila.

No Strike on Convention Hall.

KANSAS CITY, May 16.—Two thousand men are involved in the Builders' club lockout, which went into effect Monday. It will not interfere with the work on Convention hall.

Will Make Their Own Paper.

BERLIN, May 16.—Owing to the creation of the printing paper syndicate, the newspaper publishers have agreed to erect a mill themselves.

Pope Leo Receives Corrigan.

ROME, May 16.—The pope yesterday gave an audience to Archbishop Corrigan of New York.

SENATE IS BAFFLED

Clark's Coup Makes a Sensation In Washington.

The Governor of Montana Is Highly Indignant.

Condemns the Action of Lieutenant Governor In Appointing Clark In His Absence.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—At 1 o'clock President Pro Tem. Frye laid before the senate the Montana resolution. Mr. Chandler asked that the resolution be postponed until 1 o'clock on Saturday in order to give the senate committee on privileges and elections an opportunity to consider whether further action was necessary. This was agreed to.

To put the matter plainly, the United States senate does not know "where it is at" in the case of Mr. Clark of Montana. The committee on privileges and elections may be able to find out, but its members are, to say the least, skeptical of being able to solve the riddle in a hurry. The dramatic action in which the lieutenant governor of Montana and W. A. Clark, who resigned from the senate, figured was as unexpected as it seems to have been successful. In the twinkling of an eye the anti-Clark men found themselves undone and in such a clever manner that they cannot withhold their admiration. Now that the first surprise is over, the politicians are wondering why they did not think of it all before. But nobody did, and so far as opinion among the lawyers and parliamentarians of the senate goes, Mr. Spriggs and Mr. Clark have won the day.

There seems to be no reasonable doubt, first, that a vacancy existed in the senate from Montana as soon as the governor had received Mr. Clark's resignation and he had notified the senate of the fact; second, that under the Montana law the lieutenant governor had a clear right to appoint; third, that these things being so the senate will have to admit Mr. Clark to his seat.

In proof of the claim that a vacancy existed, Senator Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, says there is no sort of doubt that the senate at present is made up of 86 senators, vacancies existing in Delaware, Utah, Pennsylvania and Montana.

Moreover, when Mr. Clark announced his resignation Mr. Frye, president of the senate pro tem, at once ordered his name stricken from the senate rolls, which was done. This was following all precedents since 1851, including that established in 1881, when Conkling and Platt so dramatically resigned as senators from New York. When a roll call was taken yesterday after Mr. Clark's speech, his name was not called. These facts seem to settle the point as to a vacancy existing.

As to the lieutenant governor's right to appoint in the absence from the state of the governor, there seems to be no question either. The constitution appears to be so clear on this point as to leave no room for dispute.

This state of feeling arises from the fact that Governor Smith, who is hostile to Clark, joined the remonstrants who asked the senate to refuse a seat to Clark because of the corruption practiced to secure his election. Smith came here to testify in the case, but in consequence of some peculiar circumstances attending his presence here it was considered best not to put him on the stand. He returned to Montana embittered toward Clark, and it has been understood that the chief reason for Clark's delay in resigning has been his knowledge that if he did resign the governor would appoint an opponent, possibly Marcus Daly, to succeed him.

Lieutenant Governor Spriggs, on the other hand, is a Clark man. He came here with the crowd of witnesses for Clark, lived at the hotel where the Clark witnesses spent the time while waiting to be heard by the committee on privileges and elections and labored early and late to produce a good impression for Clark. No one knows here how it happened that Smith should go away from Montana just at the time most desired by Clark and give Spriggs the chance to perform so important a service for his friend.

Governor Smith Angry. SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The Examiner prints an interview from Wadsworth, Nev., with Governor Smith of Montana, who is en route from California to Helena, in which the governor is quoted as follows concerning the resignation and reappointment of Senator Clark:

"I came to California on business and never thought that such a scheme would be hatched during my absence from my executive duties, or I would never have left the chair in the power of the lieutenant governor. The trouble is the cause of my early return. There is no way of rescinding this act, as the lieutenant governor is vested with the same rights as the governor during the latter's absence. I knew that Spriggs was favorable to Clark, but did not think he would be guilty of such an act in the face of the fact that not 25 per cent of the Montana people are favorable to Clark as their representative in the halls of congress."

Colombia Rebels Defeated. COLON, Colombia, May 16.—The governor has received a dispatch announcing the defeat of the insurgents at Cucuta, department of Santander. The dispatch says that as Cucuta was the stronghold of the insurgents and their only stronghold this reverse will virtually put an end to the insurrection.

Sixty Pigs Killed In a Wreck. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 16.—Sixty pigs were killed in a freight wreck on the Central railroad here. The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle on an extra freight car. Three cars were wrecked, and passenger trains were delayed for five hours. No person was hurt.

California Republicans. SACRAMENTO, May 16.—The Republican state convention has elected U. S. Grant, Jr.; George Farabee, George A. Knight, and N. D. Rideout delegates at large to the national Republican convention.

ITALY'S MUDDLE.

The Deputies Resemble, but Obstructionists Are Still Active.

ROME, May 16.—The Italian chamber of deputies reassembled yesterday after an interval of several weeks since the adjournment that was occasioned by the obstruction of the members of the Extreme Left, who withdrew in a body and refused to participate further in the proceedings of the chamber as a protest against the decision of Signor Colombo, president of the chamber, in upholding the alteration of the rules of procedure with a view to preventing obstruction.

At that time they denounced Signor Colombo's course as a violation of the constitution. Today they persisted in an equally uncompromising attitude.

Signor Giolitti proposed a resolution in the nature of a compromise, but Signor Pantano, on behalf of the Leftists, declared that they would never yield until respect for legality had been re-established.

General Pelloux, the premier, followed, announcing that the resolution could not be accepted under the new rules.

The Extreme Leftists then demanded a poll of the house to ascertain whether a quorum was present.

The president of the chamber refused to grant this request, basing his refusal upon the ground that the demand was incompatible with the new regulations.

This provoked an uproar, and a number of Leftists sang the "Hymn to Labor." The president was finally compelled to suspend the session. On its resumption later he asked the chamber to approve the minutes of the last sitting.

The entire majority rose in support of the proposition, and Signor Colombo declared the minutes approved.

The Extreme Leftists were furious, shouted protests, banged their desks and sang the "Garibaldi Hymn."

Amid this din the president adjourned the session.

Preserving a Historic Home.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 16.—Mrs. Marcellus Hartley of New York has presented to the Hendrick Hudson chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the home of her father, Robert Jenkins, the third mayor of Hudson. Through the generosity of Mrs. Hartley the place has been remodeled, and a hall capable of seating over 300 people has been added. It was in this hall that the presentation exercises took place. After the singing of "America" by the chapter choral club and an invocation by Rev. John Chester, D. D., of Washington, Dr. H. Lyle Smith made the introductory remarks. It was explained that it was through the influence of Dr. Smith's book, "Mary and I Go to Europe," that the attention of Mrs. Hartley was first directed to the Hendrick Hudson chapter.

Exports of Havana.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The total exports of merchandise, gold and silver from the port of Havana, Cuba, during the month of April, 1900, according to a statement made today by the division of customs and insular affairs of the war department, were \$2,282,693. The exports to the United States during April, 1900, exceeded those of all countries combined by nearly \$1,000,000. The total value of exports for January, 1900, was \$2,535,711; for February, \$2,345,785, and for March, \$2,492,537, making the total value of exports for the first four months of the present year \$9,656,696.

Forty People Drowned.

ROME, May 16.—A terrible accident, resulting in the death of 30 to 40 persons, took place yesterday at Ronciglione, on the Lake of Vico, during a celebration of the fete of St. Lucia, whose chapel is on the shore of the lake. Two boats filled with young people capsized while returning from the chapel within 300 yards of the landing stage. Only 13 persons were saved.

Killed by Premature Blast.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., May 16.—At noon yesterday Jeter Quinn, an old quarryman, was killed and Andrew Matroxiak was badly injured at the quarry of the Keenan Lime company at Smith's Basin by a premature blast. Both men leave families.

Seventeen Seamen Drowned.

WINDAUG, Russia, May 16.—The Norwegian ship Johannes, Captain Andersen, from Tonsberg, Norway, May 3, for Canada, has been wrecked off the island of Oesel, in the Baltic. Of her crew of 29 only 12 were saved.

More "Boxer" Massacres.

TIENTSIN, May 16.—More "Boxer" outrages are reported 60 miles north of Tientsin, where a number of native Christians have been massacred.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Money on call nominally at 2 1/2 per cent. Prime market paper, 3/4 to 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 for demand and at 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 for 60 days. Posted rates, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 and 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Commercial bills, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Silver certificates, 99 1/2 to 99 3/4. Bar silver, 53 1/2. Mexican dollars, 47 1/2. Government bonds easier. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular.

Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.—WHEAT—State and western quiet, but steadier on choice grades; Minnesota patents, \$2.60 to \$2.55; winter straight, \$3.00 to \$2.95; winter patents, \$3.00 to \$2.95. WHEAT—Strong and higher this morning on bullish crop news and active local covering; July, 71 1/2 to 72 1/2; September, 72 1/2 to 73 1/2. RYE—Steady; state, 57 1/2 to 58 1/2; No. 2 western, 61 1/2 to 62 1/2. CORN—Also very strong on a scare of shorts resulting from too much wet weather; July, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2; September, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2. OATS—Dull, but steady; track, white, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2; track, white, western, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2. PORK—Steady; mess, \$12 1/2 to 12 3/4; family, \$14 1/2 to 15. LARD—Firm; prime western steam, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. BUTTER—Firm; state dairy, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2; state creamery, 16 1/2 to 17. CHEESE—Quiet and weak; fancy, large, white, 19 1/2 to 20 1/2; fancy, small, white, 19 1/2 to 20 1/2. EGGS—Dull; state and Pennsylvania, at mark, 12 1/2 to 13; storage, western, at mark, 12 1/2 to 13. SUGAR—Raw steady; fair refining, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; centrifugal, 36 test, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; refined steady; crushed, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; powdered, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4. TURPENTINE—Steady at 54 1/2 to 55 1/2. MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, 44 1/2 to 45 1/2. RICE—Steady; domestic, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Java, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. TALLOW—Dull; city, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; country, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. HAY—Firm; shipping, 70 1/2 to 71 1/2; good to choice, 69 1/2 to 70 1/2.

ENGLAND'S CRIME.

SHE ALLOWS MILLIONS OF HER SUBJECTS TO STARVE.

While She Spends the Money That Would Save Them In Destroying the Boers in South Africa.

In view of England's course in allowing millions of her subjects to starve while she is carrying on a war of "criminal aggression," the religious people of the world should send in a protest that would compel her to listen. The Christian Herald makes an impassioned appeal for aid to save India's starving millions. It gives horrible pictures, showing the effects of the starvation, and says: "Two cents a day will support one life; one dollar will save a life for two months; two dollars will save a life until harvest; ten dollars will save a whole family from death; fifty dollars will save five families; one hundred dollars would save a small community."

The Philadelphia North American, ever ready to see the wrongs and inconsistencies in such matters, very pertinently says:

"God forbid that we should do anything to check for one instant the flow of American benevolence toward a tortured people betrayed in their desperate need by their rightful protectors. But it is impossible to read this appeal without reflecting on the responsibilities of those who have made it necessary.

"India is a part of the British empire. The British government is spending \$500,000,000 to subjugate a little group of farmers just outside of its dominions while its own subjects are dying by millions for lack of the assistance which it is amply able to furnish. Turing the Christian Herald's table into another shape, we may say:

"Two rifle cartridges a day will support one life.

"One six pounder shell will save a life for two months.

"One twelve pounder shell will save a life until harvest.

"One pair of cavalry boots will save a man, wife and child until the next crop is gathered.

"One minute's discharge of a Maxim gun would save a whole family from death.

"The cost of the war for one second will save ten lives for four months.

"Two rifles will save them and afford them the comfort of blankets during the rainy and cold season.

"The cost of firing one shot from a six inch gun would save five families.

"One scrub baggage train horse would save a small community.

"One-fifth of the cost of attempting to conquer the Boers would save the entire fifty millions of England's starving subjects in India.

"The rescue of these lives is simply a matter of money. There is food enough in India. All that is necessary is the means of buying it. 'The cable operates quickly,' says The Christian Herald, 'and your contribution today may save scores, hundreds, yes, thousands of lives tomorrow.' The cable would operate just as quickly at the command of the British government as at that of benevolent Americans. If it be true that every one of us who contributes two dollars saves the life of some wretched Hindoo who would die but for that succor, then every human being in India who perishes for lack of such assistance is murdered by the government that is abundantly able to supply it, but prefers to devote the price of ten Hindoo lives per second to the extinction of republicanism in South Africa. That is 'the price that staggers humanity.'"

A Shock From Iowa.

Nowhere will the conduct of the Iowa house of representatives produce so great a shock as in Pennsylvania. We actually see a branch of a state legislature overwhelmingly Republican pronouncing against a policy to which the party in congress has committed itself. Every member of congress from Iowa voted for the Porto Rico tariff bill and the speaker of the house, an Iowan, did all he could for the measure. Yet the Republicans of a branch of the Iowa legislature by unanimous vote adopt a resolution declaring for free trade with the island.

Fancy such independence in the legislature of Pennsylvania. If you can. Or supposing the impossible to happen, and the house at Harrisburg arrogating to itself the right to think and express its thought in such fashion—picture to yourself the horror of the machine. We should hear from Mr. Quay that the world was about to come to an end, and that every follower of Mr. Quay, after recovering his breath, would rend the skies with loyal shouts in denunciation of treason and insurgency so hideous.

Iowa takes the manifestation of its house's temerity with miraculous calmness. As yet we have seen no intimation from that state that the house has covered itself with everlasting infamy by daring to speak its honest mind. It even seems to be taken for granted out there that it is not revolutionary and inconstant for a legislature to own itself instead of being owned by a boss.—Philadelphia North American.

"If to think as I do in regard to the interpretation of the constitution; in regard to the mandates of the moral law or the law of nations, to which all men and all nations must render obedience; in regard to the policies which are wisest for the conduct of the state, or in regard to those facts of recent history in the light of which we have acted or are to act hereafter, be treason, then Washington was a traitor; then Jefferson was a traitor; then Jackson was a traitor; then Sumner was a traitor; then Lincoln was a traitor; then Webster was a traitor; then Clay was a traitor; then Corwin was a traitor; then Kent was a traitor; then Seward was a traitor; then McKinley, within two years, was a traitor; then the supreme court of the United States has been in the past a nest and hotbed of treason; then the people of the United States, for more than a century, have been traitors to their flag and their constitution."—U. S. Senator George F. Hoar.

If Mr. McKinley can't come out like a man, talk directly to the country and say what he wants and why he wants it, he deserves neither consideration nor confidence.—Chicago Journal.

BE INDEPENDENT.

You can tell just as well as a physician whether your kidneys are diseased or healthy. Fill a tumbler with urine and let it stand 24 hours; if it has a sediment, if it is milky or cloudy, discolored or pale; if it isropy or stringy, your kidneys and bladder are in a dangerous condition and you do not need a physician to tell you so.

Kidney diseases should be attended to at once, for almost 90 per cent. of our unexpected deaths to-day are from that cause. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the only sure cure known for diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and chronic constipation. It is marvelous how it stops that pain in the back, relieves the necessity of urinating so often at night, drives away that scalding pain in passing water, corrects the bad effects of whiskey and beer and shows its beneficial effects on the system in an incredibly short time. It is sold by all drug stores at \$1.00 a bottle.

If you would like to test Favorite Remedy free of all charge, send your full name and postoffice address to the DR. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N. Y., and a free trial bottle, together with a pamphlet of valuable medical advice, will be sent you by return and postpaid, providing you mention the COLUMBIAN when you write.

The publisher of this paper guarantees the genuineness of this liberal offer.

Some people are so busy talking that they haven't time to think.

TO MOTHERS IN THIS TOWN—Children who are delicate, feverish and cross, will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, making a sickly child strong and healthy. A certain cure for worms. Sold by all druggists, 25c. Sample free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Lakewood, N. Y. 5107 #

Biggle Horse Book contains more "horse sense" than many volumes ten times its size. It tells all about breeds, about feeding and watering, about stable and road management, of whims and vices, of harness, of diseases and remedies, of breeding, of colt education, of shoeing, and indeed it covers the whole subject in a concise, practical and interesting manner. It contains 128 pages, is profusely and beautifully illustrated, and handsomely bound in cloth. Every man or woman who drives a horse should have a copy. The price is 50 cents, by mail add the publishers, Wilmer Atkinson Co., Philadelphia.

The social scale is not life's most reliable weighing machine.

WHAT SHALL WE HAVE FOR DESSERT? This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! No baking! Simply add a little boiling water and set to cook. Flavors—Lemon, orange, Raspberry and strawberry. Get a package at your grocer to-day. 1c. 4261 #

Figuratively speaking the judge is sometimes obliged to sit on the jury.

Drying preparations simply develop dry catarrh; they dry up the secretions which adhere to the membrane and decompose, causing a far more serious trouble than the ordinary form of catarrh. Avoid all drying inhalants and use that which cleanses, soothes and heals. Ely's Cream Balm is such a remedy and will cure catarrh of cold in the head easily and pleasantly. All druggists sell it at 50 cents, or it will be mailed by Ely Brothers, 50 Warren St., New York.

Lots of people who inherited their money haven't the cents they were born with.

PUBLIC SALE!

ON THE PREMISES, Saturday, June 2, 1900

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

THE PAXTON REAL ESTATE,

At RUPERT, PA.

FIRST—Large and attractive brick mansion house, with about three and one-half acres of garden lawn; bounded north by public road; east by public road and other Paxton land; south by same and Hoster lot; and west by D. L. & W. R. K. Co.