

BRITISH SUCCESS.

It is indicated by the News from South Africa.

Lord Methuen's Forces Has Joined Those of Gen. Buller at Pretoria—Gen. Buller Has Captured the Hills South of the Tugela River.

London, Feb. 20.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch, dated Monday, from Pietermaritzburg: "It is reported that Sir Redvers Buller has captured Hlangane hill. Large numbers of Free Staters have left to meet Lord Roberts' force. It is believed that a number of Boer big guns have been taken back across the border."

London, Feb. 20.—The war office received yesterday the following dispatch from Gen. Buller: "Chieveley Camp, Feb. 19.—I yesterday moved around the enemy's flank. The Queens, who had bivouacked on the northern slope of Cingolo, crossed the Nek, and supported by the rest of the Second brigade, under Hildyard, assaulted and took the southern end of Monte Christo."



GEN. JOHN D. P. FRENCH. (British Commander Who Led the Troops Which Relieved Kimberley.)

London, Feb. 20.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marquez, dated Monday, says:

"According to advices from Pretoria, the Boers are expecting a big battle on the Tugela. They claim that 70 of the Wilshires were killed at Collesberg, and that 30 wagons with forage and provisions were captured, but no ammunition."

Gen. Buller has achieved a real success seemingly in capturing the range of hills south of the Tugela. It makes more feasible another attempt to relieve Ladysmith.

London, Feb. 20.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"Lord Methuen's force, I learn, has arrived at Kimberley, having got through from Magersfontein without fighting."

London, Feb. 21.—The Boers are leaving all the positions held by them on British territory and are concentrating for the defense of their own. Sir Redvers Buller thinks they are about to raise the siege of Ladysmith and this is the large news of the day.

Nothing has been heard from the chase of Cronje for two days.

If, as Gen. Buller avers, the Boers are retreating from him, then the news on every side is favorable to the British. Nevertheless, troops continue to go up. The war office thinks that the call to veterans to rejoin the colors, together with the bounty, will bring 45,000 men to the home defense.

With the casualties just reported, the British losses in killed, wounded and captured now aggregate 11,102.

The first train to Kimberley left Cape Town Monday night and the famous siege seems thoroughly cleared. Gen. Buller, apparently in contenting himself with shelling the Boers from his newly-gained position at Monte Christo, which, according to good opinion, is likely to form his base for another attempt to relieve Ladysmith.

London, Feb. 22.—Lord Roberts' list of 49 killed and wounded officers, including two generals, in the engagements up to Sunday evening, causes anxiety, especially as in the officers' list neither the losses of the Welsh and Essex regiments nor those of the mounted infantry are included. This is about the number that fell at Colenso, where the non-commissioned officers and men brought the total losses to 800.

It is considered strange that when sending his casualties Lord Roberts gives no information as to the result of the fighting.

As the correspondents with Lord Roberts are silent, the telegrams from Boer sources receive some countenance. The latter aver that Gen. Cronje, while the British were endeavoring to surround him between Paardeberg and Koodoosrand, received reinforcements under Dewet, and that together the Boer commanders fought the British to a standstill.

The latest report regarding Gen. Buller circulated in the house of commons last evening was that an agent of the De Beers company had received a cablegram from Cape Town, which must have passed the censor, to the effect that Gen. Barton's fusilier brigade had reached the hills commanding Ladysmith. Quite apart from this, however, and from every other rumor, the early relief of the beleaguered garrison is thought inevitable.

Conquering a Rich Country.

Oaxaca, Mex., Feb. 19.—Gen. Bravo's troops have driven back the Maya Indians and taken possession of several important towns that were occupied by the rebels during the week. The country occupied by the Mayas is little known to the outside world. Its natural riches are great. An army officer with Gen. Bravo's troops writes as follows of the country: "All this vast territory which is now being reconquered contains fabulous wealth and an exuberant soil, which can raise everything in the way of agriculture."

THE CLARK CASE.

The Accused Senator is Cross-Examined and Claims He Spent No Money to Bribe Legislators—Statement of Expenses.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Senator Clark, of Montana, was again Monday the star witness before the senate committee on privileges and elections notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Tracy was also heard. Dr. Tracy occupied the forenoon sitting and a part of the afternoon session. His statement concerning his interview with Justice Hunt corroborated the testimony of the justice in all essential details except that his recollection was that \$50,000 and not \$100,000 was the amount mentioned by him as the price which the justice could get for having the Wellcome disbarment case thrown out of the supreme court. He said that Justice Hunt was an intimate friend and he asserted his motive to be in taking the course he did to test his ability to withstand the corrupting influences of money. He had received no funds from any source to pay the bribe suggested and had been promised none for that purpose. Mr. Clark necessarily went over much of the ground covered by him in his testimony Saturday. He was cross-examined by Mr. Campbell, and insisted that he had spent no money for corrupt purposes during the Montana senatorial campaign. He gave a detailed statement of expenditures for political purposes during the legislative and senatorial contests, which footed up, as Senator Turley announced, to \$139,000. He declared that his only purpose in entering upon the campaign was the overthrow of Mr. Daly's rule in the state, which, he said, was so tyrannical that he would not desire to continue his residence in the state if it was to continue.

Mr. Clark said, at the afternoon session, in response to Senator Turley, that it was true that in the first state election he, Gov. Broadwater, Gov. Hauser and Mr. Daly had each contributed \$40,000 to the democratic campaign fund.

Asked about the cost of the contest over the location of the capital, Mr. Clark said that probably his friends of the opposition could tell more about it than he could. He had contributed \$100,000 and he thought the people of Helena had raised over \$100,000 to hold the capital there. It was common report that the opposition, the Anaconda company, had spent a million dollars to locate the capital at Anaconda.

It had not occurred to him that the large sums he had contributed would be used illegitimately.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Senator Clark yesterday continued and completed his testimony before the senate committee on elections.

Mr. Day admitted having accepted a present of \$5,000 from Mr. Clark and said he understood that it was given as a testimonial and as compensation for his services.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Mr. John R. Wellcome, Senator Clark's manager of his senatorial contest, was the only witness before the senate committee in the Clark case yesterday. His testimony was at no time startling. Mr. Wellcome placed his expenditures for the senatorial campaign at not to exceed \$25,000 and at the request of the committee produced his bank book and old checks to substantiate this statement.

ATTORNEYS CONFER.

They Will Try to Straighten Out Legal Tangle in Kentucky—A Settlement in Sight.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 20.—The impression that the contest over the governorship will not be ended till it is fought to a finish in the courts is not lessened by the action taken by the democratic senators Monday in ratifying their former action by which Senator Goebel was declared governor. The republicans, who spoke for Gov. Taylor, said that he would not recognize as legal the proceedings taken yesterday and which it is anticipated will be duplicated in the house to-day. He has told them that he looks upon the proceedings as illegal and will not quit the fight until the whole matter is passed upon in the courts of last resort.

His position is that the former proceedings being void, the ratification yesterday gives them no legal vitality than the legal presiding officer, Lieut. Gov. Marshall, had declared the session adjourned when the vote in question was taken and that the vote should have been taken by yeas and nays, as in the case of a bill or joint resolution.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 22.—The contests over the state offices are very much simplified by an agreement entered into yesterday between the attorneys for the republicans and the democrats, representing both sides and straightening out the legal tangle over the multiplicity of injunction suits for the title to the governorship. The agreement is that there shall be a speedy trial in the courts on an agreed case, involving all of the issues, the first hearing to be before Judge Emmett Field, at Louisville.

There is a general elation in political circles over the agreement by the attorneys, as it is conceded the matter will now be passed to a speedy finish. Both sides are pleased over the terms agreed on.

Ex-Chief Justice Pryor, one of Gov. Beckham's attorneys, said last night he thought it probable that the agreed case would be settled so far as the state courts are concerned, within three weeks.

Asked to Be Excused.

New York, Feb. 20.—The London chamber of commerce, last June invited the New York chamber of commerce to a banquet to be held in London in the summer of 1900 and the local chamber accepted the invitation. At a recent meeting of the New York chamber of commerce the question of the coming banquet was brought up and the facts of the state of war in both countries was discussed. It was finally decided to ask the London chamber to defer the banquet one year in the hope that by that time peace would prevail.

KANSAS CITY WINS.

The National Democratic Convention Will Be Held There on July 4.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The next democratic national convention will be held at Kansas City, Mo., July 4. This was the decision of the democratic national committee which met at the Hotel Raleigh yesterday to fix the time and place of holding the convention. Milwaukee was the only city which competed for the honor of entertaining the convention and the poor showing it made when the vote was taken (the result being Kansas City 40, Milwaukee 9), caused general surprise. The claims of the rival cities as to hotel accommodations, railroad and telegraphic facilities were presented in open session by representatives of each city, and subsequently in executive session. Gov. W. J. Stone, on behalf of Kansas City, and National Committeeman E. C. Wall, on behalf of Milwaukee, explained the financial inducements which the city here represented was willing to make. Each offered the committee \$50,000.

One of Milwaukee's strongest arguments was the political effect which the holding of the convention in that city would have upon the German-American voters, who were represented to the committee as wavering in their allegiance to the republican party. It seemed to be taken for granted by at least two speakers that Bryan would be renominated and that the Chicago platform in substance would be reaffirmed.

A speech by ex-Senator Gorman in favor of holding to precedent and naming a date later than that for the convention of the party in power had considerable influence in causing Independence day to be chosen.

The national committee issued the following call: "The national democratic committee, having met in the city of Washington on the 23rd day of February, 1900, has appointed Wednesday, the 4th day of July, as the time, and chosen the city of Kansas City, Mo., as the place for holding the national democratic convention. Each state is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its senators and representatives in the congress of the United States; and each territory, Alaska, Indian Territory and the District of Columbia shall have six delegates. All democratic conservative reform citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, and who favor the republic and oppose the empire, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention." The committee at 6:30 p. m. adjourned to meet at Kansas City, July 3.

DEWEY HONORED.

It Was Celebrated in Great Style in Wheeling, W. Va.

Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 23.—"Dewey day" in Wheeling has come and gone and it goes down as the greatest day in the history of the West Virginia metropolis. And this, notwithstanding the weather, which could not have been more unfavorable. The parade of course was not the great spectacle anticipated. Instead of 10,000 paradees promised, only 2,500 appeared. Admiral Dewey and Lieut. Doddridge rode in carriages and both were given a magnificent ovation along the streets, which were lined by 25,000 to 30,000 people, who cheered themselves hoarse.

Following the parade the exercises in connection with the presentation by the state of West Virginia of the Fort Henry tablet occurred. Admiral Dewey was surprised and gratified with the warmth of the reception given him. He said that he had heard the West Virginia hills bore patriots and now he knew it to be true. The only public utterance of Admiral Dewey was when he handed the sword to Lieut. John S. Doddridge, who was an ensign on board the Boston in the battle of Manila. He said he felt great pleasure in participating in a ceremony in honor of a brave young naval officer.

Last night the admiral was to have been the guest of honor with Lieut. Doddridge at the annual dinner of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in West Virginia, held at the McClure hotel, but, pleading weariness, he was compelled to decline. At 10 o'clock there was a big jam of humanity in and around the hotel.

HAS BEEN RELEASED.

Mashona Foodstuff Can Now Be Sold—Expected to Bring a Good Price.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Consul General Stowe at Cape Town, under date of yesterday, cables the state department as follows: "Mashona foodstuff released. Government buy. Consignors send invoices."

The Mashona was one of the three vessels seized by British cruisers off the east coast of Africa laden with foodstuff which it is supposed was intended for the Boers. Since Lord Salisbury's declaration some weeks ago to the effect that the government would not sustain the legality of the seizures the British authorities have been endeavoring to ascertain the names of the owners and value of the seized goods, with a view to settlement, either by release or purchase. A good deal of progress has been made in this direction, and according to the reports to the state department the American owners of the goods seized have expressed perfect satisfaction with the settlements made by the British government.

Privilege to Vote.

Havana, Feb. 23.—Governor General Wood has decided to issue an order that persons, Cubans by birth, who renounced their nationality during the Spanish regime in order to become American citizens but who are now ready to fulfill the required conditions, may vote at the coming elections. He also points out that it is generally recognized that these men became Americans only for the purpose of self-protection and that they now desire to resume their Cuban nationality as soon as they can legally do so.

NO INTERVENTION.

Neither the United States nor Germany Have Attempted to Interfere in the War in South Africa.

Washington, Feb. 22.—In view of the persistent circulation of the rumor that the government of the United States has reached an agreement with the German government, through its representative here, Baron Von Helldorf, to intervene between the combatants in South Africa, the Associated Press has secured from the highest authority a statement of the present position of the government in this matter. This is to the effect that there has been absolutely no agreement reached between Secretary Hay and Baron Von Helldorf on the subject, nor has there been any discussion of the propriety of joint mediation between the British and the Boers. Nor has the United States government undertaken or contemplated any intervention on its own account. There has been no time before nor since the outbreak of the present war that the president would not have, with the greatest readiness, exercised his good offices in favor of peace if that could have been accomplished without what he regarded as an unwarrantable breach of international law and the proprieties. His present position is said to be precisely as stated in the following sentence, extracted from his annual message to congress: "We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of our direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered."

ON A TEAR.

Volcano in Mexico Frightening the Indians.

New York, Feb. 21.—Details of the eruption of the Colima volcano on the Pacific coast of Mexico, recently reported by telegraph from Guadalajara, Mexico, have been received by W. J. Arkell, of this city. An immense river of lava ran over the side of the volcano and threatened to overwhelm three Indian villages near its base. The Indians fled to the Santa Ana mine in the center of the Colima copper region and sought safety by hiding in the mine, leaving their women and children to shift for themselves. A company of Mexican troops drove the Indians from the mine and sent them back to their homes to protect their families.

The government of Mexico, from whom Mr. Arkell, Mr. Netherton Hall, of Chicago, and Paul W. Herbach, of Omaha, obtained a concession of 250,000 acres in the Colima valley, offered to cancel the concession if the mines were injured by the volcano's eruption, but the offer was declined. One of the most serious results of the volcanic disturbance is the entire cessation of work on a tramway now being built to connect the copper mines with the port of Manzanillo. The contractors were unable to restrain the terrified Indians employed in the construction of the road. Many of them have gone to Michoacan and Jalisco and others have fled to the more distant southern states of the republic.

GRATEFUL INDEED.

Mrs. Lawton Says Words Are Very Poor to Express Her Appreciation.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Lawton has made the following acknowledgment of the receipt of the home fund: "Pewee Valley, Ky., Feb. 18, 1900.—Dear Gen. Corbin: Such kindness as yours can never be repaid, and my heart is very full when I try to thank you. Words seem very poor at such a time. Will you please believe that I do appreciate it and all my life will find comfort in the remembrance."

"The universal feeling which prompted such wonderful generosity from the nation is so beautiful to me and so dear, my gratitude is inexpressibly profound. It has relieved the anxious thought Henry would have had and I do not know how to thank you or the nation. Believe me, with kind regards, very sincerely, "MARY C. LAWTON."

AN IMMENSE CROWD.

Wheeling Is Overflowing With People to See Admiral Dewey.

Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 23.—The city is filled with strangers from all parts of the tri-state radius, and such scenes of enthusiasm have never been witnessed as were in evidence at 9:30 o'clock last night, when Admiral Dewey arrived from Washington to take part in the Washington birthday celebration. The streets were jammed with people and the admiral was surprised and pleased with the magnificence of the reception.

At 11 o'clock Lieut. John S. Doddridge, a Wheeling boy who fought on the Boston at Manila, arrived, and again there were scenes of enthusiasm. To-day there will be a parade followed by speeches and concluding with the presentation of a \$500 sword to Lieut. Doddridge.

Daughters of American Revolution.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Every state in the Union was represented in the audience that filled the Grand opera house last night when the national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution began its ninth continental congress.

Michigan Club Gathering.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 22.—The fifteenth annual gathering of the Michigan club is one of the most notable ever enjoyed by the republican leaders of this state. The respective booms of the half dozen candidates for governor were the principal features of the day until the arrival of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, of New York, upon the scene. After that, the candidacy of the Brooklyn gentleman for vice president of the United States overshadowed the interest in the gubernatorial candidates and their friends.

PAY TOO MUCH.

White Paper Advanced From 60 to 100 Per Cent.

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

One Will Be Sent to That Body to Remedy the Evil.

TRUST QUESTION INVOLVED.

The American Newspaper Association Says That Newspapers Have to Sell at a Fixed Price and Has No Means of Increasing the Cost.

New York, Feb. 24.—The American Newspaper Publishers' association, comprising most of the large newspapers of the United States for the past three days in convention at the Waldorf-Astoria in this city, gave thorough consideration to the sudden increase in the price of white paper and the reasons therefor. The following resolutions were unanimously passed and a committee of the newspaper proprietors will personally present the same to congress within the next few days:

"Whereas, the price of printing paper used by newspapers in the United States has been arbitrarily increased in price from 60 to 100 per cent., without reason or warrant to be found in the conditions of the industry itself, and

"Whereas, it is the common belief that this increase is due to the workings of a trust, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the American Newspaper Publishers' association, representing in this case not only its own members but the 22,000 newspapers of the United States, calls upon congress to make inquiry by means of a special committee into the conditions above described, to the end that suitable legislation may be provided to remedy this condition of affairs, in the interest of the best source of public information provided for the people, to-wit: the newspaper press, whose interest the founders of the republic held in the highest regard."

"The attention of congress is directed to five bills now in the hands of the ways and means committee, not necessarily to aid the passage of any of them specifically, but as evidence of a great demand for some form of remedial legislation, to which the inquiry we request would be preliminary. We believe that the entire agitation against trusts presents no more complete example than this, and your petitioners, relying upon the desire of congress to legislate in the interests of the people, believe you will accept the opportunity to make this inquiry in the spirit in which it is demanded."

"The newspaper, it is fair to state, unlike most other forms of industry, sells at a fixed price and has no means of putting the increased cost on to the consumer. In many instances it means the complete confiscation of profits and in many others creates an actual loss."

"The apparently sincere desire of all parties to deal with the trust question removes this inquiry from the charge of partisanship and makes it what it is intended to be, an inquiry in the public interest."

McCormick's Will.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Leander McCormick's will, which was filed in the probate court yesterday, disposes of an estate scheduled as worth \$4,135,000, though Mr. McCormick's lawyers said the actual value is not less than \$5,000,000. The will, dated February 2, 1888, provides that the wife of the testator shall be awarded her lawful share of the estate. This is nullified, owing to the fact that Mrs. McCormick died some time ago. The estate is left in trust to R. Hall McCormick, who is nominated as executor of the will. It is directed that the property shall be held in trust for 20 years. At the expiration of that time it is to be divided equally among the three surviving heirs or their children, pending which division each of the heirs shall receive an annuity of \$20,000.

A Difficult Problem.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The secretary of war has confronting him a difficult problem requiring a decision whether or not the United States is in a state of war. In time of peace, but not in time of war, any United States soldier may purchase his discharge from the army upon certain prescribed conditions. More than two score applications of this kind are now before the department. If it is held that this is a time of peace that decision might carry with it the reduction of pay of all soldiers now in the Philippines by one half, a contingency that cannot be contemplated without apprehension.

Regarding Trusts.

Washington, Feb. 24.—It was stated yesterday that the industrial commission has decided to make certain recommendations as to legislation in regard to trusts and these will be forwarded to congress next Tuesday or Wednesday, together with the testimony taken by the commission on the subject of trusts.

Seventeen New Indictments.

New York, Feb. 24.—The grand jury filed in the Kings county court in Brooklyn before Judge Hurd yesterday 17 new found indictments, joint and single, charging William F. Miller and Edward Schlessinger, both of the Franklin syndicate, with as many commissions of grand larceny.

Place and Date Named.

New York, Feb. 24.—The republican state committee yesterday selected New York City, April 17, for holding the state convention to elect delegates at large to the republican national convention at Philadelphia.

\$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rick Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU, President.

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