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ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, se low and uniform, and will be furnished on

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on spplication. Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, \$2: each subsequent inser-ton 50 cents per square. Local notices 10 cents per line for one inser-sertion: 5 cents per line for each subsequent obsecutive insertion. Oblituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, mar-riages and deaths will be inserted free. Business cards, five lines or less, 15 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of adver-tising.

over five lines, at the regular rates of adver-tising. No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING. The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of Work. PARTICLLAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING. No paper will be discontinued PRINTING. No paper will be discontinued until arrear-ages are paid, except at the option of the pub-lisher. Papers sent out of the county must be pair for in advance.

In the abundant talk about bacteria.

during these later years, there is cause for alarm to those Harmless in whom "a little

Germs.

knowledge is a danerous thing." If the air is swarming with bacilli, say they, where is safety? How shall the human organism protect itself? At first, says Youth's Companion, the wind of science swept us into mad generalization. Germs were everywhere, and all germs were harmful; therefore, the more food, clothing and coins were sterilized, the better for us. Then, when it was discovered that not only the food we eat, the air we breath, but the surface and cavities of our bodies, swarmed with bacteria, while we might be enjoying robust health, it was decided that only certain forms of germ growth were harmful. These were labeled with great care

and ingenuity, until it seemed as if every disease was at last provided with its specific cause; and as soon as that was done, a farther advance in science made us aware that even a specific disease-germ has no power except under favorable conditions, where the body is disposed to that disease. Ferdinand Hueppe, the German professor of hygiene, has recently declared that the causes of illness can no longer be regarded as if they were as simple as a problem in botany. No germ, however deadly, can be the sole cause of disease, nor can it produce poisonous effects in more than one body in four even though it enter them. The conditions prevailing in the cells and fluids of a given body may change the deadly germs of tuberculosis or cholera to harmless products. "When no susceptibility to disease exists, we may harbor the bacillus with impunity. Therefore, while no care should be omitted to bring about the best sanitary conditions, we need not give way to hysterical horror over germs. By keeping the body in a condition of good general health, we are doing all in our power to thwart the criminal class of bacilli and to give the policeman germ a chance.

A systematic attack is being made on the Philadelphia soup houses, on the ground of their pauperizing influences. The attack, says an exchange of that city, comes from within, and is led by the board of women managers of one of the houses, who believe that they have established their accusation by the result of a house-to-house canvass. This canvass showed that of 248 families assisted by one soup society only 11, by the most liberal construction of conditions, could be regarded as needing the aid. This soup house system is the oldest charity in Philadelphia, having been in existence nearly a century. The first society was organized in 1805. Others followed at verious intervals, until now there are 11 houses in the city, where soup is dispensed to about \$0,000 persons each winter. About 800,000 quarts of soup and more than 240,000 loaves of bread are given away each season, at a cost to the charitably inclined of more than \$25,000. There are three men in Wichlta who between them have held public offic for 100 years. Archibald A. Glenn, now city treasurer, heads the list. He was once lieutenant governor of Illinois and held various offices there for 42 years. He has been in office in Wichita for ten years. Col. Beal, for the last five years United States court commissioner here, was for 40 years clerk of the court in one of the back counties of Kentucky. E. B. Jewett, now assistant postmaster, has been in office 18 years in Wichita. He was police judge two years, justice of the peace four years, probate judge eight years, and postmaster four years. He is now assistant postmaster, and, if appoint ed again this fall, as he expects to be will have held office nearly a quarter of a century.

PORTO RICAN QUESTION. Spanish and Other European Aliens Impoverish the Is-

landers.

An important point in the Porto Rican question still seems misunderstood by a large number of people Three-quarters of the land in Porto Rico is owned by Spanish grandees and other European aliens, and who live in Europe, where all of the net earnings from the products of their lands are sent. This is a system that has impoverished the islanders, and brought them to their present unfor-tunate industrial and social condition. From 15 to 20 cents a day is the average pay of laborers in Porto Rico, and three-quarters of the pop-ulation—if not more—are laborers who cultivate the lands and harvest

the crops for their European owners. Two and a half years ago, when our relations with Spain were becom-ing acute, these Spanish and Eu-ropean owners of the lands in Porto Rico foresaw a probable war, the early withdrawal of Spanish authority, and eventual free trade between the United States and Porto Rico. therefore have been warehous-They ing their staple crops of sugar and tobacco, so that now vast quantities are in store and accumulating, ready for shipment under free trade with the United States. To some extent American sugar and tobacco trusts have financial interests in, or complete ownership of, these crops. Of this there can be no doubt. The

Porto Rican working people have nothing to lose by the imposition of the duty upon the products of their island entering the United States. Their work has been done and paid for at the prevailing rates of wages for labor—from 15 to 20 cents a day. The protests against the tariff that come from Porto Ricans were from those who represented the owners of the lands and the warehoused crops. The protests are not coming from the laboring people of the islands who will be the beneficiaries of the act.

The imposition of this tariff creates a fund of several million dollars, which is drawn entirely from aliens or American trusts. This money goes back to Porto Rico for the employ ment of Porto Ricans by our govern ment in the permanent improvement of the island. The wages our government will pay will be higher than those paid by the land owners, and will tend to permanently raise the rates of wages all over Porto Rico. This would be impossible under immediate free trade, so, it must be plain, free trade would only benefit those whose oppression of Porto Rican labor would remain undisturbed, and who could thus all the better comlabor in the products of American labor in the same articles. Imme-diate free trade could only benefit aliens and trusts. The temporary tariff benefits all Americans and only

A couple of years of this, and the Porto Ricans will be in receipt of wages approximating to those paid to the laborers on the sugar and to-bacco plantations in the United States, from 75 cents to a dollar a day, and at the end of the two years the tariff is to remain in force the free admission of Porto Rican products into the United States will not have a disturbing effect upon those products of the mainland with which

they will compete. It is impossible, in view of these facts, which are confirmed by offi-cial reports received from the officers of the United States stationed in Porto Rico, for any sincere or formed person to point out where the formed person to point out where the products of Porto Ricc for two years will injure either Porto Ricans or Americans. On the contrary, it is a distinct benefit to all whom the United States desires to benefit. The more this subject is studied the more this will become apparent. This is a case where expediency is synonymous with justice to our fellow countrymer in Porto Rico and at home. That is first duty, and the tariff perour forms it.

BUYING AND SELLING.

EXPANSION NEEDED.

Favorite Pastime of the Fillpinos Is to Burn American Soldiers.

Charles H. Clark, a St. Louis boy, now fighting in the Philippines, had a thrilling experience with a band of avage natives, into whose hands he fell, last January. In a letter to his mother, which was only recently received, he tells of his capture, and how he was rescued by a squad of Colorado troopers, who arrived just in time to prevent the natives from casting him into a roaring fire, which, he states, they had prepared to in-cinerate him. The St. Louis Republic, a democratic paper, tells the story which shows how utterly unfit the Filipinos are to be intrusted with self-government, let alone with the government of Europeans and Americans

Clark is 22 years old and a member of company B, Twenty-second United States infantry, which is now fighting around Mexico, a small town not far from Manila. About a month before from Manila. About a month before the holidays Clark's company was or-dered to the mountains to break up and rout the little bands of Filipinos which were engaged in guerrilla warfare with the Americans. It was a fare with the Americans. It was a tedious march, but the irksomeness of the journey did not compare with the hardships they had to undergo in the mountains. Clark says they in the mountains. Clark says they could not carry a large store of pro-visions with them, and the rations soon gave out. Then for 37 days they were compelled to subsist on rice and water. At length the order came for the company to return to Mexico, and there was almost a demonstra-

tion among the troops. On the return march three of the soldiers were taken ill with chills and iever, with which the troops had al-ready suffered to a marked degree. There was no way to carry the men, and as they were unable to march it was decided to leave them behind. Young Clark was one of the unfortunate trio. A week's rations, such as they were, were left with them, and the troops kept on the march, as they were under orders to reach Mexico at a certain date.

When they had lain in the moun-tains a day without recuperating their lost energy, one of the invalids started out for the Tenth Colorado camp, 22 miles distant. On the third day after his departure seven natives came across the two soldiers. Clark's companion deserted him at once, and the St. Louis boy, who was too sick to run, was seized by the Filipinos. They put him through all the tures they knew. They stripped him of his clothing, each of them taking a piece of the uniform and putting it on in some ridiculous fashion which When they he thought appropriate. had satisfied themselves in this way they tied Clark's hands and feet and laid him out on the ground with a guard over him, while the others col-lected wood and built a fire. Then they formed in a circle around it and danced.

It was doubtless their intention to cast Clark in the fire, and they were making merry over the prospect when a squad of ten of the Colorado troopers came upon the scene. They had come at the solicitation of the sick soldier who had gone into their camp from the mountains.

The Filipinos started to run, but the Colorado boys fired in the air and threatened to shoot them down. The seven natives were taken prisoners of war and led back to the camp. Clark's companion, who had run away, came up, and all of them went to the Colorado camp, where they re-mained until recuperated, when they joined their company in Mexico.

FOREIGN TRADE GAINS.

March Figures Show That Exports Have More Than Doubled Since 1893.

Total exports of American products and manufactures in March, as shown by the figures of the treasury bureau of statistics, were \$134,313,348, against \$104,559.689 in March of last year, \$75,-574,185 in March, 1896, and \$66,516, 571 in March, 1893, Thus last month's exports were more than double those of March, 1893, and 25 per cent. greater than those of any pre-ceding March in our history. The total exports in the nine months ending with March, 1900, were \$1,053, 832,675 against \$947,919,405 in the corresponding months of last year, \$925,005,-326 in March, 1897, and \$515,499,635 in same month of 1886, having thus the doubled in 15 years and increased over 53 per cent, since 1898. Exports of agricultural products are about the same as last year, the notable increase of more than \$100,000,000 in the nine months in question being largely in manufactures. It is apparent that the total exports of the fiscal year 1900 will exceed those of any preceding year in our history. Imports also show a marked increase over last year, the principal gain being in manu facturers' materials, while manufac tured articles for use in the mechane arts also show an increase. Thus the return to a protective system has been followed by enormous gains in our exports, and by increased activity in our manufacturing interests at home, with corresponding increase of employment and wages.

A LABOR UNION MAN.

Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho Dentes Charges Made by Democrats in Congress.

"Human life is not safe in Sho

shone county. Property is not safe there. Men are afraid to speak openly of what they know." These were the concluding words of Gov. Steunenberg's testimony at the redirect examination into the Coeur d's ene riots in Idaho by military effairs committee of the

house of representatives. The governor of that state had preceded these words by telling of the labor troubles that had existed there since 1892. Property had been there since 1592. Property had been destroyed time and again. Murder and assassination had been com-mitted. Yet, in his efforts to bring proof against the criminals, Gov. Stunenberg found that all efforts of the authorities were futile. Men had time and again, told him things that they knew to be facts, yet had as-sured him with equal positiveness that if he dared to use their names they would denounce him and declare that what he said was false. They had spoken to him in confidence, and he had to respect their confidence.

Business men knew that nobody would trade with them if they opened their mouths. Some had indeed been compelled to give up business and leave the state. An era of fear, dread and terror still exists there, due solely to the riots and in-surrection that have been incited by the miners. The governor also said that he had found Secretary Root de-termined to withdraw the troops from Shoshone county on October 20 last, in fact an order had been issued to that effect. But at his earnest protest the withdrawal was finally postponed. Such was some of the tes-tipony given by a democratic governor, elected on a democratic ticket. who declared that he and again vote for Bryan this year if he received the presidential nomination. The governor is also, himself, a la-The governor is also, hinkeri, a fa-bor union man, and a friend of law-abiding organized labor. When Gen. Dick, of Ohio, began the reexamination of Gov. Steunenberg, he

questioned the witness closely as to the charges made in the resolution offered in the house by Representative Lentz, as a result of which the investigation was ordered.

The governor denied that the writ of habeas corpus had been suspend-ed. He denied that Gen. Merriam had made any arrests. He denied that the prisoners were held "under the most brutal and tyrannical condi-tions." He denied that the "bull pen" was unfit for human habitation. He denied that the treatment of the price was user "buttel and dearding". prisoners was "brutal and degrading." He denied that an escaping prisoner was shot by one of the soldiers. He denied that a dying prisoner's request for a priest had been refused, a charge that had been made by the San Francisco Examiner, and which had been investigated and found false at the instigation of a very high official of Catholic church.

Other statements made in the resolution of Representative Lontz were also flatly denied by Gov. Steunenberg, viz., that the men had to sleep on bare boards; that they were compelled to stand erect for several hours cach day in the hot sun under pen-alty of death if they attempted to move or sit down; that Capt. Edmove or sit down; that Capt. Ed-wards, of the United States army, had called them "cowardly curs;" that the right of free speech was stopped; that peaceable assemblages were denied; that union men were not al-lowed to appear before the industrial commission; that the wives and fam-ilies of prisoners were subjected to insult and outrages by the soldiers of the United States. Each and every one of these charges, specified in the Representative Lentz, was strongly and emphatically denied by Idaho's governor, himself a democrat.

Equally as important were the very positive assertions by the governor that neither Gen. Merriam, his commissioned and noncommissioned officers, or the privates in the United States army had in any way usurned the rights of the state, or acted otherwise than for the convenience and comfort of the prisoners. It also shown that both their food It was sleeping accommodations were betthan those for the soldiers. The miners were not put into prison, but were temporarily restrained until good order had been restored.

FROM TWO SIDES.

British Attack the Boers at Leeuw Kop.

Infantry and Cavalry Combined in an Assault that Resulted in the Boers Being Driven from a Strong Position – Ordnance Ex-perts Build Gun Fac-tory at Pretoria.

Walkerstroom, near De Wet's Dorp, April 23.—Fighting was continued Saturday, mainly with the artillery. The yeomanry and mounted infantry pushed forward on the right flank and were subjected to shelling and a heavy rifle fire. The Royal Irish Ri-fles captured a Free State flag. London, April 24.—The war office

London, April 24.—The war office late last evening issued the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 23: "Yesterday I sent the Eleventh di-vision under Gen. Pole-Carew and two brigades of cavalry under Gen. French from this point to assist Gen.

French from this point to assist Gen. Rundle. The force reached Karrie-fontein without much opposition. "Gen. Pole-Carew's mounted infan-

try seized Leeuw Kop, a high hill a few miles north of their last night's position. The enemy evacuated, leaving some rifles and ammunition. "Gen. Rundle reports that 35 men of the First Worcesters are missing.

Fifty-three were sent with Wood to an outpost after dark, and only 18 returned."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard, describing the opera-tions at Leeuw Kop. says:

"At an early stage the cavalry came under a heavy fire from a pom-pom on a ridge adjoining Leeuw Kop. Unable to continue its march to the southeast, Gen. Dickson's brigade fell back to the north to await the infan-

back to the horth to a many having try attack. ¹⁶The flanking movement having failed, Gen. Pole-Jarew, with Gen. Stephenson's brig de, advanced in crescent form from the west and south with the object of enveloping the kopje. The Welsh, Warwickshire, Essex and Yorkshire regiments ad-vanced in extended line, covering the west while the guards brigade took west, while the guards brigade took up a position to the south, with two field batteries and naval guns. Sheltered by the rocks, the enemy opened a heavy fire from rifles and a pompom

"Our men advanced over the open ground in splendid style by a succes-sion of short rushes, falling prone while pouring in their volleys. The approach of darkness threatened to leave the Boers in possession, but, just before sunset, the Essex regiment gallantly pressed forward and drove the last man of the enemy from Paarde Kraal, a bold spur of Leeuw

Kop." The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times says: "The foreign ordnance experts in the Boer war de "The foreign partment have succeeded in equipping a big gun foundry at Pretoria. The first gun has been sent to the Free State, Nothing is known here regard-ing its caliber."

Maseru, April 24.—Fighting began early Monday morning at Bushman's Kop. The colonial division under Gen. Brabant advanced cautiously, followed and supported by Gen. Hart's infantry brigade. It was found that the Boers had evacuated their position on Bushman's Kop during the night.

Gen. Brabant is moving in a northeasterly direction, keeping Basuto-land close on his right flank. Thousands of Basutos are watching operations. Our casualties so far are wounded.

London, April 26.—The war office has issued the following from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 25:

"The enemy retired from in front "The enemy retired from in front of Wepener last night and this morn-ing fied northeastward along the Ladybrand road. Their number was between 4,000 and 5,000." A special dispatch from Pretoria,

dated Tuesday, says that the Boers have re-occupied Boshof, the British retiring.

It is now apparent that the chances It is now apparent that the chances of Lord Roberts catching the retreat-ing Boers in a net are very slender. The Boers have everywhere retired at the first pressure of the British ad-vance and the hope that Gen. Rundle would be able to induce them to re-main at De Wet's Dorp until they had been forced to fight or to surreu-

SUNLIGHT AT NIGHT.

What a Prominent Resident of Xenia Says About Acetylene Gas-Lots of Light-Little Expense.

From the Xenia (O.) Daily Gazette, April 13. Mr. L. M. Garfield, well known in this city as the superintendent of the Miami Powder Works, was recently inter-viewed by a Gazette representative, regarding his personal experience with the new illuminant, known to the commercial world as Acetylene Gas. Mr.

Garfield said: "I installed a ten light acetylene generator in the cellar of my residence, 428 North Galloway street, about two years ago, and I have used it for illuminating my home every night since. I have certainly given it a thorough test during that length of time, and know its advantages. While the ma-chine is supposed to develop sufficient gas for but ten lights, I have often used as many as fifteen lights at once with perfect success. The light it gives is brilliant and white, and the nearest approach to sunlight of anything yet produced for artificial lighting.

"What about the expense, Mr. Garfield?"

"I have paid about four dollars hundred pounds for the calcium carbide which is used in the generator to make the gas, and use something less than seven hundred pounds a year. Approximately the total cost per year has been about twenty-seven dollars, as the carbide is the only expense. It is the perfection of light at little cost and trifling labor, free from odor or anything objectionable. I have nothing but praise for the generator and the light it develops, and I am not speaking theoretically, but from my actual experience in my own residence.

In this connection, the 1899 report to the Governor of the State, of Mr. A. W. Stiles, secretary of the Girls' Industrial Home, at Rathbone, O., regarding the Acetylene Gas plant in use in that institution, will be of interest to our readers.

Mr. Stiles says: "Our Acetylene Gas plant has given very gratifying results during the past year, the light from it being a very steady, white light, with-out smoke, by far superior and more satisfactory than that furnished by the old system used here. We now have about 600 burners, which can be in creased, with but a very small outlay, to five times that number. We have had no trouble in getting all the car-bide we need. Including all expenses incurred in remodeling and changing the (gas) plant to the present system, our lights have not cost us nearly so much for the year as did the system abandoned in July, 1898. There is no more danger in using it than there is in the use of any gas. We think it is best light known, and requires but little skill in its manufacture.

The popularity of this new illuminant is attested by the fact that in the few years since its development into a com-mercial possibility, over fifty thousand buildings have been successfully lighted by it, and the annual ratio of in-

crease is becoming greater yearly. It is the ideal light for dwellings, stores, churches and every class of building where artificial light is needed, and it is little wonder that the owners of indifferently lighted buildings looking earnestly into the subject of lighting by Acetylene Gas.

A SMART LAWYER'S MISTAKE.

Muleted His Partners in a Deal But They Afterwards Got Even.

A well-known Maine attorney is especially noted for his keenness in looking out for the best end of every bargain—and for his ability in getting hold of that end. It has made him unpopular in some circles—has that trait of his! On one deal not long ago he was in with a couple of friends—men of wealth and stand-ing, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal. Busi-ness was good the first year. There was a generous division of profits. But the lawyer wasn't satisfied with what was coming to him, share and share alike with the others. After receiving his proper whack as a part-ner, he exacted \$500 more for "councel fees." He said that as a lawyer he was worth that much more to the deal. This was a new way of looking at the matter, but the bill was re-signedly allowed by the friends. They were pretty good business men, un-derstand. In a little while they saw that the venture wasn't panning out very well. So

In a fashionable church, in Fifth avenue, New York, marriages are performed free, if desired, and an nouncement is made to that effect. "If a clerk comes here to be married," says the pastor, "and insists on having an organ wedding march, it means \$25; if he wants the choir, it means more; if he wants flowers, ribbons and spe cial ushers, it means a great deal more. But if he comes here and says: 'I want to get married,' and dispenses with all these things, it costs him nothing."

Difference Between the Free Trade Wilson Bill and the Dingley Protection Bill.

Under the free trade Wilson bill, Europe bought from the United States, in 1895 and 1896, goods worth:

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tion, in President McKinley's adminis tration, Europe bought from us as follows:

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

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In the campaign of 1896, the demo cratic papers and the democratic speak ers used to declare that a protective tariff would prevent us from selling our goods in the markets of the world That was a theory. Yet the official fig-ures of the treasury department show an increase of upwards of \$600,000,000 in our exports to Europe alone during two years of the Dingley tariff as com pared with two years of the Wilson bill. This is the condition.

No Surrender.

The Indiana gold democrats have promptly and firmly rejected the terms of surrender proposed by Mr. Bryan and his associates. Having left their party in order to prevent a pub lie misfortune, it is not their inten-tion to voluntarily surrender the fruits of their labors.

A Back Number.

The public declines to become ex-cited every time Hon. Carl Schurz sees fit to change his politics.

Not That Kind of Democrat.

The populists who are now at the helm of the democratic craft aver that Mr. Whitney. Mr. Olney, Mr. Dickin-son, Mr. Lamont, Mr. Carlisle and son an an anon, set carine and men of that character are not detao-crats. As long as democracy means adhesion to the Chicago platform the gentlemen indicated will hardly take the pains to deny the allegations.

A Scarce Bird. The unsuspecting and unsuspected Kentuckian is a rarity.

Mr. Bryan's Strength.

Mr. Bryan's friends declare he is 100 per cent. stronger in New York this year than he was in 1896. If this claim is correct, the ratio of in-crease would enable the democratic candidate to carry two counties in that state in November next. It will be recalled that Mr. Bryan carried but one New York county in 1896.

The Debs Campaign.

The candidacy of Mr. Debs will furnish a voting place for those persons who consider Mr. Bryan too conservative. The bebs party will, therefore, be a rather compact affair.

Not Named.

A contemporary prints quite a lengthy article on "The Passing of the " but fails to mention Mr. Ed-Lobster. ward Atkinson by name.

An Impossibility.

Mr. Bryan finishes his far western trip in fine condition. Mr. Bryan is a an who cannot be talked out or out-talked

TThe how! of anger which the emocratic and other free trade newspapers are raising against the new Porto Rico law - probably without having read it-is a pretty accurate indication that it is a measure of more than ordinary merit. - Troy Times.

had been forced to fight or to surren-

der has been disappointing. No attempt was made to pursue the commandos retiring from Wepener. Everything now depends upon the progress of Gen. French's caval-ry, but they are entering a very difficult, hilly and practically unknown country. London, April 27.—Gen. Hamilton

has probably by this time arrived at Thaba N'chu, as he is using his ut-most endeavors to cut off the Boers who are retreating from De Wet's Dorp. The Boer forces at Thaba N'chu are not unlikely to make a stand to cover the escape of convoys from the southward. Otherwise there is no news beyond belated details of recent operations. It appears that Gen. Brabant, in the fight with the Boers at Wepener, had a narrow es

A Frightful Explosion.

cape.

Pretoria, April 27.—A serious explo-sion occurred Wednesday night in a magazine containing powder. Thireen occupants of the building wer biown to pieces and 50 were injured.

Li's Anti-Raform Crusade.

Vancouver, B. C., April 25.-Accord-ing to Yokohama advices Li Hang Chang is continuing his erusade against reformers. His latest move against reformers. His latest move was to send a company of soldiers to the Sai Chiu district to capture the family of Lo Tang Fun, a Chinese merchant residing in the United States, accused of being a member of the society organized for the protec-tion of Emperor Kwang Hsu. Li Hung Chang's action is said to have been taken upon request of the Coi-nese minister at Washington. The wife and cousin of Lo Tang Fun were arrested, also his son and brother.

derstand. In a little while they saw that the venture wasn't panning out very well. So the shrewd men of affairs quietly unloaded without saying anything to their partner. Then a little later came the crash. The lawyer hurried around to hold a conso-lation meeting with the other two. "Gracious, isn't this too bad," moaned he. "I lost so and-so. How much did you fellows. drop. You must have been hit pretty hard."

"You're wrong, old boy," came the cheer-ful duct. "We never lost a dollar; no, we never lost a cent. Tra la." "What-t-t!" "Never lost a dollar! We saw it coming two months ago. Had a tip. Unloaded. All out!"

"Well, then, why in the name of all that's square and above board, didn't you tell

"Well, we could have, had you allowed us "Well, we could have, had you allowed us \$500 counsel fees when you took yours. See?"

A Literary Help.

A Literary Help. Cannibal King (to poet laureate)—What's. wrong with that coronation ode? Can't you. finish it? Laureate—I can't get enough feet in the-last stanzas. "Officer of the guard, go out and cut enough feet off those slaves to supply the-poet laureate's needs. It shall never be said that King Oombalonskago di not encour-age literature to the limit."—Baltimore-American.

Horrible Fate.

Mrs. Marryat-We're thinking of naming he baby Mary, after John's mother. Mrs. Newitt-O! horrors! That would be-

"Why, what do you mean?" "Why, what do you mean?" "Gracious! She'll be 'Mamed' for life."-Philadelphia Press.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All ruggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Sweet Labor.—"How is it you're such a rreat worker?" asked the grasshopper. "Be-ause I love work," replied the busy bee. I couldn't be happy without it. In fact, you may have noticed, when my busiest se-on is on I'm in clover."—Philadelphia.

The difference between see and saw is in-tense.—Chicago Daily News.

ress.