

MORE BRITISH SUCCESSES

LATEST MOVEMENTS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

A Full Summary of the Transvaal War News—Progress of the Conflict From Day to Day—The British Encouraged.

So far as can be judged, the situation in the neighborhood of Modder River is unchanged, the British camp being still at Osfontein, a few miles southeast of Paardeberg, the Boers occupying a position extending about eighteen miles. It may be assumed, as the Boer left rests on some kopjes not far from Osfontein, that their right is on the river. The army is roughly estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000, and extends in some sort of a thin formation as far as Abraham's Kraal, about 17 miles east of Koodo's Rand. They can hardly have any serious intention of disputing Roberts' advance, for their number are not sufficient for such a purpose. Obviously they hope to delay matters, and give time to Joubert to collect forces in northern Natal and elsewhere and make a stand either at Brandfont or Windburg.

The budget introduced in the British House of Commons calls for an expenditure of £154,082,000. For the year just ending an anticipated surplus of £5,000,000 has, by the war, been converted into a deficiency of £17,770,000.

The total cost of the war is estimated at £60,000,000, in order to meet which it is proposed to increase taxes, issue Treasury bills and borrow money on bond. The House adopted the proposals.

Martial law has been declared by Sir Alfred Milner in the portions of Cape Colony where many British subjects have taken up arms.

The news of the relief of Ladysmith caused wild demonstrations of joy throughout Great Britain. The bells of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, were rung, business was practically suspended, and thousands of cheering men gathered around the Mansion House.

Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, has given the particulars of the contemplated despatch of troops to Africa this month. A total of 38,000 men is to be sent to the front.

The German newspapers are disappointed at the surrender of General Cronje. They admit that Lord Roberts was shown real military ability and dash, and that the Boers have lost in their arms the weak kneed among its most skillful leaders.

It is reported that Lady Roberts, the wife of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, will shortly start to join her husband.

The all important questions are, "What effect will the capitulation have upon the Boers?" and "What will be Roberts' next move?" This British victory does not mean collapse on the part of the Boers. It means the fraying of the Free State force, the removal of one of the most skillful commanders and the return to their farms of the weak kneed among the Free Staters, but in the Free State one other series of actions at least will have to be fought, while the march into the Transvaal means very hard fighting and the loss of many lives. That the British government appreciates this is shown by the announcement that the Eighth division will be sent out so soon as transports are available. The consensus of military opinion is that Roberts will move on Bloemfontein—French is reported to be already on the way—perhaps sending a strong mounted force to relieve Mafeking.

General Buller has at last succeeded, after weeks of continuous hammering, in breaking the steel band which the Boers have placed around Ladysmith. By his successful attack he now holds the backbone of the rugged country between Colenso and Ladysmith. Before him lie some minor hills, called the Besters Farm position. Then comes the open valley, Caesar's Camp and Ladysmith. Low hills and an open valley, commanded by the great Bulwani Mountain, are still occupied by the Boers, and until the guns on that eminence are silenced no stones can be sent to Ladysmith. Buller, if he brings up his big guns to his present position, which would take some days, should be able to pour a cross fire on the Boers and silence their heavy guns.

CASUALTIES.

A Montreal express on the Canadian Pacific Railroad jumped the track between Ponty Pool and Burketon, Ontario, March 3, and bounded down a steep embankment, the coaches toppling over each other as they neared the bottom of the incline. Twenty-three passengers were injured, none of them seriously.

Six persons were burned to death and two were injured March 4 in a fire in the seven-story lodging house at 44 to 48 Bowers, New York.

The steamer Walcott, of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, is missing. She left Seattle for Unalaska, by way of Sitka, Valdez and Cook Inlet, December 28, and has not been heard from since.

Porto Rico Conditions.

The people of Puerto Rico are showing signs of discouragement at the failure of Congress to provide a government for the island. The local Spanish papers have printed many articles criticising the American government and the American people and policy. The army and navy officers gave a ball there on the evening of Washington's Birthday, issuing invitations to many Puerto Ricans. The editor of El Diario stated in his paper that he could not accept. He said he did not feel that he could attend American celebrations nor observe American holidays until the American people chose to recognize the people of Puerto Rico by giving them a government, and thus lifting them from the commercial mire from which they have sunk. The local papers join in declaring that the present conditions are worse than during the darkest days of the Spanish re-

REPORT ON TRUSTS.

The Industrial Commission Makes Some Recommendations.

The Industrial Commission has submitted to Congress a preliminary report on trusts and industrial combinations, together with testimony, review of evidence, charts showing effects of prices, etc. The Commission makes the following recommendations, based on such information as it now has:

Promoters and organizers of corporations or industrial combinations which look to the public to purchase or deal in their stocks or securities should be required to furnish full details in regard to their business necessary for safe and intelligent investment. Any prospectus which fails to give this information or which gives false information should be held legally responsible. The nature of the business, together with the powers of the various officers, should be expressed in the certificate of incorporation, which should be open to inspection.

Directors or trustees of a corporation, it is said, should be required to report to the members thereof its financial condition in reasonable detail at least once each year.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, it is declared, should be given authority not only to prescribe the methods of keeping accounts of the railroads and to demand reports in such detail as it may require, but also to inspect and audit said accounts. It also says the Interstate Commerce Commission should be authorized to make rules for freight transportation.

The report says that it is difficult to state accurately the amount of over-capitalization of the various combinations. The following, however, gives a fair estimate on this point of the concerns mentioned under the head of "Over-capitalization."

American Sugar Refining Company, capitalized at twice the amount (75,000,000) of cost of reconstruction of plants.

Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, six times the actual cash value of the plants.

National Steel Company, double the value of plants.

National Biscuit Company, double the value of plants.

American Steel & Wire Company, double the value of plants.

American Steel and Wire Company, double the value of plants.

International Silver Company, 55 per cent. over-capitalized.

National Shear Company, five times more than cash value.

The Standard Oil Trust, it will be noted, is not included in the list of companies "over-capitalized."

TRAIN WRECKED.

Four Men Killed and Seven Injured by a Washout.

A passenger train, south-bound on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, from Shelburne Falls, Mass., went through a washout about two miles north Plainfield, Conn., March 1, and four persons were killed and seven more or less injured.

The dead are Stephen Searies, engineer, of New Haven; Edward Barrows, baggage master, of New Haven; and two unknown passengers. The body of one passenger killed has been recovered, the other is still in the wreck.

Jacob Corpe, fireman, of New Haven, is probably fatally hurt.

Others injured are: C. W. Phelps, express messenger, of New Haven; William Seymour, mail clerk, of New Haven; George N. Merrill of Bristol, J. T. Newton, ice dealer, of New Haven; Charles Hills of Hartford and Charles Neale, conductor, of New Haven. None of these were seriously hurt.

The train was nearly one and a half hours late and was proceeding cautiously when it struck the washout. The scene of the wreck is ordinarily a small rivulet, the waters of which flow through a spacious culvert.

There were about 150 mail pouches in the wrecked car and about 75 have been accounted for.

A BIG LOAN.

Russia Borrows \$25,000,000 Which Will Stay in This Country.

Ignoring Berlin, London, Paris and the other European banking centres, the Russian imperial government has come to New York for a loan. A syndicate of financial institutions of that city—banks, trust companies and insurance companies—have just arranged the purchase of an issue of \$25,000,000 of four per cent. bonds, representing a first mortgage on the Wladikawsk Railway system. The principal and interest of these bonds is guaranteed by the Russian government, and is payable in American gold dollars at the New York security and Trust Company.

The nature and size of this loan and the disclosure which it makes of this country's present position as a financial power of the world is its most interesting feature. Another is the surprising showing it reveals as to Russia's purchases in the American market of iron, steel, coal and finished machinery. Besides, there is the interesting fact of a gold loan guaranteed by one of the great European Powers selling in the American market at a price which nets the syndicate slightly more than four per cent.

Fortune for a Workman.

A messenger bearing two large envelopes entered the works of the New Brunawick, N. J., Tire Company the other day, and inquired for Antonio Serianca, an employe. Mr. Serianca, who was hard at work vulcanizing tires, found that the letters announced the death of his aunt in Austria and the fact that she had bequeathed him about \$40,000.

The letters were from Dr. Heinrich Lorber of Marburg, Austria, the executor of the will of Mrs. Maria Schraml of that place, who died Jan. 21. Serianca lived with his aunt until 1888, when he was nineteen years old. Then he came to America, secured employment and married. He visited his aunt last August.

Richard Croker has left Wantage and is supposed to have gone to Wiesbaden, where his friend David Reid is. He came down to London on Saturday. He is on crutches. The bone of his broken leg is said to be healing with annoying slowness. He is planning to return to New York about June 1.

BUNCOED BY A WOMAN

SHE SWINDLED A RICH MAN OUT OF COLD CASH.

How Ellen Peck Worked Her Game

—Gave Mortgage on Lots—Once Beautiful and Accomplished—A Strange and Creckered Career.

William B. Crinkley, a farmer from Tennessee, has appeared in court in New York against Ellen Peck, a notorious confidence woman, and Joseph C. Metcalfe, a real estate broker living in Brooklyn, who he alleges has swindled him out of a \$20,000 tract of land and \$7,000 in cash.

Mr. Crinkley declared he was bankrupt and his family destitute in consequence of these two persons. He told Capt. McClusky, of the detectives, that he came from Harriman, Tenn., where he owns 1,600 acres of land, on which is a magnesia spring, valued at \$20,000. A year ago he advertised that he would sell the spring, Mrs. E. E. Knights, who, Mr. Crinkley asserts, was Ellen Peck, who has lived a checkered sixty-seven years, answered. She said she had many valuable building lots in Washington. She desired to give a lien on four of her ten lots there and assume the valuable magnesia spring.

She met him at the Ebbitt House, Washington. Mr. Crinkley alleges she was accompanied by Mr. Metcalfe. The trio viewed ten building lots, valued, the complainant thinks, at about \$1,000,000. Mr. Crinkley and Mrs. Knights journeyed to his home. Mr. Metcalfe arrived within a few days, and announced that, according to the custom in Washington, it was unnecessary for the Registrar of Deeds to certify to the paper.

Mr. Crinkley said the business looked all right, and he transferred to Mrs. Knights his spring. She gave him a worthless mortgage upon property of which she did not own a foot, he claims. She now represented to Mr. Crinkley that she owned property in Joplin, Mo., which an English syndicate desired to buy for \$100,000. She said that she would purchase an adjoining tract and sell the whole to the syndicate for \$150,000. Mr. Crinkley gave her \$7,000, he says, and she was to supply the necessary \$2,000. Mr. Crinkley discovered he was out his \$20,000 spring and \$7,000 in cash.

Ellen Peck has been in the Tombs some months, charged with swindling Christopher Gini out of a large amount of jewelry. She has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. E. Y. Bell, who defended Mrs. Peck in the Gini case, went to the Tombs with Mr. Crinkley and induced her to re-transfer the magnesia spring to Mr. Crinkley.

Mr. Metcalfe asserts that he was not a party to the alleged swindling, and that he was as much deceived as Mr. Crinkley.

Ex-Supt. of Police Byrnes has said that Ellen Peck has probably made \$1,000,000 by her swindling, most of which she has spent. The late Jay Gould was one of her victims. Her maiden name was Nellie Crosby, and she was born in Spencer, N. H., where as a girl she taught school. She was beautiful and accomplished. One of her foster brothers is Rufus A. Sibley, a Rochester merchant millionaire. She married Richard W. Peck. One of her daughters married a minister.

FIGHT IN THE DARK.

Charles Brewer's Experience With a Burglar.

Charles Brewer, a well-known resident of Vineland, N. J., and brother of Capt. Brewer, the former champion wing shot, had a desperate battle in the dark with a burglar. Mr. Brewer about midnight heard a noise in the kitchen. He descended to see what had caused it. He did not carry a light and was unarmed. As he entered the kitchen a man sprang upon him. Mr. Brewer succeeded in throwing off his assailant and hurled him against the door, which closed and the burglar fled. It was pitch dark in the room, and once separated the men could not locate each other. Neither dared move, as that would give his opponent an advantage. Finally after a minute's rest, Mr. Brewer hurried a stove lid at where he thought the burglar was. The lid went through a window.

The burglar rushed at Mr. Brewer and struck at him with a knife. The blow fell short. The point of the knife ripped Mr. Brewer's shirt and made a scratch like a pin across his chest. Mr. Brewer closed again and wrenched the knife from his assailant's hand. The burglar thereupon made for the window, and leaping out escaped. A neighbor who had heard the commotion and had gone for the police arrived with help a few minutes later. No trace of the burglar has been found.

IN KENTUCKY.

Two Governments, Each Claiming to be Legal, Now Exist.

Two State governments completely officered, and each claiming to be the regular and legal officials are in Frankfort, Ky., and will remain, each claiming the right to administer the affairs of State until the question is adjudicated in the courts. As anticipated the banks refuse to recognize either of the contending factions and as a result both are without money, and the State funds are as securely tied up as they could be. Legislators county as well as State officials, and all kinds of contractors with the State will have to wait until somebody is authorized by a decision of the court to pay them, and the State will have to wait on what is due it until the courts say who is authorized to receive it. The Democratic State officers have opened offices in the State hotel.

Nearly all the New England granite cutters have struck to engage a demand for eight hours work, with a minimum price of \$3 per day. The movement involves about 8,000 men.

LOSS OF A MILLION.

A Great Fire and Thrilling Rescue in Newark, N. J.

The largest fire that Newark ever experienced swept through the retail city goods district Feb. 27, destroying a score or more of buildings. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. Several lives may have been lost, and several persons were badly burned.

The flames started about half-past six o'clock in the basement of the five story dry goods house of W. V. Snyder & Co., on the northwest corner of Broad and Cedar streets, and in less than five minutes had run up through the elevator shaft, spreading through every floor, and developed into the biggest fire in the history of the city in its business district.

Just how the fire started no one could tell. Snyder's stores had been closed for business only half an hour before. There were two employes remaining on the ground floor, and one superintendent, O. O. Shackleton, on the third floor. A puff of smoke was seen near the first floor elevator opening, and a message was sent for a chemical engine. Before it arrived the flames burst through the entire structure, and the two men on the first floor fled for their lives. One of them, Watson Snyder, cashier, left his coat behind him.

The man on the third floor could not escape. He ran frantically from one end of the building to the other until the flames hemmed him into a small space near a window on the Cedar street side.

He opened the window, shouted for help and was about to jump, when Policeman Welsh and several others called to him to wait, as a ladder truck was then dashing to the spot and only a block away. He waited though the flames scorched his back and caused him to scream from fright and pain. The crew of hook and ladder truck No. 1 quickly raised a ladder, and even before it was steadied were climbing to the rescue.

When they reached Shackleton his clothing was ablaze from head to foot, and he was scarcely able to help himself. He was gotten out through the window, and then with firemen above and below him and another keeping pace with him by climbing down the under side of the ladder he was taken safely to the street.

Snyder's loss is \$500,000, and other losses will bring up the total to \$1,000,000.

FIRE RECORD.

The Corry Opera House at Corry, Pa., was destroyed by fire March 4. The loss is \$40,000.

The Western Union Tannery, at Sparta, Pa., was burned, entailing a loss of \$80,000.

The extensive anvil plant of the Hay-Budden Company, occupying three buildings in Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire March 4, the loss being about \$50,000.

The postoffice at Ivan, Michigan, has been burned, and Herbert Bates, the postmaster's son, perished in the flames.

During a fire Feb. 27, in Clarion, Pa., which destroyed \$150,000 worth of property, ex-Judge W. W. Barr dropped dead from excitement.

DEATH RECORD.

Charles L. Davis, (Alvin Joslin,) the well-known character actor and owner of the Alvin Theatre of Pittsburgh, died March 1, aged fifty-two years. He had been ill for several weeks from peritonitis and paralysis of the throat, and died after much suffering.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Flour and Grain.

Minnesota Patents, \$3 75@33 50

Winter Patents, \$3 50@3 85

Wheat Straights, 3 40@3 50

RYE FLOUR.

Fair to good, 3 15@3 20

Choice to fancy, 3 35@3 35

RYE.

No. 1 Western, bushel, 60 1/2

State, 56

BARLEY.

Feeding, bushel, 45@ 45

Malting, bushel, 49@ 54

WHEAT.

No. 2 Red, bushel, 77 1/2

No. Northern, bushel, 81

CORN.

No. 2, f o b, afloat, bushel, 43 1/2

OATS.

No. 2, per bushel, 28

No. 3, per bushel, 29

PRODUCE.

HAY.

Shipping, hundred lbs., 65@ 75

Good to choice, do, 80@ 85

HOPS.

State, 1896 crop, pound, 12@ 14

1899 crop, pound, 12@ 14

WOOL.

Texas, pound, 14@ 17

BEEF.

Family, hundred, 12 50@13 00

Mess, hundred, 10 50

Beef Hams, hundred, 22 50@23 00

LARD.

Western Steam, hundred, 6 25

Continent, hundred, 6 25@6 30

PORK.

Mess, hundred, 10 25@10 75

Family, hundred, 12 00@12 50

BUTTER.

Western Creamery, lb., 21@ 25

Factory, per pound, 17@ 19

State Dairy, per pound, 18@ 25

CHEESE.

Fancy small, 12 1/2@ 13

Late made, 11@ 12

EGGS.

State & Pennsylvania, 14@ 15

Western, ungraded, 13@ 14

DRESSED POULTRY.

Fowls, Western, choice, 10 11

Fowls, Western, fair to good, 11 11

Nearly chickens, 11@ 12

Nearly turkeys, fancy, 12@ 13

Western turkeys, choice, 6@ 12

Ducks, Western choice, 19@ 21

Geese, Western choice, 9@ 7

BEANS AND PEAS.

Marrows, choice, bushel, 2 30@

Mediums, bright, bushel, 2 22@

Pea Beans, choice, bushel, 1 95@ 2 12

Fruit and Vegetables.

APPLES.

Spitz, choice to fancy, bbl, 3 25@

Kings, choice to fancy, bbl, 3 00@

Baldwins, do, 2 40@ 2 50

Greenings, choice, 2 75@ 3 00

Mixed Winter varieties, 2 50@ 3 00

CRANBERRIES.

Cape Cod, per barrel, 8 00@ 9 50

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, N. Y. & Western, 53@ 55

Jersey sweet potatoes, per basket prime, 50@ 55

ONLY ONE CURE FOR SCROFULA.

S. S. S. Is the Only Remedy Equal to this Obstinate Disease.

There are dozens of remedies recommended for Scrofula, some of them no doubt being able to afford temporary relief, but S. S. S. is absolutely the only remedy which completely cures it. Scrofula is one of the most obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases, and is beyond the reach of the many so-called purifiers and tonics because something more than a mere tonic is required. S. S. S. is equal to any blood trouble, and never fails to cure Scrofula, because it goes down to the seat of the disease, thus permanently eliminating every trace of the taint.

The serious consequences to which Scrofula surely leads should impress upon those afflicted with it the vital importance of waiting no time upon treatment which can not possibly effect a cure. In many cases where the wrong treatment has been relied upon, complicated glandular swellings have resulted, for which the doctors insist that a dangerous surgical operation is necessary.

Mr. H. E. Thompson, of Milledgeville, Ga., writes: "A bad case of Scrofula broke out on the glands of my neck, which had to be balanced and caused me much suffering. I was treated for a long while, but the physicians were unable to cure me, and my condition was as bad as when I began their treatment. Many blood remedies were used, but without effect. Some one recommended S. S. S., and I began to improve as soon as I had taken a few bottles. Continuing the remedy, I was soon cured permanently, and have never had a sign of the disease to return." Swift's Specific—



S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—Is the only remedy which can promptly reach and cure obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases. By relying upon it, and not experimenting with the various so-called tonics, etc., all sufferers from blood troubles can be promptly cured, instead of enduring years of suffering which gradually but surely undermines the constitution. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and never fails to cure Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Boils, Tetter, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers, etc. Insist upon S. S. S., nothing can take its place. Books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

NERVOUS DISEASES

Treated Free!

The Celebrated Physician and Specialist Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., of Chicago, will send \$2.50 Worth of His New Treatment Free to Each of Our Afflicted Readers.

Our afflicted readers will certainly never have a better chance to try a new and highly recommended Treatment for Headach, Dizziness, Dulness, Neuralgia, Backache, Weak Stomach, Weak Heart, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Prostration, Numbness, Cramps, etc.

Dr. Miles' Special Treatment is the latest result of twenty-five years of laborious investigation and extensive experience, and his New Treatment is eminently scientific, and three times as the usual methods.

Many hundreds of prominent people have testified to the almost miraculous results of this new treatment. The Doctor has for years been well and favorably known as a leading specialist in these diseases, and his offer should certainly be accepted by our afflicted readers.

Dr. C. M. Bueck, a prominent banker of Fairbank, Minn., was cured after six prominent physicians of Chicago and elsewhere had failed. Mr. J. S. Zeigler, of Indianapolis, State Representative of New York Life Insurance Co., was cured after failure of many physicians. Rev. G. H. Young, of Chicago, was cured of constant headache, sleeplessness, and nervous prostration after several specialists failed.

Dr. Miles has had twenty-four years' experience, and is well and favorably known throughout the country. He has an able and extensive corps of assistants and investigators in his laboratories. He has patients in every State, Territory, Canada and Mexico. He cordially invites the afflicted to write to him. You may never have another such an opportunity. Do not fail to write for \$2.50 worth of free treatment. Address: The Dr. Miles Medical Assn., 201 to 209 State St.



MEXICAN MIXTURE FOR MEN AN INVIGORANT