

ANOTHER BOER AMBUSH.

THE BRITISH LOSE GUNS, WHICH ARE RECAPTURED.

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

A despatch from Lorenzo Marques, announces the arrival there of Capt. Haldane of the Gordon Highlanders and Lieut. Le Mesurier of the Dublin Fusiliers, who escaped from Pretoria, after perilous adventures.

It appears after Winston Churchill's escape the sentries were doubled, electric light was installed, additional barricades were constructed, and the officers were confined in the Model school after 8:30 P. M. Capt. Haldane says that after several unsuccessful attempts they succeeded in cutting off the electric light, but even then the street lamps precluded an attempt to escape, and they decided to hide in the space beneath the building to which a trapdoor had previously been secretly constructed, as it had been announced that the officers would be removed elsewhere in a few days, when it was hoped the two men would be able to escape.

But the removal of the prisoners was postponed, and the two men, in the damp, subterranean dwelling began to despair, and commenced digging in different directions, in the hope of finding a suitable exit. The work was most arduous, as they had only a screwdriver and a skewer with which to dig the ground, which was as hard as rock. The imprisoned officers on March 15 heard somebody above say the officers would be removed the following day. After passing twenty days underground, in a cramped position, and subsisting on a little food and water supplied by some of their fellow-prisoners who were in their confidence, their delight at the good news was indescribable.

The following morning they heard the Boers about leaving, and all day long the room was filled with curious visitors looking at the clever caricatures on the walls drawn by the prisoners. When evening came the noise ceased, and Haldane and Le Mesurier crept to the trap door. They were so weak that they could hardly walk. But, gradually recovering, they made their way to the courtyard, got over the railings and reached the street.

The extraordinary run of success which has attended Roberts' operations so long has been broken by a British force walking blindly into a Boer ambush. It was captured, with six guns. Colonel Broadwood is in command of the Tenth Hussars, the Household Cavalry and two batteries of a force of mounted infantry, under Colonel Pilcher, garrisoning Thabanchu, due east of Bloemfontein, and about half way between it and the Basuto border.

Later.—The British have recaptured the guns which were lost with Col. Broadwood in the ambush. President Kruger says that the last expressed desire of the late Commandant General Joubert was that he should be succeeded as Commandant General by Louis Botha, who has been chosen in his place.

There is as yet no confirmation of the death of Gen. Joubert, but the report is generally credited in Europe.

The London Times publishes a despatch from its Bloemfontein correspondent, stating his belief that 150,000 foreign troops have been landed to aid the Boer Republics.

The report that General French and his force of cavalry have returned to Bloemfontein, and that a small British column had hurriedly retreated from Ladybrand before superior Boer forces, indicates that the Burgheers have made good their retreat from the south of the Free State, thus eluding the British columns.

A despatch from Ladysmith says 20,000 Boers are guarding the nine passes of the Drakensberg Range, led by Commandant De Boer. This force consists of Free Staters.

DEATH RECORD.

Thomas Cumming, formerly a lay judge of Bergen county, at his home in Hackensack, N. J. He was born Ireland in 1815.

Hiram Newell, 85 years old, who was a member of the State Legislature from Erie county, N. Y., in 1860.

Charles Merrick Gay, who was widely known in Boston as the publisher of Little's Living Age, from 1866 to 1879. Mr. Gay was 66 years old. As editor of the Rutland (Vt.) Herald from 1862 to 1866, Mr. Gay won some reputation as a journalist and paved his way to the position of a magazine publisher. He leaves a wife and two children.

Ex-United States Senator Charles Gibson, of Maryland, of heart disease, aged 57 years.

Sydney A. Kent, a well-known Chicago broker, aged 66 years.

Dr. St. George Mivart, former lecturer on zoology at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, and professor of biology at the University of Louvain, long recognized as the leading scientist within the Roman Catholic Church in England.

Philetus Sawyer, formerly United States Senator from Wisconsin, aged 82 years.

Charles K. Holliday, of Topeka, Kansas, one of the directors and founders of the Santa Fe Railway, aged 76.

Mrs. Felicity Pickard, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, aged 103 years, 9 months and 16 days.

Dr. Francis Sinclair Barbarin, for twenty-seven years curator of the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, aged 67 years.

Joseph W. Merriam, United States Consul at Iquique, Chile.

PECULIAR LAWSUIT.

Result of a Chat, Late Travel and Appendicitis.

Miss E. L. Delacroix and S. Scoville, Jr., of Stamford, Conn., have begun action for \$1,000 damages against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company which is unique. Late travel, brakemen the clearness of whose voices is impugned, pedestrianism, appendicitis and the law of the State of Connecticut are all mixed up in the suit. None but a jury of Nutmeg citizens could ever hope to "cale" late" accurately enough to settle the rights of the matter.

Mr. Scoville and Miss Delacroix came out from New York on the late train a few weeks ago. They were happy in each other's society; so happy that they didn't notice the brakeman calling out Harlem, Mount Vernon, Pelhamville, New Rochelle, Rye, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Cos Cob Greenwich or any other of the way stations on their blissful journey.

"Stamford! Stamford! All out for Stamford!"

Mr. Scoville and Miss Delacroix thought the men yelled this. The brakemen say they did not. Mr. Scoville and Miss Delacroix ran to the door and jumped to the station platform as the train was starting.

They saw the vanishing red tail-lights of the train and the station signboard, "Sound Beach," at the same moment. "Five miles from home," sighed Miss Delacroix. Mr. Scoville took off his hat and murmured a few words into it.

They had to walk home. Mr. Scoville wants damages because he caught cold. Miss Delacroix deposes and says that she had only recently recovered from an operation for appendicitis, and that the long walk injured her to a considerable degree.

The railroad company insists that the brakemen really called out "Sound Beach" in clear tenor voices.

EXODUS FROM CHICAGO.

Many of Its Foremost Citizens and Corporations Going to New York.

The exodus of wealthy Chicagoans to New York continues at a rate which promises to diminish rapidly the ranks of the local "400." The past two years have seen the departure of a large number to make their homes in the Eastern metropolis, and lately they have gone at the rate of one a week.

For instance, last week James B. Breesé, the broker, left to make Gotham his residence. This week Charles B. McDonald, the broker and golf man, announced that he would soon say good-by. Next week will see the departure of Frederick K. Pulsifer, one of the leading members of the Board of Trade, to swell the list of ex-Chicagoans in the East. One of Chicago's best corporation lawyers will follow him in the early summer.

Samuel M. Nickerson, late President of the First National Bank, has bought a home in New York, as has also his son, Roland, a popular young clubman. H. H. Porter, President of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway, shook the Chicago dust from his shoes about two years ago and went to New York. He gave as his reason the excessive taxation and persecution against corporations.

It is estimated that altogether the city, by these and other removals of persons and corporations, has lost several million dollars.

FAMILY FEUD.

The DePeyster Trouble Involves a Whole Village.

The family feud which has been raging in the DePeyster family has involved the whole village of Tivoli, N. Y., in a bitter political strife.

Charges of bribery and the importing of voters from Saugerties, and other places in the interests of the factions in the recent village election are being freely made.

The success of Colonel John Livingston De Peyster in getting elected President of the village is said to have so enraged the father that the son will find his administration of village affairs thwarted in every way in which his father's great wealth and influence can thwart it.

The aged General has long sought to control the politics of Tivoli, and when it was announced last week that Colonel De Peyster had been elected Village President the followers of the elder De Peyster began to cry "fraud."

"Money was somewhere," said a devoted follower of General De Peyster.

"Was bribery practiced in the village election?" was asked.

"Yes, there was bribery," he answered. "General De Peyster was not on the ground at all, and we were beaten by 59. I will not say that enough votes were bought to defeat the General's followers, but that votes were bought there can be no doubt."

BUILT ON SAND.

Hotel Wollaston, in Boston, to Be Taken Down.

Because it was built on sand, and shifting sand at that, the Hotel Wollaston, one of the handsomest new apartment houses on the Beacon Street Boulevard, must be taken down. The cost of the structure was \$200,000, and it was completed about two years ago. Soon after it was occupied the walls both inside and outside, began to open, and so rapidly did the cracks widen that the attention of the authorities was called to the structure, and it was ordered vacated. As a consequence, one of the most handsomely finished apartment hotels in the city—it lies just over the Brooklyn boundary—has lain idle for a full year, with its vacant rooms growing more and more seamed.

JULIAN RALPH'S ATTACK.

He Declares the Boers Have No Bravery or Honor.

The most serious indictment of the Boers' methods of warfare which has just appeared in England comes from Julian Ralph, the American war correspondent, in a letter from Kimberley, published in the London Daily Mail. It is, in part, as follows:

"It is a war steady and stealthily planned by the Queen's Dutch subjects and the Dutch republics for fully twenty years. For between four and six years they have been equipping for it. They began purchasing arms and planning defenses before the Jamison raid. Led no one fool you with the falsehood about that. Finally, Kruger begged President Steyn to declare war three weeks before President Steyn consented. Next rid your mind of the notion that you are crushing two farmer republics. There is not a farmer in the two countries, and only one, the Free State, was a republic in any way except misnaming.

"These people are herders of cattle, sheep and goats, like the Israelites of old and the Aridians, Turks and Balkan people of to-day. His (Boer's) so-called farms are as nature made them, merely reaches of veldt where on his cattle graze. On each one he has to put up a home, but its surroundings are almost invariably most repellent and disorderly than any houses I ever saw, except the cabins of freed slaves in the United States. Their camps and strongholds from which we have routed them are the filthiest places I have known men of any sort to live in, and I have seen red Indians, Chinese and Turkish camps, and the camps of many sorts of black men.

"There has hardly been a battle in which the Boers' have not abused either the white flag or the Geneva cross, or both.

"At many places they fired on our ambulances. I saw them do it at the Modder river, and saw them fire on our stretcher bearers in that battle time and time again. When we entered Jacobsdal it looked like a city of doctors. Every man in the street wore the Red Cross bandage on his arm. These were the men who had just been shooting us from behind the garden walls. There was nothing novel or original about their seeking the cowardly shelter of the doctor's badge.

CUBA MUST WAIT.

Official Statement as to the Protest of Her Independence.

The official statement given out by Senator Platt, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Committee on Relations with Cuba, indicates clearly that Cuba will not get independence for a long time.

Years must elapse before that government is established, if ever, for this official statement refers to the people of Cuba as children who must be taught; a people who have had very little opportunity to study the principles, details, necessities or responsibilities of self-government.

It is not believed in Washington that Cuba will ever have absolute independence. The Administration will bring it about when the vote is taken in Cuba for the election of members of its first General Assembly, a vote will be registered simultaneously in favor of annexation to the United States. Should this fall, this Government will have paved the way for a practical protectorate over the island. It is even now being asserted that the United States will dominate the foreign policy of the "Republic of Cuba," if it is ever established, and that no treaties will be negotiated without first having received the approval of this Government. Cuban treaties of the future will not be permitted to include the "most favored nation clause," which would permit other nations to compete on an equal footing with the United States. If there is not annexation, the United States will force a protectorate.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Table with market prices for Flour and Grain, Produce, and other commodities. Includes items like Minnesota Patents, Rye Flour, Barley, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hops, Wool, Beef, Pork, Butter, and Cheese.



BLOOD POISON.

Mercury AND Potash Make Wrecks, Not Cures.

In some cases the external signs of Contagious Blood Poison are so slight that the victim is firmly within the grasp of the monster before the true nature of the disease is known. In other cases the blood is quickly filled with this poisonous virus and the swollen glands, mucus patches in the mouth, sores on scalp, ulcers on tongue, sore throat, eruptions on skin, copper colored spots, and falling hair and eyebrows leave no room for doubt, as these are all unmistakable signs of Contagious Blood Poison.

Doctors still prescribe mercury and potash as the only cure for Blood Poison. These poisonous minerals never yet made a complete and permanent cure of Contagious Blood Poison. They drive the disease back into the system, cover it up for a while, but it breaks out again in worse form. These powerful minerals produce mercurial rheumatism and the most offensive sores and ulcers, causing the joints to stiffen and finger nails to drop off. Mercury and potash make wrecks, not cures, and those who have been dosed with these drugs are never after free from aches and pain.

S. S. S. acts in an entirely different manner, being a purely vegetable remedy; it forces the poison out of the system, and instead of tearing down, builds up and invigorates the general health. S. S. S. is the only antidote for this specific virus, and therefore the only cure for Contagious Blood Poison. No matter in what stage or how hopeless the case may appear, even though pronounced incurable by the doctors, S. S. S. can be relied upon to make a rapid, permanent cure. S. S. S. is not a new, untried remedy; an experience of nearly fifty years has proven it a sure and unflinching cure for this disease. It is the only purely vegetable blood medicine known.

Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., says: "I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do me no good I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved, and was delighted with the result. The large, red spots on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass."

Send for our Home Treatment Book, which contains valuable information about this disease, with complete directions for self treatment. Our medical department is in charge of physicians who have made a life-time study of blood diseases. Don't hesitate to write for any information or advice wanted. We make no charge whatever for this. All correspondence is held in the most sacred confidence. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

AN AMUSING LEGEND.

One That Is Related of a Sanitarium in the Adirondacks—May Not Be Built.

A sanitarium for consumptives in the Adirondacks, which is now a well-known institution, is almost as well provided with legends as patrons, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. The best of these legends is that they are true. The hospital, which is scientifically equipped in every particular, although in the wilderness, was built through the untiring efforts of the sisters of mercy, who went about pleading the cause of the poor who died because the expensive hotels and sanitariums of the "big woods" were beyond their means.

After months of praying and begging and working, the land was secured (Paul Smith's gift) and sufficient money on hand to begin building. Then it was discovered that in order to have water from the lake expensive engineering would be necessary. Some one suggested digging for wells, and some one else devised a way of conveying the water to the top of the hill, where the sanitarium is perched, which would not be costly. The only objection to this scheme was the doubt as to whether it would be practical. The workmen worked and the builders argued and the sisters prayed. They made the water and their hope of inducing it to run uphill a subject of special petitions.

They promised the blessed virgin to build a shrine on the mountain if she would intercede for them. Just how the engineers settled it is not in the province of this column, but they did. And the shrine was built on the crest of one of the loveliest "hills" of the range overlooking the sapphire lake and sanitarium.

The man who marries a girl because she is pretty is as big a fool as the man who refuses to marry a girl for the same reason.

'INCURABLE' HEART DISEASE SOON CURED.

Franklin Miles, M. D., L. L. B., Will Send \$2.50 Worth of His Specially Prescribed Treatment Free to Afflicted Readers.

To demonstrate the unusual curative powers of his new individual treatment for diseases of the heart, the nerves, stomach or dropsy, Dr. Miles will send, free, to any afflicted persons, \$2.50 worth of his new treatment.

It is the result of twenty-four years of careful study, extensive research, and remarkable experience in treating thousands of heart, stomach and nervous diseases, which so often complicate each case. So certain are the results of his New Individual Treatment that he does not hesitate to give all patients a trial free.

Few physicians have such confidence in their skill. Few physicians so thoroughly deserve the confidence of their patients, as no false inducements are ever held out. The Doctor's private practice is so extensive as to require the aid of twenty assistants. His offices are always open to visitors.

Col. N. G. Parker, Ex-Treasurer of South Carolina, says: "I believe Dr. Miles to be an attentive and skillful physician, in a field which requires the best qualities of head and heart." The late Prof. J. S. Jewell, M. D., editor of the Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, of Chicago, wrote: "By all means publish your surprising results." Hundreds of "Incurable Cases" cured. Mrs. Frank Smith, of Chicago, was cured of heart dropsy, after five leading physicians had given her up. Hon. C. M. Rock, banker, Parrott, Minn., writes: "I had broken completely down. My head, heart, stomach, and nerves had troubled me greatly for years. Feared I would never recover, but Dr. Miles' Individual Treatment cured me after six well-known physicians of Chicago and elsewhere had completely failed." Mrs. F. Countryman, of Pontiac, Ill., says: "several years ago when I sent to Dr. Miles for Individual Treatment, three physicians said I could not live two weeks. I could not walk six feet then; now I can do all my work." A thousand references to, and testimonials from Bishops, Clergymen, Bankers, Farmers, and their wives will be sent free on request. These include many who have been cured after from five to fifteen physicians had pronounced them incurable. Address The Dr. Miles Medical Association, 231 to 239 State Street, Chicago, for free treatment. x15

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A large percentage of which is now curable. It is not the length of time, but the change in the ear that makes the case curable or incurable. Dr. Stites can tell in five minutes whether you can be cured or not. Noises in the ear stopped. Discharging ears permanently cured.

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