

GREAT PRAISE FOR LORD ROBERTS.

With His Vast Army He Overcame
Cronje, Occupied Bloemfontein.

BRITISH MADE STATE ENTRY

Our Army Retired the Day Before—
Great Rejoicing of British People
over the Achievement.

[Early Dispatches.]
London, March 15, 4:50 a. m.—The first half of the campaign is over. Lord Roberts arrived at Modder river on February 9th. He entered Bloemfontein on March 13th. Thus, in little over a month, he has effected the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the capture of Gen. Cronje's forces and the hoisting of the flag in the capital of the Free State. All this has been accomplished with comparatively trifling losses.

It is small wonder that he is the hero of the hour in England. All the newspapers eulogize him, and congratulate the country. They talk of the Free State as having passed out of existence, as being now one of the shadows of history.

It is not doubted that there may be heavy fighting, but the genius of Lord Roberts is looked to for victory over all difficulties. His grim reference to the "late" President Steyn is understood to show that there shall be no ambiguity as to the position assumed toward the republics.

RUSSIAN PRAISE.

It is interesting, in connection with the rapid advance of Lord Roberts, to learn that the Russian military attaches with the British, sent the following telegram to the czar: "I am perfectly amazed at the energy in action and the endurance of the British infantry. I see no more."

There is still no news as to whether Lord Roberts has captured any rolling stock. If he has not yet, then he will be obliged to wait until the repairing of the bridges over the Orange river enables him to bring rolling stock up.

ENTRY INTO BLOEMFONTEIN.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening, March 13th, says:

"Bloemfontein surrendered at 10 o'clock. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn, with a majority of the fighting burghers, has fled northward. The French was within five miles of the place at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. He sent a summons into the town, threatening to bombard it unless it surrendered by 4 p. m. Tuesday. A while flag was hoisted on Tuesday morning, and a deputation of the town council, with the mayor, came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spitzkop, five miles south of the town, making a formal surrender of the place."

Lord Roberts made a state entry at noon. He received a tremendous ovation. After visiting the public buildings, he went to the official residence of the president, followed by a cheering crowd, who waved the British flag and sang the British national anthem.

REJOICING IN LONDON.

Lord Roberts' dispatch announcing his entry into Bloemfontein caused a feeling of great relief. The absence of the news eagerly looked for had provoked some apprehension during the early part of the day that the British had met with a check before Bloemfontein, and anxious inquiries were made at the war office and in the lobbies of parliament.

On the reception of the news the queen, at Windsor castle, the prince of Wales, and others were immediately rejoicing, but at 5 o'clock the war office was almost deserted, the public giving up hopes of further news until today.

The appearance of the newspapers with the tidings caused great excitement all over the world. At the service clubs and in the West End generally, owing to the late hour, however, there were no demonstrations approaching in the slightest degree those heralding the surrender of Cronje and the relief of Ladysmith.

It is supposed that a torchlight procession, organized on an extensive scale for the widows and orphans fund, was the intended her quarry at the dinner table to send a note to the officers of the household brigade. The battalion was called on parade at 10:15 p. m. Maj. St. Aubyn read her majesty's speech, and called for cheers for the queen and Lord Roberts. The band played "God Save the Queen." The lord mayor announced the news at a banquet to the masters of the city companies, which was in progress at the Mansion House. It was received with great cheering, the company rising and singing "God Save the Queen."

QUEEN REJOICES.

At Windsor the news was received with much joy. The queen demanded that it be immediately published, and the table to send a note to the officers of the household brigade. The battalion was called on parade at 10:15 p. m. Maj. St. Aubyn read her majesty's speech, and called for cheers for the queen and Lord Roberts. The band played "God Save the Queen."

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A dispatch from Capetown says: "A

great popular demonstration took place here on receipt of the news that Bloemfontein had been occupied by the British. All the church bells were rung, and a procession headed by the union jack went to the government house, where Sir Alfred Milner made his acknowledgments. The demonstration sang "God Save the Queen" and then, paraded through the principal streets, cheering and singing patriotic songs."

FREE STATERS OVERCOME.

Spencer Wilkinson of the Morning Post says: "It is not possible that a railway line being made from Modder river or Kimberley to Bloemfontein. In any case, after a pause to complete the reorganization of his communications, Lord Roberts will move his troops southward on the restored railway line to meet the British generals advancing from the Orange river."

"The occupation of Bloemfontein will precipitate the retreat of the Boer forces from the Orange river districts. The Free State forces are evidently well beaten, and small blame to them. The outside estimate of their numbers before the war was 20,000, of whom a few thousand are on the Orange river or watching the Natal passes. They will be unable by themselves to fight another pitched battle, but they may furnish a respectable contingent to the Transvaal army unless, as seems likely, they desert to their farms."

WHAT JOUBERT THINKS.

Pretoria, Tuesday, March 13.—Before returning to the front today General Joubert said to a press representative: "The courage of the British soldiers is beyond question. They rushed the kopjes and entrenchments in a fearless manner, but were not a match for the Boers, which simply mowed them down."

CLEMENTS AND GATACRE JOIN.

Bethulle Bridge Camp, Wednesday, March 14.—Gen. Clements' brigade has effected a junction with Gen. Gatacre's troops at Burgersdorp. A patrol left today for Aliwal North to join hands with Gen. Brabant.

LONDONERS ARE SURPRISED

Did Not Think the United States Would Offer to Act for Peace.

War to Go On Till Boers Surrender Unconditionally—Suppression of Cape Colony Uprising.

New York, March 15.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The action of the United States state department has caused much surprise here, especially as it is misunderstood by the public in the absence of the text of the correspondence between the two governments. The European governments are credited with acting more cautiously in waiting for the publication of Lord Salisbury's reply before deciding whether there was any occasion for offering their services as peace makers.

From every quarter of the theater of war was made at midnight. Gatacre's district is virtually cleared, the rebels having been dispersed at Ladysmith, East Barkley and Aliwalnorth. The bridge at Aliwalnorth was saved after a sharp fight. The railways will speedily be in operation to the Orange river at the three points, where crossings can be made into the Free State. The rebellion among the tribes of the Bequa district is not making headway. The British and colonial forces are restoring order in one village after another.

Rumors that Cronje and the Boer prisoners will be sent to St. Helena north was solved after a sharp fight. The island will be reached after a five days' passage, and the prisoners will be more comfortable there than they have been at Capetown, because they can be allowed more liberty.

The text of the correspondence between the two presidents and Lord Salisbury has been read with the liveliest feeling of satisfaction by the English press. French was within five miles of the place at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. He sent a summons into the town, threatening to bombard it unless it surrendered by 4 p. m. Tuesday. A while flag was hoisted on Tuesday morning, and a deputation of the town council, with the mayor, came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spitzkop, five miles south of the town, making a formal surrender of the place."

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BOERS WILL FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

Kruger Tells What His People Intend to Do.

FATE OF JOHANNESBURG.

Montagu White Says Beautiful City Will be Destroyed Rather than Given to the British.

[Early Dispatches.]
New York, March 14.—A dispatch from President Kruger to the Evening Journal, dated Pretoria, March 13th, 8 p. m., via Berlin, says:

"The burghers will only cease fighting with death. Our forces are returning in good order to our line of defense on our own soil. The Natal campaign was longer in our favor than we expected. The British will never reach Pretoria. The burghers, Steyn, Joubert and myself, as well as all the others, are united. There are no differences. God help us."

Montagu White confirms the rumor that the Boers will utterly destroy Johannesburg if forced to do so. Pretoria could not be defended, he says, if Johannesburg were permitted to remain.

Mr. White says: "With regard to the fate of Johannesburg, personally, I hope that it may be spared, because I have considerable property at stake in that city, but I cannot see how, for strategic reasons, it can be left as a base from which the English can operate against Pretoria. It certainly seems that the Boers must raze and destroy that beautiful city."

"The cover which the buildings would afford the vast amount of supplies that could be stored there, its proximity to Pretoria—thirty-five miles—its water supply, and a hundred other things would make it most invaluable to an invading force bent upon taking Pretoria. To leave the city unharmed would be like providing drawing-room accommodations for her majesty's soldiers."

"For these reasons I think the destruction of Johannesburg would be necessary as a military measure for the Boers. The loss involved would be at least \$150,000,000, and of course the setback and paralysis of Johannesburg's industry would be infinitely greater. I hope then that something may be done to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of both belligerents before such a catastrophe to civilization happens."

"But the Boers will sacrifice Johannesburg and its beautiful buildings and modern adjuncts to civilization if they are forced to do it. Then it will be a fight to the last drop of blood for the possession of Pretoria."

Ladysmith, Wednesday, March 14.—The Boers have been located in several strong positions near the junction of the Drakensberg and the Biggarsberg ranges. They have heavy guns in position on Pongweni kop at Hatfield, and in the Ompati mountains, as well as at Gibson's farm, near Camdeboo pass. Gen. Hunter now commands the division. Both men and horses of the relief column are completely recovered and now in the pink of condition.

DELAY PUERTO RICAN BILL.

That is, the House Measure Relating to Tariff.

Other Bills Will Pass Senate Promptly—Committee Appointed to Reach an Agreement.

Washington, March 14.—The Republican senators in caucus today reached a partial agreement on Puerto Rican legislation. The House bill appropriating \$2,000,000 is to be taken up and passed immediately. The bill for a civil government of the island is to be taken up and disposed of as soon as possible, and the tariff bill is to be delayed for the present, while a committee of seven senators may be selected by Chairman Allison to try to compromise differences on the revenue bill, and secure a measure which Republican senators generally can support. This partial agreement was reached after a caucus lasting from 2 o'clock until 5:30.

The temper of the debate today was much milder than that of yesterday. As soon as it was generally understood that the tariff features of the legislation were to be postponed, the discussion reverted to the governmental features of the bill, and upon this subject the time was mostly spent.

Senator Foraker explained many features of the bill, and was frequently interrupted, so that he was on his feet a great deal of the time. He was questioned by different senators, most of whom wanted to know the tariff of different provisions of the bill. It was intimated that the bill could be amended if not satisfactory, and senators opposed to a tariff on Puerto Rican products said that there would not be the least objection to passing the government bill.

Senator Elkins said that he favored leaving not only the question of revenues, but the government of the island as well to the President. He thought the island would be much better off under military rule for the next two years than under any government that could be devised by Congress. He particularly counseled delay.

There was general unanimity as to the wisdom of providing for immediate action on the \$2,000,000 relief proposition. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who was not heard yesterday, expressed himself as firmly convinced that the principle of a protective tariff in the interest of the industries of the United States should be sustained in whatever was done.

Senator Hoar talked at considerable length about the legal phase of the question, expressing the opinion that the Senate could not act with too great deliberation in considering so momentous a subject.

Senator Warren agreed with Mr. Hoar upon this latter point. He had, he said, been favorable to absolute free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States proper, but he had listened with interest and profit to the arguments on the other side, and he did not believe that the subject had been exhausted by any means. He felt that everything was to be gained and nothing to be lost by proceeding deliberately, especially in view of the fact that the entire problem was new.

Many other speeches were made in the same line, notably by Senators Aldrich and Mason. At this point the suggestion of a committee was made,

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January 20, 1900.

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Gentlemen:—

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the benefits which I have received from the use of Warner's Safe Cure. From the continual change of food and water my stomach refused to perform its work, and severe pains across the back showed me that my kidneys were also affected.

My Physician prescribed for me, but it did not seem to help me, and I asked him what he thought of my trying Safe Cure, and he said that he knew of several patients who had spoken highly of it, so I tried it.

Before I had finished the second bottle, I felt a remarkable improvement, and being greatly encouraged, I continued its use for about two months, when I considered myself entirely cured.

I am indeed most grateful to you for placing the means before the public of restoring health to the afflicted.

(Miss Louise Wolcott was one of the earliest members of "Sorosis," of New York City; is also Vice-President of Daughters of the American Revolution, and granddaughter of Governor Wolcott, Connecticut.)

Louise Wolcott
New York City

and as soon as the authority for its appointment was given the caucus adjourned sine die.

EIGHT HOURS FOR SERVANTS.

New Feature Affecting All Household Workers.

Chicago, March 15.—The Times-Herald says: The servants of the household of Mrs. Emmens Blaine are now working on Pongweni kop at Hatfield, and in the Ompati mountains, as well as at Gibson's farm, near Camdeboo pass. Gen. Hunter now commands the division. Both men and horses of the relief column are completely recovered and now in the pink of condition.

The idea is said to have been suggested to Mrs. Blaine by Prof. Patrick Geddes of Edinburgh, who lectured in Chicago a couple of weeks ago. The scientist offered the proposition that there was a chance for the betterment of the condition of household servants and so well did Mrs. Blaine regard the suggestion that she decided to adopt it.

Cooks, maids, laundresses, coachmen and grooms have been so classified that they labor but eight hours at a stretch. The system has necessitated the forces being divided into watches after the manner on board ship. Those servants whose duties begin at 6 o'clock in the morning are relieved at 2 o'clock in the afternoon by a force that stays on watch until 10 o'clock at night. The system was inaugurated about ten days ago, and it is said to have proved highly successful.

NICARAGUA TO OBJECT.

Will Not Allow United States to Fortify the Canal.

New York, March 15.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: While Nicaragua has filed no formal complaint of the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the feeling in Pan-American circles is that that country will interpose objection to any attempt on the part of the United States to carry out its provisions in time of war.

Senator Corea, the diplomatic representative of Nicaragua here, says that, as signed, the convention meets with the entire approval of his government, but he declines to discuss the Davis amendment, and how he or his government regards it.

It is known, however, that he feels that Nicaragua would be justified in refusing to grant any concessions to the United States, when a provision in a treaty with a third power announces that it proposes to take any measures that may seem advisable with reference to the canal for its own defense.

This may mean, in the opinion of the Pan-American diplomats, that the United States may seize the territory through which the canal passes and fortify it or take any other high-handed action on the pretext that it is necessary for its own defense.

The Central-American republics heartily applauded the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, because of its neutrality feature, and they sincerely regret, according to the representatives here, that the committee on foreign relations has deemed it expedient to make modifications. A high official of the administration said that the British government will be

inclined to reject the treaty as amended and hold that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in force, and that its provisions stop the United States from constructing a canal across the Isthmus.

JAPAN IS AT PEACE.

No Danger of Trouble with Russia—Interested in China's Integrity.

New York, March 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Yokohama says: Marquis Ito, former Japanese prime minister, in an interview, said:

"The rumors of war between Russia and Japan are unfounded newspaper reports. 'An agreement exists between Russia and Japan to the effect that neither power will encroach upon Korea, and we must believe that Russia is sincere. The new Russian minister to Korea has come to Tokyo and our relations are most friendly. Speaking about the South African war, Marquis Ito said:

"The outcome of the struggle will be to increase England's greatness, and arouse new interest in the armies which her colonies have developed. England will have trained soldiers all over the globe."

"The policy of Japan is not a colonial one. The Japanese army and navy are intended to defend Japan and her interests, not for conquest. Japan has no money for war or aggrandizement. 'The development of commerce in the East render it necessary for each nation to protect its interests with a show of power."

"If the United States is to have the commerce of the world she must mix in foreign politics."

"Japan, England and the United States at least stand for the unity of China."

"Japan wishes China to develop under her own government. There is no danger of her swamping the world's market, because China is far behind, and as she develops, wages will rise as they have done in Japan."

"The present reform revolutionary movement," concluded Marquis Ito, "is insignificant, because it has no following among the people."

Had No Assurance.

New York, March 15.—Montagu White, who is here as the diplomatic agent of the South African Republic, denied last night a story printed in the Fortnightly Review to the effect that he had received, a fortnight before the war was declared, the assurance that Lord Salisbury would agree to certain conditions made by the South African Republic, and that "after a fortnight's silence," the Transvaal issued the ultimatum which made war inevitable."

Catherine Wolfe Bruce Dead.

New York, March 15.—Miss Catherine Wolfe Bruce is dead at her home in this city. In 1888 she gave \$50,000 to the Harvard College observatory for the purchase of a photographic telescope, and later she gave other sums for a astronomical work. The Bruce Memorial Telescope, at Arequipa, Peru, the property of Harvard, was the gift of Miss Bruce. In 1887 she gave a fund to the astronomical society of the Pacific to provide for the award of a gold medal once a year for distinguished service in astronomy.

"Housework is hard work without Gold Dust"

WASHING WOOLEN BLANKETS

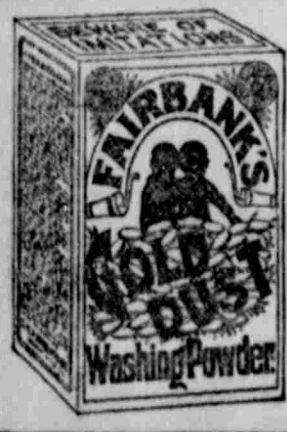
The theory now is, that blankets must be washed instead of dry-cleaned to be healthy. To have your blankets as soft as new, make a suds in half a tub of warm water by using one-half cup of

Gold Dust Washing Powder

and soak a blanket in it for half an hour; then simply move it around and rub the soiled spots; then in warm water of the same temperature as the one in which you wash it, hang up in a warm place or sunny outdoor air and see what a soft, white blanket you will have.

The above is taken from our new booklet, "GOLDEN RULES FOR HOUSEWORK."

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