

## BRITISH ARMY IN BRANDFORT.

Encountered Practically No Opposition from the Boers.

## DEWEY'S FORCE NOT CUT OFF

British Main Army is Advancing—  
40,000 Men Crowding Boers, who  
Control Every Foot of Ground.

[Early Dispatches.]

London, May 4, in a. m.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office as follows, under date of Bloemfontein, May 3:

"We occupied Brandfort today without much opposition and without a single casualty. The first brigade of mounted infantry covered the flank of the fourteenth brigade of the seventh division, and the right flank was supported by the fifteenth brigade. The advance of the division was direct on Brandfort. The Boer force, which was under command of Gen. Buller, retired in a northeasterly direction."

## WEARY OF WAR.

New York, May 4.—A dispatch to the London Standard from London says:

"A British public which, weary of the war, is about to see it through to the end, finds it difficult to follow the progress of the war in the Free Press."

The military writers are blind to the fact that the Boers are not only a military force, but a political force.

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## KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES PROMPTLY CURED

A Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the wonderful new discovery in medical science, cures every ailment in promptly curing kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles, rheumatism, and pain in the back. It corrects inability to hold water, and swelling pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up often during the night, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

If you need a medicine you should have the best. Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful medicine free, and a book that tells all about it, and its great cures, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention that you read this advertisement in the Salt Lake City Deseret Evening News.

It is fully forty miles, and yet almost every foot of concentration is contested by the enemy.

"Gen. Buller, with the eighth division, is posted on our right flank with orders to guard a strong and boldly outlined position in a country of a decidedly difficult nature. The Boers have posted a number of guns of superior weight and range to our own. However, they show no disposition to do more than keep in touch with us and harass our advance."

"Further on the west front, Gen. Buller, with his division of mounted infantry, is pressing northward, encountering only a desultory fire. The High-landers, under the command of Gen. Buller, are engaged, while Gen. Buller, commanding the seventh division has moved eastward from Kamee Sliding and has returned south followed by the Boers."

## WILL FIGHT AT KROONSTAD.

"Nevertheless, the cavalry, owing to the greater numbers of the enemy, has been prevented from making the movement that was intended to encircle the Boers on the march to Brandfort, and the enemy are now prepared to offer stubborn opposition on an entrenched position to the southeast of Kroonstad. They will probably abandon that position as soon as their stores have been moved north of Vet river."

Gen. Buller's attempt to advance on Brandfort, showed the enemy considerable strength. The colonial cavalry were engaged, and they lost twenty horses while under fire from pompons. The Boers were, however, driven from their position."

The Daily News has the following from Thaba N'Chu, dated Wednesday: "In yesterday's flanking movement, Capt. Towse and fifty Gordon Highlanders were surrounded by 250 Boers, who demanded their surrender. Capt. Towse ordered his men to fight bayonet and charge. With a wild cheer the Gordons rushed at the enemy and swept them away with great slaughter. Capt. Towse was blinded in both eyes by the enemy's fire, and throughout behaved most heroically."

## Oiga Nethersole's Lawsuit.

Washington, May 3.—Suit has been filed in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia, by Oiga Nethersole, a member of the company, and wife of Rev. Thomas C. Easton, pastor of the Eastern Presbyterian church in this city. The attorneys for Miss Nethersole allege that Dr. Easton, in a sermon preached April last, characterized Miss Nethersole as a "freak woman."

## Why She Was a Thief.

Philadelphia, May 3.—Frances Wilson, the leading chorus girl of Anna Held's "Papa's Palace" company, and one of the prettiest girls in the show, was given a hearing in police court today and held in \$500 bail, charged with stealing \$352 in cash and jewelry worth \$1,000 from Mrs. Charles Higelow, a member of the company, and wife of the comedian of that name. Miss Wilson was arrested after the performance last night and spent the night in a cell at the city hall.

Detestable testified at the hearing today that she made a full confession and returned all of the jewelry and money with the exception of \$20. Miss Wilson said she stole because she has a child she wanted to educate. The missing \$20 she told the detectives, was sent to New York to pay a month's board for this child. It is thought the prosecution will be dropped.

## Compete With Suez Canal.

San Francisco, May 4.—The Oriental agents of the various companies of steamship companies have agreed in conference to act jointly in the future in making rates against the Suez canal, the agents in China acting as one body, and the agents in Japan as another. The object will be to always meet all rates, but not to cut them more than enough to get the business.

No agreement has yet been reached in regard to incoming cargoes.

## Compel Chinamen to Leave.

Leviston, Idaho, May 4.—Six Chinamen, engaged in a laundry and restaurant business, have been compelled to leave the town of Stuart on the Upper Clearwater. Citizens decided no Chinamen should be permitted to reside there, and accordingly a committee notified them to leave town.

## Total Amount Asked for Losses at Harpoon is \$73,807.

Constantinople, Thursday, May 3.—The situation regarding the American indemnity claims is unchanged. As a result of representations by Mr. Lloyd C. Gleason, the American charge d'affaires, two Armenians, who had been prevented from embarking by the authorities at Alexandretta as suspects, have been allowed to leave and the incident is closed.

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Boston, Mass., May 4.—In view of numerous statements in the public press as to the extent of losses sustained by missionaries in Turkey during the 1895 massacres, Secretary James L. Barton, of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, has prepared a statement in reply to charges of excessive estimates.

Dr. Barton states that the mission board has presented no charge against the Turkish government for indemnity; that as soon as the losses occurred the American minister at the port, Judge Terrell, requested the missionaries at Harpoon to inform them that he had made a demand for a fixed sum, instructing the missionaries to make their itemized lists correspond to that amount. Under that official instruction, lists were prepared.

The present minister, Mr. Straus, has these lists revised so as to cover only the actual losses sustained, and it is this list alone which is under consideration.

The total amount now asked for losses actually incurred at Harpoon is \$73,807. Secretary Barton says that in the matter of indemnity for these losses the initiative was taken by the United States minister at Constantinople.

## FILIPINO GUERRILLA WARFARE.

Americans Plan to Cope With Methods of Rebels.

New York, May 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Whether Aguinaldo be dead or alive,

## ENGLAND'S DANCER IS INCREASING

Disaster May Come as a Result of South African War.

## EUROPE'S NATIONS WATCH.

While Britain Will Beat the Boers, There are Momentous Events to Follow.

[Early Dispatches.]

New York, May 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

That disaster threatens Great Britain as a result of the war in the Transvaal is the belief of John W. Foster, of Indiana, former secretary of state.

Mr. Foster has followed the military operations in South Africa, making a close study of them, and at the same time giving keen scrutiny to affairs in Europe. To a reporter Mr. Foster said:

"It is much to be feared that England is engaged in a protracted and, in the end, an alarmingly costly enterprise in her armed contention with the Boers."

"It is to be anticipated that in the end, through the weight of numbers and superior resources, England will win, but that will by no means end the struggle. At the present rate progress is not only slow, but every day's delay must increase the difficulties of the situation, from a military point of view, and the same may be said with respect to a solution by diplomacy."

It has been the history of all such struggles and England has been no exception, that the disturbance of commercial relations and other questions, more or less involved, very soon make it impossible to interfere on general principles, but the influence of the financial, industrial and commercial interests often compel governments to act from economic considerations.

No one can tell what is going on at this very moment among the maritime and military powers of Europe. At any time there might be a surprise. They surely cannot be looking on, simply as indifferent spectators of a possible difficult international problem.

The transportation of the largest army England has ever had in a single theater of warlike operations more than half the distance between the two poles of the earth is in itself an extremely undertaking and a very difficult one. But this is the least element of consideration. The supply and maintenance of such a large force in the field over six thousand miles away from home, in a remote region, is a task with most inadequate means of transportation, is a problem to occupy mature military minds.

"Then there is the element of waste and destruction incident to an army in the field and in action. This necessitates constant replenishment, all of which by an increasing ration adds to cost. As a military enterprise the war is evidently not in sight."

"But even if the war were ended, there would be a disappointed people to cope in subjection which would require an expensive military establishment."

The experience of the war thus far has very effectively established the prestige of the Boers as fighters. They may be able to continue. If they do for a few months, other developments are not improbable. England, not perhaps, exhausted, but embarrassed by protracted demands upon her fighting material in men, supplies and munitions of war, may find it difficult to head off foreign interference by substantial methods.

"This might not be in the nature of overt acts of military aggression or diplomatic inquiry, but such a line up of forces as would be difficult to engage."

"The navy of England, it is true, is free to act, but what would become of British commerce and commerce crippled, what would become of British manufactures, which signify industry and means of living? The time for diplomatic settlement in the first stages having passed, it is difficult to see how it can come in now without great loss of prestige. The British government is naturally sensitive. Some decisive action might open a way, but that way is not now in sight."

"The United States would be the most natural intermediary. The leading European nations have their spheres in Africa. For the reasons already mentioned from that quarter would be out of the question, in fact, have been warned against."

"This war in such a remote quarter of the globe is a most anomalous affair than the casual observer supposed. It may result in some very grave upheavals in the world's conditions, as we now have them."

## TURKISH-AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

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## FILIPINO GUERRILLA WARFARE.

Americans Plan to Cope With Methods of Rebels.

New York, May 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Whether Aguinaldo be dead or alive,

it is evident to officials of the war department that the insurgents are preparing a policy of warfare best adapted to prolonging the rebellion.

Assistant Secretary of War McKeljohn voiced the sentiment of the department when he expressed the opinion that Aguinaldo was alive. There is a disposition now on the part of officials to discredit Aguinaldo's abilities and Mr. McKeljohn said that the capture of Aguinaldo would be the end of the Philippine war. He said that the military minds were generally of the opinion that the cause was generally appreciated.

It has been the impression of the officials that the capture or death of Aguinaldo would mean the death knell of the revolt, but it is now apparent to them that whether Aguinaldo be dead or alive the guerrilla fighting will continue and probably continue for some time.

While in some quarters the belief is expressed that the insurgents will attempt to reorganize during the rainy season, Lieut. Colonel Barry, who was adjutant general on Gen. O'Neil's staff, pointed out that the troops are now well distributed in Luzon and within striking distance of any point where the Philippines may be reorganized. Lieut. Colonel Barry added that wherever the Philippine troops could see the American troops had demonstrated that they could follow.

To prevent the success of the guerrilla tactics of the insurgents it is likely that the military command will direct that only detachments be sent on expeditions which are sufficiently strong to cope with any bands of Filipinos that may be met.

The last mail from Manila contains the report from General O'Neil giving the stations of troops in the Philippine islands. The 61,000 men under General O'Neil's command are distributed among 250 stations, about 210 of which are in the island of Luzon.

## APRIL BUSINESS FAILURES

Decrease Nearly 21 Percent from March of This Year.

Number was 706, Liabilities \$7,214,787, Assets \$8,592,567—Improvement in the West Is Noticeable.

New York, May 4.—Bradstreet's review of the failures for the month of April, will say:

Business failures in April were not only fewer than in any corresponding month for a number of years past, but they were 13 per cent smaller in number than in March, and were, in fact, the lightest recorded in any month since September last year, when business embarrassments and liabilities were the smallest reported in any single month for at least seven years past.

Liabilities shown even a larger shrinkage from the preceding month of March than did failures themselves, the decrease being nearly 21 per cent, but compared with April a year ago, the falling off is only a fractional one, this being due mainly to the occurrence of a few large failures in New York City and Boston, none of which, however, was significant of any particular change or tendency in the general course of business. The failures in April, 1900, number 706, assets, \$8,592,567; liabilities, \$7,214,787.

When comparisons are made with the corresponding month in previous years, the really favorable side can be best appreciated.

For instance, the liabilities in April, 1899, were only about one-half what they were in 1898, 1896 and 1895, and were less than one-fifth as large as they were in April of the panic year, 1893.

An even greater proportionate decline is shown in the volume of assets, this being a feature frequently calling for attention of late, and one not entirely favorable, as may be judged by the fact that the percentage of assets to liabilities, or, in other words, the solvency in April, 1899, was only thirty-six per cent, whereas a year ago it was 45 per cent, and in April 1896, was fully 55 per cent.

The number of failures in every section of the country is smaller than in April a year ago, the falling off being most manifest in States which a year ago had not yet begun to feel the full measure of prosperity which had already reached other portions of the country. For instance, failures in New England were 25 per cent smaller in number in April this year than they were a year ago. They were 14 per cent less in the Middle States and 15 per cent less in the central West, in the Northwest there is practically no change to be noted in number, and this section, it will be recalled, was among the first to feel the favorable influence of recent years' trade prosperity. The decrease in number of failures in the South is nearly 15 per cent, while the falling off in the Pacific coast States is 22 per cent.

In the Territories there are only about one-fourth as many failures as there were in April, a year ago. A similar, though less marked, falling off is in the value of liabilities, and therefore of assets, is noted in every section except the Middle States, where, owing, as above intimated, to a large failure in New York City, the aggregate of liabilities and of assets is rather larger than in April a year ago. With this exception, however, the tendency of failure liabilities, as of failures, continues apparently steadily toward a minimum.

## Big Irrigation Scheme.

Portland, Ore., May 4.—An extensive irrigation project is outlined by corporation articles of the Oregon Irrigation company. A vast tract in Crook

## A CASE OF "TREMENS"

Can be brought on by Coffee.

"It is a well-known fact that one can bring on a nervous system just as surely by the excessive use of coffee as of whiskey, and the coffee habit is just as much a condition of slavery as the whiskey habit. To be sure, if one has constitution enough to stand the effects of either coffee or whiskey and prefers to continue their use, that might be a question for them to decide." So says Mrs. Amy K. Glass of Roife, Ia., who continues: "My mother never drank coffee until middle life, when she produced an obstinate case of dyspepsia, which could not be checked with medicines until she gave up coffee. She is now sixty-five years old and welcomes the Postum Cereal Food Coffee as such that nervous system as built up by the action of small molecules of Phosphate of Potash obtained from cereals, without matter and the gray substance of the brain centers all over the body. The discontinuance of coffee and the change to Postum Food Coffee therefore works at both ends, for the good of the user."

A small piece of butter the size of two cents of coffee in the milk will prevent Postum from boiling over.

## Blood Troubles:

Cancer, Scrofula, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Chronic Ulcers.

"As the blood contains all the elements necessary to sustain life, it is important that it be kept free of all impurities, or it becomes a source of disease, poisoning instead of nourishing the body, and loss of health is sure to follow. Some poisons enter the blood from without, through the skin by absorption, or inoculation; others from within, as when waste products accumulate in the system and ferment, allowing disease germs to develop and be taken into the circulation. While all blood troubles have one common origin, each has some peculiarity to distinguish it from the other. Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Cancer, Rheumatism, Eczema and other blood diseases can be distinguished by a certain sore, ulcer, eruption or inflammation appearing on the skin. Every blood disease sooner or later on the outside and on the weakest part of the body, and many mistake the sore or outward sign for the real disease, and attempt a cure by the use of salves, liniments and other local applications. Valuable time is lost and no permanent benefit derived from such treatment."

**BLOOD TROUBLES REQUIRE BLOOD REMEDIES:** the poison must be completely and permanently eradicated—the blood reinforced, purified and cleansed, or the disease goes deeper and saps the very life. Mercury, potassium and arsenic, the treatment usually prescribed in this class of diseases, are violent poisons, even when taken in small doses—never cure, but do much harm by allowing another poison to the already overburdened, diseased blood.

S. S. S. Nature's own remedy, made of roots and herbs, attacks the disease in the blood, antitoxins and forces out all impurities, makes weak, thin blood rich, strong and healthy, and at the same time builds up the general health. S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known, and the only one that can reach deep-seated blood troubles. A record of 50 years of successful cures proves it to be a reliable, unfailing specific for all blood and skin troubles.

**Free Medical Treatment.**—Our Medical Department is in charge of skilled physicians, who have made blood and skin diseases a life study, so if you have Contagious Blood Poison, Cancer, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Eczema, an Old Sore or Ulcer, write for advice about your case. All correspondence is conducted in strict confidence. We make no charge for this service. Book on blood and skin diseases free. **SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.**

or any similar blood trouble, write them fully for advice about your case. All correspondence is conducted in strict confidence. We make no charge for this service. Book on blood and skin diseases free. **SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.**

county is covered by the main of the company, as the company proposes to construct from the Deschutes river. The secretary, D. D. Warner, states that work has already commenced on two of the canals and will be begun on others very soon. Mr. Warner said that there are at least 287,000 acres that can be reached by his company's canals, and that 100,000 acres will be watered as a result of the work now projected.

## Capt. Betts Dead.