

LOSSES OF BRITISH SAID TO BE 100 TO 1

Victory Reported by Boers—English Correspondents Confirm It—British Loss, 1,400; Boers 14—Other War News.

(Early Dispatches.)
London, April 11.—The Daily News has the following from Pretoria, dated Monday by way of Delagoa Bay:
"It is officially announced that a battle has been fought south of Brandfort, in which 60 British troops were killed and wounded, and 800 taken prisoners. Lord Roberts is declared to be finding great difficulty owing to the scarcity of water."
A dispatch to the Daily Mail from a general, dated Sunday, says: "Yes, today Gen. De Wet inflicted the third defeat on the British within a week at Merkatfontein, killing and wounding 60. We captured 800 with twelve wagons, losing five Boers killed and nine wounded."

CAUSES GREAT ANXIETY.

But that the war office has issued no news from Lord Roberts during the last three days, there would be little cause for anxiety. The unexpected rallying of the Free State commandos, however, has given the public in a nervous condition, fearing everything.

but they will endeavor to save their army proper or to secure a truce for further negotiations. Mr. Fischer says the present Boer strength at the front is 18,000.
TROOPS LEAVING BULLER.
The Durban correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "Large numbers of troops are coming down for shipment to Cape Colony. Two regiments have already sailed. Gen. Hart is also going to the Cape, probably in command of these troops."
The Durban correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Tuesday, April 10th, says: "Our naval guns have commenced bombarding the Boer positions between Sunday's river and Biggarsburg."

5,000 HORSES A MONTH.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The water supply continues satisfactory. In trenching is proceeding vigorously on the hills commanding Bloemfontein. Civilian labor is to be utilized. Sickening among the troops is somewhat diminishing."
Reports are continually arriving at Bloemfontein, but competent authorities

MUNYON'S INHALER
CURES CATARRH
Colds, Coughs, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



Clouds of Medicated Vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nose, trachea and bronchi, thus reaching the diseased parts which cannot be reached by medicine taken into the stomach.

It reaches the sore spots—it heats the run places—it goes to the seat of disease—it acts as a tonic and builds up the system—It is at druggists or sent by mail, 150c per box, 3 boxes \$4.00.

CAREFUL INSTRUCTIONS BY BOER COMMANDERS.

Mr. Burnham also mentions the fact which was intrusted to men with tired horses and weary men. He was also struck by the "extraordinary" nature of the instructions given by the commanders to the men before any movement was made. These included information as to the route to be followed, the intention of the movement and the different rendezvous in case either of victory or defeat. Another thing that impressed him greatly was "the total absence of

PORCH CLIMBERS GET \$40,000.

Chicago Mansion of Orrin W. Potter Stripped of Valuables.

FAMILY WERE AT DINNER.

Burglars Entered Upstairs, and No Body Heard Them—Amount of Loss Estimated at \$40,000.

(Early Dispatches.)

Chicago, April 11.—Some estimates place the amount the porch climbers secured at the home of Orrin W. Potter, the multimillionaire and ex-president of the Illinois Steel Co., as high as \$40,000. The plunder, the most valuable secured by thieves in Chicago in years, consisted of diamonds, jewelry, and silverware. The home of Mr. Potter is a great mansion at the corner of Burton Place and Lake Shore drive. It is supposed the thieves climbed up the marble pillars of the porch on the Burton Place side and forced open the balcony windows. The family were at dinner when the robbery was committed. They had no intimation of the theft until Miss Potter went up stairs soon after dinner. She at once missed a jewel in her brooch and a hurried investigation soon showed that money had been at work. Miss Potter at once notified her father, and in fifteen minutes it was seen that the second floor of the house had been ransacked. It was found that more than \$20,000 worth of jewelry was missing. The family decided not to make known their loss for a while, but to notify the police, having the hope that the thieves might make a proposition to return the jewels for a ransom. Some of the jewels were of such design and appearance that the thieves were at a loss to dispose of them in the ordinary way would only invite capture. A diamond necklace belonging to Mrs. Potter is the most valuable single article that was taken. Some marquis rings were also in the booty.

At the residence the following statement was made: "It was between 7 and 8 o'clock when the robbery occurred. All who were in the house at the time were at dinner and the servants were busy with the kitchen and dining room. The burglars entered an upstairs window in front of the house. They scaled the porch and pried open the window without making enough noise to be heard below. They were in the house probably not more than fifteen minutes, but in that time they went through all the upstairs rooms. The manner in which they had gone through places where jewelry might be kept would indicate they were accustomed to the work. There was no money in the house, but there was a large amount of jewelry. The amount taken is not above \$20,000. The thieves had been in the house a week on the fashionable Lake Shore drive. The police are of the opinion that one gang has done all the work, and the character of the operations shows the members to be experts in their line. All efforts to get any clue to them have been fruitless, although the detectives have been carefully watching, none of the stolen property has been recovered."

SHOULD HIDE THEIR HEADS.

Canadian's View—Says Americans Are as Bad as English.

New York, April 11.—At the Social Reform club last night Arthur St. John, who is now on his way to England from the Doukhobor settlement in Canada, delivered an address upon the subject of the Doukhobors. He said in part: "The northern colony of Canada is pretty well settled, and the thirteen districts are each other. In the Southern colony, which comprises three districts, they do not know much about each other, and I am sorry to say they are not altogether friendly to one another. The Doukhobors have been in Canada since June, but practically nothing else. The sick must shift for themselves as they have no doctors. It has been said that the Doukhobors are fanatics, but I confidently hold a different view. They are a saving grace in their remarkable sense of humor. They resemble the Irish in their ability to make light of a trying situation. It has been said that they are communists. That is true of the Doukhobors in exile, but the Doukhobors are not communists, however, until they were forced to leave Russia. It remains to be seen whether their village will be run on the communist idea or not. Some, I am sure, will not."

After defining what he termed civilization, Mr. St. John said: "I am almost named to speak to you upon the subject of the Doukhobors. Englishmen ought to hide our heads. But I am consoled by the fact that I remember that you are quite as bad."

FRICK WILL SELL OUT.
Wants to Dispose of His Sixteen Millions Holdings With Carnegie.
New York, April 11.—A special to the Tribune from Pittsburgh, Pa., says: "H. C. Frick will dispose of all his holdings—something over \$16,000,000—in the Carnegie company just as soon as he can." Frick is a big stockholder of the Carnegie company. "He won what he contended for, and will not remain to hamper Mr. Carnegie or his partners." Frick is said to be on pleasant terms, and this has done much toward keeping Messrs. Frick and Carnegie apart. Officials of the Carnegie company have been so far from the report that there is any truth in the report that the company will take in the Cramps concern, either in part or in whole, or that any selling arrangement has been made whereby the armor plates and structural material will be supplied the Cramps by the Carnegie company. They say that if such a project is on it is looked very much in the bosoms of Messrs. Carnegie and Schwab.

A rumor is current that Mr. Frick will buy out the Cramps. No foundation can be found for this rumor. Mr. Frick refusing to discuss any of his projects, besides, he is interested in the concern Mr. Morse of Wilmington proposed and which is under way in Philadelphia. It might be that it and the Cramps will consolidate but nothing of it can be learned here.

Political Excitement Killed Him.
New York, April 10.—At the Republican convention held at Amityville, L. I., today for the election of delegates to the State convention, the death of a young man, who was a delegate, was reported. The man, who was a delegate, died of a heart attack while he was in the excitement of the convention.

Happy Family.
A little woman out in Oswego, Ill., tells about her husband having determined to see if he could not make her quit coffee drinking, which he believed to be the cause of her constant nervousness and general uneasiness. He had bought several packages of Postum Food Coffee which he had discovered, by trying elsewhere, to be good.

She says: "What in the world he brought home five packages for, I could not understand; nevertheless I quit coffee and started on a Postum Food Coffee. I did not have much faith in the change doing me any good, but was surprised to discover that my nervousness left me almost at once, and the nervous trouble kept getting less and less."

"Little daughter at that time had been ill and could eat little or nothing. She was pale and thin. As soon as I discovered how Postum Food Coffee began to give it to her. She liked it very much, and would drink it when she would take nothing else. She began to pick up rapidly and got plump and round and rosy."

"I don't care what sort of food there is in Postum so long as it treats me as it has. It is plain enough the food contained in Postum Food Coffee is good, and that's all we want to know. I am rid of nervousness and nervousness, and am a healthy woman. Husband has also been improved, and daughter is well and happy, as I stated above." With best wishes, Mrs. Nellie Treman.

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 with 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, sores on 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 pains. 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 beating 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 the most terrible case, 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 unfailing cure for this disease. It is the only purely vegetable blood medicine known.

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VALUED MODELS INJURED.

Officers of Cruiser Prairie Failed to Take Special Care.

That Which Suffered Most was the Model of the Olympia—Discovery of Damage.

New York, April 11.—A special to the Herald from Washington, says: Rear Admiral Hichborn, chief naval constructor, has been informed that eleven valuable models of American warships were seriously injured during their transportation from New York to Havre on the converted cruiser Prairie. All the models shipped are valued at \$100,000, and the officers of the Prairie were directed to take special precautions to prevent their injury. The models were packed in glass cases, were packed in wooden boxes and were stowed by the seamen of the Prairie in her hold. Apparently there was improper stowage, for during the voyage the rolling and pitching of the ship caused them to shift, and the springing of the wooden walls against the glass broke the latter, and besides scratching the models, cut the rigging and otherwise injured them.

The model which suffered the greatest damage was that of the Olympia. The models of the cruiser Hancock, the cruiser Columbia, the battleship Charleston, the gunboat Yorktown, the old cruiser New York, the battleship Texas, the monitor Monterey, and the cruiser Baltimore were also damaged, the severity of their injuries being indicated by the order in which they are named.

After the models were unpacked, the extent of the damage they had suffered was determined. The models of the Naval Constructor Gilmore, who had fortunately been ordered to Paris, examined the models and reported upon the damage. He said that the models were in proper condition again. At one time it looked as though it would be necessary to send to this country to get the models made again. The French government offered Mr. Gilmore the use of the French shipyard at Cherbourg, which was accepted.

The repairs will probably be of a temporary character. It is intended by Rear Admiral Hichborn when the models are returned to Washington, to have permanent repairs made at the Washington navy yard.

Commander J. M. Hawley, of the training ship Hartford, has made a report to the navy department relative to the progress made by the landsmen under his command in educating them in the use of the ship.

He reports that a board of officers, of which Commander Alexander Sharp Jr. was president, convened on board the ship to examine the landsmen. The board was composed of 173 officers, and was qualified for the rating of ordinary seamen. Their promotion leaves 109 landsmen on board, and they will undergo an examination at Montevideo on May 10.

Want the Ferris Wheel.
Chicago, April 11.—Capitalists of Berlin have offered to build a new Ferris wheel for the city of Berlin. The wheel would be 230 feet high, and would cost \$1,000,000.

Will Not Try to Run Congress.
Washington, April 10.—At the morning session of the Baltimore annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church (south), an adverse report was submitted by the committee to which were referred resolutions introduced by Dr. William C. Brewster, of Columbia. The report was unanimously adopted.

Perico Pipin Convicted.
New York, April 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, says: The trial of Perico Pipin, who recently was convicted of the murder of a man, was held in the court of Santo Domingo, and ended with the conviction of the prisoner. The trial was begun on March 6.

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Master Plumbers on the Fight.
Chicago, April 11.—Twelve master plumbers, whose aggregate wealth is counted in the millions, will begin handling long, running lead pipe and wiping the slugs from the water in the city of Chicago. The action was taken as an indication of a determination to fight to the bitter end.

The building trades council union has taken the lead in the fight. The union has taken the lead in the fight. The union has taken the lead in the fight.

Arrested a Millionaire.
New York, April 10.—George W. Hull, of Arizona, who is said to be a millionaire and former speaker of the Arizona legislature, was arrested in this city today by the federal marshal, and taken to the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

According to statements made in police court, when he was arraigned, he was charged with the murder of a man, and was charged with the murder of a man, and was charged with the murder of a man.

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WINTER WHEAT IS HIGH.

Good Showing in Agricultural Department Stipules This Year.

Condition of Live Stock Is Excellent Also—Figures of Interest to Stockmen and Farmers.

Washington, April 10.—The April report of the statistician of the department of agriculture will show the average condition of winter wheat on April 1st to have been 12.1 against 17.8 on April 1st, 1899, 18.7 on April 1st, 1898, and a ten year average of 22.8. While the ravages of the locusts fly in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana will probably result in not one of these three States producing more than a half crop, an exceptionally high condition is reported from the winter wheat States west of the Pacific coast.

The principal averages are: Pennsylvania, 27; Ohio, 47; Michigan, 57; Indiana, 51; Illinois, 58; Missouri, 91; Kansas, 92; Texas, 101; Oklahoma, 93; Washington, 106; Oregon, 100; and California, 90.

The average condition of winter wheat in the United States on April 1st, 1899, 22.1 on April 1st, 1898, and a ten year average of 22.8.

The percentage of mortality among cattle during the year ending March 31, 1899, was 1.8 per cent, as compared with 1.5 per cent of last year, but was also below the ten year average of 1.8 per cent. Of horses 1.8 per cent, as compared with 1.5 per cent of last year, but was also below the ten year average of 1.8 per cent.

Of sheep the deaths from exposure averaged 1.8 per cent, and those from disease 2.5 per cent, as compared with 1.5 per cent from exposure and 2.1 per cent from disease the preceding year, and 2.6 per cent and 2.1 per cent the respective ten year averages.

No estimate of the number of swine on January 1st last having been made by the department, the rate of mortality for the year ending March 31, 1899, was 1.8 per cent, as compared with 1.5 per cent of last year, but was also below the ten year average of 1.8 per cent.

Superintendent of the census, George A. B. Smith, reports a mortality below that of last year. In Texas, the rate is unchanged, and only in North Carolina is it slightly higher than in 1898-99.

Only in five States containing an aggregate of less than 200,000 head of swine is the mortality reported above the ten year average.

As regards condition on April 1st, horses averaged 84.5, as compared with 84.4, 82.1 on April 1st, 1898, and a ten year average of 83.1.

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