

BRITISH PRESS GENERAL DEWET.

But There is No Word of His Probable Capture Yet.

SITUATION IS VERY GRAVE.

Cape Colony is on the Verge of Rebellion—British Military Action Prompt.

Messrs. Dec. 24.—The British are pressing Commandant Dewet in the Ladybrand district.

CANADIANS LOSE HEAVILY.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 24.—Col. Otter and a number of officers and men of the First Canadian contingent which did such excellent service in South Africa, have reached here after an absence of fourteen months.

Col. Otter said that the Royal Canadians reached South Africa 1,600 strong, and after six months' service were asked whether they would continue in the service or desired to return home. To a man the regiment, then reduced through arduous service to 750 men, decided to serve six months longer. At the end of the twelve months the Canadians were again asked to make a choice.

Three hundred of the six hundred on duty decided to return, as the war was then considered to be over by those in the field and their old situations were in almost every instance, awaiting them. The others decided to remain some time longer, and did remain until it became apparent that the campaign had reached a guerrilla stage, when they also decided to return.

The present operations in South Africa, the colonel considered, would not last long. In spite of the alarming reports and the operations of guerrilla warfare he did not consider that there was any room for a serious view of the situation.

In conclusion he pointed out that from first to last, there were 247 casualties in his command out of a total of 1,600, but many of the men were, of course, able to resume service after a few days' treatment in the field hospitals.

SITUATION SERIOUS.

London, Dec. 24.—The position of Cape Colony is hanging in the balance. According to the Morning Post's Cape town correspondent, everything depends on the quantity of ammunition in possession of the disloyal Dutch residents, 100 of whom have joined the Boers in the Philippines. Energetic measures have been taken to stem the invasion, but there is unquestionable danger that parties of Boers will get through into parts of the colony and gradually raise the whole Cape in rebellion. Reinforcements can arrive none too soon.

Most of the dispatches from Cape town describe the raiders as doing little harm and as being rapidly crushed by Lord Kitchener's combination. Lord Kitchener is in the heart of the disaffected district. He has the advantage of being personally acquainted with local conditions. Last March he supervised the suppression of the rising which occurred then. He is bringing down thousands of troops from the north.

The Standard's Cape town correspondent says the loyalists demand that martial law shall be proclaimed throughout Cape Colony, but adds: "Such a step is now impossible, owing to the lack of sufficient troops to enforce it."

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Cape town says:

"The pro-Boer press is singularly quiet. They have been made uneasy by the promptness and thoroughness of the military action, but reports from various parts of the western provinces forebode perilous possibilities. A responsible colonist who recently made a tour of the colony declares that 50 per cent of the Dutch are simply waiting for the appearance of a successful leader to rebel."

Civil railway traffic has been suspended largely in all parts of the colony, and the movements of both the Boers and the British are almost unknown in Cape town.

It appears that the Boer column attacked Steynburg, but was repulsed and fled, intrenching itself in the mountains. Another Boer commando captured a party of police at Venterstad, about 100 miles from Johannesburg. The Boers fifteen miles from Venterstad, December 21st, and with a brisk exchange of volleys retired with a loss of two men.

The Cape town correspondent of the Times telegraphs that scarcely any Cape Colonists have joined the invaders.

Lord Kitchener, telegraphing to the war office, under date of Naauwpoort, December 24th, reports:

"Thornycroft's mounted infantry have occupied Bristown without opposition. The Boers retired to the north in the direction of Pekaia. They will be followed up."

Cape town, Dec. 25.—Fighting is going on near De Aar. Particulars are unreliable. Two hundred British left Bristown after commanding all supplies available.

Regular railway service between Cape town and De Aar has been restored. The route of the destruction of a bridge south of De Aar turns out to be incorrect—only a culvert was damaged. Trains are running from De Aar to Kimberley irregularly. There are considerable delays elsewhere as the result of heavy rains.

ENGLAND'S GREEN CHRISTMAS

Flowers in Bloom—Toys and Decorations from Abroad.

New York, Dec. 24.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "England had one of the greenest Christmas seasons on record, for the weather has been so mild that primroses and crocuses are in bloom as far north as Liverpool and Yorkshire, while Devonshire revels in a sub-tropical climate and the Isle of Wight is a garden of roses in mid-winter. Never have flowers been more abundant in the London market at Christmas time, nor has mistletoe ever been cheaper. As England is supplied with mistletoe from Germany, so also it receives immense shipments of mistletoe from Brittany and Normandy, and there is a French touch in the holiday rejoicing. The London sky has been heavily clouded and the air filled with mist, while the weather has been unreasonably warm. The deaths of St. Paul's and Westminster preached at the mid-day service. Canon Angier was among the preachers at the Temple and Dr. Parker, unwearied by his week's experience in daily journalism, filled the pulpit at the City Temple. Handel and Gounod, as usual, were the favorite composers in the Christmas music at the churches, with Stanford Hopkins and Sullivan as alternates. There were fewer Christ-

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

How To Find Out.
Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also a convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.
There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, 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. Sold by druggists in 50c. and \$1. sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

mas concerts than are ordinarily known, but there were more football matches for holiday sport. There was a marked revival of fox hunting in the country, with hard riding and several serious accidents.

The royal family was divided between Osborne House and Sandringham. The Court Circular shows that the queen is entertaining a large family party, and is also driving out morning and afternoon daily. The uneasiness regarding her health is not dispelled by these reports, since it is known that if she were seriously indisposed and aging rapidly it would be her desire, as well as the settled policy of all members of the royal family, to keep back the facts in the case in order to spare her subjects unnecessary pain.

MASSACRE OF HUNDREDS.

Fifteen Hundred Chinese Reformers Have Been Killed.

Troops Descended Upon and Butchered Them—Leaders are Beheaded.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 25.—A special to the Times from Vancouver, B. C., says:

News of a terrible massacre of reform forces in China and of the beheading of twenty-seven of its leaders was received here today in a cablegram by W. A. Cumrow, secretary of the Chinese reform association in America. The engagement took place in a populous section of the Yangtze valley. It resulted in the killing of 1,500 men and the complete demoralization of the reform forces in the battle into which the reformers were brought.

The Chinese here are loud in their expressions of disapproval of the conduct of the campaign by their leaders. It appears from the details given that Long Tan, the reform leader, at the head of a badly armed force of 12,000, paid a visit to Chang Chi Tung, governor of the district, who, though an imperial officer, was believed to be in sympathy with the reform movement.

Long was invited to the governor's palace and with his 12,000 men marched into the city. They left their arms outside the gates, taking the precaution only to carry their loaded revolvers. There were 5,000 imperial troops in the town, but nothing was feared from them and a delay of day took place in order that other reform leaders might be sent for, and when the audience with the governor was finally arranged there were twenty-five of the leading followers of Chang Yu Wei admitted.

A disagreement arose. The governor had the leaders sentenced and taken into the court yard, where they were beheaded. The next day a secret order had been sent to the imperial troops to descend upon a poorly armed rabble of the reformers. The 5,000 well drilled soldiers took the country by surprise by surprise, but nevertheless the latter pluckily fought their way through and escaped. They carried away their own wounded, but left 1,500 dead on the field and scattered in the streets of the city. The cablegram said that the scene of the killing was frightful.

Yaqus Kill Mexicans.

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 25.—Mexican troops in Sonora, Mexico, were recently attacked by a band of Yaqui Indians. Four officers and about thirty men were killed outright, and Col. Francisco Pinedo, one of the leading officers of the army, was shot through the stomach and severely wounded.

C. V. Light of Guaymas, who was there when the report was made to Gen. Torres, gave the news out here. He says the soldiers were crossing one country and were fired on from a bush near Lamisa, about fifty miles from Gen. Torres' headquarters.

The severe press censorship has kept the news from the public, but he says he has no chance to learn exactly how many soldiers were killed. Col. Pinedo, the wounded officer, is one of the most popular officers in the army.

First Industrial Nation.

London, Dec. 24.—The Times Vienna correspondent says: Under the title "European Economic Alliance," Paul Leroy Beaulieu in the Neuweltner Tagblatt after reciting America's immense resources and growing population, says:

"They may henceforth be regarded as the first industrial nation, and their superiority will be more strikingly evident year by year. The United States will, moreover, soon have a considerable mercantile marine. Americans are already accustomed to regard Europeans, more particularly continental, in about the same light as Orientals, who vegetate in dreams of the past."

He points out that European states individually are comparatively restricted as to markets, and cannot carry a vision of labor.

Wants a Stone Trust.

New York, Dec. 24.—A special to the World from Toronto says: After nearly a year's work, Dr. McCauley of Chicago has got all the stone making firms in Canada to form a syndicate.

The capital is placed at \$5,000,000, and the works of the combine will eventually concentrate at Hamilton and Toronto. The president of the combine will be from Toronto or Hamilton, and it is expected that all the works will be concentrated in these two cities.

THESE FOLK HAD A MERRY TIME.

That is, the Entertainment Was on the Part of the Storm King.

BUT THEY FELT ITS TERROR

Severe Experience of a Related Ocean Liner—Merry Christmas Was When It Came Into Port.

New York, Dec. 24.—It was more than a merry Christmas for the 110 passengers on the belated Allan steamer State of Nebraska. Nineteen days on the Clyde, eight days over the North Sea, they spent the holiday with unbroken life boats and demolished lifeboats, broken and twisted rails.

It was the first clear day the vessel had seen since December 7, when the Nebraska steamed out of Moville, Ireland, in the face of a gale that swept her decks.

On board the Allan State liner when she left Glasgow, on December 6, were ten saloon, thirty second cabin and seventy stateroom passengers.

Officers and passengers declared the wreckage on deck gave but a faint idea of the horrors of the voyage. Three times the machinery broke down and the vessel had to be hoisted.

Gales and head seas swept the ship from the moment she left Moville. At midnight of December 11, the feed pipes of the engines gave out and the Nebraska was hoisted to port for three hours. It was at this time that a wave smashed the two lighthouses containing the side lights. The vessel was rolling and lifting to the seas plunging into them. The stateroom passengers were all in terror, and the cabin voyagers clung to their berths. The feed pipes were repaired and improvised side lights placed.

The engines could not force her forward at more than three knots an hour. Sometimes she moved less than two knots. Two of the life boats on the port side forward were smashed to splinters on December 15. The vessel logged but fifty miles for that twenty-four hours, and for six days she made less than ninety miles.

The engines had to be stopped on the 15th to cool some overheated journals, and the next day the main steam pipes gave much trouble another stop had to be made.

The only one of the crew injured in the long voyage was William Thompson, a fireman who was hurled against the deck rails behind two ribs fractured.

Captain David Ingram of Vancouver, who has circled the globe twice, was one of the passengers. He said that the voyage was a fearful one, but that he was glad to be home. Not a meal could be served in the saloon during the voyage.

THIS FELLOW A REBEL.

His Anti-American Talk Refutes His Own Claims.

New York, Dec. 24.—Rafael Del Pan Fontela, a refugee from the Philippine islands, and first president of the Madrid junta, has just arrived in New York from Canada.

"I came here to be free," he explained. "It was impossible for me to live with my wife and five children in Manila, so I came here. I want to be a free man. I am not a rebel, but I am not a slave to Americans. I am not a rebel, but I am not a slave to Americans. I am not a rebel, but I am not a slave to Americans."

Senator Fontela was a lawyer and editor in Manila. When the war began he was Aguinaldo's chief adviser. Driven out of the Philippines by the American soldiers, he fled with his wife and five small children to Madrid. There he established the first Filipino junta and was made its president.

With an idea that such a junta would flourish in Canada he left Madrid and went to Montreal. He has been there for some several weeks.

"You hear so much of American independence in Canada," he continued, "that I determined to come here and get some of it."

Senator Fontela explained that it was for him to return to the Philippines and resume his law practice and the publication of his newspapers were he willing to swear allegiance to the Stars and Stripes.

"I have no objection," he explained, "and can't take such an oath when my people are in a struggle which must end in death or freedom. I will not return to the Philippines until independence has been gained."

The impression has got abroad that Aguinaldo is dead. This is nonsense. He has a large following and every man under him is there to do or die. The war has been going on since Aguinaldo's demands of the Filipinos.

Regarding the formation of a new party which the United States officials have suggested, he said:

"I have no objection to the formation of a new party, but I will not return to the Philippines until independence has been gained."

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Feeds the Hair

Have you ever thought why your hair is falling out? It is because you are starving your hair. If this starvation continues, your hair will continue to fall.

There is one good hair food. It is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It goes right to the roots of the hair and gives them just the food they need. The hair stops falling, becomes healthy, and grows thick and long.

Ayer's Hair Vigor does another thing, also: it always restores color to faded or gray hair.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us a line and we will express a bottle to you, at our charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest address. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

say will rally the Filipinos to the colonial policy. Senator Fontela said: "This scheme is doomed to failure. The leaders, Buencamino and Paterno, are leaders without a party. They are the only ones who are not Spanish, but the Spaniards. During the effective life of the Filipino republic they were ardent patriots."

"When the United States troops captured the Filipino capital, Tarlac, these men allowed themselves to be taken prisoners and have since professed ardent enthusiasm for United States supremacy. Any proposal made by them is sure to be rejected by the Filipinos who will apply to them the proverb which, being translated, is 'the same dogs with different collars.'"

Last June Buencamino made an attempt to organize a party for autonomy. No one responded. In October Paterno tried to organize festivals in Manila and asked Filipino members of the congress to operate with him in asking for a broad plan of self-government. The United States people can hardly have forgotten the complete failure of the Manila festival and the differences with which the people treated Senator Paterno's efforts.

"Now Paterno and Buencamino join their forces, proposing to organize a new party, a 'Federal party.' As the force of each amounts to zero, their united forces will be double zero."

TERRIFIC BATTLE FOUGHT.

Dispute Arose Over Religion—Twenty Persons are Hurt.

Bangor, Me., Dec. 24.—A bloody battle occurred Christmas eve at Adams and Knowlton's lumber camp on Chase stream, Upper Kennebec river, and police and citizens of Bangor, who were nearer than thirty miles, have been summoned to the scene. The fight started in a dispute between a man known as "Bill" Hennessy and a Frenchman named Oullette, over religion. Hennessy being a Protestant and Oullette, a Catholic. The two fought first with fists and soon resorted to clubs.

In a few minutes the fight became general, and about thirty men engaged in a terrific battle with axes, limbs of trees, and lumps of ice. A teamster from Bangor attempted to stop the fight and was laid senseless with a blow on the head.

Then a teamster named Taylor took a hand as peacemaker, and laid about all kinds of weapons. In a few minutes the ground was strewn with victims of Taylor's powerful blows and those who had been injured in the general mix-up. It is thought that of the twenty or more hurt some will die.

Will Take All the Cash.

New York, Dec. 24.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The China question has virtually reached the money point. The amount of the indemnity to be paid to the Chinese government is estimated at \$100,000,000. Sir Robert Hart knows better than anybody else what can be paid by the Chinese government without the complete surrender of her taxing and revenue resources to Europe, but bankers in all the capitals will prefer to have a great loan underwritten by the Chinese government, and will not allow to depart unless he can prove that he is not a Crowe.

China Gets the Note.

Paris, Dec. 24.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The ministers assembled at the residence of Senator B. J. de Cogan (the Spanish minister and the doyen of the diplomatic corps), and received Prince Ching, to whom the Spanish minister handed the joint note of the powers. Li Hung Chang, who is still ill, asked to be excused. Prince Ching said:

"I have the honor to accept the note concerning the re-establishment of good relations and will transmit it immediately to the emperor and communicate to you his reply as soon as received."

Christmas in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 25.—Christmas day was generally observed here, all of the churches holding special services. At the White House the President and Mrs. McKinley dined alone and spent a good part of the day together in their private apartments. In the afternoon several personal friends called but remained only a short time. The government departments were closed and until later in the day the streets presented an almost deserted appearance.

AIR RIFLES,

Both Magazine and Single Shot.

The famous "Crown"

GAME BOARDS,

\$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50.

Cameras, Kodaks and Holographic Supplies. Foot Ball and Golf accessories.

SKATES, KNIVES

AND RAZORS.

Indian Clubs and Dumb-bells; Fishing Tackle, Guns.

Every article appropriately for present and most highly appreciated by almost every boy or man.

WESTERN ARMS & SPORTING GOODS CO.,

Browning Bros' Old Stand,

115 Main.

any of the Santiago cases. The department hopes Congress will adopt the system recommended by the secretary, providing that medals and increase of pay be conferred upon officers distinguishing themselves in action, and an effort will be made to obtain action after the beginning of the new year, though the chances of success are very slim.

Following the appointment of Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles as the successor of Rear Admiral Philip H. Henshaw, on March 4th next, several changes in the stations of officers of the construction corps will occur. Naval Constructor W. W. Woodward, now serving as principal assistant to the Japanese, will be assigned to duty as a member of the board of inspection and survey, succeeding Naval Constructor W. L. Carpa, who will be appointed superintendent of construction of the New York Navy yard. J. H. Linard, superintendent of construction at League Island, will be designated as Mr. Bowles' principal assistant.

Officers for Tahiti.

New York, Dec. 24.—The Normandie, of the French line, which has just arrived here from Havre, after a stormy voyage, brought five French gentlemen, who are going to Tahiti, the principal island of the Society group, in the South Pacific, which is owned by France. They were in charge of a sub-tenant and came from Lyons. They will relieve a like number now in Tahiti. They will cross the continent in San Francisco, and will there embark for their destination.

French Claim a Victory.

Peking, Dec. 24.—The French report announcing the capture of the Chinese, 25 miles south of here. The report is generally discredited. According to the rumor, the French did not suffer any serious loss. It is said, however, that the French probably won a routing band, which was dispersed, a number of the Chinese being butchered. Li Hung Chang says that he is satisfied that the statement is false.

Rev. Mr. Kelly, a Presbyterian missionary, has reported to Minister Conner the burning by Boxers of 19 Catholic Christians. He says, however, that information has been derived entirely from Chinese sources. The missionaries, who have gone over the territory thirty miles north in which it is alleged the outrage occurred, will investigate the report.

O'Leary Club House Burned.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—A stack yards fire early today caused a panic among the guests of the Transit house and resulted in the destruction of the noted O'Leary club house, entailing losses aggregating \$50,000. Aside from the club house, the building of four stories contained a white lead factory, gun factory and a hardware store, the stock in nearly all of which was almost totally destroyed. The Transit house, which was not so close to the burned building, was at no time in danger.

Co-operative Brotherhood's Appeal.

New York, Dec. 24.—An appeal to Andrew Carnegie, Miss Helen Gould, Nathan S. Margulies and all other wealthy philanthropists will be issued by the officers of the Co-operative Brotherhood at once, asking them to help the movement of the brotherhood to establish co-operative bakeries and provision stores for the poor in this city.

"Bread and provisions are to be sold in these stores at cost prices. The necessities of life are to be sold without profit. One thousand dollars toward starting a \$2,500 co-operative bakery has already been subscribed by members of Bakers' Union No. 1," said President Storken.

"It was one of the organizers of the co-operative movement in Belgium and have been engaged in work of this kind all my life. Neither politics nor religion has anything to do with our movement. Workingmen of all religious beliefs and political opinions are asking to join this movement. It already has a strong trades union backing of five thousand workmen who are ready to carry on this work unaided. But at the same time, if there are wealthy philanthropists willing to aid us, we shall jump at any offers of assistance that may come from them. With the capital they have at their command they could set the co-operative movement in this country so solidly on its feet that it would last as long as the nation."

Pat Crowe in Boston.

New York, Dec. 24.—A special to the Press from Boston says: Pat Crowe, who has been charged with bringing the alleged chief kidnapper, young Doolan, is supposed to be in Boston, and the police are searching for him.

It is understood that there is a possible clue in the booking of a stranger on one of the boats due to sail from here this week. The stranger will not be allowed to depart unless he can prove that he is not a Crowe.

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TWO REMARKABLE CURES Of Two Prominent and Well Known People.

A Catarrh Cure That Cures.

Miss Dade Stegeman, superintendent of the Chicago North Side Woman's Club, of Chicago, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman speaks of Peruna as follows:

CHICAGO, Jan. 23, 1899.

Peruna Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen—Peruna has often been used by the members of our club in cases of stomach troubles and general debility—in cases of a gripe, and always with the most beneficial results. I think a great deal of Peruna—to my recommendation it is my friend.

Dade Stegeman, friends, and am glad to say all who have tried it speak a good word for it. Dade Stegeman.

Peruna has become to be so universal recognized as a specific cure for catarrh, acute or chronic, coughs, colds, bronchitis, that it is amazing that any one should continue to suffer on with such a terrible malady, neglecting to take a course of treatment with it. Of course it may be that some people have not yet come to know of this great catarrh remedy, but it is strange that it should be so after such multitudes have been cured by it and so many papers have heralded it from one end of the country to the other. But the news travels faster and faster every month, and no one can fail to see that the time is not far distant when Peruna will be known in every household in the land.

S. S. Yoder.

Peruna not only cures catarrh, but prevents it. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds and so forth. A free book on catarrhal diseases sent by Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Peruna Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen—I desire to say that I have found Peruna to be a wonderful remedy. I only used it for a short time and am thoroughly satisfied as to its merits. I cannot find words to express my gratification for the results obtained. As a catarrh cure I shall gladly recommend it to all sufferers. Yours truly,

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