STORY OF BOER WAR.

ACCOUNT BEGINS WITH RAID BY DR. JAMESON.

Fall of Two Republics Made Certain Years Later—Boers Force Conflict by Invading Natal—Capture of Cronje—Is Beginning of the End.

The origin of the Anglo-Boer war may be said to date from the Jameson raid of 1896. The details of that assault on the integrity of the Dutch republics in South Africa are yet fresh in the public recollection. Dr. Jameson was a Scotchman residing in Cape Colony and largely interested with Cecil Rhodes and other British subjects in gold and diamond mining. The object of the raid was to overthrow the authority of the Transvaal and Orange Free State governments to levy tribute upon the product of the mines. This tribute was regarded as excessive and is still viewed in that light, but as the workers of the mines were deriving immense fortunes from them little hardship was inflicted.

GEN. CRONJE.

The defeat of Dr. Jameson's project and his capture restored the status quo for a time. The raider was sent to England for trial. He was received there more as a hero than as one guilty of an offense against the comity of nations. After a farcical trial he was acquitted and set at liberty. This enraged the Boers and let them to the belief that the raid had been prearranged in London and had the sanction of those in authority. It was likewise taken as a forecast of the British policy of the future and a menace to the independence of the republics.

Kruger Precipitates the War.

The war may be said to date from Oct. 1, 1899, when Paul Kruger, President of the South African Republic, sent his ultimatum to Great Britain. This was a flat refusal of the British demand that subjects of the crown be allowed equal political privileges with natives of the two republics—the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Previous to this Mr. Kruger had reached an understanding with President Steyn of the Orange Free State by which they became allies to resist the British encroachments to the extremity of war.

SCHALK-BURGER.

It soon developed that a conflict with Great Britain had long been foreseen by the Boer governments. In an incredibly short time they had placed armies in the field composed of trained sharpshooters armed with the best of modern rifles, while their artillery was of the most effective and handled with a skill that left no room to doubt that the men behind the guns thoroughly understood their business.

The Boer plan of campaign originally was to advance rapidly with a large force of mounted troops into Cape Colony and Natal and sweep the British into the sea. In the light of subsequent events it is clear that during the first three months of the war this was practicable, since there were then few British in Cape Colony and the majority of the colonists were ready to rise. But the possibility of capturing Rhodes in Kimberley, Baden-Powell in Mafeking and General White's force near Ladysmith diverted their energies till the arrival of large British forces made the plan appear impracticable.

COL. BADEN-POWELL.

The defender of Mafeking, as he appeared at the head of his scouts, leading a sortie from Mafeking.

Pen British in Ladysmith.

The British plan at the outset was mainly defensive. General White, in Natal, deemed it inadvisable to defend Ladysmith and the stores accumulated there, though it was not a good position. General Symons was sent a few miles north of that place, to Dundee, to oppose the Boer forces from the north. So long as Ladysmith could be held the invasion of Natal was obstructed.

The first encounter was at Dundee Oct. 20, when the British carried the Boer position by a frontal attack, having their commander, General Symons, killed and losing 426 men, including 296 taken prisoners. Next day at Elandslaagte they had less equivocal success, but lost 223 killed and wounded. On Oct. 24 there was a fight at Rietfontein, with a loss of 111, while the force at Dundee was withdrawn by a circuitous route. Soon after, Oct. 30, at Farquhar's farm and Nicholson's nek there was a British defeat, White losing 1,226 men, of whom 925 were taken prisoners. The whole British army of Natal was soon after shut up in Ladysmith and so remained till Feb. 28, 1900.

Thus it appears that less than two weeks after President Kruger's ultimatum was sent to London an armed force of Boers under General Joubert was invading Natal. The British forces were not prepared to meet them and fell back on Ladysmith, where they were immediately besieged. Simultaneously a Boer commando invested Kimberley, Colenso and other towns in which British garrisons were located.

The casualties were at first insignificant, the fighting unimportant, but for several months the British were the heaviest losers, especially in officers, it seeming to be the Boer tactics to pick off the commanders.

Buller Meets First Defeat.

Oct. 15 General Sir Redvers Buller was dispatched from England to the seat of war. It was nearly a month before he arrived there. Taking command immediately he began a forward movement from the northern part of Cape Colony, sending a dispatch to England as he took up his line of march toward the north stating that he intended eating his Christmas dinner in Pretoria. But at the Modder River he encountered unexpected obstacles. The rainy season had begun and the Boers had destroyed all the bridges across the stream. Several ineffectual attempts were made to ford it, but each was met by a galling fire from the Boers on the northern banks, who had taken advantage of the natural formation of the country and had besides thrown up strong earthworks within easy rifle range of all the possible fords.

On Oct. 16 the British garrison at Mafeking was attacked and a siege lasting 213 days was begun. In all directions the Boers swarmed in small parties, attacking detached squads of the British wherever found and inflicting serious loss in killed, wounded and captured.

SLAUGHTERING BOERS.

At Elandslaagte one of the Boers stood firing until the British cavalry was within twenty yards. He then jumped up behind another and a British corporal ran both through with his lance. The lancer, who could not withdraw his lance, was shortly afterward killed.

Garrisons Suffer for Food.

Meantime the garrisons at the besieged towns were suffering extreme hardships. The supply of provisions was small, as no one had anticipated the contingencies that had arisen. Both citizens and soldiers were placed on short rations. In Ladysmith particularly the privations were great. Horses, dogs, cats and even rats were utilized as food.

The Mafeking garrison under Colonel Baden-Powell refused to surrender. A party of 870 soldiers had been captured by the Boers on the second day of the siege, thus reducing the defenders of the town to a mere handful.

Mafeking was in a sorry plight. The Boers shelled the town Nov. 6 and inflicted severe damage. Then the British attempted to cross the Modder River. They were driven back with heavy loss.

At Stormberg on Dec. 10 General Gatacre lost 1,000 men in battle. On the following day General Wauchope fell in an engagement at Spyfontein. On the 15th General Buller endeavored to cross the Tugela River, but was driven back with a loss of 1,000 men and eleven guns.

Roberts Raises Kimberley Siege.

Several other disasters to the British arms occurred in various places, and the government, finding the officers in command unequal to the emergencies confronting them, ordered General Roberts to the front. He arrived at the scene of action on Dec. 31, 1899, and immediately took command, his force being estimated at 250,000 men. General Lord Kitchener accompanied him as his chief of staff.

The matter deemed of the first importance was the relief of Kimberley. General French, the dashing cavalry commander, was detailed to the task, and with a strong force marched for the beleaguered town. On his approach the Boers abandoned their positions, not even offering battle, and the town was relieved Feb. 15, 1900.

This was the first piece of good fortune for the British army. It was followed by a battle with General Cronje, who, with 4,600 men and a number of guns, was forced to surrender on Feb. 27. The entire lot of Boer prisoners was deported to the island of St. Helena.

On Feb. 28, 1900, General Buller, after overcoming a stubborn resistance, succeeded in relieving Ladysmith. Then followed the surrender of Bloemfontein. On March 27 the Boers suffered an irreparable loss in the death of their commander-in-chief, General Joubart. They were driven from point to point and finally, on June 5, Pretoria surrendered, followed some seven weeks later by the surrender of General Prinsloo with 3,350 men.

President Kruger had meanwhile become a fugitive. He left the capital by stealth and made his way to Durban, where he secured passage on a French vessel for Marseilles.

Sept. 1 the Transvaal was declared by proclamation annexed to the British empire and Lord Roberts, deeming his work accomplished, started back to England, setting sail Dec. 12, leaving General Kitchener in supreme command.

The year 1901 was not marked by any especially noteworthy events. The Boers kept up a desultory guerrilla warfare, attacking small parties of British soldiers wherever found. General Botha was nominally in chief command, but most of the fighting was done by General Christian De Wet and General Delarey, both of whom kept the British forces in hot water most of the time. Time after time De Wet was reported to be securely entrapped, but he always managed to escape capture.

The most notable events of recent date were the capture by the British of General Schoeppers, who was badly wounded. He was tried by a military court on the charge of violating the laws of war, found guilty and shot, although he had to be carried from the hospital tent to the place of execution. March 7 of the present year General Lord Methuen was defeated, wounded and taken prisoner by General Delarey. He was promptly released and given a safe-conduct to the British lines. In return for this act of clemency General Kritzinger, a Boer commander, was set at liberty by Lord Kitchener.

GENERAL JOUBERT.

The overtures for peace were made by the British commander early last March. Some difficulty was experienced in reaching the Boer commanders in the field, who were widely scattered. They were finally brought together and after a consultation lasting several days it was decided to submit the British proposition to the men in arms and to abide by the decision of the plebiscite.

A BOER COMMANDO CAPTURED BY BRITISH CAVALRY.

PAUL KRUGER.

GENERAL WHITE AND STAFF IN LADYSMITH.

THE GREAT SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE AND SOME OF ITS TRAGIC FEATURES.

Some of the Chief Actors.

Lord Salisbury, prime minister of Great Britain and Ireland.
Lord Milner, home commissioner in South Africa.
Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, commanders in chief.
Generals French, Ian Hamilton, Bruce Hamilton, Tucker and Kekewich.
President Kruger of South African Republic.
President Steyn of Orange Free State.
General Schalk-Burger, acting president of Transvaal.
Generals Joubert (dead) and Louis Botha, commanders in chief.
Commandants De Wet, Delarey, Cronje, Voljoen and Kritzinger.

Memorable Incidents.

British "black week" disasters at Stormberg, Magersfontein and Colenso, Dec. 10-15, 1899.
Sir Redvers Buller superseded by Lord Roberts as commander in chief, with Lord Kitchener as chief of staff, Dec. 18, 1899.
Spion Kop, Jan. 23-24, 1900.
Cronje surrenders to Roberts at Paardeberg, with 4,000 men, Feb. 27, 1900.
Bloemfontein occupied March 13, Pretoria June 5, 1900.
General Joubert dies March 27, 1900.
Annexation of Orange Free State proclaimed May 28, 1900.
Annexation of the Transvaal Oct. 25, 1900.
Surrender of Prinsloo, with 3,000 Boers, July 30, 1900.
President Kruger flees from the Transvaal Sept. 11, 1900.
Lord Roberts sails for home Dec. 11, 1900.
De Wet's raid in Cape Colony, December, 1900, and January, 1901.
Unsuccessful negotiations for peace, February, 1901.
Botha's unsuccessful raid on Zululand, September, 1901.
Kitchener's big drives of De Wet and Delarey, spring, 1902.
Delarey's capture of Methuen, spring, 1902.
Peace negotiations begun March 23, 1902.
Death of Cecil Rhodes, March 26, 1902.
Terms of surrender signed May 31, 1902.

Cost in Life and Treasure.

British officers, 1,064; men, 21,142; total, 22,206.
Sent home invalided—Officers, 2,060; men, 70,962; total, 73,022.
Boers (not exactly known).
Losses reported of all kinds up to 1902, 78,320.
Losses of all kinds in 1902, 6,500.
Probable actual number of Boers engaged, 70,000.
Boers reduced at end of war to 35,000.
Prisoners at Ceylon, St. Helena, Bermuda and Cape, 40,000.
Cost in money to Great Britain, estimated, $1,250,000,000.

Disfigured Skin

Wasted muscles and decaying bones.
What havoc!
Scrofula, let alone, is capable of all that, and more.
It is commonly marked by bunches in the neck, inflammations in the eyes, dyspepsia, catarrh, and general debility.
It is always radically and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which expels all humors, cures all eruptions, and builds up the whole system, whether young or old.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

How to Be Happy.

"They say that Mamie's twice as happy since her divorce."

"She ought to be. Her husband used to allow her $30 a month for spending money, and now she gets $60 for alimony."—San Francisco Town Talk.

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A Poser for "Pop."

Teddy—Pa?

Pa—Yes, dear.

Teddy—May I ask a question?

Pa—Certainly, Teddy.

Teddy—Where's the wind when it don't blow?—New York Times.

Poison Oak Poison Ivy

are among the best known of the many dangerous wild plants and shrubs. To touch or handle them quickly produces swelling and inflammation with intense itching and burning of the skin. The eruption soon disappears, the sufferer hopes forever; but almost as soon as the little blisters and pustules appeared the poison had reached the blood, and will break out at regular intervals and each time in a more aggravated form. This poison will loiter in the system for years, and every atom of it must be forced out of the blood before you can expect a perfect, permanent cure.

SSS Nature's Antidote FOR Nature's Poisons,

is the only cure for Poison Oak, Poison Ivy, and all noxious plants. It is composed exclusively of roots and herbs. Now is the time to get the poison out of your system, as delay makes your condition worse. Don't experiment longer with salves, washes and soaps—they never cure.

Mr. S. M. Marshall, bookkeeper of the Atlanta (Ga.) Gas Light Co., was poisoned with Poison Oak. He took Sulphur, Arsenic and various other drugs, and applied externally numerous lotions and salves with no benefit. At times the swelling and inflammation was so severe he was almost blind. For eight years the poison would break out every season. His condition was much improved after taking bottle of S. S. S., and a few bottles cleared his blood of the poison, and all evidences of the disease disappeared.

People are often poisoned without knowing when or how. Explain your case fully to our physicians, and they will cheerfully give such information and advice as you require, without charge, and we will send at the same time an interesting book on Blood and Skin Diseases.

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"Cooks," said the wise woman, "vary their cooking acording to their personal characteristics. Get a characterless cook and you will find tasteless viands set before you. Did you ever notice that a good cook is a very peppery sort of a person, as a rule?"—New York Times.

YANKEE METHODS GALL EUROPE

McCormick Reapers Score Success at Prague Implement Show.

Special cable to the Chicago Daily News

Prague, June 6.—At the annual Bohemian agricultural and implement fair now open in this city the methods of American exhibitors, especially those of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company of Chicago, angered their German and Austrian competitors.

The McCormick Company showed reapers, mowers and binders in operation and monopolized the attention of the visitors. The German and Austrian firms appealed against these "underhand methods," but the police refused to interfere. The Americans secured 90 per cent of the orders, and for a time it looked as though the Europeans would provoke a riot.

Right in It.

"I have been making a tour of the South," remarked J. B. Joseph. "I was greatly amused on alighting from the train on the Georgia Central, in Savannah. The station is surrounded in all directions by a lot of saloons. In great illuminated letters over one of these saloons was the sign:

" 'Open all night.' "

Longer.

Stranger—Do people really have their offices in the tops of those sky scrapers?

Manhattan—Of course. The days are longer up there than they are on the street level, and every minute counts here.—Town Topics.

Hamlin's Wizard Oil will cure a larger number of painful ailments than anything which you can find?

Plate Powder.

Plate powder is usually made of rouge and prepared chalk. Plate powder containing mercury puts a splendid polish on silver, but is very injurious.

A lady who had previously used Monopole Syrup, after moving to California, wrote us that she had not been able to find anything as good as Monopole in that state and desired us to see to it that she could be supplied. Such comments as this on Monopole Groceries are very common, but there is a reason for it. The finest which the world affords is packed under the Monopole brand. Most first-class grocers handle Monopole.

Accounted For.

"He looks so grave."

"That's because he is buried in himself."

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight and new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and swollen, tired, hot, aching feet. Try it today. At all druggists, 25c. Trial package mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Coral.

Coral is a shell of carbonate of lime, inhabitted by an animal, which can be readily detected under the microscope in any piece of live coral freshly taken from the water.

FIGURES FOR FARMERS.

Some Remarks on the Practical Use of Binding Twine.

What appeals to the farmer, in the matter of Twine, is satisfaction in use, and its economy. A poor article is dear at any price. A clean, strong twine is a pleasure to use.

In economy note the following figures, and see that a pure Manila, 650 feet to the pound, will tie more bundles at a given cost than any other brand.

Estimating the cost to the consumer at the following prices we have:

Brand	Feet per lb.	List price	Cost per 1000 feet	Allowing 2ft per sheaf 1lb will bind	bdl for 1c.
Clover Leaf	650	$16	$24.60	325 lb'l	20.8
Manila	600	15	25.00	300 bdl	20
Sisal & Standard	500	13	26.40	250 bdl	18.8

Of course the number of bundles per acre will depend on how heavy the grain is; but on the basis of 400 bundles per acre the cost per acre would be: Pure Manila, 650 feet per pound, 19.7 cents per acre; Manila, 600 feet per pound, 20 cents per acre; Sisal Standard, 500 feet per pound, 21.3 cents per acre.

Owing to its superior quality many consumers think the brand known as Four Leaf Red Clover is the product of some Eastern manufacturer, whereas it is made in Portland, Oregon, as can be seen from the tag on each ball. From Eastern farm journals it can be readily seen that the large Eastern manufacturers are responsible for the high prices of fibre and maintaining the value of Sisal and Standard twine. They control the Sisal fibre situation in Yucatan, where all the fibre for the world's consumption is raised, and holding the market up to a price that prevents the smaller mills from getting fibre at a low enough price to compete with them. If farmers will only remember that 650 feet Manila is the cheapest in the end and use this quality of twine, they will develop our trade with the Philippines, which means an increase of population on the Pacific coast and broadening the market for farm products.

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There is a demand for gutta percha 600 times greater than the supply.

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