### ROBERTS'PRISONERS

Cronje and His Soldiers en-Route to Cape Town.

### BULLER TO THE WAR OFFICE

How Barton's Brigade Stormed and Captured Pieter's Hill-The Casualties.

LONDON, Feb. 28 .- The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord

Paardeberg, Feb. 28.-Cronje, with his "Panrdeberg, Feb. 28.—Cronje, with his family, left here yesterday in charge of Major-General Prettyman and under escort of the City Imperial Volunteers and Mounted Infantry. Later in the day, the remaining prisoners went in charge of Earl Erroll and escorted by the Glousetter and 160 Imperial Volunteers. The cesters and 160 Imperial Volunteers. The women and children are being sent to their homes. I understand that great dissatisfaction was felt by the Boers at Cronje's refusal to accept my offer of safe conduct to the women and children and medical care for the wounded 170 of and medical care for the wounded, 170 of whom are now in our hospitals. Many of them are in a terrible plight for want

of care at the earliest stage.
"I inspected the Boers' laager yester-day and was much struck by the ingenuity and energy with which the position was made almost impregnable."

The War Office has received the folof these hills and ridges, which succeed each other like waves in a heavy storm,

lowing dispatch from General Buller:
"Headwaters Landwanik, February 28.—
5 A. M.—Finding that the passage of Langewatches Spruit was commanded by strong intrenchments, I reconnoitered for another passage on the Tugela. One was found for me below the Cataract by Col-onel Sandbach, Royal Engineers, on Febone: Sanobach, Royal Engineers, in February 25. We commenced making an approach thereto and on February 26, finding I could make the passage practicable, I crossed the guns and baggage back to the south side of the Tugela, took up the pontoon bridge on Monday night and reiald it at the new site, which is just below the present marked cataract. "During all this time the troops had

been scattered crouching under hastily constructed small stone shelters and ex-posed to a galling shell and rife fire. Throughout they maintained the most ex-

"Tuesday General Barton, with two battalions of the Sixth Brigade and the Dublin Fusiliers, crept about a mile and a half down the banks of the river and ascended an almost perpen-dicular cliff of about 500 feet, assaulted

and carried the top of Pieter's Hill.
"This hill to a certain extent turned the enemy's left and the Fourth Brigade. under Colonel Norcott, and the Eleventh Brigade, ander Colonel Kitchener, the whole under command of General Warren, assaulted the enemy's position, which was magnificently carried by the South Lanca-shire Regiment about sunset. We took about @ prisoners and scattered the enemy in all directions. There seems to be still a considerable body of them left on and under Buluwano Mountain, "Our losses, I hope, are not large. They

certainly are much less than they would have been were it not for the admirable manner in which the artillery was served, specially the guns manned by the Royal Naval force and the Naval Volunteers."

General Buller's account of the tremendous resistance he is encountering in his efforts to reach Lady-smith hus brought the public in-terest with a sharp turn from the complacent contemplation of Roberts' victory to a realization of the serious conditions still existing in Natal. Though Buller's long dispatch is construed as a victory bravely won, the commander of the forces in Natal has so often reported similar victories, without achieving his main ob-jective, that the public has learned to its jubilation until Ladysmith is retain its jubilation until Ladysmith is actually relieved, while the long list of casualties invariably following any ap-parent gain by Buller is always awaited with a dread and anxiety which tempo-rarily rob his partial success of its ac-

However, It is the generally accepte belief that Buller is determined to reach General White this time, and though the stages are disappointingly slow, the nation confidently awaits the relief of those 8000 besieged troops. Buller's report shows there is urgent need for Roberts to exert every effort still further to draw off the Boers from Natal to the Free State. That he will do so, and likely is doing so by marching on Bloemfontein, is regarded as almost certain by military critics here. With the additional 600 Boers reported prisoners at Kimberley, it seems that the number of men captured by Roberts near-

hero of Kandahar's achievement, laying special stress on the gallan-try of the Canadians, who, according to a Pasrdeberg special, were actually fighting hand to hand in the Boer trenches when Cronje surrendered, though this scarcely agrees with Roberts' dispatch. Queen has telegraphed Buller as

"I have heard with deepest concern of the heavy losses sustained by my brave Irish soldiers, and I desire to express my sympathy and admiration of the splendid fighting qualities they have exhibited throughout these trying operations."

Roberts has forwarded an additional list of British casualties during three days' fighting at Paardeberg, showing 12 killed. 82 wounded and 4 missing, including 7 offi-cers and 4 Canadian privates wounded.

### THE EFFECT ON BULLER. Roberts' Victory Will Only Make the

Fighting Barder in Natal. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The effect of the victory upon Sir Red-vers Buller's campaign in Natal was discussed by veterans last night with intense interest. It was generally conceded that, while General Joubert's troops would be disheartened and General Buller's soldiers would be inspired to emulate the example of their comrades in the west, there will be more desperate fighting in consequence of Lord Roberts' success. General Joubert now has no motive for

sor Town and Klopdam. There were ru-mors of Boers in the neighborhood, but no an immediate retreat, since it is too late demonstration occurred.

The Diamond Fields Advertiser draws pointed attention to the fact that, although Kimberley was relieved about two weeks ago, there has been no amelioration to effect General Cronje's deliverance, He has behind him Sir George White's army, which is nearly starved out and helpless from lack of ammunition. If he can repul General Buller's assault upon in regard to the food supply. It is still impossible, as it was during the investhis strong defensive positions and drive him back to the Tugeia, he can compel ment, to procure a tin of condensed milk White to surrender, and in a way or cocoa without a medical certificate. The inhabitants continue without many offset Lord Roberts' victory, besides changing the balance in the comparative of the common articles of food, although meat rations have been increased to half lists of prisoners. The opinion in official circles last night was that Lord Roberts had rendered General Buller's campaign a pound. more difficult by his victory.

### WAR EXPERTS VIEWS. Cronje's Artillery Sent on to Bloem-

LONDON, Feb 28.-The war expert of

the Morning Leader writes:
"Four thousand Boers and five 12-pound guns. On the other side 3½ divisions them off their line of retreat. Many of Cronje's men have got away, and they have saved all their artillery. Whither they have gone does not yet appear. Those heavy guns which used to make Methuen grind his teeth in impotence have disappeared. Where are they now? Why, of course, on the way to Bloemfontein.

"Many of Cronje's men have got away, and they have saved all their artillery. Whither they have gone does not yet appest. Those heavy guns which used to make Methuen grind his teeth in impo-tence, have disappeared. Where are they now? Why, of course, on the way to

"The fact that one-third of the prison-

# ers are Free Staters does not induce confidence that General French will be able to spare many of his mounted troops for the relief of Mafeking. It would not be surprising if word had aiready gone ordering Commandant Sniman to concentrate back of Pretoria, for Colonels Baden-Powell and Flummer, when they join forces, can threaten the Rand and the capital from the rear. "I take it for granted that General **GENERAL MILES' OPINION**

The military expert of the Morning Post

"The surrender of Cronje is the first

RAINY SEASON SETS IN.

Difficulties of Campaigning in the

Country Around Ladysmith.

LONDON, March 1 .- A dispatch to the

continuous fighting of which the attack

ling Fusiliers was one of the supreme

with 24 officers. They have five left. That tells the tale. No maps, no penned ac-count can give an idea of the difficulties

one giving way to another. Each can be enfliaded and until one is taken it is im-

possible, even with the keenest scouting

to know what fortunes lie beyond it. The military problem changes as the column

advances, each kopje refusing to give up its secret until the advancing troops hav-

"To add to the difficulty, the tropic rainy season set in today. For 12 hours the uniforms clung to the men like wet seaweed. Mud caught them underfoot.

Mists closed down and shut out the poel

General Buller and his staff are virtually living the private's life. There has not

ing generals. They eat from their kneed

and with their shoulders against the

rocks, and they sleep where they can. Field work is carried on under transport

wagons, and as these are not built rain-proof, tiny streams of water pour down

REVERSE AT RAILWAY HILL,

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—But for the sur-render of General Cronje, which over-shadowed the news from Natal, England

would be shuddering over the British re-verses at Railway Hill, where the Innis-

killing Fusiliers were caught in a Boet trap and slaughtered. The London Mail's correspondent, under date of Pleters, Feb-

uary 24, describes the engagement: "Last night the Inniskilling Fusiliers

mixed with some of the Dublin Fusiliers and the Connaught Rangers, attempted to carry Railway Hill from Pieters. They

were under a continuous fire, through which they passed up the heavy broken ground to the first Boer trench. Haif way

up the hill the Boers retreated to the crest and then came back on either flank of the

Irish troops enfilading the captured trench

"All night and until 9 o'clock in the

a ceaseless fire and at terrible cost. At

Gordons, and Colonel Thoroid, of the Welsh Fusiliers, were killed. Two hun-

them at 10 o'clock this morning, when the Boer artillery pounded the troops holding

the center kopjes without pause, but with

THE FUSILIERS' ADVANCE.

Sheet of Lenden Hail.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Colenso, dated Mon-

duy, describing the famous advance of the Inniskillings Friday, says:

leaden hall, and within a minute not a

man was left standing. It seemed to me that the brave company of Fusililers was

annihilated. Shortly afterward, however, I could see some of them move, then raise and finally walk quietly to the rear, taking

cover. The supporting company was also cut up, but not quite so severely.

"The Boers are placed on high, unas

saliable kopies, and it would take 10 times their numbers to carry these positions successfully. The kopies command the railway from Colenso to Ladysmith, and a real right flank attack is rendered impos-

sible, owing to a high and precipitous ra-

vine, which opens upon the Tugela, while the left is too open and void of cover and

cannot be seriously considered as a means

"The Boers and British fraternized dur-

ing yesterday's armistice. It is reported that 4000 Boers have left the vicinity of

A dispatch to the Times from Colens

"Before Sunday's armistice many of the British wounded had been left out for 36 hours. The Boers gave them water."

BARKLY WEST OCCUPIED.

Kimberley Continues on Short Ra-

KIMBERLEY, Feb. 38.-Colonel Peak-

san, with a mounted force and a Maxim.

proceeded to Barkly West, where he was warmly welcomed. He left a strong guard and then proceeded to Longiands, Wind-

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

Calls on the European Powers to In-

tervene.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.-The news.

papers here outdo the rest of the Contin-ental press in bewalling Cronje's defeat

and in violently abusing Great Britain

They declare the Transvaal has fully

demonstrated its right to complete political

independence, with an outlet to the sea. They suggest that the best help for the

Boers would be to create a diversion

against Great Britain eisewhere and main-tain it is the duty of Europe to intervene

and end the most infamous of the wars

Prisoners at Modder River.

CAPE TOWN, Monday, Feb. 26.-There are now 600 prisoners at Modder River.

most of whom surrendered Friday and

Saturday. They are kept guarded between

Ladysmith for Dundee."

Inniskillings Mowed Down by

little effect."

upon and blot the official records."

"This discomfort is borne by all alike

con even a tent to cover the command

touched its crest.

oments says:
"The Inniskillings joined the

ADMIRES THE FIGHTING VALOR OF CRONJE'S ARMY.

"I take it for granted that General French and the greater part of his cavalry are on their way to Bloemfontein. I cannot imagine anything so suicidal as that the Boers would mass at the capital of the Free State." His Surrender Was All That Could Be Expected-Strategy of the Boers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-The World publishes the following statement by Gen-

The surrender of Cronje is the first complete victory the British have won in this campaign. We do not yet know the size of the force that has been destroyed. Lord Roberts announces he has 4000 prisoners and has taken six guns. After the battle of Magersfontein Cronsel's force was estimated at not less than was all that could be expected when a force of 4000 holds out for over a week against a force of 50,000. You will observe that the first reports said General Cronje had a force of 9000 opposed to the British, but only 4000 surrendered. What became je's force was estimated at not less than 12,000 men. So, at least half his force and most of his guns—including the larger ones—disappeared before his retreat." of the other 500? The importance of the surrender under such circumstances only illustrates the fighting valor of this handful of Boer patriots. The effect of Cronje's surrender will be to strengthen rather than to weaken the Boer patriots' cause

We cannot help but admire these Boers no matter where our sympathies may be. In my position it would not be diplomatic Daily Mail from Pieter's Station, dated February 25, and describing the 12 days' for me to say too much, but whoever b in the right we must admire the 4000 pa-triots who stood off for 10 days 50,000 of upon Railway Hill by the Royal Inniskilthe British army."

### ROBERTS' MOVEMENT.

Events That Preceded the Surrender

ot Cronje. PAARDEBERG, Monday, Feb. 26.-(De layed in transmasion.)—On this, the eighth day of General Conje's resistance, General Smith-Dorrien has worked up the river bed to within 200 yards of the Boer laager, squeezing the enemy into a more and more confined space. The stay of the British here has not been in any way due

General Cronje, but in order to get the sand rest the troops, which had me absolutely necessary. Now there a daily arrivals of large convoys, alloing full rations to the men, which had at the best been intermittent during

the last three days.

A heavy rain has caused great discomfort to the British, but greater to the Boers, and cold winds have killed many sick animals. Last night the river rose and brought down a great number of

When the history of Lord Roberts' movement is written it will be found that the marching power and magnificent endurance of the British soldier is as great as ever. The march itself, as seen on the map, would be nothing very marvelous, but it must be remembered that the whole original plan of march was changed when Control was changed. when General Cronje made his magnificent night trek on the 15th. The whole army swung to the left in hot pursuit. Some of the regiments marched 27 miles in 24 hours, outstripping the transport supplies and living for days on almost quarter rations. Yet the fatigue and incessant hardship were borne with wonderful

There has been a drenching rain for the last three days, the men lying fully ex-posed to the rain and the subsequent cold winds, all of which proved their ad-mirable pluck and endurance.

Every day, owing to the enormous extent of the British lines, news is brought of some little action which had passed unnoticed in the excitement of General Cronje's investment. Last Monday night a brilliant piece of work was performed by the Gloucesters. During the afternoon they approached a kopje containing a body of Boers. They waited till nightfall, when 120 men charged the kopje with the bayonet and drove off the enemy with loss, bayoneting several of them. The ositions taken, however, were evacuated

rolicali, only five officers and 100 men answered to their names. Colonel Thackeray and Major Sanders, of the Inniskillngs; Colonel Sitwell, of the Dublin Fusillers; Captain Maltland, of the Second Last night the rattle of musketry showed Last night the rathe of muskerry showed that the Boers had discovered our nightly rush forward in the river bed, which they have been unable to stop. Yesterday they were shelled intermittently. The Boers possees two Vicker-Maxim guns, two 15ounders, all of which appear to be sedu-ously hidden. The war balloon is doing dred and fifty-two of the rank and file were killed and wounded,
"General Lyttleton's Brigade relieved good work.

### CRONJE'S HUMILIATION.

Washington Diplomat Amazed Roberts' Action.

NEW YORK Feb. 28 -A special to the World from Washington says: Continental diplomats accept the defeat of General Cronje in grim silence, but none will consent to be quoted for any expression except that the issue is what might have been expected. One of the at-taches who has himself served as a soldier, however, said: There is one aspect of the capitulation

"I saw the first company waver and then break before a sheet of well-directed of General Cronje which is humiliating to every soldier. There is a brotherhood of chivalry which binds all professional soldiers. General Cronje made a gailant defense. At the cost of the utmost sac rifice and pain he stopped the victoriou Lord Roberts and held his ground untihis hard-pressed countrymen could form for a final defense. The fact that Lord Roberts and his Lieutenant, Lord Kitchener, compelled Cronje to the bitter hu miliation of presenting himself at the tent of his conquerer as a suppliant for the miserable boon of unconditional surrender is a requital of bravery not con

sistent with chivalrous conduct.
"Soldiers throughout the world will b amazed. There was no possible excuse. The fact that the British commanders might have apprehended treachery is filmsy. The British were strong enough to have executed the army were any violation of war committed. Cronje has been a brave foe. He made no discrimination between the wounded British and his own people. The bitter humiliation put upon him is a stain upon Christian

Knighthood. It is without parallel. "Contrast the conduct of Lords Roberts and Kitchener with that of the victorious Schley and Shafter. The utmost courtesy was shown to the latter's overthrown Philip's 'Don't cheer, men; they are dying,' will stand in contrast to the con duct of the Generals who compelled a gallant foeman, who had battled against remendous odds, to come as a humble liant even to the very doors of their tents, to beg for his brave soldiers that they might ignominiously surrender.
"This ruthless, overbearing conduct will

have an effect upon civilization. Soldiers will remember this treatment, and it is possible that on another day it may be returned with interest."

### FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA. Conreight Schreiner Discusses Rhodes' Plans.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the ournal and Advertiser from London says: Conreight Schreiner, interviewed on the tuntion and future settlement in South Africa, says:

"It would be a great point gained if we could get the man in the street to realize what the handing over of the Rand to Rhodes and his clique would mean. Their object has been from the first to reproduce in Johannesburg the conditions that prevail in Kimberley. The amalgamation of the diamond mines under the De Beers Company resulted in a decrease of the white population. The natives were shut up in compounds, which they might not leave night or day. It soon came about that no one was left in Kimberley but those who recognized the dominance of the company socially, politically and com-

mercially.
"The Boer Government resolutely sets The Boer Government resolutely sets its face against the compound system. There were about \$0,000 natives employed in the mines at 2 guineas a month aplece. If that sum were withdrawn from circulation, as in Kimberley, it would be put into the pockets of mineowners. Monopoly would be an accomplished fact. At present it is possible for independent tradesmen and storekeepers to make a living in Johannesberg. With the compound system

once introduced the town would belong to the financiers.

"The only solution which will conserve English interest permanently in South Africa is to leave the Republics independent so far as their internal affairs are concerned. Short of this, I am convinced that England eventually will lose Africa, for if she destroys the Republics now and attempts to hold them down, while the capitalist ring jumps on them, she will rouse such a feeling of indignation throughout Africa as will place all the Dutch and many others who are purely British in permanent hostility, which means that England will be unable to govern the country.

ern the country.
"Such a serious state of affairs will not result if the internal independence of the Republics is left intact with, say, seven years respective franchises embodied in a convention, which I believe the Trans-vaal would agree to, as an earnest of

good faith. "Do this and then leave Africa alone in-ternally and let the people of the country settle the country's business. You can't hold Africa down with a bayonet at her throat. That inevitably will allenate your own blood out there."

### MAJUBA DAY IN NATAL. British Command the Direct Road

to Ladysmith. COLENSO CAMP, Tuesday, Feb. 27.— Today, the anniversary of Majubs Hill, the British successfully stormed the Boet position on Pieter's Hill. Since Friday's attack, the whole face of the position has been shelled at intervals, but from early this morning the trenches directly opposite the British front and the nek separating Pieter's Hill from another hill were simply strewn with lyddite shells and shrapnel. It appears marvelous that anything hu-man could live on the hill.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the batter-les fired salvos and all the heavy ord-nance was in constant action. General Barton led his command to the extreme right. Colonel Kitchener, who had taken Wynne's command, stormed the center. The brigade under Colonel Northcote at-tacked Railway Hill. The infantry on the right advanced over the hill, foreing the Boers into the nek, while Colonel Kitch-erer led his men over Rallway Hill, meeting hith opposition. The Boers remained in the trenches, from which a terrible cross fire was sent during Friday's fight. A few of them escaped to the next trench and holsted a white flag, which they waved vigorously. Some prisoners were taken. The infantry cheered and charged and took Pieter's Hill with fixed bayonets. They were met with a heavy musketry fire. The British now command Railway Hill and the direct road to Lady-

### SAVED THE GUNS. Boers Destroyed Nothing Before Sur-

rendering. LONDON, March 1.—With such determined enemies, says a special correspondent, telegraphing from Pandeberg under date of February 27, one would suppose that the Boers would have destroyed their guns, small arms and ammunition before autrended and a special control of the contro their guns, small arms and ammunition be-fore surrendering. The only thing in-jured, however, was a Vickers-Maxim plece, which had been hit by a British shell. A British officer and nine British soldiers, who were prisoners, had been provided with deep holes by the Boers and kindly treated. The Boers inquired anxiously whether Bloemfontein was in possession of the British. esession of the British.

When the order came for the Boer pris-oners to cross the river to the British camp, they took all that they could carry of such things as pots, pans and blankets, throwing their rifles in two heaps that gradually increased to huge proportions. As the ford had been swollen by heavy rains, the Boers took off their trousers and waded across. The scene looked like play, rather than war. The men laughed and splashed each other in the water. but among them were some grim faces which looked with disfavor upon such

### Congratulations to Cronje.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, today passed around among his Democratic collengues the following cable to General Cronje, the defeated Boer General. Up to 2 o'clock to-day about 30 of them had signed it: "General Cronie, Cape Town, South Africa: Members of the United States House of Representatives congratulate you and your soldiers on the magnificent display of courage and heroism in your brave fight for human rights."

More Boers Offer to Surrender.

LONDON, March 1.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Tuesday, says; The Boers at Barkly East have offered to surrender on condition that the safety of the rebel Dutch is assured. The Brit wever, insist upon an unco

Boers Southwest of Paardeberg. PAARDEBERG, Feb. 28, Evening.-The ers are reported in force to the The British are well and cheerful.

British Occupy Rensberg. LONDON, Feb. 28. - A dispatch from Arundel says the British troops have again

### SOPHOMROES' DINNER SPOILED

Rutgers' Freshmen Make Use of Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

The freshmen of Rutger's College spoiled he annual dinner of the sophomore class

the night of the 21st and caused the diners to flee the banquet hall before the second course was reached. The freshman dinner this year had been held at Plainfield, and the sophomores were unsuccessful in their attempt at in-

terference. It is a point of honor with the sophomore class, however, to hold their dinner in this City and to defy interference. Their dinner was laid in the banquet-room on the second floor of Kik-off's restaurant, and elaborate plans of the freshmen to prevent it miscarried. The sophomores sat down, not only with their own number intact, but with an involuntary freshman guest, who, seated in a high chair, with a bib tied under his chin, was fed with milk smid sophomore hoots. The freshmen heard of their classmate's plight and gathered in front of the res-taurant to storm the banquet-room. The entrance was guarded by a squad of po-licemen. A freshman, whose name here-after will be famous in the annals of his class bethought him of another plan. A cmas, bethought him of another plan. A flask of sulphuretted hydrogen was procured from the college laboratory and hurled through the window into the banquet-hall. It bu-+ and the next instant half-suffocated sophomores shot down the stairway and dropped from windows into the arms of the howling freshmen. The waiters and other occupants of the restaurant rushed gasping after them, while the sickening odor spread through oper windows into the street.

When the two classes met in the street there was a "rush," in which the stiffed sophomores were worsted. The police soon broke up the struggling mob, however, and, although small groups met in skir-mishes several times during the night, no more mass rushes took place.

### A Southern Woman's Enterprise.

Indianapolia News. A young woman whose home is within a bors said was too poor to sprout cowpeas. She bought a mule and went to work clearing up and fertilizing. Now she has a beautiful bulb and flower farm.

Archbishop Hennessy Dying. DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 28.-Archbishop Hennessy is sinking rapidly. He was un-conscious all the afternoon, and the at-tendants expect his death during the

# PREVENTING CONSUMPTION

The Cure of Catarrh the Most Potent Factor in the Compass of Medical Science---The Perfection of the Copeland Practice the Culmination of Years of Experience--- It Is by This Treatment That Catarrh Is Cured and Consumption Prevented.

that came every spring and got bet-

symptoms-a discharging from the

nose, sore and inflamed thront,

hawking of muens, with coughing

and spitting. As is well known, the

fatal form of consumption so com-

mon in our midst is due to the en-

trance into the blood of tubercle

bacilius, which settles in the lungs

The expelled air of a consumptive

frequently contains the seeds of the

disease. The material which con-

and sets up lung disease.

### RELATION OF CATARRH

There is today nothing of such vital importance to the people of this country as the prevention of consumption. There is nothing that so

prepares the system for the entrance

and development of the seeds of con-

sumption as does catarrh. There is nothing that will so soon rid humanity of the most insidious and terrible of diseases-consumption-as will the cure of entarrh. There is no disease, that so universally weakens the system as does catarrh. The discharge from the disease runs down the bodily strength so that it becomes an easy prey to disease. Consumption does not begin In the lungs of one in perfect health any more than throwing a lighted match in a pall of water will start a fire. Anything that will run down the bodily strength will allow the

hold in the lungs. If the neonle were only alive to the fact that if they attended to their throat and bron chial tubes and allowed those skilled in the treatment of these parts to cure them there would be but few cases of consumption.

While catarrh does not cause all cases of consumption, it is also true that all those who have consumption have been subject to catarrh. All consumptives were entarrh victims. They took cold; entarth had prepared the way for consumption. Tubercular consumption ever requires brenk in the membranes which line the breathing tubes. Catarrh furnishes the broken places in the form of raw spots. The germs of consumption from the air can only enter the system when they find a raw, sore, discharging surface. Catarrh creates just such a surface. Every ntarrh sufferer is in danger of contracting consumption whenever he or she breathes the air that has just been breathed out by one who has tubercular consumption.

selves to have a entarrh-affected, sore, inflamed, discharging nose, While no intelligent or self-respecting doctor of today claims that throat or bronchial tubes, through all cases of consumption are of a which the consumptive germs may catarrhal character, still, if the his- gain admission to the system. The tion that by curing catarrh developtory of every case of consumption most potent element that can be opment of consumption is prevented.

The total expense to patients of

the Copeland Institute is \$5 a

month, treatment and medicines included. That's the limit. Pa-

tients not permitted to pay more,

even if they so desire.

It's the Limit

### Home Treatment

No one deprived of the benefits of the Copeland Trentment because of living at a distance from the city. If you cannot come to the office, write for Home Treatment

L. R. Chendle, Lebanon, Or.,

Cured of Discharging Ears;

sumptives cough up also contains

these germs, which, after having

dried in the air, are blown around

section where consumption is prevu-

standard and never allow them-

Hearing Restored.

was written, it would be found to used to banish consumption is the consist of the story of frequent colds cure of catarrh, the disease that TO CONSUMPTION that were left uncured; colds that makes the development of consump-When catarrh has existed in the ter in the summer, but came back worse in the fall and winter; colds that were followed by entarrhal

head and upper parts of the throat for any length of time, the patient living in a district where people are subject to enterrhal affections, and the disease has been left uncured, the catarrh almost invariably extends from the throat down the wiadpipe and thence into the bronchial tubes. These tubes convey the ale into the different parts of the lungs. The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull charnoter felt in the chest behind the brenstbone or else it is present under the shoulder blade. The cough that occurs at this time is dry, comes at varying intervals, is backing in character, and is usually most troublesome in the morning upon arising or on going to bed at night. This necellar character of the cough is often the first evidence that entarrhal disease is extending into the

At this stage of the trouble in some enses there will be found strenks of blood mixed with the mucus that is expelled by the cough. In certain other coves small masses of cheesylike substances are spit up, which, when pressed between the fingers, emit a very unpleasant odor. This last is a very serious symptom. In some cases catarrh will extend from the throat into the lungs in a very few weeks; in other cases it may be months, and even years, before the disease passes from the throat into the lungs. During the night following the presence of these symptoms there is liable to be profuse night-sweating. At this period of the disease a further extension is ever induced by a fresh cold and the fresh cold at this time may be all that is and inhaled by other persons. It is needed to develop rapid consumpseen at once that those who live in a tion

To show what can be done in the lent would be very particular to keep their bodily health at a high way of preventing consumption, nothing is so convincing as this; Among the hosts that Doctor Copeland every year treats, scarcely a person who has been under his cars has been known to develop lung disease. This is proof beyond ques-

Symptom Blank and Book, and be cured at home.

### Avoid Cure-Alls

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TOMMY AND HIS

Officers Are Brave, but Years of "Nigger" Fighting Have Unfitted Them for the Boer War.

BEGGAR IS THE SUPERIOR.

The British are all right-especially Tommy, writes Charles Lewis Shaw from De Aar to the Stratford (Canada) Weekly Herald, and when the Boers get through maul-handling the army, probably the Horse Guards will see to it that the officer is as all right as Tommy. But it will take time. Far be it from me to attempt in the slightest degree to mitigate the fact that Tommy and his officer are a pair of decent fellows as a man can meet. But they have their peculiarities. It is in no spirit of spienetic criticism that I dis-

cuss them. I fear that it will take a revolution in the service before that half-contemptuous, haw-haw, filppant manner that the ordinary English officer has of looking at "the show," as he terms the art of war, will die in him. I fear that he will have to die, too. The Boer has taken over a considerable part of the contract and is attending strictly to business. Napoleon said that with British infantry and French officers he could conquer the world. Now, Napoelon is a fairly good military authority, but how he knew that English officers looked on the army not seriously as a profession, but as being a mere part of their social life with incidental glory, a becoming uniform, a certain amount of kudos, and what is dear to the hearts of Englishmen, the opportunity of ordering people around, is beyond my pen, in spite of his opportunities and our success.

That there are many and brilliant exceptions to this is true, but that the officers of the British army in South Africa know more about the importance of their position, the fit of their uniforms, and the tuppenny ha-penny etiquette of the orderly-room and parade-ground than they do about the science of war is as true as that a civilian army, with a sprinkling of European officers hurried them back three times in humiliation and defeat in one week. There is no use mineing matters. The British officer has been fighting niggers too long, with a loss of five killed and 12 wounded on his side and A young woman was enome is within a fighting niggers too long, with a loss of five miles of August; Ga. makes a comfortable living for 'erself and her mother by growing bulbs and selling them to Northern seed houses. She inherited about 50 acres of land which the neighbor 10 acres of land land 12 wounded on his side and 12 wounded on his side erly so. No more gallant, braver man exists than Tommy Atkins or his officer, but there is something more required, I ven-ture my humble civilian opinion, than gal-lantry and bravery. I certainly am not talking now about the big men, but about the general tone that pervades military officialdom in South Africa. And the worst of it is that men like Baden-Powell have to isolate themselves to get a chance. It is a peculiar fact that the farther

more does the English officer swagger. In my trips to and from the front I have had oportunities of noticing it. At Modder River, if there is fighting in eight, he is pleasant; at Orange River he is bearable, at DeAar he is objectionable, and at Cape A RULE THE ABSENT-MINDED Town he is a swaggering ass. He treats me decently everywhere and at all times, for it is very much the thing nowadays to Colonials well, so there is no personal feeding in the matter. The point I wish to make is that if the average English officer spent a considerable portion of the time devoted to swelling out his own importance to learning how to fight not merely bravely, but sensibly and strategically, there would not be so many people in mourning in Great Britain today. I have slept, eaten, drunk and talked with the English officer on the same plane, and a civilian has a right to give his opinion, at least, when the English officer is fighting a civilian army and the civilian army is having the best of it. The fact that he will crush it with the illimitable resources of the Empire at his back, doesn't affect the point.
There has been such arrant, gushing

rot written about the English officer, and the press censorship has been so severe that it is just as well now that I have the opportunity to tell exactly what not only is my own opinion, but the opinion of veterans of the old native and Boer wars. But it has been the military history of our Empire—colonial opinion has ever been despised from the days when Washington was a British Colonial officer, and the French stronghold in America—Louisbourg—was captured by a Boston merchant commanding Colonial troops. The prettiest, best executed, most effective little pieces of work done in the campaign was done by the Canadians and Queensianders in that Douglas raid the other day. They were commanded by Colonel Plicher. whom I personally know to be too thorough a soldier to bother about frills. He knew what he had to do and how to do it, and understood his men. He did his work without the loss of a man. He is a man that will be heard of before this war is Tommy Atkins is infinitely his officer's

superior, physically; he is his equal in pluck and dash, and only slightly his in-ferior in breeding and education, if you look at manners and education in their broadest sense. It is an undecided point in my mind, if he is inferior to him in intelligence. I have heard his officer discues Tommy, and I have heard Tommy dis-cuss his officer, and Tommy knows his officer thoroughly, and his officer doesn't know Tommy. I have heard the officer discuss the campaign, and I have heard Tommy, and Tommy's opinion is the more valuable, and Tommy knows his business better than the officer does his. It is it years since I knew the British arms in the field, and the change in the personnel of the ranks is remarkable. The schoolmaster has been abroad. And the soldier of this war is a vastly superior animal to the one I knew on the Nile.

New York Commercial Advertiser. The problem of the disposition of Boer prisoners captured in the early engagements of the South African war has been solved by the British in the employment of prison ships. Two ships have been asyou get away from the battle-field the signed by the authorities for this purpose

-the Penelope and the Cephalonia. One Bay, near Cape Town, for the reception of prisoners of war who are brought to it from time to time by the other. From the front the captured Boers are brought to Natal and conveyed from there to the coast at Durban. Here they are taken on board the Penelope.

On board the Penelope the prisoners are cared for until a sufficient number have been received, when the ship weighs anchor and starts on her voyage along the coast to Simons Bay. At the anchorage of the Cephalonia the prisoners are transferred, and the Penelope starts on trip back to Durban for another load.

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