

THEY RETIRE

Boer Army Is in Full Retreat Before Lord Roberts.

FRENCH CONTINUES IN PURSUIT.

A Genuine Preliminary Success Wrought by the British Commander—Joy Throughout England.

LONDON, Feb. 17. (Saturday, 4:45 a. m.)—General Cronje, with a staff of a day or two, is seemingly in full retreat from Lord Roberts. Moving northward, General French, with his cavalry, simply stayed over night at Kimberley, and then pushed on to get in touch with the retreating enemy. A long Boer wagon train is moving toward Bloemfontein, followed presumably by a large force of British infantry. In their hasty departure the Boers left large quantities of supplies and ammunition. The military opinion here is that Lord Roberts will not push far after the Boers immediately, because of the transport problems and the need of rest for his troops. He has to feed 70,000 persons in his army, and the whole Kimberley population. He must rebuild the railway from Modder River town to Kimberley, and revivify the latter.

General French lost a few men only in the action, but forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of remounts must be provided. Lord Roberts has wrought a genuine preliminary success, and the impression is that he has done enough for the present, and will need to prepare for another strike.

All over England tonight there has been evidence of public joy. In every theatre and public meeting, around railway stations and in the streets, there have been expressions of gladness and jubilation over the news. The newspapers are editorially rejoicing. Those who read the news closely, see only one disturbing factor in the situation; and that is the pressure of Boers toward Lord Roberts' line of supply through De Aar, which was never more important than now. The Boers, under Commandants DeLany and Goble, are making persistent efforts to penetrate to the railway. They have pushed General Clements back to Arundel, and have outflanked him. All are within sixty miles, or two days' hard march, of the central railway. Doubtless Lord Roberts has left considerable force along the line and can send back more if necessary.

In the lobbies of the house, last night it was rumored that General Buller had again crossed the Tugela.

A GAP FILLED
London, Feb. 16, 9:30 p. m.—The following dispatch from General Roberts fills the gaps in the earlier dispatches:

"Modder River, Feb. 16.—The Sixth division left Waterfall Drift early yesterday morning, and marched here going on the same evening to Rondova Drift to hold the crossing of the Modder river and leave General French free to act."

Shortly after arriving here the mounted infantry visited Jacobsdal and found it full of women and children with four of our wounded men doing well. On the way back the mounted infantry was attacked and nine men were wounded. Colonel Henry and Major Hadfield and ten men were missing. Both officers were subsequently found at Jacobsdal, slightly wounded.

The cavalry division is moving in a northerly direction and has apparently already reduced the pressure on Kimberley. Kekewich signals that the enemy has abandoned Alexanderfontein, and that he has occupied it. French has advanced as far as Abundam with a slight loss, and is pushing on his posts, his rear being held by mounted infantry.

Clements, having been pressed by Boers, has retired to Arundel to cover Naauwpoort.

The war office points out that the word "here," in the above dispatch means some point on the Modder river other than Modder River station.

A BOER REPORT.
Pretoria, Feb. 16.—The Transvaal government has made public the following official dispatch:

"Yesterday, at Rondevaal Drift, in the neighborhood of Jacobsdal, federal troops were engaged in a severe fight with 2,000 British who were trying to reach Kimberley. Commandant DeLany continued the engagement until this morning, the federal casualties being five wounded. After another two hours' hard fighting it is reported the British retired, leaving Colonel Henry dangerously wounded. Colonel Henry, with his servant, was taken to Jacobsdal."

An official dispatch from Colesburg says fighting was resumed Tuesday (February 13th), and that the British had sixty killed and wounded, and lost eighty captured. The federal forces had no casualties during the fight.

GOOD HOSPITALS.
London, Feb. 16.—The war office tonight issued the following from Lord Roberts:

"Jacobsdal, Feb. 16, 7:45 p. m.—I am much gratified on my arrival here to find the admirable hospital arrangements made by the German ambulance corps under Drs. Kaestner and Hildebrand, who, with their staffs, have shown the greatest kindness to our wounded, as they have to the Boer wounded. Some of our wounded have been here since December. Some were brought in yesterday."

A WARM TIME.
Outside Jacobsdal, Orange Free State, Thursday, Feb. 15.—The road between Modder river and Jacobsdal is now open. The distance is only nine miles. The road is available for sending reinforcements and supplies. When

the Boers evacuated Jacobsdal they were obliged to pass over a ridge, where they afforded a splendid mark for British guns, which showered shrapnel upon the retreating enemy. The convoy which was attacked at Riet river had been countermanded, but the order did not arrive in time, and the experience was a very warm one, although the Boers did little material damage. As General French with a strengthened division pushed forward toward Kimberley he found beleaguering Boers deserting their position at Alexanderfontein, thus allowing a portion of the Kimberley garrison to occupy and entrench the place.

EFFORTS TO ESCAPE.
London, Feb. 16.—General Roberts has sent the following dispatch: "Jacobsdal, Feb. 16.—I have good reason to believe the Magersfontein trenches have been abandoned, and that the Boers are endeavoring to escape. General French is scouring the country north of Kimberley. One of General Kelly-Kenny's brigades of infantry is in pursuit of a large Boer convoy moving towards Bloemfontein."

CROSSED THE RIVER.
Riet River, Orange Free State, Feb. 14.—General French, with a cavalry division and a strong artillery detachment, left Sunday morning for Rampan, twelve miles from Enslens, where the whole division concentrated. The next day he made a rapid march to Riet river, where a party of Boers contested his passage at Dekiel and Waterfall drifts. After some hours of shelling, French drove the Boers away and crossed the river.

Yesterday (Tuesday) the column continued its march to Klip and Romval drifts on the Modder river, where again a short engagement ensued, French shelling the Boers vigorously and forcing a passage. The Boers precipitately retired, leaving five lancers in the hands of the British, besides a great quantity of cattle and 2000 sheep.

They were informed that an agreement had been reached between the British officer commanding the extreme left, and the commandant of the Boer ambulance corps, that a half company of British should be permitted to fetch water from a neighboring farm house. The ambulance then retired and the Boers rushed out of concealment and cut off the water party.

General French now holds both the Modder and Riet rivers, between the Boers at Magersfontein and their base at Bloemfontein. Throughout the march the Free State farms were respected, but their owners almost invariably fled, taking their effects. The health of the troops is excellent, but sickness is prevalent among the horses.

WILL RETURN.
Louisville, Feb. 16.—The democrats of the legislature will resume their sessions in the state capitol, at Frankfort. Both houses met at noon today and after short sessions took a recess until later. A quorum was present in the house but not in the senate, and the recess spent in securing one. A quorum is necessary for the passage of a concurrent resolution to resume the sessions at Frankfort. The committee, appointed to investigate conditions at Frankfort, will make no formal report.

SNAKE BITES.

The suggestion made by the British Medical Journal that a selected officer should be appointed to deal with the question of mortality from snake bite has found its way to India. "No doubt," remarks an Indian paper, "an imperial snake suppressing department, with an imperial snake suppressor at its head, aided by a sufficiently large army of selected snake catchers and given a free hand," were constituted, the number of snakes might be reduced and the mortality from snakes might be lessened; but a far greater saving of life would probably result if the funds required for such an experiment were spent in combating any of the many forms of disease in India responsible for a mortality compared with which the number of deaths from snake bite is wholly insignificant. It sounds appalling to a stay-at-home to read that the death toll from snake bites in India in 12 months included 24,000 human beings and 80,000 cattle; but when we recollect that over 1,000,000 people die in the northwest provinces and Oudh from fever alone, we get things into proportion. When, moreover, we remember that British India contains some 840,000 square miles, of which perhaps 140,000 square miles are jungle, the desolation wrought by snakes seems less extraordinary, and the feasibility of reducing it to any marked extent by any measures within the powers of an administration with limited funds is less obvious.

A QUESTION OF TIME.

Ethel (rummaging in grandma's drawer)—Oh, grandma, what a curious key this is!
Grandma—Yes, my dear; that was your grandfather's latchkey.
"And you keep it in memory of old days?"
"No, my dear; old nights."—Tit-Bits.

In the number of locomotives the United States comes first with a total of 36,746. Great Britain comes next with 19,602.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effective cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by F. G. Haas, druggist.

OUT OF LADYSMITH AT MEDICAL LAKE

Adventurous Escape of an Associated Press Correspondent.

CONDITION OF THE GARRISON.

Fever and Dysentery Are Abating—Vegetables Are Scarce but other Nourishing Food Is Plentiful.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A correspondent of the Associated Press at Ladysmith, from which place he escaped on February 10th, says:

"Every one capable of shouldering a rifle is confident in our ability to hold the town against any force the Boers are capable of putting in the field, but the continued use of horse and mule flesh is getting somewhat monotonous although the health of the camp is better than could be expected."

"Enteric fever and dysentery are abating. The scarcity of vegetables is very trying to the troops, and they are luxuries beyond the means of the majority."

"Eggs are 36 shillings a dozen; a small fowl is 18 shillings, 6 pence; pumpkins, 12 shillings each; a tin of jam, 12 shillings 6 pence; a box of sardines, 3 shillings; tobacco, 9 shillings a pound. A case of whiskey was raffled for £145."

The Boers are smuggling tobacco into the camp through the natives. A local factory is turning out excellent horse sausages, and another is making nourishing soup which is much appreciated by the troops, who certainly have increased in strength since this was served out."

The escape of the Associated Press correspondent was most adventurous and arduous.

A STORM WAS RAISED.

PENSIONS OF SPANISH WAR VETERANS THE CAUSE.

Southern Soldiers Make Less Claims Than Those from the North, Say the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A storm was raised in the house today in the debate on the subject of pension claims made by veterans of the Spanish war. Sims, democrat of Tennessee, yesterday submitted figures, showing that the Northern soldiers were more clamorous for pensions than those from the South, and attributing this to the debauching of public sentiment in the north by pension cases. Pearre, republican of Maryland, raised a storm by reference to the figures, and the statement that hundreds of Massachusetts soldiers, who never smelled powder, had applied for pensions. This brought out an indignant reply from Fitzgerald, democrat of Massachusetts. He was followed by others who defended the records of the soldiers from their several states.

TORTURED TO DEATH.

Filipinos Commit Atrocities on American Soldiers.

Boston, Feb. 16.—A dispatch to the Globe from Ilo Ilo says: Three Massachusetts soldiers of the Twenty-sixth regiment, U. S. V., have been tortured to death by insurgents. The men were Dennis Hayes, William Dugan and Michael Tracy, privates of company F, under Captain William Tutherly. They remained behind the column at Baliuag last November to get a tuba and refused to accompany the corporal sent by Captain Tutherly to bring them along.

They were captured by the insurgents hanging on the rear of the column, and were cruelly tortured and murdered by the rebels in the public plaza at Baliuag, the action being countenanced by the Spanish priest. The padre has since left his parish for the mountains.

CHANGED THE DATE.

Seattle, Feb. 16.—The state republican central committee has decided by a mail vote, to postpone the state convention at Ellensburg from April 4th to April 5th, on account of the municipal election at Tacoma on April 3d.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Thousands of gardeners depend on Ferry's seeds every year and never suffer disappointment. Cheap substitutes bring loss, not paying crops. It pays to pay a little more for Ferry's seeds. Five cents per paper everywhere, and always worth it. Always the Best. 100 Seed Annual Free. R. H. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

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INFLAMMATION

Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness (3 minutes), Toothache (1 minute), Cold, Fever, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Migraine, Headache, Stomachache, Colic, etc.

CURES ANY PAIN INSIDE OR OUT

In one to thirty minutes.

Dr. Penner, 100 N. 2nd St., St. Paul, Minn.

Interesting Letter Received from Ellton Shaw.

TRAVELS IN EASTERN WASHINGTON.

Transportation of Grain on the Snake River—Accommodating Employees on the Railroads.

MEDICAL LAKE, Wash., Feb. 13.—In this letter I will give you a slight idea of a portion of the country over which I have traveled. I wrote you before from Riparia, while aboard the steamer Lewiston. We spent 24½ hours aboard the boat, passing up the Snake river. There is some very pretty scenery, but none equalling that along the Columbia. The stream is not wide, and is quite swift. The bluffs on either side are hundreds of feet in height and they seem to be solid stone and are almost perpendicular. At one point we passed a fine quarry of granite. It is an extensive quarry and the stone is of a very fine quality. They have just finished an order for the new custom house in Portland. At another point we saw 600 sacks of barley piled up for shipment to Lewiston, but as our boat was full we did not stop to take it aboard.

At intervals we saw, along the river, chutes coming down from the tops of the hills, down which wheat in sacks is slid onto the boat below; some of these are three miles long. This means of transportation is hard on the sacks, so another kind of chute is used more and to a better advantage. These are constructed of tile. The wheat is emptied at the top and re-sacked at the bottom. It took it would be quite a treat to see a nice Oregon fir; I have not seen one since leaving the Dalles. By the way, in Pullman I met a young man who is well acquainted with Messrs. O. B. Miles, Jay Bowerman, Crossan & Robbins, all Salem boys.

Along Four Mile creek, before reaching Colfax, we saw rose bushes and buck brush patches, very much resembling those in dear old Willamette valley. There are orchards of the more hardy trees scattered along the foot of the hills. In many places we saw mullin stalks equal to those grown in Missouri. The farmers here are taking quite an interest in the subject of diversified farming.

At this place I met a number of the young men who are attending the state university here. I also met Wm. Perkins, an old teacher, formerly the county school superintendent of Latah county, but at present conducting a commercial school at this point. At Pullman is located the state agricultural college, with an attendance of 450 students. This is a bustling little place of about 1000 people.

From here to Colfax the country makes me think very much of the Waldo hills. Herebefore the people throughout the Palouse country have been wholly dependent upon their wheat crop. Meetings are being held all over the country. They are well attended and great interest is shown. At a recent meeting, at Pullman, a couple of professors from the agricultural college demonstrated to a much surprised audience the use to which wireless telegraphy can be put.

At Colfax we find a town of 2000 people strung along the two sides of a canyon for a mile or two, perhaps. Here the young were enjoying themselves immensely upon a smoothly frozen river. Since leaving here we have seen skating continually. At Garfield I found the most accommodating trainmen I have found since leaving home. The train, a mixed one, was here to leave for Belmont at 10:30. My business kept me so near train time that I had to use my lower limbs most energetically to enable me to reach the depot by the time of departing. When I reached the depot, all panting and about tuckered out, I found the train had not left me, but my grip was three or four blocks distant at another depot. To my query: "How long before you pull out," the conductor replied, "how long before you will be ready to go?" I told him I wanted to finish up a business transaction, and get my grip from the other depot. He said: "All right, I'll wait on you." So he did. This is a great exception to general principles acted upon by railroad employees.

Belmont is only a junction, and our next stop is at Oakesdale, a place of 1200, scattered all over a section of land, the coldest place in the Palouse country, unless it is Cabbage Flat, another flat near Oakesdale. At this place I found the families of Mr. Wolf and Frank Harris, both of which were formerly of Brooks. The train for Tekoa leaves Oakesdale at 2:15 in the morning. After sitting up until about midnight, rehearsing events of the past and answering questions of the Harris family and telling news from home, we were afraid that if we went to bed we would not awake in time for the train, so we concluded we would go down and stretch out on a depot bench and wait the arrival of a freight for Tekoa. When morning came I boarded a train and came here, one of the prettiest towns in Washington.

ELLTON SHAW.

SHE HAD MONEY TO BANK.

A Squaw Surprised a Cashier by the \$500 Handfuls She Deposited.

Deadwood, S. D., Jan. 26.—A bank in Rapid City has an Indian depositor. A few days ago the old Indian buck, his squaw and little daughter started from one of the Indian reservations for a visit to the Indian school at Rapid City. Before starting the old squaw carefully dug up all of the family wealth and packed it carefully in two small hand satchels. Upon arriving at Rapid City, the trio sought out the first bank they came to, and entering,

made known to the cashier that they wished to place in the white man's vaults some of their surplus cash.

The cashier soon grasped the situation and made known to the squaw that he was ready to take anything she had. The old woman of the plains, with a satisfied grunt, reached for satchel No. 1, and opening it she pulled out a roll of bills. These she handed to the cashier. He counted out \$500. The second time the old squaw reached for the bills and again she pulled out \$500. The third time she brought to light a big handful of gold coins of different denominations. She hesitated a moment and then placed them carefully back in the grip. The glitter of the yellow metal was too much for her Indian nature. Again she dove to the bottom of the handbag and out came another roll of greenbacks. The cashier was completely astounded. He counted out another \$500. The old squaw closed the grip with a snap, and grunting with satisfaction reached for satchel No. 2, which was being held by the little daughter. Opening the grip the woman disclosed a large number of gold and silver coins of all denominations. There was a hurried family consultation, the coins were passed by and there was another dive for more bills. Out came several rolls and all were landed on the cashier's window. Another count and another \$500. Grip No. 2 was closed and the woman of the tepee signified by signs that she was through her part of the transaction. The cashier counted all of the rolls; prepared a certificate of deposit, the unpronounceable name was affixed and the business was closed up.—Chicago Record.

All this time the great railway magnate had sat silent, listening.

At last he spoke.

"Young man," he said, "I am not sure I understand you. Please be a little more explicit."

"I am asking you, sir," said the young man, reddening, "for the hand of your daughter."

"Oh, is that all?" rejoined the magnate. "Why, certainly. If she has no objections, I haven't. I thought you were striking me for a pass."—Chicago Tribune.

"What a queer little automobile that is of yours. It seems to be snorting and snarling and spitting out steam all the time."

"Yes, I call it the Pettigrew."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Men often claim to be property poor who haven't an inch of real estate they could call their own—which really defines the situation, but not as they intend it.

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Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

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and we will send you a SPECIAL HIGH GRADE ALUM \$38.50 STOCK SADDLE

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TELE. bound or roll cattle, steel leather covered stirrups

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TREE IS MADE EXTRA STRONG

lined, 3-inch wide lace stirrup leathers, 1½-inch tie straps,

extra long on rear side, 2-inch to buckle on offside, heavy

cotton twisted Mexican leather from cinch, heavy cotton

belting flank cinch, connecting strap. Loopy seat, bent and

best of all one piece.

ELEGANT HAND RAISED STAMPING

as illustrated. Weight of Saddle about 25 pounds

packed for shipment, 25 pounds. FREIGHT IS ONLY \$1.00

\$1.00 PER EACH \$20 SADDLE.

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AT RENSBURG

Bloody Engagement Between the British and Boer Forces.

THE ONSLAUGHT MADE IN DARK.

An Australian Company of Mounted Infantry Annihilated by the Transvaal Troops.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Naauwpoort, dated February 13th:

"Severe fighting occurred on both our flanks near Rensburg. The enemy greatly outnumbered our troops, being about 400 in number. They attacked the Worcestershire regiment on their hill, and made a desperate demonstration, charging home only to meet so heavy a Maxim and rifle fire from our men that the death roll of the assailants must have been considerable. A patrol of the Enniskillen dragoons was surrounded by some 500 Boers, and gallantly cut its way through without a loss, but a company of the New South Wales mounted infantry was unfortunately annihilated, most of the men's bayonets, however, bearing impress of the sanguinary conflict with their foes."

Colonel Conyngham was shot through the heart. The enemy chose the time of the moon's setting for their onslaught. One of five colonial officers only one returned to camp.

A strategic and concentrative move back to Arundel has been decided upon. Nine wounded officers and thirty-five men were brought into the Naauwpoort field hospital. Our death roll at present is not known."

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Naauwpoort, telegraphing Wednesday and describing the evacuation of Rensburg, says:

"Two companies of the Wiltshire regiment, in withdrawing from Kloof camp, lost their way and are missing. Their whereabouts, however, is pretty well known, and they will probably be relieved tonight. The Boer losses around Colesburg on Monday are reported extremely heavy."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lourenço Marques, dated February 15th, says:

"Heavy fighting has occurred at Ramah in the Free State, not far from the line of Cape Colony. The Boers say they held all their positions, the British finally retiring."

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Bears the Kind You Have Always Bought

Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

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