

AGAIN ACTIVE

Boer Forces Begin to Worry the British Forces.

OLIVIER'S WAGON TRAIN ESCAPES

The Transvaal Commander Reported to Have Carried Out a Great Feat—Next Move of Roberts.

LONDON, March (Wednesday, 4 a. m.)—The Boers are having a little good luck, and are showing some boldness again, as a raiding party, estimated at 400, is believed by the British forces at Warrenton to have crossed the Kimberley-Bloemfontein wagon road on Monday, and to have headed for Jacobsdal with the intention of cutting the railway ten miles west.

Commandant Olivier appears to have gotten his 5000 men and twenty-five miles of wagons into the rugged country. He can make an easy rear guard defense. Charles Williams the military expert says:

"If this column gets through substantially, Commandant Olivier will have carried out a great feat of war, seeing that he ran every chance of being ground between the upper millstone of Lord Roberts' army, and the neather millstone of the broken Basuto frontier. He will have done this within fifty miles or so of Lord Roberts' main strength. Certainly, it looked for a week as though Lord Roberts' hold Olivier in the hollow of his hand. If Olivier gets through to Kroonstad with even 3000 men, it will be an important addition to the Boers gathering there. His escape is attributable in part to the worn-out condition of the British cavalry horses."

Lord Roberts' transport appears to have been badly dislocated by the loss at Retriever, before Cronje's surrender of his wagon train, and in addition to this the army, with which he purposes to advance toward Pretoria, is nearly double that of the earlier rapid movements.

Ten thousand transport cavalry and gun animals are due to arrive at Cape Town during this next week. It is given out by Cape Town that Lord Roberts' advance may be delayed for months. Although such statements should be received with reserve, it seems positive that he intends to go to Cape Town to meet Lady Roberts, who is due to arrive there in ten days.

The war office has issued another of its reports, showing an aggregate of 16,658, which does not include 4005 who have been invalidated home.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Tuesday, March 27th says: "It is improbable that the advance from Bloemfontein will be made for another month." A special to the Daily Telegraph, from Ladysmith, dated Monday, says: "There are about 20,000 Boers guarding the nine passes over the Drakensberg range. It is reported that the Boers have moved their big guns from Biggarsberg, as it is not intended to make a stand there."

A SHARP SKIRMISH.

Maseru, Basutoland, Monday, March 26.—A small British force, commanded by Colonel Pitcher, entered Ladysbrand this morning after driving in the Boer outposts. A considerable body of Boers then attacked the British, who retired after capturing the Landrost. British had three men wounded, and the Boers eight men wounded.

THE KENTUCKY TRIALS.

ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS IS READY TO TALK.

Another Suspect, an Office-Holder, Arrested and Sent to Jail—Bad Faith Charged.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 27.—There were some startling developments in the Goebel assassination case today. This afternoon W. H. Coulton, who waived examination and was held over to the circuit court, went to the Capitol hotel, where he was in conference with the attorneys for the prosecution for over two hours. Coulton's friends, who are in his confidence, say that his statement was not in the nature of a confession, but they admit he gave the prosecution such information as he had, and which had heretofore not come out.

Henry E. Youtsey, the auditor's clerk who was arrested at noon and locked up in jail charged with being an accessory, sent for Colonel Campbell and the latter visited him at the jail, and was closeted with him for some time. Youtsey, when he was arrested, today complained that that side had broken had promised not to arrest him, and he complained that the side had broken faith with him. It is reported that Youtsey announced that he was ready to make a public statement, which the prosecution evidently did not care to have made, at least for the present.

THE MACRUM CHARGES.

ENGLAND SAID TO HAVE OFFERED AN APOLOGY.

The Report Is Denied in London, and It Is Asserted Nothing Has Been Done Officially.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington, says: "The statement that England had apologized for the opening of Consul Macrum's mail in Pretoria was made by Secretary Hay to Representative Berry, of Kentucky, one of the house foreign affairs committee. Representative Berry called at the state department today to talk over the charges made by Mr. Macrum, and it was during this interview that Secretary Hay made the confession. "I saw Secretary Hay today," said Representative Berry in talking of the proposed hearing, "and he said that the whole groundwork of Mr. Macrum's charges rested upon the fact that three letters had been opened by British officials in South Africa. Secretary Hay said that England's attention had been called to the violation of the interna-

HOT DEBATES

Army Bill Causes Discussions in National Congress.

PUERTO RICAN TARIFF MEASURE

Used for Political Attack on the Majority in the House—Tongue, of Oregon, Takes Part.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—There were some lively debates in the house today, during the consideration of the army appropriation bill. Little of it was pertinent to the measure. It covered a wide range of topics, the Puerto Rican tariff, the Boer war and the Philippines campaign. The charge, that the Puerto Rican tariff bill was the result of a deal for raising a republican campaign fund, was again referred to today, by Pierce, of Tennessee, but Hull declared that the anonymous author of the charge would never dare to avow himself, and he branded him as a falsifier. Sulzer, of New York, made an appeal for an extension of official sympathy to the Boers in their struggle for independence, and Lentz, of Ohio, delivered a scathing denunciation of militarism and the war in the Philippines. His attack aroused the sentiment and indignance of Marsh, of Illinois, who, in a bitter exhortation of the Ohio member, declared that the latter's speech was a disgrace to the American congress. He declared that he was responsible for what he had said both on and off the floor of the house. His heated language did not draw a rejoinder from Lentz.

THE GOVERNOR TESTIFIES.

STEUNENBERG AND LENTZ, OF OHIO, CLASH.

A Lively Controversy Between Members of the Investigating Committee in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Governor Steunenberg continued his testimony in the Court d'Alene investigation today. The governor stated that he knew nothing of the selection of an alleged convict as chief of the state deputies, or of alleged depositions by this deputy. Lentz, on cross-examination, brought out that the governor had visited Coeur d'Alene during the political canvass and held public meetings. In 1896 he received the bulk of the votes of Shoshone county, and in 1898 he lost this vote. Lentz asked if the governor had changed his mind as to the character of the men of this district after the loss of this vote. The governor replied that it was his impression that these men began to change about January, 1897, soon after he received their vote.

Governor Steunenberg interposed a protest, when Lentz asked him if he had not exercised an "absolute and arbitrary power" in making one of the arrests. He had used no such power, he said.

"But do you believe in breaking into citizens' houses through your soldiers?" queried Lentz.

"I decline to answer such questions," said Governor Steunenberg. "It is an insult."

This precipitated a lively controversy among the members. Some wanted the question stricken out; others wanted it to stand. To the criticisms on the question Lentz replied that "he needed no guardian," and Capron responded that he would dislike to become Lentz's guardian. The controversy was closed by the direction of the examination into other channels. At noon the investigation went over until tomorrow.

Governor Steunenberg requested that his examination be closed as early as possible, as he wished to return to his duties in Idaho.

TO CORRECT TITLE

A CONTEST BEFORE THE STATE SCHOOL LAND BOARD.

The Rebecca Williams Petition Referred to La Grande Attorney to Take the Testimony.

(From Daily, March 28th.)

The state school land board held its regular session at the capitol yesterday, when the matter of the application of Rebecca Williams for a deed to a tract of land in Union county, came up for consideration. The petition of Mrs. Rebecca Williams, of Union county, for the correction of a deed made by the state land board in 1879, was first received and discussed by the board on Tuesday, March 14th. Mrs. Williams purchased the property from the state's original grantee, and when the land was purchased—the tract contained 80 acres—40 acres of it was erroneously described; in fact, a different tract, from that actually intended to be conveyed, was described in the deed. This error was not discovered until a few days before her petition was filed. In the meantime the state had sold the 40 acres which was covered by the deed, but not taken possession of by the petitioner or the state's original grantee, and is now occupied by other parties. On January 3, 1900, the state transferred the 40 acres, for over twenty years used and occupied by Mrs. Williams and her grantor, who have always been in peaceful possession and believed themselves to be the rightful owners, to one Joe Clark, and Mrs. Williams petitions for the setting aside of the last deed, and the granting, to her, of a good title to the property.

At yesterday's meeting of the board, Joe Clark, the present owner, under title from the state, filed his answer to the petition. He makes a general denial of the allegations of the petitioner, and alleges that he purchased the land from the state in good faith; that the state's ownership of the land was open and notorious when he made application for its purchase, and later purchased the same, and that he should not be disturbed in the possession of it.

The board referred the matter to L. J. Davis, of La Grande, for the purpose of taking testimony.

The board transacted a large amount of routine work before adjournment was had.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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ALL FLESH IS GAS!

THE biblical statement, "All flesh is grass," is the poetical presentation of man's frailty. The scientific statement, all flesh is gas, is only the practical presentation of the same truth. Says a scientific authority: "Solid as our body is, it is mostly made up of gases—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine and fluorine. There is enough gas in a man to fill a gasometer of 3, 649 cubic feet. In a man weighing 150 pounds the weight of oxygen is no less than 106 pounds, and the natural bulk of it were it set free would be equal to a beam of wood one foot square and nearly a quarter of a mile long, or several hundred times the bulk of the body itself. Measured by the gallon this compressed gas liberated from the body would fill 202 3/4-gallon barrels. Even bulkier though lighter is the constituent hydrogen. Every man's body contains enough of this lightest of all substances to inflate a balloon that would lift himself, balloon and tackle. It is about twenty times the bulk of the body containing it."

MARVELOUS MAN.

It is only in the light of such facts that we are able to appreciate the profound, truth of the statement that "we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

A man fooling around a powder magazine with lighted matches is taking less risk than the average man takes every day with this body of his. Oxygen gas is by far the most important element in human flesh and bone. Without oxygen there is no life. In certain forms of disease it might be said that there was slow combustion of this oxygen going on which if not stopped would terminate existence. In the disease called consumption, for instance, the very term itself indicates the slow burning up of the life. This fever heat, the flaming scarlet of the cheek, the burning eyes, associated with this disease are all symbols as well as symptoms of the slow consuming fire which is burning up the vital force.

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There is no disease more terrible than this disease we call consumption. There is no triumph in medicine more magnificent than to put out that slow consuming fire of disease. This is the crowning triumph of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It has cured thousands of cases of "weak" lungs, bronchitis, obstinate cough, hemorrhage, emaciation and feebleness, which neglected or unskillfully treated would have found a fatal termination in consumption.

"I take pleasure in sending you this testimonial," writes Mr. Will H. Whitmore, of Arlinton, Rockingham Co., Va., "and to tender you my heartfelt thanks for the restoration to health of my son, A. P. Whitmore, through the use of your Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets." "He contracted a deep cold about the first of July, 1899, and had a terrible cough. We called a doctor and he pronounced it irritation of the bronchial tubes, with asthmatic trouble, and he informed me that my son was liable to die anytime. He told me that if we could keep the bronchial tubes open, he might cure him; but after treating him several weeks and my son growing worse all the time, I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets. I had seen several miraculous cures brought about by the use of these medicines, and, of course, I had wonderful faith in them. I am so happy to tell you that I have not been disappointed, and that my boy is well. He used three bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' at home and one vial of the 'Pellets,' and was then well enough to go to West Virginia, taking a supply with him.

"MAN, KNOW THYSELF!"

was the inscription above an ancient Grecian temple. There is nothing of which men know less than their own bodies, and for this reason thousands perish who might live long and happy lives. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advisor tells man what he is and how to live. It points out the pitfalls in the path of life. It deals thoroughly with the problems and perils of marriage. It tells the plain truth in plain English. This great book, containing 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send thirty-one one-cent stamps (cost of mailing only) if the book is desired bound in cloth. Or for paper-bound book send only twenty-one stamps. Address: DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEN BOLTS' COMPOSER DIED IN A MISSOURI TOWN.

LaGrange, Mo., March 16.—In the old churchyard in the valley, in a corner obscure and alone, like Sweet Azzo, of whom he sang, lies the composer of one of the world's most widely known songs. It was Doctor Thomas Dunn English, who wrote the words of the immortal melody, but it remained for Nelson Kneass, an obscure minstrel of early days, to bring from oblivion this plaintive ballad, although he did not live to witness the revival of the song's popularity of Du Maurier's utilization of it in "Trilby." Kneass adapted melodious music to the words, singing it with success everywhere, and died penniless in a Missouri town while touring this state with an amusement company.

The authorship of "Ben Bolt" has oftentimes been a mooted question, but at last there can be no dispute as to the identity of the author of the immortal song. Dr. Thomas Dunn English much has been written, but of Nelson Kneass, the man who immortalized the song, little has been said, and that little incorrectly stated. It was in 1843 that Nathaniel P. Willis, who was then conducting the New Mirror in New York, applied to Doctor English for a sea song to appear in his publication. English had written a few stanzas of a sea song not long before, but filed the incomplete manuscript. After receiving the communication of Willis he added two more stanzas, and sent the whole to the editor. The poem was published in the Mirror and attained considerable popularity, but after awhile seemed destined to be forgotten.

Four years after the poem's publication, Nelson Kneass, of a family distinguished in the legal annals of Philadelphia, and who had disgraced himself and family in the eyes of his parents by singing in theaters, applied to the manager of Porter's Theater, Pittsburg, for a position as singer in his place of amusement. Kneass had been ostracized by his family, and was practically on the verge of starvation. The manager told him about the play, "The Battle of Buena Vista," that he was then preparing for presentation, telling him that they were in need of a song to be rendered between the acts. The singer told a friend, an Englishman, of his conversation with the manager. The Englishman, whose name was Hunt, suggested that he compose music to the words of the poem, "Ben Bolt." Kneass carried out the suggestion, producing the "Ben Bolt" we hear today as a result. The song was sung with success in America and England and other countries, where the English language is spoken as well. In London it made a decided "hit."

Kneass continued as a concert singer, touring the East with all the old-time minstrels. In 1869, in company with his wife and stepdaughter he went westward, and while at Chillicothe, Mo., became sick, dying shortly after he arrived in the pioneer village. Chillicothe at that time was an unpromising Western village, containing a population representing nearly every state in the Union. With characteristic Western hospitality, they tenderly waited upon the sick man during his illness—occasioned by stomach derangement—which was only of a few days' duration.

The citizens of the village contributed to a fund so that the dead man might not be buried in the potter's field. The funeral was conducted under the auspices of the local Episcopal Church, and his body interred in a cemetery at the northwestern limit of the town.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Kneass, with local talent, toured several Missouri towns, and an entertainment was presented for her benefit in Chillicothe, and the proceeds used to pay her expenses to the East.

Twelve years later the widow visited the Missouri town again, as a member of another theatrical company. The day after her arrival she ordered a modest headstone to be placed at Kneass's grave. The stone was a marble slab, in dimension 14x8 inches, and on which was inscribed these words: "Nelson Kneass, author of 'Ben Bolt.'" The grave is located in an unkept and crowded part of the cemetery. Kneass's grave being located in a lot 3x8 feet.

After the revival of the famous song relic hunters visited the composer's burial place chipping away fragments of the marble as souvenirs until now not a vestige of the slab remains.

Chillicothe is now one of the most thriving of Missouri's smaller cities, and is frequently visited by first-class amusement organizers. Many theatrical folk are wont to visit his grave, strewing flowers thereon.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, after some close study of the subject, reports that he finds law and journalism the most attractive professions to young men just leaving college, the latter calling being the more popular because a man can earn a living at once in it.

TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Harry Holt, the 16-year-old and, who Monday, in the city police court pleaded guilty to the larceny of \$30 from his father A. F. Holt, was yesterday committed to the state reform school by City Recorder N. J. Judah.

I am just in receipt of a letter from him from which I quote: 'I am well and hardy and getting very fleshy.' 'I sometimes wonder to myself why the whole world doesn't use Dr. Pierce's medicines and get well. The neighbors all knew the condition of my boy, and they all said he had consumption, and would not live a month, and the doctor told some persons after I commenced the use of your medicine that my boy had quick consumption and would have to die.' 'If you wish to use this in any way you are at liberty do so, with my full name and address.'

The fire of disease cannot be put out by water. But it can be put out by another fluid—blood. Blood is life. But blood is made from food. Before the food is made into blood it must be properly digested and perfectly assimilated. The processes of digestion take place in the stomach and its allied organs. A weak stomach must mean weak blood and weak blood means weak life. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect nourishment of the body. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands so that a stream of rich, pure blood puts out the fire of disease.

"I deem it my duty to inform you concerning the wonderful restoration of my sister's health," writes Kate V. Reed, of 614 Park Ave., LaFayette, Ind.

"In February, 1898, she was prostrated by an attack of pneumonia which (after several weeks) resulted in an abscess of the left lung. After the disease had progressed about five weeks, her physician gave her up, saying that she was going into consumption, but it might be possible that as spring advanced she would improve, but with the return of winter the disease would renew itself and she could not possibly see another spring-time. At this juncture another sister residing several miles distant, came to visit her, bringing with her a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. She had great faith in the medicine, and had hopes of its benefiting our sister Rose. After writing to Doctor Pierce for advice, we began using the medicine, and before many doses had been taken, we noted an improvement in her condition. After using one bottle she was able to sit up in a chair for an hour or two at a time. Its use was continued until she had taken seven and a half bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one of the 'Favorite Prescription,' when she declared herself cured, giving all the credit to Dr. Pierce's medicines. And now, when she hears anyone complaining, no difference what the ailment, her advice is, 'Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and you will soon be all right. It cured me when other remedies failed.'

At the time she commenced taking your medicines, she was so weak she could not raise her head from her pillow, and was so emaciated that her weight was only ninety-five pounds; she now weighs one hundred and twenty pounds and is able to work steadily at her vocation—dressmaking. We shall always feel grateful to you, believing that your treatment saved her from an untimely grave."

"I take pleasure in sending you this testimonial," writes Mr. Will H. Whitmore, of Arlinton, Rockingham Co., Va., "and to tender you my heartfelt thanks for the restoration to health of my son, A. P. Whitmore, through the use of your Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets." "He contracted a deep cold about the first of July, 1899, and had a terrible cough. We called a doctor and he pronounced it irritation of the bronchial tubes, with asthmatic trouble, and he informed me that my son was liable to die anytime. He told me that if we could keep the bronchial tubes open, he might cure him; but after treating him several weeks and my son growing worse all the time, I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets. I had seen several miraculous cures brought about by the use of these medicines, and, of course, I had wonderful faith in them. I am so happy to tell you that I have not been disappointed, and that my boy is well. He used three bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' at home and one vial of the 'Pellets,' and was then well enough to go to West Virginia, taking a supply with him.

SAFE AND SURE.

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

Persons suffering from disease in chronic form are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sometimes a dealer will be tempted by the extra profit in inferior medicine to offer a substitute as "just as good" as the "Discovery." A medicine just as good as the "Discovery," should show "just as good" cures. No other medicine can do that. Therefore, accept no substitute for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

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