Captured Four Guns

Count von Waldersee's Report of Attack on the Native Soldiers.

They Were Forced to Retire, With Heavy Losses, Into Shan Si.

Washington, April 26.—The following cablegram has been received by the state department from Squire, the United States charge at Pekin, dated to-day: "The Empress Dowager has appointed a board of national administration to relieve her public functions. They embrace three members of the cabinet now with the Empress at Siang Fu, and Prince Ching, Viceroy Li and Prince Kung, who are now in Pekin."

This news is regarded as of importance, indicating as it does the relinquishment by the Empress Dowager of the arbitrary powers she heretofore has exercised. It also is apparent that she has placed herself in a position to avoid direct responsibility to the foreigners, for whatever may happen in the future the board will have to bear the brunt of any complaint. It is felt that the appointment of this board will make it much easier for the foreign ministers to transact business with the Chinese government. The three members of the cabinet, now at Siang Fu, include the notorious Jung Lu, who was one of the most active in the outbreak against the foreigners last summer. One of the other members of this council is 70 years old, and is said to be greatly debilitated. The third member has been at least lukewarm towards foreign interests. The choice of these three is looked upon as likely to complicate the good which Li Hung Chang and the others may accomplish.

Germany's Opposition.

London, April 26.—A representative of the Associated Press learns that Great Britain is not relaxing her efforts to induce the powers to decrease their pecuniary demands of China and substitute for a portion of their claims commercial agreements. The latest advices from British Minister Satow at Pekin do not indicate any degree of success so far, owing, it is said, to the opposition on the part of Germany, who continues to insist on the payment in full of the large indemnity she claims. Mr. Rockhill, the American special commissioner at Pekin, and Sir Ernest Satow are said to be working on identical lines.

In International Territory.

Pekin, April 26.—The Chinese regulars, who retired beyond the great wall, have reappeared at another point within the international area. Strong representations have been made to the Chinese plenipotentiaries in regard to the necessity for their immediate retirement. The French force is in readiness to renew the operations, but has been ordered to await the result of the Imperial edicts.

Can Pay $200,000,000.

Washington, April 26.—The foreign establishments here are receiving a number of important dispatches relating to the question of indemnity, and how it shall be guaranteed by a Chinese loan or to each of the powers individually. One of the dispatches, coming through a European foreign office, says that Sir Robert Hart has concluded that China can pay a total of $200,000,000 and the impression is conveyed that this will be the amount agreed upon, the various claims being settled down to this limit.

Calling a Rising.

Pekin, April 26.—The Chinese are wondering if the Imperial commission appointed by an edict issued April 23rd to enquire into the question of reforms really means the relinquishment of absolute power by the court, or whether it is merely the formation of a privy council.

Notices in Chinese were placarded during the night calling on patrotic Chinamen to rise May 16th and expel all foreigners.

Yung Lu Ting, the censor of Chihli province, has memoralized the throne to return.

The 16 Krupp guns and 67 carts of ammunition captured by the British near Shan Hai Kwan are in excellent condition. An Indian native officer who made the capture was offered two carts of silver if he would not take the guns and say nothing about it.

Berlin, April 27.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee in a dispatch from Pekin reports that marauding has increased near Ho Si Wu and Ma Tu and the junks used as transports between these places have been attacked.

Lt.-Col. Arnstadt has been sent from Tien Tsin to the district in command of a composite column.

Count von Waldersee reports, under Pekin, as follows:

"Col. Hoffmeister, commanding the 4th infantry and three companies of mounted artillery, attacked the enemy April 22nd by the great wall, 10 kilometres south of Hai Shan Kwan and forced them to retire with heavy losses into Shan Si. We lost four wounded and captured four flags and four old pattern guns.

"Gen. Voyron intimates that he intends to evacuate the neighborhood of Shang Ting and return to Pao Ting Pu. His extreme outposts remain at Sin Loi. I am keeping a force at Ansuing Pass."

Germany's Claims.

Berlin, April 27.—Cable dispatches from America, especially those reprinted in England, imputing to Germany Shylock-like tendencies, as insisting on the pound of flesh in China, and also representing Germany's indemnity as higher than the facts warranted, have created here, both officially and privately, disagreeable surprise. Officially, it was pointed out to the correspondent of the Associated Press, that the figures all along quoted in the American press are wrong. The correct indemnity figures are those the Associated Press correspondent here cabled to the Associated Press on April 13th, showing that Russia demanded 360,000,000 marks; France, 260,000,000; Germany, 240,000,000; the United States, 100,000,000, etc.

Germany's official figures presented to the Reichstag, show that Germany has already spent more than she asks.

The above figures certainly do not include the private claims put forth by the various powers. How large those will be nobody yet knows, because they are uncollated and unpresented. Papers here question whether the United States spent 100,000,000 marks. They also point out that the transport of the German troops, such a long distance, was expensive, and refer to the murder of Baron von Ketteler, and say that the fact that Count von Waldersee was appointed commander-in-chief of the allied forces rendered it necessary for Germany to send a proportionate contingent. The view prevails here that the American reproaches and intimations against Germany are unjust. Official circles here say that they are unable to account for "the systematic ill-will in the matter shown by the United States press."

While it is true that everybody here is tired of the China business, the newspapers point out that Germany cannot withdraw her troops until the Chinese court has given evidence, by more than words, of its readiness to fulfill the conditions of peace imposed by the concert of powers. The Cologne Volks Zeitung says: "Judging from the latest news, it is plain that the Boxer murder system against missionaries and Europeans, will immediately break loose on the retirement of the Allies."

A NEW PAINTER.

Work of Charles Hallberg Praised by Critics and Artists.

Chicago, April 27.—The Record-Herald says: "Through a marine picture, Charles Hallberg, a janitor for the Austin State Bank, has at last won the notice and praise of some of the best art critics and artists. As a painter, Mr. Hallberg gained a place upon the wall of the Art Institute. His picture, the "Open Sea," now hangs above a Turner water color. At its right is a portrait study by Zorn, at its left is a picture by Sir Frederick Leighton. In the same rooms are Israel, Carot, Daubigney, Whistler, Chase and Rossetti. Mr. Hallberg has had no teachers. His knowledge of pigments is the result of tedious years of experiment, for 17 years of his early life he was a sailor, he knew the ocean and loved it. Illiterate, imaginative and already a grown man, he wished to tell his stories of the sea. He could not write them, so he tried to print them, feebly at first but with growing power and fidelity.

"Speaking of Mr. Hallberg's latest work, the 'Open Sea,' Director French of the Art Institute said: 'Alexander Harrison, Mr. Vanderpool, Charles Francis Browne and other capable judges, agree with me that it is a most remarkable work considering the artist's opportunities. Its chief merit probably lies in the wonderful vitality which he has imparted to the water. The water he paints is fairly alive.'"

KELLER'S DISCOVERY.

How He Trains Children, Born Blind, to See.

New York, April 27.—According to a Vienna dispatch to the World an epoch-marking discovery in training children born blind to see has been made by Director Keller, of the institute for the blind, Vienna. He has just exhibited before the physicians' society a seven-year-old boy who was born blind, but with perfectly formed eyes—brain blind as the doctors call it—whom he taught in fourteen months, to discern colors, forms and objects and to read with his eyes. The method consists in first teaching a child, in a perfectly dark room by means of a movable disc of light, to distinguish light from darkness, the child being unable to see, perhaps. This is developing a faculty of which the pupil is not conscious and takes the most of patient treatment.

Next, objects which a blind person knows by feeling are placed against a light disc and the child is told what they are called. Colored glass placed before a lamp teaches him colors. Geometrical figures on a disc are shown and the teacher passes slowly on to forming letters and then reading is taught. Then the discs are removed and objects are shown in a dark room with rays of light falling on them. From this point the sight is gradually accustomed to the daylight.

Director Keller has received congratulations from all the university and medical men who have heard of his method.

LONDON THEATRES.

Savoy and Garrick Reopen To-night—Mrs. Langtry's Success.

London, April 27.—The re-opening of the Savoy and Garrick theatres to-night leaves only three West End theatres with closed doors. Most of the play houses are doing well. The greatest success of the moment is Mrs. Langtry's in her new play at her new theatre. No playhouse in London equals the Imperial in prettiness and good taste, while the series of pictures of Paris and Versailles is stamped with a completeness and richness unsurpassed, though the play itself is considered by critics not to be worth much.

Next in interest to Mrs. Langtry's is assuredly Edna May, and despite the marks of disapproval which were manifested in some parts of the house at the performance of "The Girl From Up There" and the generally cool criticisms, the people are crowding to the Duke of York theatre. The nightly advance sales amount to over £3,000. The disturbance on the opening night is a danger to all American productions run here and one for which over-zealous Americans themselves are responsible. The American colony in London, and American visitors generally are intensely loyal to their own country's predictions, and when an American company comes over they generally fill the theatre on the first night and appland everything and everybody with indiscriminate enthusiasm. This produces the impression of an organized clique, interrupts the performance and unduly prolongs it by encores not desired by the rest of the audience.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

The Coming Struggle

London Saturday Review on the Expansion of the German Navy.

Paper Holds That Naval Preparations Are Not Directed Against Britain.

London, April 27.—The Saturday Review says: "The expansion of the German navy is more in preparation for a contest with the United States than with Great Britain, because the readiest causes for future naval conflicts will be found in the struggle of the partition or the exploitation of the great South American continent."

The Review devotes a page to a description of the resources of South America and Germany's hundreds of thousands of settlers in Brazil and Chile and the inability of Germany pursuing her business in South America without a conflict with the United States.

The article concluded with the statement that it would not be good policy for Great Britain to oppose Germany's legitimate aims, and that an alliance with the United States that had for its purpose the maintainence of the Monroe doctrine "would not only be ludicrously in opposition to our own interests but it would rightly arouse every other nation to a death struggle against a genuine Anglo-Saxon menace."

KIDNAPPING TRIAL.

An Alibi Entered in Case of James Callahan.

Omaha, April 27.—An alibi was offered when the defence opened to-day in the trial of James Callahan, accused of participation in the kidnapping of Eddie Cudahy.

Chas. Macdonald, a neighbor of Callahan, related a conversation he claimed to have held with the defendant on the afternoon of the kidnapping, December 18th. At the moment the abduction was taking place Macdonald said he sat on the porch in company with Callahan at Mrs. Kelly's, the defendant's boarding house. Macdonald said he and Callahan were together between the hours of 3:30 and 5 o'clock. Macdonald remembered the date because it was the twentieth birthday of his son.

On cross-examination he admitted having recently told two detectives that he was not quite sure whether it was December 18th or on the day or second day following.

Mamie Macdonald, the little daughter of the preceding witness, proved an unfortunate witness for the defence. She said she remembered a man called Johnson who often visited Callahan, and heard it whispered that he was Pat Crowe.

USED LOADED PISTOL.

Student Shot Dead While Taking Part in Amateur Performance.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 27.—A special from Burnsville, N. C., says:

"While playing the tragedy 'Cast Upon the World,' at the closing exercises of the Stanley McCormick high school, at Burnsville last night, a real tragedy was enacted when R. N. McInturf, one of the students, was shot and killed by Bacus Bailey, another student, both representing characters in the play. When the curtain rose Bailey, in his role to defend himself with a revolver against a drawn knife in the hands of McInturf, used by mistake a loaded pistol, and in the presence of several hundred people McInturf was shot dead on the stage. The boys were room mates and special friends."

OVER NINE MILLIONS.

Net Earnings of the United Steel Corporation for Month of March.

New York, April 27.—The Herald says officials of the United Steel Steel corporation have confirmed the information circulated recently, that the net earnings of the big corporation for the month of March, over and above the interest on the underlying bonds, amount to $9,270,000 of at the rate of $111,240,000 a year. The figures, while not officially correct, they stated are approximately so. It was admitted that the Carnegie company was the largest money earner of the whole group of steel companies, while the American Steel & Wire company was a close second. The figures for the two companies are $2,025,000 and $1,800,000.

THE COUNT ACQUITTED.

He Was Tried for the Murder of His Wife in Paris.

Paris, April 27.—Count Cornulier, who is well known in the highest Parisian society, after two days' trial for the murder of his wife on November 17th by shooting her three times as the Countess was leaving the house of a lawyer, M. Leroux, who was an admirer of the Countess before her marriage, was acquitted to-day, amidst the applause of those in court. The Count made a speech in which he thanked the jurors in the name of his three children. Nothing was brought out to show anything wrong between the Countess and the lawyer.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Quick Relief From Pain.

All who use Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism are delighted with the quick relief from pain which it affords. When speaking of this Mr. D. N. Sinks, of Troy, Ohio, says: "Some time ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my arm and shoulder. I tried numerous remedies but got no relief until I was recommended by Messrs. Geo. F. Parsons & Co., druggists, of this place, to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. They recommended it so highly that I bought a bottle. I was soon relieved of all pain. I have since recommended this liniment to many of my friends, who agree with me that it is the best remedy for muscular rheumatism in the market." For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Stockbroker Is Suing For Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars.

Boston, Mass., April 25.—The Post says: "Neal McPeck, senior member of the firm of McPeck & Co., stockbrokers, late yesterday afternoon brought an action for conspiracy against Randolph Surbridge, a prominent Boston attorney, and Isaac Irwin, a mining operator of San Diego, Cal., in the sum of $25,000. Behind this action is a story which, if true, means that about $6,000,000 of the public's money has been swallowed up in a gold mine that did not 'pan out.'"

The Post further says that the mine is the Fortuna, 12,000 stockholders are said to have lost all they put in, and C. B. Boynton, a wealthy paper manufacturer of New York, is reported to have sunk $50,000. The mining properties of the company have been known by four separate and distinct names, the Fortuna, the La Republica, the Fortuna-Republica, and the Consolidated Fortuna-Republica. The properties are located in Ensenada, Mexico, Lower California.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

High Wind is Blowing and Many Cattle Ranches Are Threatened.

Valentine, Neb., April 27.—Word received from the southwestern part of Cherry county is to the effect that prairie fires are raging there, and that the buildings of one cattle range had been entirely wiped out, and that other ranchers are threatened. Details are very meagre. The report says that the fire started about 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. A high wind from the south is prevailing.

Hyannis, Neb., April 27.—Many of the able-bodied men have left town to fight a devastating prairie fire which is sweeping in this direction from McPherson county, driven by a fierce south wind. This town is protected, but small ranchmen will suffer from loss of hay and possibly homes. With the huge wind prevailing back firing is dangerous and a heavy rain is the only thing that can stop the progress of the flames. No estimate of damage can yet be made.

RAILWAY CABINET.

President Hayes, of Southern Pacific, Will Inaugurate Change in Management.

San Francisco, April 27.—It is stated in railway circles that President Hayes, of the Southern Pacific, is about to inaugurate a radical change in the management of the system. He will form a cabinet of advisors, to be composed of the heads of practically all the principal departments of the road, with the single exception of the law department.

STORM IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, April 26.—Last night's wind storm swept a wide path of destruction through the Rosser and Stony Mountain districts. Many barns were razed to the ground, several cattle were either disabled beyond recovery or killed, but fortunately, only one human life has been lost, so far as has been learned.

One of the heaviest sufferers at Rosser is W. H. Smith, whose large barn was completely wrecked. The proprietor of the village store, C. C. Rice, loses a large portion of stock; the front of the building having blown in. Walter Beckell's barn and granary with farm machinery and one thousand bushels of grain, were destroyed. Other farmers of the district who lost barns were: E. D. Steeves, Robert Martin, D. Campbell, R. Ranston and Bert Wallace.

At Stony Mountain no buildings were completely wrecked, but the penitentiary outbuildings suffered badly.

At Holland, Thos. Rae, a farmer about 45 years of age, was killed by lightning. He was out on horseback looking for cattle, and was found beside his horse, dead, this morning. The horse was also killed.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 27.—Owing to the approach of the opening of the Buffalo exposition Americans were maintained above parity on the stock exchange here to-day, but there was little business done owing to the New York stock exchange being closed. Northern Pacific, common; Wabash and St. Paul made notable substantial advances. Grand Trunks were strong and in brisk demand. Thirds were buoyant on the improvement in the financial position. Japanese were dull; copper was steady.

THE WAR LOAN.

New York, April 27.—Although no official announcement has yet been made, says the Tribune's London correspondent, it seems probable that the portion of the new British loan offered to the public has been covered about seven times. The war loan issued last year was subscribed eleven times over much more enthusiastically and much more popularly.

STILL HELD FAST.

Port Huron, Mich., April 26.—The blockade of the down bound fleet at the foot of Lake Huron still continues, as the ice bridge is holding firm. Some of the boats have been in the ice near a week, but the fleet is increasing daily, so that now there are about 20 boats visible.

WILL ACCEPT GIFT.

Albany, N. Y., April 27.—A bill which permits New York City to accept the $5,200,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie for a free library system was signed today by Governor Odell. The bill authorizes the city to purchase, erect and maintain libraries, also to enter into a contract with Mr. Carnegie to accept his gift under the conditions named by him.

HERBERT SPENCER'S HEALTH.

New York, April 27.—Herbert Spencer, whose health is most feeble, will spend his 81st birthday at Brighton today virtually in solitude, says the Tribune's London correspondent. His autobiography has received its final touches, but he is unable to do any sustained work or even converse with visitors.

STRIKE DISTURBANCES.

Madrid, April 27.—Strike disturbances have occurred at Aznal colliery, province of Seville. Women quenched the fires in the mines and compelled the miners to go out, and it is feared the mine will be flooded.

The Mining Of Lead

Establishment of a Refinery in Canada Would Relieve Existing Distress.

Dominion Government Asked to Grant a Bounty and to Revise the Duties.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, April 20.—The mining of lead in British Columbia has grown into a most important industry. The production in 1900 amounted to 60,000 tons of silver lead ore, containing silver to the value of $2,295,099, and about 30,000 tons of metallic lead of the value of $2,690,577, or a total of $4,985,676, and the total production for all years to date has been $20,000,000.

At the first of the present year it was estimated that an output of more than 100,000 tons of ore, containing 50,000 tons of lead, would be reached in 1901. An expectation which in consequence of events that have since occurred will be greatly disappointed.

The bulk of all of this class of ores hithereto

Mined in British Columbia

has been smelted in the United States, and the portion of it that has been smelted in Canada has also gone to the United States to be refined. At the beginning of 1901 the American Smelting & Refining Company, a trust which has absorbed nearly all the smelters and refineries in the United States, gave notice that it had withdrawn from the British Columbia market, and that until further notice it would make no contracts for the treatment of British Columbia ores. The capacity of the smelters in operation in British Columbia, and of the independent smelters in the United States, is

Totally Inadequate

to treat the normal output of the British Columbia mines, and many of them have in consequence closed down. Others have lessened their output.

It is still possible to have bullion smelted in Canada refined in the United States, but the refining charge has been greatly increased, and there is no tendency observable toward increasing the smelting capacity in the districts now suffering. Nor is there likely to be while the danger of the imposition of excessive rates for refining continues.

Representations have been made to the Dominion government that for the relief of the distress at present existing, the surest and best remedy is the establishment, in some accessible situation within Canada, of a lead refinery. Inasmuch as the

Establishment and Successful Operation

of such a refinery would require the employment of a large amount of capital, not only in the construction and equipment of the refinery, but also in the purchase, treatment, transportation and marketing of the product, the investment would be exposed to the danger of destructive competition from the American trust, whenever it chose to reopen its works to Canadian lead. It is therefore asked that the Dominion government should grant a bounty, to be paid for a term of five years, at the rate of $5 per ton upon pig lead, the product of ores smelted and refined in Canada.

It is also sumbitted that the

Transfer to Canada

of the industry for working up as far as possible the stock of raw lead into manufactured forms, and the opening of an outlet through Canadian channels to the world's market for the whole of the product is a matter of importance to the Dominion at large; that the production of silver and lead in British Columbia is capable of great expansion; that the employment to labor afforded will attract to the mining districts a large population, a population of consumers upon a lavish scale, of the supplies and products of Eastern Canada; and that in all respects the measure of development liable to follow the removal of the obstacles that now retard the industry will amply justify the expenditure of public funds that would be involved in the request.

It is also requested that the

Rates to Be Charged

for refining by any refinery company proposing to take advantage of any bonus provided by the government be made subject to approval and revision by the Governor-General-in-Council, and that full power be reserved by the government to withold the payment of any money claimed to have been earned by any refinery company, if it be at any time made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council that any excessive charges have been imposed or injust discrimination practiced by such refinery company as against any Canadian product treated by them or offered to them for treatment.

The inequality of the duties levied upon lead products coming into Canada has been repeatedly brought before the government by special delegations and by the boards of trade. It appears that the

Schedule of Lead Duties

stands as it was framed many years ago when there was no production of lead in Canada. It is inconsistent with itself and with the tariff upon other goods of a similar class, and it operates to discourage the manufacture of lead in Canada, so that while miners are producing and sending abroad a large quantity of lead in crude forms the Canadian market is supplied with the manufactured article from abroad. The government has therefore been requested to revise this tariff and put in upon an equitable basis, which would be reached by an increase of the duty upon pig lead from 15 to 20 per cent., and upon dry white lead from 5 to 25 per cent.

The government is also urged to accept the recommendation of the Associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia, for the creation by the government of

A Permanent Portfolio

or bureau of mines under the immediate charge of a minister of the crown, and to suggest that at the earliest possible moment one of the cabinet portfolios should be conferred upon a representative of British Columbia.

In the same connection the view is put forward that the requirements of Southern British Columbia demand the construction of railways through the rich and undeveloped portions of Southern British Columbia, and that permission to build and financial assistance where necessary should be given to any responsible company intending to build a railway, whether crossing the international boundary or not, subject in all cases to government control as to rates, and subject to such regulations as will afford protection to Canadian industries as to coal and coke supply, where such railways are designed to tap coal deposits upon which such Canadian industries are dependent for their fuel supply.

"A New Woman."

Disease makes many a woman prematurely old. Dark-rimmed eyes, hollow cheeks and wasted form are accompanied by listlessness and loss of ambition. Home duties are a weariness, and social pleasures have no attraction.

One of the commonest expressions of women cured by Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is this: "It has made a new woman of me." There's a world of meaning in the words. It means the sparkle brought back to the eyes; the complexion tinted with the rosy hue of healthy blood; the form rounded out anew in graceful curves; the whole body radiant with health.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It dries debilitating drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes new women of those prematurely aged by disease.

"Dr. Pierce's medicines are the best I have ever used," writes Mrs. C. Nelson, of Chemowa, Marion Co., Oregon. "My health was badly run down when I consulted him by letter. My limbs were cold and my head hurt me continually. I was so nervous that the least thing would startle me almost into convulsions. I had palpitation of the heart so bad that I could scarcely walk sometimes. I felt utterly discouraged, but two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery' made a new woman out of me."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for it in cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

EVERY DAY, EVERY PLACE, EVERY WHERE,

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are curing people of Nervousness, Sleeplessness, After Effects of La Grippe, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Shortness of Breath, Nervous Prostration, Anæmia, General Debility and all troubles arising from a run down system. Absolute proof that they cure the above complaints. Here are some, others will be furnished on application to The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mrs. Theodore Smith, of Wards Brook, N.S., writes us on Jan. 10, 1901, that she was troubled with sharp pains in the region of her heart, which would leave her so weak she could not sit up. She took one box of Milburn's Pills and the trouble has all disappeared.

Mrs. Johnston, of Coteau, N.W.T., writes on Dec. 11, 1900, that she was so bad with nervousness that she could not sleep and felt tired and listless all the time. She took three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and can sleep as soundly as ever, and all nervousness has disappeared, and she feels like a different person.

Mrs. Kate Tryfogle, of Belmore, writes on Nov. 8, 1900: I was greatly troubled with nervous debility, weak spells, poor appetite and skip beats of the heart. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and since taking them I have increased in flesh, have a better color, nervousness all gone, and have a good appetite. I have recommended them to others and they all say they are the best pills they have ever taken.

WORK WELL ADVANCED.

Gates of the Pan-American Exposition to be Opened on Wednesday.

Buffalo, April 27.—With the opening of the gates of the pan-American exposition still four days away, the work of construction is in a remarkably advanced stage considering the setback caused by the storm of a week ago.

All the main buildings and many of the smaller ones are entirely finished, the scaffolding is down, the intricate and varied coloring complete as a whole and in detail, the statuary nearly all placed, one-half of the flower beds in bloom and the principal features of the midway ready for business.

The electric wiring was completed today and to-night there was a special illumination for the benefit of the exposition officials. The spectacle was a revelation, there was no blare of arc lamps, but incandescent bulbs gleamed everywhere on lamp posts, in huge clusters, along the architectural eves and roof beams, in crossing lines on the convex surfaces of domes, running to the peaks of minarets and bursting into greatest splendor, 200,000 of them on the electric tower, outlining the delicate tracery of its ornate filagree panel in a lustrous glow and throwing the entire shaft of ivory and gold into transluscent relief. Viewed from points of vantage down town the picture was indeed a beautiful one, too, everyone suggesting its name, "The Rainbow City."

The question of whether the gates of the pan-American grounds will be open on Sundays was finally settled to-day by the board of directors. The gates are to be open from 1 p. m. until 11 p. m., but the midway and all amusement features will be closed during the twenty-four hours from Saturday night until Monday morning.

The committee on ceremonies of the pan-American exposition will go to Ottawa on Thursday next to invite Lord Minto, the Governor-General of Canada, to take part in the opening ceremonies on Dedication Day, May 20th.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

A dispatch from Amsterdam announces that Mr. Kruger will leave for the United States at the commencement of June.

It is announced at Montreal that Sir William McDonald will soon extend his assistance in the matter of elementary education in the Dominion to rural schools.

The grain elevator owned by John J. Badenereh, Chicago, was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss on buildings and contents will approximate $200,000.

Picard, the confidential clerk of Mr. Arcand, of Quebec, who disappeared on Friday, left a letter in which he confessed to his employer that he had lost $30,000 belonging to him. He asked to be forgiven.

Bands of robbers have for the past fortnight been raiding stations along the Colombian railroad line during the night time, and have also been looting shops, wounding several persons during the depredations. Chinese have been the principal sufferers.

An attempt was made on Friday night to blaw up a Midland plaster mine, located a short distance from Grand Rapids, Mich. A fuse leading to 500 pounds of dynamite, so placed that its explosion would wreck the mine, was discovered by an employee, who destroyed it.

The Calgary Board of Trade is addressing all other boards of trade between Winnipeg and the coast with the object of getting all members of the Dominion House to visit the West this year when the House rises, hoping thereby that the Eastern members will develop greater interest in Western affairs.

The case of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, who was convicted of murder of Mrs. J. B. Dunning and her sister Ida H. Dean, of Deleware, by sending poisoned candy through the mails, and who was recently granted a new trial by the Supreme court of California, was called in the Superior court on Saturday for the purpose of fixing a date for the new trial.

Miss Ida C. Clark died at her home at Stanford, Conn., of spinal meningitis resulting from an accident while watching a golf game at the links of the Norfolk Downs Club last July. Miss Clark was hit on the head by a cleek in the hands of Albert C. Gardner, of New Haven, who had aimed the blow at a golf ball. Her skull was fractured, but she has partly recovered from the injury, when spinal meningitis developed.

An official return from Griesheim shows that 17 persons are dead and 40 injured as the result of the explosion and fire there.

DISASTER IN BELGIUM.

Mons, Belgium, April 27.—Eighteen miners were killed and seven injured today by an explosion of fire damp in the Grand Buison coal mine at Hornu, six miles from here.

KAISER VISITS HIS MOTHER.

Cronberg, April 27.—Emperor William arrived here at noon and drove to the castle, at the entrance of which he was greeted by the Dowager Empress Frederick.

APPOINTMENT GAZETTED.

Ottawa, April 27.—Mr. Justice Walkem is gazetted today administrator of British Columbia during Sir Henri Joly's illness.

A Dawson telegram appearing in the Skagway News tells of the Empire block and a number of smaller business structures in the immediate vicinity being destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $40,000.

GATHERING TH

Lord Kitchener Se
Taking of Add
munition

VANDERBURG'S LA
SURPR

Several of the Enemy
Members of Baden
Die

London, April 29.—Lord Kitchener
ports to war office from Pretoria, un
the date of April 28th, as follows:

"Kitchener's fighting scouts, un
Gen. Grenfell, have surprised and c
tured Vanderburg's laagar at Klip Da
north of Pietersburg.

"Seven Boers were killed and 37 tak
prisoners.

Eight thousand rounds of ammuniti
and all the wagons, carts, oxen, hor
and mules were captured. Our o
casualty was one wounded.

"The other column reports th
killed, fifty-eight taken prisoners, fif
seven surrendered and one quick fi
captured."

Fight Near Wepener.

London, April 29.—Another dispat
from Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Ap
29th, says Gen. Blood has discovered
Rossenkaal, South African Repub
government documents and a large nu
ber of bank notes.

Byng had a fight with the Boers
the Basutoland border, south of W
pener, and killed five.

Grenfell, in addition to the captur
reported, got 38,500 rounds of sm
arms ammunition.

At Lydenburg 20 Boers have surren
ered.

Blew Up the Railway.

Capetown, April 29.—A party of Bo
blew up the railroad between Grasp
and Belmont, Cape Colony, in th
places on April 27th, with the intent
of interrupting a train carrying Mr. C
Rhodes. The damage done was slight
was quickly repaired.

Preparing for Prisoners.

Hamilton, Bermuda, April 25.—Th

IMPORTS INTO CUBA.

Apart From Coin Shipments There H Been a Decrease of Trade With United States.

Washington, April 29.—In a rec
statement given to the press by the di
sion of insular affairs of the war depa
ment, a considerable loss was indica
in the trade of Cuba with the Uni
States for the first eight months of 19
as compared with the same period
1899. It is now explained by the di
sion of insular affairs that in the sta
ment which referred to the value of
gold and silver coin and bullion was
cluded in the total value of comme
between Cuba and the United Stat
Eliminating the coin shipments, it is
ascertained that instead of there being
increase in the value of imports i
Cuba from the United States there i
decrease of $1,222,205 for the first ei
months of 1998 over the same period
1899.

A comparison with the importation
merchandise into Cuba from the Uni
Kingdom for the same period shows
increase in favor of 1900 of 38.05
cent., and from Germany of 75.3
cent. These percentages look form
able, but it is said at the war depa
ment the amounts of increase are not
very large when they are considered
relation with the totals of importati
or in relation with the United Sta
figures. These English and Germ
figures are expected to continue to r
until the United Kingdom and Germa
secure the proportionate shares of tra
in Cuba that it is in proportion to th
proportion in other countries.

INSANITY INCREASING.

Mental Disease in New York Grow Faster Than the Population.

New York, April 29.—In its annual
ports to the state commission in lun
the State Charities Aid Associat
swells upon the rapidity with which
insanity is increasing in the state, and ur
in strong terms the need of taking so
steps to check its spread. The repo
which covers the year ending Novem
1st, 1900, says that mental disease
growing faster in proportion than
population. In the various hospitals
the insane, according to the report, th
are now two thousand more patients th
can be properly accommodated, the av
age rate of increase being 700 a year.

EASTERN COMMENTS.

Montreal, April 29.—The Gazette t
morning, commenting on the outlook
deficit of $350,000 between the reven
and expenditure in British Columb
says the five millions of bonds it
proposed to issue to aid railway p
spectors will need better backing th
such a statement if they are to bri
par.