

BRITISH DEFEATED.

General Buller is Forced to Retreat Before the Enemy.

NO DISGUIISING THE UGLY FACTS

Shifting of the Theater of War From the Rocky Kopjes to the Open Veldt Suggested.

London, By Cable.—It is frankly acknowledged that the most serious effort of the present war has dismally failed. There is no sign of a wish on the part of the leaders of public opinion to disguise the ugly facts, but, on the contrary, there is every disposition to face the full difficulties and discover the best way out. In short, the policy voiced everywhere is the gathering up of forces for more effective blows. All hopes of the speedy relief of Ladysmith have been abandoned, and the consensus of expert opinion urges the immediate shifting of the theatre of war from the rocky kopjes of Natal to the open veldt of the Free State. One thing appears certain—another long pause is inevitable, unless the Boers assume the offensive because, even in the event of General Buller further attempting to reach Ladysmith, the planning of a new move will necessarily occupy time.

The afternoon newspapers are drawing attention to the closeness of the parallel between the Federal attack on General Lee at Fredericksburg and the operations on the upper Tugela. Curiously enough, there is visible, especially in military circles, an undercurrent of relief at the news that the British are safely south of the Tugela, for the rumors of Saturday had conjured up visions of an immense catastrophe. As the afternoon newspapers are commenting without full knowledge of the facts, they are not disposed to offer any apologies for General Buller's defeat. The St. James Gazette, says: "The meaning of the retreat is obvious. We have had to recognize that we cannot force our way through the enemy's lines to Ladysmith. Why, we do not know. If the Boer position is impregnable it ought never to have been attacked. If it is capable of being taken, we were repulsed because the leadership was bad, and it is idle to attempt to conceal that the latter is far from incredible. To start out declaring there must be no turning back, is eminently foolish. When swagger and rant prevail, there is commonly plentiful lack of judgment and true resolution. It requires serious effort not to yield to the gloomy conviction that the intellectual and moral qualities which make for success have been replaced on our side by words, words, words. The remedy for South Africa is not to add numbers, but to put the troops, where their force can come into play."

The Westminster Gazette invites the country to cast aside all delusions and recognize the fact that progress for the present is stopped in Natal, and that safety lies in concentration. General White's force, as an effective aid, must be written off, and probably most of General Buller's army has left the Tugela. "The Boers," it says, "have been given time to prepare against an advance through the Free State, and we have not sufficient strength at present to undertake this advance with any safety. These are ugly facts, but those who disguise them are again misleading the public. The plain truth is that we will have to make a We need at least 100,000 more men—new army movements, from somewhere, 50,000 to re-enforce the Cape and 50,000 in reserve."

War on Fertilizer Trust.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—The fertilizer traffic is under fire in this State. Senator J. C. Alexander, president of the State Farmers' Alliance has issued a call to all of the Alliances in the State to meet and decide upon a plan of fighting the trust. The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, recently bought nearly all the fertilizer factories in this State and it is against the corporation that the call is directed.

Telegraphers' Trouble.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—W. V. Powell, of St. Louis, president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, arrived in Atlanta Monday night. His coming is significant at this time, in view of the fact that the telegraphers on the Southern Railway are attempting to adjust certain grievances existing on that system.

Barge Goes Down.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—News has reached here of the foundering of the barge Houseman, and the loss of two of her crew. The barges Houseman, Rose Hagan and Three Sisters, left Norfolk for Charleston, in tow of the tug Protector. When off Frying Pan Shoals, a storm struck the tug and tow. The Houseman broke loose and the huge seas caused her to founder, two of the crew going down with the barge. Their names or residences were not learned. The tug and other barges, managed to reach Morehead City, the barges being described as being in a half sinking condition. On the way through Beaufort Inlet.

CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS.

Daily Doings of Our National Legislators.

SENATE.

Thirty-fifth Day.—The speech of Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, on the Philippine policy was the feature of the day's session of the Senate. At its conclusion there was a spicy colloquy over a suggested declaration for self-government of the Philippines, similar to the Teller declaration as to Cuban self-government. The bill presenting to the city of Nashville the cannon on the gun-boat Nashville, from which was fired the first shot in the Spanish war, was passed. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution calling on the committee on rules to consider whether some suitable plan could not be adopted for the enlargement of the capitol and for providing for the transaction of public business other than legislative business elsewhere. After some debate, the resolution was agreed to.

Thirty-sixth Day.—Debate in the Senate, ordinarily calm and dignified, burst into passionate utterances and bitter recriminations. Senators hurled denunciations one at another until the auditors quivered with excitement. The debate grew out of a phase of the Philippine question and no scene had been witnessed since the discussion of the war resolutions in the last Congress, which, in sensational features, compared with that of today's. The discussion arose quite unexpectedly. Mr. Pettigrew, who has precipitated nearly all the debate on the Philippine question during the present Congress, sought to have read a resolution embodying a document written by Emilio Aguinaldo upon the Filipino insurrection and containing his version of the alleged recognition of the Filipino republic by Admiral Dewey. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, protested against printing the document in any form and read a letter from Admiral Dewey in which that portion of Aguinaldo's statement relating to the admiral was denounced as a "tissue of falsehoods." Senators on the floor listened with eager attention and many gallery spectators leaned far over the railings in their desire not to miss a sentence. Mr. Lodge said he preferred accepting Dewey's word to that of Aguinaldo and was satisfied the American people would also. In a passionate reply Mr. Pettigrew declared that Admiral Dewey had recognized the Filipino republic and although afforded an opportunity heretofore to deny Aguinaldo's statements had not done so. In an instant half a dozen Senators were on their feet. Mr. Hawley, the venerable Senator from Connecticut, denounced Mr. Pettigrew's action as treason.

Thirty-seventh Day.—An effort by Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, to discuss the Philippine question in the Senate, taking for his text the resolution offered by him Thursday, was of no avail, as he was met by a point of order which took him from the floor. He had gotten only so far as to charge that the great journals of the country would not publish the facts concerning the Philippine war when the point of order was made by Senator Gallinger and sustained by the chair. Subsequently he offered another resolution on which he will speak next week.

Thirty-eighth Day.—The Senate committee on Porto Rico concluded its consideration of the bill providing a form of government for the island of Porto Rico. The bill stands in all essential particulars the same as left by the committee at its meeting last Wednesday. The rate of duty provided for articles taken from the United States to Porto Rico is 25 per cent. of the Dingley law rate.

HOUSE.

Thirty-fifth Day.—The House was in session only a little over an hour, and business of minor importance was transacted. Mr. Eddy, disclaiming any intention of reflecting upon Mr. Richardson. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War for information as to the amount of money expended and the amount for which the government is liable remaining unpaid, for equipments, transportation, supplies and naval operations in the Philippine Islands, from May 1, 1898, to November 1, 1899. The house then adjourned.

Thirty-sixth Day.—Under the latitude allowed in general debate upon appropriation bills, the Indian appropriation bill in the House was made the occasion for the discussion of a wide range of public questions. Our policy in the Philippine islands, the government of Porto Rico, the leasing of our arid lands and election methods in the South were in turn brought into the arena. The most interesting debate occurred over the latter subject. Mr. Linney (N. C.), a former Democrat who joined the Republican party in 1884, and who is one of the breezy talkers of the House, used as a text for the introduction of the subject the amendment to the constitution of his State, which he claimed was designed to disfranchise the negro. Quite a number of members were drawn into the discussion and Mr. Linney's statements provoked an eloquent reply from Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, who justified to the full extent the action of certain Southern States on the ground that the nonparticipation of the ignorant and illiterate was necessary to prevent the submergence of civilization.

Thirty-seventh Day.—The House devoted its attention to the Indian appropriation bill. It got no farther, however than the appropriations for Indian schools, where an effort was inaugurated by Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, to permit the Secretary of the

Interior to contract with schools for the education of Indian children where the government lacks facilities. The system of contract schools which has been the cause of a big row each year has been gradually abandoned, until no appropriation is made for them in this bill. It is claimed that present Indian school facilities are inadequate.

Thirty-eighth Day.—The House passed the Indian appropriation bill. It was slightly amended in unimportant particulars. An attempt to revive the policy of making contracts with religious schools for the education of Indian children which has been gradually abandoned by the government during the last five years failed on the ruling of the chair that the amendment was out of order. The latter part of the session was devoted to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Representative Emmentrout of Pennsylvania.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The South.

In an impromptu duel ex-Sheriff R. R. Pickering was killed by Edward N. Daniel, who was wounded, at Princeton, Ky.

Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, has pardoned John D. Young, son of ex-Congressman John D. Young, who was serving a two years' term for murder.

An unarmed mob of several hundred men took Convict Reynolds, who murdered Captain W. C. Rooney, in the penitentiary, from the prison at Canon City, Col., and lynched him.

Nashville, Tenn., has been presented by Secretary Long with the first American weapon found in the Spanish war (a Hotchkiss gun).

The West Virginia Democratic State Convention will be held at Parkersburg on June 6.

General Bernardo Reyes is Mexico's new War Minister, succeeding the late General Felipe Berriozabal.

The headquarters of the Mississippi River Commission will be transferred from New York to some point on the Mississippi.

The North.

John Smith wandered from a logging camp, near Presque Isle, Mich., and was torn to pieces by wolves.

S. H. Basher, of Iowa, suggests former Governor Horace Bois, as the Democratic nominee for President.

Archie Null, who killed Melville Lord at Nassau, N. Y., was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Troy, N. Y., yesterday.

August O. Hyde, ex-Superintendent of County Poor, has been arrested at Marshall, Mich., for the alleged embezzlement of \$5,000.

Harry Miller, the California millionaire cattle king, was thrown from his buggy at Gilroy, Cal., and sustained a probably fatal concussion of the brain.

General Greely is suffering from a cold.

The wife of Senator Platt, of New York, is ill at the Arlington Hotel, of heart trouble.

It is proposed to increase the cost of three public buildings now under construction. Altoona, Pa., from \$125,000 to \$150,000; Wilkesbarre, Pa., from \$125,000 to \$220,000; Newport News, Va., from \$100,000 to \$220,000.

The American Medical Union was organized at Chicago, Ill., on Friday.

Ex-Minister to England E. J. Phelps, who is ill at New Haven, Conn., is improving.

In a shooting match at Hamilton, O., John Kulp was accidentally killed by John Willoughby.

Half of a three-story building at Denver, Col., occupied by W. A. Hover and Co., wholesale druggists, collapsed, causing a loss of \$50,000.

Ex-Minister to England E. J. Phelps is near to death at New Haven, Conn.

A modern hotel is to be erected by the Fred Croker estate, at San Francisco, Cal., to cost \$1,500,000.

Samuel Nickerson and wife, of Chicago, Ill., have given their collection of ivories and Oriental carvings, worth \$50,000, to the Chicago Art Institute.

The President informs the Senate that the refusal to recognize Colonel J. R. O'Barne, of New York, as a Boer representative, was not influenced by any other consideration, than that he was a citizen of the United States.

Foreign.

The British Minister at Guatemala City has accepted the post of arbitrator of the claim of Mr. Mays an American railroad conductor, against the government of Guatemala for \$100,000 damages.

Forty-eight salmon canneries have combined at Vancouver, B. C.

The Castellanes' \$200,000 memorial chapel in Paris will be dedicated on May 4.

Berlin's elevated railroad will expend \$10,750 to install an electric motor system.

In the first nine months of last year, 78,300 persons in the German Empire engaged in strikes.

Chambers of Commerce all over France are protesting against the American reciprocity treaty.

An Indiana man is charged with insanity because he burned up \$3,000 in currency. If he had lost it in a bucket-shop his friends would have regarded it simply as a case of hard luck.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

To Clean a Plaster Statue.

Make a thin paste with cold water and fuller's earth and spread it on the statue, using a soft brush. Fill a tub with soapsuds and wash the statue in this. Rinse quickly and dry with a sponge or a soft cloth. All the work must be done speedily and carefully.

A School Luncheon Sandwich.

A spoonful of scrambled eggs or omelet left from breakfast and spread between slices of buttered bread or biscuit makes a school-luncheon sandwich that is usually found acceptable. A spoonful of creamed codfish, also, is not to be despised as a savory "filler" for the omnivorous sandwich.

How to Keep the Cellar Sweet.

Be lavish in the use of lime. Charcoal, also, is an excellent disinfectant and purifier. An open box of it makes a good cellar ornament.

Admit a draft of fresh air daily, whatever the weather. Do not let rubbish accumulate. If your desire for hoarding old things is irresistible, gratify it anywhere but in the cellar.

If you have a furnace in the cellar, insist upon its having a cold-air box. The heated air which fills the upstairs rooms is more healthful if drawn from out-doors into the furnace, than if supplied from the cellar, however clean and well ventilated the latter may be.

What an Afternoon Tea Really Is.

Afternoon tea as an entertainment is only an extension of the home functions. More of everything must be provided, but over-elaboration should be shunned. Serve, if you wish, chocolate or coffee as well as tea. Let the bread and butter be cut thin as a wafer, and either rolled or divided into tiny squares or triangles. Have the sandwiches delicate and appetizing, expending ingenuity in their filling, and skill in cutting them into fanciful shapes. Choose small or fancy cakes that are a trifle unusual, and, if you wish, supplement them by bon-bons or salted nuts. Then stop! When bouillon and oysters, salads and ices, are served at an afternoon tea, it ceases to have any right to the name. It is no longer a kettle-drum, but an evening party given in the afternoon.—Harper's Bazar.

School Lunches That Nourish.

The subject of luncheons for the little ones attending school is not generally given the thought and care it deserves.

In "putting up" the lunch aim at variety; use more fruit and less meat, is a good rule for most lunches, especially for the children.

The following, according to Good Housekeeping, is an arrangement for one week:

Monday—Cold tongue, "patty" cakes, bread and butter, fresh fruit.

Tuesday—Cheese sandwich, cake, custard, bread and butter.

Wednesday—Egg sandwich, canned fruit, wafers, tea cakes.

Thursday—Meat sandwich, buttered crackers, Graham bread, fruit.

Friday—Sliced meat, bread and butter, pickles, cookies, custard.

To each of the above, add a small flask of milk.

Recipes.

Oysterplant Balls.—Cook until tender in unsalted water one pint of sliced oysterplant; press through a sieve, and work into the pulp one egg, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper; form into balls, roll in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs and fry in smoking-hot lard.

Tongue on Toast.—Put the beaten yolk of an egg in milk or cream, a sufficient quantity of the latter to moisten the minced boiled tongue. Mix thoroughly. Let it simmer for five or six minutes. Meanwhile toast some bread, butter and place it on a hot platter. Pour over the tongue and garnish with thin slices of lemon.

Stuffed Eggplant.—Parboil the eggplant, cut in halves, scoop out the inside, not breaking the outer skin. Mix the outside of the eggplant with a slice of cold ham chopped fine, bread-crumbs, butter, salt, pepper and shrimps if you have them; bind with yolk of an egg; fill the skins, sprinkle with bread crumbs, put lump of butter in each, bake.

Celery Salad.—Wash and scrape one good-sized bunch of celery and lay in cold water for an hour, then cut into small bits and put in a salad bowl. Mix half a teaspoonful of salt and a little cayenne together, slowly add two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, then one tablespoonful of vinegar and stir thoroughly into the celery. Garnish with a few slices of hard-boiled egg and parsley. Serve with crackers and cheese.

Meat Cakes (Italian style).—Mince fine any kind of cold meat, add a quarter of its weight in bread crumbs, a few drops of essence of anchovy, little parsley, pepper, salt and egg to bind and moisten the whole; flour the hands, roll meat into little balls size of half-crown piece, then flatten them with back of spoon, dip in egg and then in fine bread-crumbs, fry in butter until delicate brown. Garnish with boiled Italian paste.

Some of the Parisian journals are excited over the prospect that street cars will soon be operated upon the principal boulevards of the French capital. They say that the beauty of the city will be ruined, and that if Paris loses its beauty its fame will speedily decline.

British Government revenues for the three first quarters of the fiscal year (April 1 to December 31) increased \$21,895,000 over 1898. The largest increase, \$5,100,000, was from excise duties; the second largest, 4,300,000, from stamps; the third largest, \$3,600,000, from estate duties. Customs receipts increased \$3,305,000.

The Health Board computes the population of New York as being 3,550,053, as against 3,438,899 in 1898, a gain of 111,154.

A steamer line between America and Turkish ports and an agricultural exposition and warehouse for American goods at Constantinople are about to be established.

Eczema in the Feet.

In fact, tetter, ringworm and all skin diseases are cured by Tetterine. Mr. Lee D. Martin, of San Antonio, Texas, says: "I am suffering with a violent case of eczema in my feet. Please send me a box of Tetterine. Mr. Moore, of Moore & McFarland, Memphis, Tenn., says it cured him of a similar case." Sold at druggists 50c. a box or sent postpaid by J. T. Shup-Grine, Savannah, Ga.

Value of the Cotton Crop.

The world's output of gold in 1898 was \$287,428,600, and that in the United States was \$64,463,000. The value of the cotton crop in the United States—that is, the raw cotton—in 1897 was \$319,491,412. The cotton crop in the United States is therefore 11 per cent. greater than the gold output of the world and five times as great as the gold output of the United States.

The levees on both sides of the Mississippi are of sufficient extent that if they were built in a single straight line they would be about 1,300 miles long, or long enough to stretch the greater part of the distance between New Orleans and New York.

"Nature Abhors a Vacuum."

Nothing in the world stands still. If you are well and strong day by day the blood supplies its tide of vigor. If you are ill, the blood is wrong and carries increasing quantities of diseased germs. You cannot change Nature, but you can aid her by keeping the blood pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this as nothing else can. Be sure to get Hood's, because

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