

THINK THEY HAVE THEM IN A NET.

British Feel that Roberts is About to Crush the Boers.

SOME OF THE ARRANGEMENT

Boers Said to be Retreating Everywhere—Question of War Indemnity.

[Early Dispatches.] London, April 17, 4:15 a. m.—Lord Roberts has spread his net far and wide to catch the adventurous commandos that have been making mischief in the southwestern part of the state. The net has not yet been drawn in, but at the headquarters of the Boers the impression exists that the power of the Boers is decreasing. The Daily News correspondent has been flying to the southwest; a Standard correspondent reports them fleeing northward; a Daily Telegraph correspondent says that some are going

the Morning Post, telegraphing Monday, says: "Small bodies of Boers are prowling around and are even coming within eight or ten miles of Bloemfontein. Three Johannesburg 'bush' actually entered the town one night and escaped without being discovered. The Boer demonstration yesterday at Kamek was designed to cover the withdrawal of an immense convoy of provisions. There is no doubt that the Boer incursion into the southeastern part of the Free State was largely due to the need of replenishing victuals in the most fertile part of the country. This explains why the enemy marched south with empty wagons. Various important movements are occurring which naturally it is not desirable to specify."

SITUATION IN NATAL.

New York, April 17.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Lady Smith dispatches confirm the report that the Boers have retired from the Elanburg district to their Biggarsburg positions. No raiding operations southward have been reported, and it is now clear that the Boer advance was ordered for the sake of employing the burghers on active duty and of checking desertions. The British inactivity in one sense is masterly, since it demoralizes the enemy. Sir Redvers Buller's scouts have reported that the Boers have wrecked the engine house and shafts of three collieries by heavy charges of dynamite. These wanton attacks upon private property have been characteristic of the Dutch campaign. South Africans explain them on the theory that the Boers are aware that claims for damages to property in Natal and Cape Colony, which will be presented after the war can never be assessed against the farmers of the two commonwealths, but will be liquidated by the mine owners of the Rand. Accordingly, the Boers feel at liberty to inflict as much damage as

SPRING-TIME DELUSIONS.

FACT VS. CONJECTURE.

A Few Valuable Hints to those who are Quick to take Advantage of Timely Suggestions.

Just now the advertising space of the average newspaper is filled with advertisements of spring time medicines, blood purifiers, etc. When it is understood as a scientific truth that the kidneys, liver and lungs are the only blood purifiers of the human body, much disappointment and money will be saved. Diseases, palpitation, languid feelings, headache, backache, etc., are caused by the system being poisoned by uric acid which the kidneys, through overwork or weakness, do not eliminate. The troubles mentioned are but symptoms. The cause lies deeper. Put the kidneys and liver in working order with that vegetable specific, Warner's Safe Cure, and the symptoms and attendant troubles will disappear. With the system in first-class condition and the great organs of life doing the work nature intended them to do, most diseases are thrown off. It is the weakest, debilitated, poisoned body which falls an easy prey to chills, fever, pneumonia, consumption, Bright's disease and death. No man or woman can afford to be laid up with a severe illness. It is the part of wisdom to keep well. Miss Florence Buffum, secretary of the Ishwara Theosophical Society of Minneapolis, understands this perfectly, and under date of January 24th last, writes: "I have found Warner's Safe Cure of high value. It greatly assists a worn-out system to perform its duties, and whenever any of my friends become languid or pale and full of pains, I advise them to try Warner's Safe Cure, feeling assured that they will be satisfied with the result." Mrs. Buffum's experience can be yours. Will you not also enjoy it?

necessary to convey the impression to their own people that the Dutch forces have not disbanded, but are actively employed at various points. The only fresh claim of victory in this dispatch is a report that General Frohman has defeated a British column and driven it across the Orange river. There is no confirmation of this story from British sources and, on the contrary, the attack on Col. Dwyer's force near Wepener has slackened and there are persistent rumors that General Brabant has relieved the garrison after defeating the Boers. General Brabant is on the way to Wepener with a strong mounted force and reinforcements from Natal are behind him. General Chermide, with a full division, is also moving east from Reddersburg and the Boers may be caught in a corner somewhere in the southwestern section of the Free State.

ROBERTS IS WAITING.

The general situation at Bloemfontein is unchanged. Military experts here do not expect an advance northward for a week or ten days, since Lord Roberts is waiting for large shipments of horses, which have barely arrived at Cape Town. They are also convinced that General Buller will remain on the defensive and not attack Biggarsburg until the enemy's force has been drawn off by Lord Roberts' invasion of the Transvaal. It is considered probable that Generals Hunter and Brabant will work their way up to Wepener and Ladybrand and in this way protect Lord Roberts' line of communications.

Train Shot Through Flames.

Chicago, April 17.—Panic reigned in a Metropolitan elevated train last night as the cars shot through a mass of flames. The fire had been fanned out to the elevated structure from a burning frame dwelling at 404 Hermitage Avenue.

Choosing quickly between blocking the road and risking a singeing, Motor-man Collins flung wide his controller and his two cars dashed through the crackling blaze. In the burning house policemen risked their lives to save the five persons within. Mrs. John Sternburg, her daughter, Albert Glado and his wife, and August and contents small.

DUKE D'ARCOS SATISFIED.

Only Took Up Chicago to Show He Was Awake.

New York, April 17.—A special to the Herald from Washington says concerning the unpleasant incident resulting from an invitation to attend the celebration in Chicago, the Duke of D'Arcos, Spanish minister in Washington, said that he had received from Mayor Harrison a reply to his note of protest. "I am fully satisfied with the explanation," said the Duke of D'Arcos. "I take, I knew from the first that a mistake had been made, and I could not permit the incident to close without a protest. Since my arrival in the city, I have received the most courteous treatment. I know the American people are too broad-minded and upright to insult a defeated enemy. I have forgotten that I was invited to Chicago."

Chicago, April 16.—Mayor Harrison today received from Duke D'Arcos, the Spanish minister in Washington, the following reply to an invitation to attend the Dewey celebration in Chicago: "Washington, D. C., April 14.—Sir: I return to you here enclosed an invitation from the city of Chicago for the celebration of the second anniversary of the battle of Manila, which I take for granted has been sent to me by mistake, as it is the first discounty I have met with since I am in the United States."

"It is impossible for me to believe that you have advisedly asked me, the representative of Spain, to go to your city and rejoice with you on the destruction of the Spanish ship, and on the death of so many brave sailors—my compatriots. That would have been simply an insult, and as I do not desire to receive it, and it cannot have been your intention, I am perfectly sure, as I say, that all this is the result of an error."

"I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully yours, ARCOs."

In reply, Mayor Harrison has written the minister, explaining that the invitation was sent through the carelessness or ignorance of a clerk, and extending sincere apologies for the unintentional discourtesy.

Philippine Loss 106.

Manila, April 17.—Gen. Young reports that 300 insurgent riflemen and 100 men attacked the American garrison at Batoo, province of North Ilocos, yesterday. They were repulsed, losing 106 men. The Americans had no casualties.

Mrs. Carter in London.

London, April 16.—Both authors and actors must have been fully satisfied with the reception given David Belasco's "Zaza" at the Garrick theater this evening, under the management of Charles Frohman. The performance went without a hitch, and after a slight hesitation on the part of the audience during the dressing room scene in the first act, the play "caught on." The earliest indication only served to emphasize the warmth with which a crowd of half a million greeted the remainder of the performance.

Mrs. Leslie Carter was in excellent spirits, and her clever and artistic rendering of her role promises to make it as popular in London as it was in the United States. After the second, third, and especially fourth acts, Mrs. Carter was most enthusiastically applauded, and at the close she and Mr. Belasco were called repeatedly before the curtain.

COST TO PUBLIC IS \$1,750 A DAY

This is to Save Contractors Paying \$29 Per Day Wages to Men.

MILITIA OFFICER KILLED.

No Clue to the Murderer—Statement of Circumstances and Conditions at the Croton Dam Strike.

[Early Dispatches.] New York, April 17.—According to the Tribune the cost of the militia and deputy sheriffs on guard at Croton Dam to the State and county is \$1,750 a day. This expense will be trebled by the calling out of the seventh regiment. Italian Consul General Branchi estimates that the increase of wages demanded by the strikers would amount to \$15 a day. In addition, the strikers protest against the deduction of two cents a day from their wages as a medical fee, a total of \$14. So that the amount in dispute is \$29 per day.

Sergeant Robert Douglass, who was killed at Croton Dam last night, was 23 years old, a native of Scotland, and an ex-member of the British army. Consul General Branchi was asked whether the strikers were paid directly by the contractors or through the medium of padrones who might deduct part of the wages.

"There are no padrones at all among these workmen," replied Signor Branchi. "The men are engaged and paid directly by the contractors, and have been for the past five or six years. All this trouble could have been avoided, the State could have been saved a great deal of money, and the work would have been going on without interruption if the contractors had been a little less selfish and a little more considerate of the rights of others. These Italian laborers are peaceably inclined and are content to work hard for very moderate wages. But there is a figure at which a man with a family cannot work without starving. And this is the difficulty with the men who have struck for an advance of wages."

"There is a feature about this strike with which people in general are not familiar. It is this, that out of the 650 strikers only 100 to 120 who were getting \$1.25 a day struck for an advance of 25 cents per day. The others went out from sympathy as they were already receiving higher wages. These men have been working up there for the past five or six years and many of them have built small houses or shanties."

"During the past six or eight months prices of provisions and of other necessities have been going up. The increase is still going on at the Italian quarters because they are four miles from the railroad, and all provisions have to be brought from the city. To these poor people who earned only \$1.25 a day the increase of prices of provisions was tremendous and they felt it keenly. They asked the contractors for an advance of 25 cents a day and for an eight hour working day, but the second demand was merely a formality as workmen in the building trades are generally asking for eight hours. What they did want was an advance of wages to enable them to buy the same quantity of food for their families that they had done before provisions became dearer. That was all they desired."

The contractors bluntly refused to listen to the men's demands and the result was that they went out on strike, and their more fortunate fellow-workmen went out with them from sympathy, as I have said. The strikers would naturally be irritated when the contractors threatened to bring new men into their places, while they would be driven out of the homes that they had built for themselves. I am not at all justifying the action of the men, who are ignorant and have very little reasoning power, but there are certain things which ignorant men will resort to when starvation and ruin stare them in the face, and the contractors could easily have prevented all this trouble by listening to the men who would have met them half way in order to resume work. I am satisfied that I could have persuaded the men to compromise on half of their demand, and they would have accepted an advance of 12 1/2 cents a day. This would have cost the contractors between \$12.50 and \$15 more a day than they have been paying to these 100 or 120 men. But they refused to listen to any compromise, and to save this insignificant sum they seem willing to have even riots and bloodshed, and have the State pay large sums for soldiers' services."

"The strikers will certainly make no resistance to the troops and there will be no trouble. I shall make no further move in this matter, but I feel confident

BLUES

Ever have "the blues"? Then you know how dark everything looks. You are completely discouraged and cannot throw off that terrible depression. A little work looks like a big mountain; a little noise sounds like the roar of a cannon; a little food overloads the stomach; and a little sleep is all you can secure, night after night.

That's Nerve Exhaustion

The truth of the matter is, your nerves have been poisoned and weakened with the impurities in your blood. The thing for you to do is to get rid of these impurities just as soon as you can.

You want a blood-purifying medicine. You want a good Sarsaparilla,—that's what you want,—a Sarsaparilla that is the strongest and best nerve tonic you can buy, too.

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

"During last year I was suffering from nervous prostration. For weeks I grew worse, became thin, could not sleep, had no appetite, and was in a wretched condition. After taking several kinds of medicines without result, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla with more than pleasing results. My appetite returned, I slept soundly, my strength and weight increased, and now I am well and strong without the slightest trace of my old trouble. Indeed, I would hardly believe it possible for medicine to bring about such a change in any person."—CLARA MEALY, Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass., Dec. 21, 1899.

that the contractors will eventually be obliged to pay their men the advance demanded, because they cannot get other men to fill their places at \$1.25 a day. The strikers will rather pay an advance to their men, whom they already understand, than to green hands. Can they get poor Italian immigrants to take their places, do you ask? No, they cannot, because even new arrivals will not go to work for the contractors at \$1.25 a day."

SHOOTING OF SERGEANT DOUGLASS.

Croton Landing, N. Y., April 16.—The first bloodshed as the outcome of the strike at the Croton dam, was the life blood of Sergt. Robert Douglass of the Eleventh Separate company of Mount Vernon, who was shot dead by an unknown assassin while he was relieving guard at ten minutes to 9 o'clock tonight. The wildest excitement prevailed throughout the camp as soon as the news of the assassination spread to the different camps and the soldiers are frantic over the crime. The point where the sergeant fell is known as Point Ten, which was in charge of Corp. McDowell. It is situated on top of the hill near Little Italy, where armed strikers were seen drilling or marching about early this morning, brandishing rifles and shotguns. The spot is high over the huge pile of masonry, and from it one can command a view of the country on each side up and down the Croton valley.

Douglass was talking to Corp. McDowell and the other members of the guard, when he suddenly clapped his hands to his stomach and said: "I'm shot!" and immediately fell to the ground. It was pitch dark at the time, but McDowell and the others fired a volley into a clump of

bushes near by, without hitting any one. No one saw the flash or heard the sound of the shot which killed Douglass, and it was a most mysterious affair.

Meanwhile the men picked up the fallen sergeant and carried him down the hill on a stretcher, but as soon as they reached Douglass' tent the poor fellow died without saying a word. Lieut. Clover, with a squad, went up to the hilltop, where they made a thorough search, but failed to find any person up there. Then the guards were called in and concentrated in the valley with the exception of those placed at the cable station, where the shooting took place.

At about 10:30 o'clock tonight the deputy sheriffs who are guarding the cable-house on the east side of the river, saw three figures lurking near the place, and the deputies fired their revolvers at them. The figures disappeared quickly in the darkness. A few minutes later, while the deputies thought there was no person near them, three shots rang out from the direction of Little Italy, but the sheriff's men were not injured.

CIGAR MAKERS' STRIKE.

5,000 Employees are Now Out in New York.

New York, April 17.—By the closing of nine additional cigar factories the number of striking and locked out cigar makers in this city has been increased to five thousand.

From the strike of the employees of Kerbs, Wertheimer and Schiffer, a month ago, the trouble among the cigar makers has grown until nearly all the large factories in the city are involved, and several concerns have announced their intention of moving from this city. It is the dull season and others of the manufacturers have decided to take advantage of it to suspend operations until their employees tire of enforced idleness.

The average rate of weekly wages paid is \$6. The strikers demand an increase of \$1 per week for ten hours' work. The threat of the manufacturers to remove their plants to some other place did not appear to cause much alarm. Members of the advisory board declared that such action will not be taken for the reason that cigar makers are paid higher wages in other places than in New York.

Now Senator Hanna is Ill.

New York, April 17.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Senator Hanna returned to Washington last night from Fort Monroe seriously ill with grip.

He has high fever tonight and his friends are much alarmed. The senator's physician, Dr. Rixey, does not consider the case dangerous and although he realizes that the senator is quite ill he hopes to be able to prevent any serious complications.

Strikers Lose All Round.

Chicago, April 17.—Tailors who were locked out Feb. 15 returned to work today, the contract between the journeymen tailors' union and the tailors' association having been drawn up and signed by representatives of both bodies last night. The exchange was every point in the controversy. Rackshops are refused.

The only point conceded by the bosses was in regard to bushmen who are allowed to remain with the union. A point lost by the strikers is the retention of men employed in their places by the various shops.

SULZER WAS WRATHFUL.

Exciting Controversy at the Cour d'Alene Investigation.

Petition of Idaho Citizens Attacked as Fraudulent—A Wordy Warfare.

Washington, April 16.—An exciting controversy occurred at the afternoon session of the Cour d'Alene investigation, when the petition to the secretary of war from several hundred citizens of the Cour d'Alene district asking for the retention of federal troops was presented in evidence.

Representative Sulzer denounced the petition as "bogus and fraudulent," declaring that many of the signatures were forgeries and that other names had been secured by intimidation. He asked to introduce affidavits attacking the petition, but after an animated controversy, these were ruled out, the vote being on party lines.

A motion by Mr. Sulzer calling on the President for affidavits bearing on the petition was similarly voted down by the committee.

Mr. Sulzer sharply commented on the course of the majority, and his exchanges with Acting Chairman Alvord, were at times personal and emphatic. Messrs. Sulzer and Capron also had several wordy colloquies.

Dr. Hugh France, who is regarded as an important witness, since he acted as coroner when the Bunker Hill mill was blown up, and shared with Bartlett Sinclair in the direction of affairs following that event, was put on the stand.

Dr. France said he was graduated from Bellevue hospital, New York, and he denied being in the employ of the Bunker Hill mine, as has been alleged, and said he was chosen by the miners as their physician and surgeon, receiving his pay from them. He described the warfare between the union and non-union men, culminating with the march on the Bunker Hill and the dynamiting of the concentrator. Dr. France defended the work of the coroner's jury against criticisms made during the testimony, and explained the regularity of the various steps taken. His testimony will proceed tomorrow.

Catholic Congregations and Politics.

Paris, April 17.—The Rome correspondent of the Temps, in a dispatch that has almost official significance, says:

"The papal decision prohibiting the assumption of arms by the members of the editorial management of La Croix was arrived at after a solemn conclave of bishops and cardinals. 'Hereafter no religious congregation will be permitted to take any part in politics. This decision is binding upon Catholics all over the world, including the American faithful.'"

Free of Charge.

Any adult suffering from a cold settled on the breast, bronchitis, throat or lung troubles of any nature, who will call at A. C. Smith's Drug Store, will be presented with a sample bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, free of charge. Only one bottle given to one person, and none to children without order from parents.

No throat or lung remedy ever had such a sale as Boschee's German Syrup in all parts of the civilized world. Twenty years ago millions of bottles were given away, and your druggists will tell you its success was marvelous. It is really the only Throat and Lung Remedy generally endorsed by physicians. One 75 cent bottle will cure or prove its value. Sold by dealers in all civilized countries.



MAJOR GENERAL SIR F. CARRINGTON TO ATTACK THE BOERS FROM THE NORTH.

The operations of this British division commander from now on will be very interesting. He is to take the Beira route through Portuguese East Africa and march his division in a southwesterly direction through Portuguese territory into Rhodesia as far south as the Limpopo river, which is the northern boundary of the Transvaal. Beira is about 500 miles north of Delagoa Bay, and after landing Major General Carrington has a 400 or 500 mile march ahead of him. His use of Portuguese territory may cause war between Portugal and the Transvaal. He is a veteran African campaigner, having spent over 20 years in the dark continent.

North and others south, while a Morning Post representative says it is not known what the Boers are doing. Recently the feeling at Bloemfontein is that the disposition of Lord Roberts' men is such as to enable him to concentrate a large force rapidly at any point. The Boers, being aware of this, are presumed to be thinking now chiefly of retreat.

INVESTMENT OF WEPENER ABANDONED.

The investment of Wepener, according to a special dispatch from Bloemfontein, has absolutely been abandoned. According to a Bethany dispatch, the Boers are unable to retreat northward, because the British strongly hold all roads.

Diverse reports come from Natal, one asserting that the Boers have retired beyond the Biggarsburg range, and another saying that some of them are close to Lady Smith.

London waits confidently for almost immediate announcement of news favorable to the British. Distasteful, however, as to any rapid, continuous advance toward Pretoria, chiefly on account of the lack of horses, many of which die in the course of the long voyage. Letters from the Cape say that the three days' journey by rail is made in open trucks, that the arrangements for feeding and watering are inadequate and that the unfortunate animals break down rapidly in consequence of these hardships. Despite the energy of the buyers abroad, the office foresees much difficulty in supplying the enormous number of horses required.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated yesterday, says: "The Boers have raised the siege of Wepener and have left Louisa. A majority of them have undoubtedly returned north, with the exception of a body of about 600 now reported to be going toward Bethany."

The Daily News has the following from Reddersburg, dated Friday: "Gen. Chermide saw the rear guard of the Boers disappear southeast in full retreat. The enemy appear to be in strong force four miles east of Reddersburg. They are falling back before our advance guard."

MAKING IN A PINCH.

The Daily Mail has the following from Lady Sarah Wilson, dated Mafeking, April 15: "The pinch of hunger is beginning to be felt, and relief seems more distant than ever. Since March 24 there has been no shell fire until today. Commandant Shyman having taken his burghers to bar Col. Plumer's road. Yesterday however, he returned, with four hundred-pound shells, such as had not been used since the first days of the siege. The military authorities say the British artillery has nothing to compare with those guns."

SIREWOD BOER SPIES. The Bloemfontein correspondent of



feeling children who cried,

people have no gottes," as it be with-out a gottle was a physical deficiency.

Similarly, the prevalence of irregular periods among young women, and the commonness of debilitating drains among married women have created the mischievous idea that these are the natural conditions of womanhood.

In normal health the periods should be regular and painless and there should be neither drains nor pains for the married woman. To regain that normal condition of health is possible to every woman who will make a trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the periods, dries up the drains, and cures ulceration and inflammation.

Sick women can consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by letter without charge. Every letter is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. "I had failure of several organs and had to go to bed once a month; had irregular monthly periods which would sometimes last ten or twelve days; and I was very weak and nervous. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cured me. I took three bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and now I am perfectly well and strong."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—sent free on receipt of stamps to cover mailing only. Twenty-one cent stamps for edition in paper; 3 cent stamps for the cloth-bound edition. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Epilepsy Cured.

Had Fourteen Fits in a Single Night and Frequent Spells of Nervous Prostration. Permanently Cured by

Dr. Miles' Nervine.

"For twenty years I was subject to nervous fits and at times have suffered greatly from nervous prostration. I had as many as four or five fits in a single night. I was treated by good physicians in Alina, St. Louis, and Ithaca, but gradually grew worse under their treatment. I have taken an endless amount of advertised remedies, but to no avail. Eight years ago I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and I commenced to get better at once. The fits did not come so often nor so hard. After a few months the fits ceased altogether, but I have never quite given up the Nervine as I feel the need of something at times to brace me up and soothe my tired nerves. This wonderful medicine has done more for me than I can ever tell, for it has saved my life, besides hundreds of dollars and doctor bills. I am now sixty-four years old and am feeling better today than I have before in years. People for miles around here know how bad I was before I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine, and many through my recommendation have found it a relief for nervous troubles."

"My wife had suffered from attacks of epileptic fits for twenty years, and in that time had been under the care of several physicians without ever receiving any lasting benefit. She has also tried any number of advertised remedies with no better results; but when she commenced taking Dr. Miles' Nervine she could see a change with the first bottle. She continued to improve under that treatment until the fits had entirely disappeared, and she has been free from them now for two and one-half years."

J. E. REID, 501 Kishwaukee St., Rockford, Ill.

"When my sister, Edith Johnson, was nine years old she was taken with inflammatory rheumatism and it turned into St. Vitus dance. She was for six weeks that she could neither walk nor talk, and was in bed for ten weeks. We doctored and doctored and she grew worse all the time. We had to sit by her bed day and night to keep her from jerking out into the floor. One day my father sent the doctors all away and began giving her Dr. Miles' Nervine, and before she had taken two bottles she could talk and walk. We were greatly surprised to see how rapidly she recovered, and we think the Nervine is the greatest medicine on earth. We also used Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills in connection with the Nervine, and found them a splendid remedy."

Mrs. HARRY GLEADALL, 850 Bond Ave., Marion, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold at all drug stores on a positive guarantee. Write for free advice and booklet to Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.