

PRISONERS IN PRETORIA MOVED

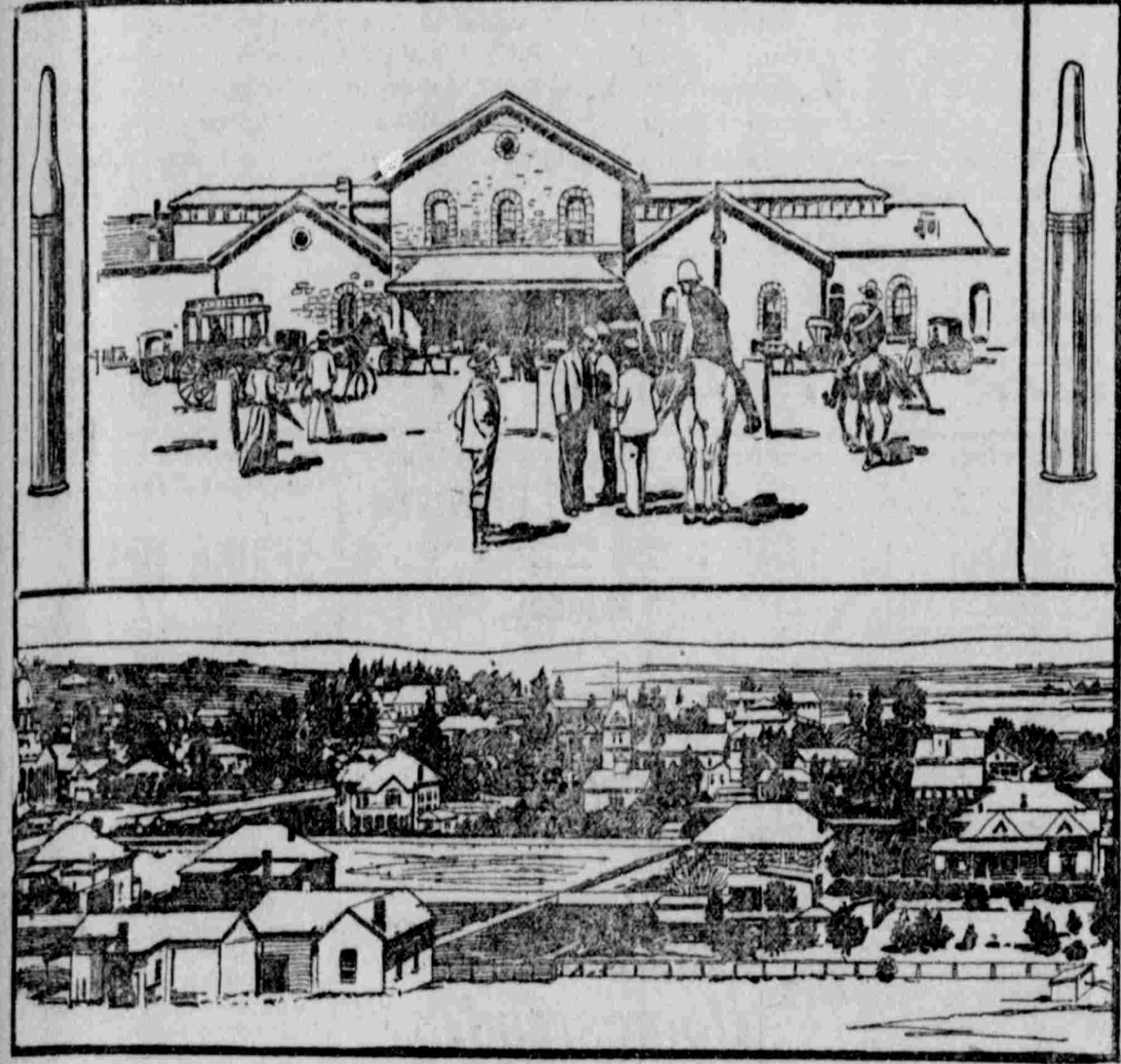
Boers Place Them in Position Where
Roberts Must Be Careful.

MOVING ON TO MAFKING.

Boer Losses 4,351—Webster Davis
(Credited with Sayuz Kruger
and Joubert are Unpopular.

[Early Dispatches.]

New York, March 19.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The British officers now in Pretoria have been removed from the prison where Winston Churchill left them, to new quarters in the outskirts of the town, under Daspoort Ridge. The reasons for this change are not stated, but it is evident that General Roberts'...



RAILWAY STATION AT BLOEMFONTEIN AND GENERAL VIEW OF THE TOWN.

may have to expose a large number of British prisoners to exceptional danger when Pretoria is invested.

KEGER AND JOUBERT UNPOPULAR.

London, March 19.—The Naples correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs an interview he has had with Webster Davis, United States assistant secretary of the interior. According to this, Mr. Davis said:

"When I left Pretoria, the Boers were becoming desirous of peace. President Keger and Gen. Joubert were becoming exceedingly unpopular. I do not believe the Boers will resist much longer."

The correspondent says Mr. Davis declined to speak of the general belief in Pretoria that the general belief in Pretoria is that he is bearing peace terms and a request for American mediation.

BRITISH PUSHING NORTH.

London, March 19.—The war office has the following dispatch from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Sunday, March 18th:

"The guards brigade returned yesterday from Norval's Pont. Several burghers have laid down their arms to the Boers. The Boers are at Edenburg and elsewhere."

The officer commanding at Belmont reports that some deserters have come in with a Maxim, a nine-pounder and another gun. Another nine-pounder has been brought into the city. The cavalry brigade has gone to the north in order to reassure the inhabitants of that district and to distribute copies of the proclamation to the people of the Free State. These proclamations are being eagerly sought after."

Lord Methuen reached Warrenton on March 18th. He was in time to prevent the bridge from being completely destroyed, and to secure the pontoon across the Vaal.

The English mail was dispatched from here by rail yesterday, and tomorrow the regular railway service will be reopened.

Marking reports that all was well on March 18th.

A dispatch from Capetown says: "The mounted force from Kimberley, proceeding to the relief of Mafeking, has arrived at Warrenton. As the force moved on, the Boers evacuated the town, blowing up the bridge."

HOTTENTOTS OPPOSE BOERS.

"It is reported that the rebels who refused to accompany the Transvaalers when the latter evacuated Tauran and Teyateyan are preparing to trek into the interior, but that Hottentot chiefs are ready to bar their escape."

Another dispatch from Capetown, dated Sunday, March 18th, says: "The Boers are preparing to trek into the interior, but that Hottentot chiefs are ready to bar their escape."

Our horsemen gun erratically bombarded the Boer trenches. Horrible suffering nameless tortures upon a cruel war. These may not be true, but so far that is not the case. We are suffering along on the quarter ration supplemented by the occasional scraps of cattle."

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BOER LOSSES.

Pretoria, Friday, March 16.—The chief of the intelligence department, Molengraaf, announced that the Boers had suffered the loss of 4,351 men, including 1,100 killed, 1,100 wounded, and 1,100 sick and other dis-

abling causes, he asserts, bring the total to 4,351.

EUROPE WILL NOT INTERFERE.

New York, March 19.—Great Britain's declaration that she will not tolerate the intervention of any power effectually prevents Europe from attempting to end the hostilities in progress in South Africa.

This statement was made last night in Washington by a well-informed diplomat who has actually followed international events transpiring in the old world.

"The European horizon," he continued, "is remarkably clear for England. Had intervention been contemplated, action would have been taken when British prestige had suffered such a severe blow by the reverses of General Buller before Ladysmith, of General Gatacre at Stormberg, and General Methuen at the Modder river. The fact that Russia did not at that moment interfere shows conclusively, I believe, the truthfulness of the peace sentiments entertained by the czar, which he endeavored to have incorporated into international law by the conference held at The Hague."

"I think it may be set down as absolutely correct that Russia does not propose to take advantage of Great Britain's present preoccupation in South Africa. It is true that the loan just made to Persia will increase her influence with that country. The loan, however, is not due to the South African war. Negotiations for its subscription were begun before the war commenced. Great Britain knew of it, but did not try to prevent Persia from obtaining the money from Russia. It is untrue that Russia has been massing troops on the frontier of Afghanistan. These reports were probably put in cir-

culated by persons desirous of distracting attention in England from events occurring in South Africa.

NO SECOND MAJUBA.

"It is to be expected that the president of the South African republics will endeavor to secure peace through diplomatic means. They probably fully understand by now that there is no prospect of a second Majuba hill, and that if peace comes before their governments are wiped out, it must be achieved by diplomatic negotiations. Just how this is possible, however, in view of Great Britain's positive declaration, I cannot say."

The note from the United States enabled Lord Salisbury to play a strong card at the right time. His declaration has done much to clear the atmosphere for Great Britain, and has shown the world the intention of the British government to destroy the two republics.

"Undoubtedly the governments of Europe have discussed the prospect of compensation, but there is no talk of concerted action at present. It seems to me that the decision must be at all serious, action would have been inaugurated by the other powers when the English troops were in such a desperate plight in South Africa. The Boers now seem demoralized; the English have an immense force with which to conquer them, and it is hardly probable that the rebels sustained some weeks ago by the British troops will be repeated."

FEARS FOR A VESSEL.

French Ship Paulliac, with 45 Men and a \$3,000,000 Cargo, Overdue.

New York, March 19.—During the passage of the French liner Gasconne, from Havre to New York, a special lookout was kept for the French line freighter Paulliac, which is long overdue on her trip from this port to Bordeaux and Havre. There was not much hope of sighting or learning of the Paulliac during the Gasconne's trip, for her course lay considerably to the north of that of the freight steamer.

The Paulliac left this port on February 5, under the command of Capt. Gicquel. She was the pioneer of a new freight service between New York and Bordeaux and Havre in connection with the regular passenger service of the French line. Her crew numbers forty-five men, all natives of France. She carried no passengers.

The only time she was sighted, so far as is known here, since leaving port was when the Germania, of the White Star line, exchanged signals with her on February 11. She was then 450 miles southeast of Cape Race, a position slightly north of the New York and Havre route.

The Paulliac has a cargo valued at \$3,000,000, including several cases of machinery for the Paris Exposition. There is also on board a shipment of copper from Boston, valued at \$400,000. Other items in her cargo include lard, coffee, cotton and case goods.

While anxiety for the safety of the Paulliac has been manifested in shipping circles, for more than a month, hope has by no means been abandoned by the local agents of the line.

One theory on which these hopes are based is that the Paulliac may have met with a mishap to her machinery and drifted out of the track of transatlantic travel. During recent trips of the French liners between New York and Havre the commanders have been instructed to keep a special lookout for the missing freighter.

Expelled Typographical Union.

Chicago, March 18.—Typographical union No. 16, composed of the printers of Chicago, was thrown out of the Federation of Labor today. By a large majority the motion carried which un-

seated the thirteen delegates from the union and expelled them until such time as they are ready to "apologize."

By their action the leaders in the big organization charged themselves with being charged with violating the constitution by holding political office. The printers had come prepared to make the charge, but were unseated before occasion could be found to debate the question. Notice was immediately served upon the Federation that an appeal will be taken to the American Federation of Labor.

The Chicago Typographical union has more than 1,800 members in good standing, and is regarded as one of the most important unions in the city.

Hernandez Revolution Growing.

New York, March 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says:

It is reported that the Hernandez revolution in Venezuela is progressing. Gen. Hernandez, it is said, has effected an important strategic movement by crossing the Orinoco river and compelling Gen. Landateu with the government troops to retire. He is now, according to reports, marching on Ciudad Bolivar.

Ruined All the Flour.

San Francisco, March 18.—The United States transport Warren, recently released from quarantine, has begun to discharge her stores. It is asserted that the process of fumigating practically ruined all the flour on board, which means a considerable loss to the government.

The bodies of soldiers brought from Manila on the transport Duke of Fife will be taken to the presidio military reservation today.

NINE PERSONS INJURED.

Peculiar Accident Causes a Train to Run Away.

New York, March 18.—Nine persons were injured early this morning in an accident to a Ninth avenue Elevated railroad train near Reector street. Five of the nine severely injured are in the hospital, and one of them, David A. Findley, is suffering from a fractured skull. The others were sent to their homes. The most seriously injured, besides Findley, are:

Richard B. Barlow, of Yonkers, engineer of the train, scalp wounds and shock.

Thomas Shelvey, an engineer, internally injured.

Alfred Alexander, salesman, internally injured and taken to the hospital unconscious.

James Manning, laborer, injured about the head.

The train left South Ferry for Harlem and passed the Battery Place station at its usual speed and was approaching the crossing station. The engineer did not need coal for his engine and so did not signal to the man in charge of the coaling apparatus.

In an unexplained fashion, although the coal man says that it was through the vibration caused by the approaching train, the coal chute dropped down almost at the moment the train reached the station. The chute struck the roof of the cab and tore it off, at the same time throwing down Engineer Barlow and Fireman Hutchings to the floor of the cab.

Barlow's hand was on the throttle at the moment of the collision, and as he fell his hand turned on pressure still more, and the engine dashed ahead at full speed up the track, stopping only when it had reached Barclay street, because of the exhaustion of the fuel.

Meanwhile the chute had wrecked the roofs of the passenger cars, and the dozen passengers in them were thrown in every direction.

Children Burned to Death.

Alfred N. Y. March 18.—Two sons of Eugene Ferrin, aged 3 and 3 years, were burned to death in the Ferrin farmhouse near here today. Mr. Ferrin rescued his wife and two of the children, but was driven back by the flames and badly burned in a vain attempt to save the two that perished.

BIG STRIKE OF THE MACHINISTS

Union Men Reject the Ultimatum
Issued by Manufacturers.

MAY COME BY APRIL FIRST

National Strike Will Involve 70,000
Men—Plan of Procedure in
Calling Them Out.

[Early Dispatches.]

Chicago, March 18.—After the conference between representatives of the International Association of Machinists and the administrative council of the National Metal Trades association ended at 10:30 this morning, President James O'Connell of the union declared that strikes would be called immediately in all parts of the United States and Canada. Such strikes would involve 100,000 men, and cause to be shut down for an indefinite time plants having an aggregate capacity of millions of dollars. Chicago labor troubles are responsible for the disagreement which is expected to precipitate the general machinists' strike.

Were it not for the fact that leaders of the machinists' union refused to call off the strikes that now exist in Chicago, Columbus, O., and Patterson, N. J., the manufacturers and leaders, it is believed, would have come to an amicable agreement, and arbitration would have been permanently established between the National Metal Trades association and the International Association of Machinists.

The members of the executive board of the machinists' union, however, refused to call off the Chicago strike, as they declared that if they did the Chicago local would secede from the international association.

When the refusal of the machinists to end the strike was presented to the manufacturers they issued an ultimatum to the labor leaders, and on their refusal to agree to its provisions, all negotiations were broken off.

Before leaving the rooms in which the joint conference was held, President James O'Connell of the international union declared that the union would immediately call strikes in all parts of the country. The first of these strikes will be called in Cleveland, O. After all the large cities have been tied up, strikes will be called in the machine shops of all the railroads in the country.

Representatives of the following firms were present at the conference: Erie iron works, Erie, Pa.; Watson-Stillman company, Indianapolis; Dunne-Gordon company, Cincinnati; Gates iron works, American Tool and Machine company, Boston; Watts-Campbell company, Boston; Leland & Falkner, Detroit; Gardiner-Grosvenor company, Quincy, Ill.; Fred Wolfe company, Chicago; Edward E. Ellis company, Milwaukee; Wagner Electric Manufacturing company, St. Louis; Frazer & Chalmers, Chicago and England; Lidgerwood Manufacturing company, Brooklyn; pump trust, New Jersey.

After meeting in separate conferences all the afternoon the manufacturers' representatives and the labor leaders began a joint meeting at 8 p. m., at which the manufacturers submitted to the machinists a proposal for arbitration. They asked that all strikes and lockouts be called off pending the arbitration of the difficulties by a committee consisting of the presidents of the two organizations and two members from each association, whose decision shall be accepted as final.

On the second proposition the two associations were united. The labor leaders refused to agree to the first proposition, and submitted a demand for immediate and separate arbitration of the Chicago difficulties.

This the manufacturers refused to ratify, and the conference broke up, both sides making what amounted to a formal declaration of war. The declaration of the machinists took the form of threats of an international strike made by President O'Connell and Organized Reed.

The manufacturers then presented their side of the question in a set of resolutions in which they declared that "the form of joint agreement this day unanimously adopted by the administrative council of the National Metal Trades Association and presented to the executive officers of the International Association of Machinists is the best and only proposition which the National Metal Trades association has to make, and that the committee again presents the agreement of the executive committee to the International Association of Machinists, and requests them to accept the same by affixing their official signatures and notify them that this association is ready to sign the agreement with them."

In view of the failure of all efforts for a settlement for a machinists' strike, National President James O'Connell announced tonight that the last details of plans for calling a national strike this week of 70,000 union machinists were being perfected. Mr. O'Connell has put himself in communication during the day with the local unions, of several of the big cities east and west. He declares that all is in readiness for a general walk-out before April 1st.

The union of the International Association of Machinists met today and endorsed the action of the officers.

Dastardly Crime.

Cleveland, O., March 18.—An attempt was made to wreck the Lake Shore fast mail westbound, leaving here at 10 o'clock tonight. At Olmsted Falls, twenty miles west of here, a rail had been laid across the track. The engineer saw the obstruction in time to apply the brakes, and the train did not hit the rail.

The locomotive struck the rail, but the engine remained on the track. The engineer says he saw three men run away from the spot where the obstruction had been placed.

Fatal Row in Idaho Saloon.

Rathdrum, Idaho, March 19.—At 2 o'clock Sunday morning a row occurred in Coeur d'Alene in Pfeiffer's saloon in which two colored soldiers, Hayes and Hayden, were shot. Hayes was shot through the lungs and will die.

The ball passed through the body and was afterwards picked up on the floor of the saloon. Hayden was shot in the breast, the ball entering near the heart and ranging upward. The bullet has not yet been located. The wound is serious. After being shot both negroes walked down to the garrison, about half a mile. The man who fired the shots has not been located.

Denies the Engagement.

New York, March 19.—An intimate friend of the Duke de La Torre says that the latter is engaged to Miss Sylvia Green, daughter of Mrs. Green. The Duke is a son of Marshal Serrano, ex-regent of Spain and ex-captain general of Cuba, and is poor. He is now in New York, and the gossip has connected his name with that of various wealthy young women. Mrs. Green denies the report of the engagement with some sarcasm.

ECZEMA = SATANIC ITCH.

This most aggravating and tormenting of all skin diseases is caused by an acid condition of the blood, and unless relieved through certain instrumentalities too much of this acid poison reaches the skin and it becomes red and inflamed. The itching and burning are almost unbearable, especially when overheated from any cause. The skin seems on fire, sleep or rest is impossible, the desperate sufferer, regardless of consequences, scratches until strength is exhausted.

This burning, itching humor appears sometimes in little pustules, discharging a sticky fluid, which forms crusts and scales. Again the skin is dry, hard and fissured, itches intensely, bleeds and scales over. This is a painful and stubborn form of the disease.

While Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum and many like troubles are spoken of as diseases of the skin, they are really blood diseases, because

THERE CAN BE NO EXTERNAL IRRITATION WITHOUT AN INTERNAL CAUSE.

If the blood is in a pure, healthy condition, no poisonous elements can reach the skin. External applications of washes, lotions and salves sometimes mitigate the itching and soothe the inflammation, but cannot reach the disease. Only S. S. S., the real blood medicine, can do this.

S. S. S., the only purely vegetable remedy known, is a safe and permanent cure for Eczema and all deep-seated blood and skin troubles. It goes direct to the seat of the disease, neutralizes the acids and cleanses the blood, re-inforces and invigorates all the organs, and thus clears the system of all impurities through the natural channels; the skin relieved, all inflammation subsides, and all signs of the disease disappear.

Mrs. Lela M. Hoffman, of Cardington, Ohio, says she was afflicted with Scrofulous sores and Eczema from birth. Her face at times became so badly swollen that she was not recognizable, and her limbs were very sore. She was treated by all the doctors in town without being benefited, and in her researches for relief, was told by an old physician to take S. S. S. She followed his advice and was promptly cured, and has never had a return of the disease. This was seventeen years ago. She sincerely wishes to say that she has been in her grave years ago but for S. S. S., and adds, "what it has done for me it will do for others."

Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases, and write our physicians fully about your case; they will cheerfully give any information or advice wanted. We make no charge for this. Address, Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICS

Plan for American Governments to Hold Convention.

All America is in Accord with the United States, Notwithstanding European Efforts.

New York, March 19.—The state department at Washington has been more than gratified by the prompt and cordial responses received from all the nearer American republics to the formal suggestion recently made by the United States looking to the assembly of a congress of all the independent governments on this continent similar to the Pan-American conference which met in Washington in 1893. Sufficient time has not elapsed for replies to Secretary Hay's letter to come from the more distant governments of South America, but their representatives here give assurances which dispel any doubt as to the unanimity of all republics between the Atlantic and the Pacific as regards the proposal to meet as soon as possible with a view of broadening the scope and extending the advantages of the agreements reached ten years ago.

Within a week or two at the utmost the last formal responses are expected to reach Washington and in confident anticipation the Bureau of American Republics, created by the last conference and now including in its membership every one of the republics, is taking up the preliminary work of the meeting, which will be held according to present intentions at the City of Mexico, beginning in February or March, 1901. The choice of Mexico was due to the fact that all the countries invited to participate have diplomatic representation in the United States, and access to all the climate from February to August is unsurpassed, and the United States having already enjoyed the honor of one meeting it was thought desirable that other countries in turn should entertain the delegates. If one of the chief objects of the coming meeting is achieved frequent repetitions of the conference at stated intervals will be provided for, and all the republics will eventually act as hosts for the international conference. It was explained that the date of the actual assembly of the conference is deferred for nearly a year in order that ample opportunity may be given for consideration, and preparation of the subjects to be presented for discussion, rather than have the delegates hurriedly assembled and confronted with immature propositions.

The administration expects results of the highest value from the next meeting on account of the exceedingly amicable attitude manifested by all the republics towards the United States at the present time, in spite of the known attempts of European powers to make capital out of the results of the Spanish war, and to create jealousy in the capitals of South America on account of the expansion policy, which, according to absurd representations actually made to several governments, might be expected to lead naturally to forcible encroachments by the United States on the South American continent at no distant day.

This insidious campaign, which a year ago seemed likely to have some effect at least to the injury of American commerce, has now been practically abandoned in view of the discouragement in the very countries where Europe expected it to have most success on account of the relations with Washington which fifteen years ago were less cordial than today.

Gen. Lockhart Dead.

Calcutta, March 19.—General Stephen Alexander Lockhart, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, died yesterday. He was born in 1814.

Broken-down Women

weary from pain and the torture of over-taxed nerves, it is but natural that you should be low-spirited and dejected. Worn-out by the care, the worry and the long suffering from weaknesses that have buffeted the best efforts of your family doctor, it is no wonder you have become discouraged, and think there is nothing left for you but suffering and misery. Do not give up all hope, do not lose all courage. Remember Dr. Miles' Nervine has helped thousands of despondent women to regain their lost health and faith in strength. It quickens the irritated nerves, rests the weary brain and drives worry and care away. It gives rest to the failing appetite, invigorates the digestion and adds new strength and vigor to the whole system. Don't forget the name.

DR. MILES' Nervine.

"Change of life left me a total wreck and I suffered nervousness, rheumatism, heart trouble and drowsy. When I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Nervine last December I was thought to be in the last stages of nervous prostration and was scarcely able to move about the house. I began to improve almost from the first dose, and in a few months I was enjoying better health than I had before in fifteen years. I am now able to walk ten or a dozen blocks without feeling in the least fatigued, and I sleep the day I first heard of Dr. Miles' Nervine."

Mrs. Dr. NORRIS, Rock Rapids, Ia. Sold at all druggists on a positive guarantee. Write for free advice and booklet to Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Here's A Nobby Suit For \$13.50

Of a light gray check Cheviot—very swell pattern—Coat is round cut style—Vest made in the popular double breasted style—no collar—lined with the best quality of Italian cloth—sleeves lined with striped Silene Canvas—trimmings and tailoring just as you'll find in tailor made suits at \$25.00. We say—and you'll say the nobbiest suit you ever saw for the money—

\$13.50.

So many others here too—if this one doesn't strike your fancy—\$6.00 to \$28.00.

One Price J. P. GARDNER, 136-138 Main

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