BRITISH DRIVE BOER ARMY BACK

Lord Roberts Forces His Way Across Zand River.

BOERS BEAT GEN. HUTTON.

Reinforced, He Was Able to Gain His Object—Baden-Powell's Report—Europe Threatens Kruger.

London, May 10, 10:20 a. m.—It is officially announced that the British have crossed the Zand river, and that the Boers are being pushed back from their strong positions.

London, May 10, 10:25 a. m.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the war office from Welgelegen, under date of May 9, evening, as follows:

"Pole-Carew's and Tucker's divisions, Hamilton's column of heavy naval and royal garrison artillery guns and four brigades of cavalry marched here today. The enemy hold the opposite bank of the Zand river. Their strength will be ascertained tomorrow, when I hope to force a passage of the river."

London, May 10, 11 a. m.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office as follows:

"Cable Cart Headquarters, At the Front, May 9, 9:10 a. m.—We are now across the Zand river. The enemy are still holding a strong position, but we are gradually pushing them back."

BADEN-POWELL CHEERFUL.

London, May 10, 11:30 a. m.—The war office has received from Lord Roberts a dispatch dated Zand river camp, May 1, saying:

"I have received a most cheery telegram from Baden-Powell, dated April 27."

BATTLE OF THE ZAND.

London, May 10, 4:15 a. m.—Gen. Hutton's mounted infantry brigade, including the Canadians, with a part of Gen. French's cavalry, crossed the Zand river Tuesday and began to work its way cautiously along the railway northward in the track of the retiring Boers. About 800 horsemen were probably engaged in this advance. Gen. Hutton, before he was joined by a part of Gen. French's force, had a sharp fight. This was on Monday.

When he reached the river and saw the Boer convoys on the other side, he pressed forward intending to cross and capture them. The Boers, however, opened fire with from eight to ten guns, forced the river above and below, seemingly in thousands, and Hutton fell back several miles, the Boers following until other British cavalry reinforced Hutton. During the night the Boers retreated, not further contesting the crossing.

Lord Roberts, according to one correspondent, left Smaldeel Tuesday to assault one of the Hamiltons, fifteen miles distant.

NO PANIC.

The Boer attack on Gen. Hutton does not indicate any such panicky conditions as have been alleged to exist among them. Nevertheless, the British advance rolls on steadily. Gen. Broadwood and Gen. Bruce Hamilton have penetrated fifteen miles beyond Winburg. According to Boer advices sharp skirmishes are of daily occurrence and there was a brisk rifle engagement outside Winburg on Saturday.

AT MAFEKING.

From Boer sources comes also the report that in a skirmish outside Mafeking May 5th, Col. Baden-Powell was slightly worsted.

The Transvaal volksraad adopted resolutions on Tuesday expressing indignation at the British for not conducting the war in a civilized manner, for killing wounded Boers with lances, for using armed Kaffirs under British officers, and for ill-treating prisoners.

KRUGER'S VIEW.

President Kruger, after his formal speech on Monday, said the British were prepared for war in 1896, as documents which the burghers had captured showed, but that the Transvaal, to avoid bloodshed, provided a seven-years' franchise, and then a five-years' franchise.

"Great Britain still demanded," he declared, "and the republic at length accepted the challenge. Even should the British enter the Transvaal and take Pretoria, the Boers will still remain a free people. Our trust is in God, and we may be confident that He will defeat the most powerful generals."

Adelbert Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, was present when his speech was delivered. The raad continues in secret session.

THREATENED BY EUROPE.

A dispatch credited to a semi-official source in Pretoria says: "The European powers have delivered a collective note to President Kruger intimating him that they will hold him personally responsible for the safety of the mines and will support England in enforcing compensation in the event of their destruction."

BOERS RETIRING NORTH.

Free State Capital Moved — Boers Giving Up Arms.

London, May 9 6:20 p. m.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Lorenzo Marques that the government of the Orange Free State has been moved from Kroonstad to Heilbron.

Smaldeel, Tuesday, May 8.—It is reported that the federals are quitting Zand river and it is variously stated that they are retreating toward the Vaal and are taking up their positions at Boshrand, south of Kroonstad.

Large numbers of burghers have come in and delivered their Mausers and horses to the British. They affirm that there is a bitter quarrel between the Free Staters and the Transvaalers which is likely to end in a speedy surrender of the former. Gen. French has arrived here.

London, May 9.—Although the British expected considerable opposition at the difficult drift of the Zand river, the latest advices from Smaldeel, Orange Free State, indicate that the federals are not yet ready to make a determined attack to stem Lord Roberts' advance.

The general idea is that Gen. Roberts will direct his efforts on Harrismith in order to get in touch with the Natal army coming through Van Reenan's Pass.

A dispatch from Maseru, dated May 8, says the Boers have deserted both Ladybrand and Ficksburg in a panicky condition, owing to reports that the British and occupied Zenikal, thus threatening their retreat to the Transvaal.

Chair Makers Organize.

Detroit, Mich., May 10.—Seventy chair makers from all parts of the United States organized the National Chair association in the Hotel Cadillac. The purpose of the new association is said to be the discussion of questions of interest to the makers of chairs, without any idea of controlling prices of the output.

The following officers were elected: President—J. W. Cann, New York; vice president, T. McNeil, Sheboygan, Wis.; treasurer, Nels Johnston, Chicago; secretary, Albert Raabe, Chicago; assistant secretary, W. E. Murphy, New York.

FOR WELL PEOPLE.

An Easy Way to Keep Well.

It is easy to keep well if we would only observe each day a few simple rules of health.

The all important thing is to keep the stomach right and to do this it is not necessary to diet or to follow a set rule or bill of fare. Such pampering simply makes a capricious appetite and a feeling that certain favorite articles of food must be avoided.

Prof. Wiechold gives pretty good advice on this subject, he says: "I am 68 years old and have never had a serious illness, and at the same time my life has been largely an indoor one, but I early discovered that the way to keep healthy was to keep a healthy stomach, not by eating bran crackers or dieting of any sort; on the contrary, I always eat what my appetite craves, but for the past eight years I have made it a daily practice to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal and I attribute my robust health for a man of my age to the regular daily use of Stuart's Tablets.

My physician first advised me to use them because he said they were perfectly harmless and were not a secret patent medicine, but contained only the natural digestives, peptones and diastase, and after using them a few weeks I have never ceased to thank him for his advice.

I honestly believe the habit of taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals is the real health habit, because their use brings health to the sick and ailing and preserves health to the well and strong."

Men and women past fifty years of age need a safe digestive after meals to insure a perfect digestion and to ward off disease, and the safest, best known and most widely used is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

They are found in every well regulated household from Maine to California and in Great Britain and Australia are rapidly pushing their way into popular favor.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, full sized pkgs. at 50 cents and for a weak stomach a fifty cent package will often do fifty dollars worth of good.

Defrauding Uncle Sam.

Westfield, Wis., May 10.—David Plemon, a stranger here, has been arrested by U. S. deputy marshals, charged with making out applications for persons for soldiers' additional scrip. It is said that more than twenty warrants will be issued immediately for persons who have been induced by him to impersonate deceased soldiers, and make false affidavits under such assumed names for the purpose of defrauding the government. It is known in Westfield that a number of these fraudulent applications have successfully passed through the land office in Washington, and been assigned to scrip speculators who were alleged to be behind Plemon. The person making the fraudulent application gets $1 per acre, and this scrip is worth on the market from $6 to $15 per acre.

How the Soft-Nose Shell Works.

New York, May 10.—James W. Johnson, member of the firm of Isaac G. Johnson & Co., of Spuyten Duyville, inventors of the Johnson soft-nose shell, explained last night how the soft steel enables a projectile to pierce armor plate.

"I think," said Mr. Johnson, "that the action of the soft steel cap may be illustrated by a simple experiment. If you would try to drive a single nail through a piece of sheet iron, the nail would bend. But if you first drive a nail through a piece of hard wood it will penetrate the sheet iron.

"The soft-nose, in other words, prevents the projectile from glancing off. Its whole force is concentrated at the point. In one of the tests made at Indian Head, we fired a projectile at the armor plate at an angle of 21 degrees. No sooner had the soft nose touched the plate than the projectile turned at a right angle to the plate and penetrated it. The cap, or soft nose, also acts as a kind of lubricant to the shell."

BIT HIS LIP OFF.

Horse Inflicts Serious Injury on One of the Harper Brothers.

New York, May 10.—Horatio R. Harper, a member of the famous family of publishers, is in a serious condition at his home in Sands Point, L. I., having been terribly bitten by a horse.

Mr. Harper entered the stall of the horse and the animal turned on him fiercely and caught the unfortunately man's upper lip between its teeth.

A small portion of the lip was bitten completely off, and the rest of it hung by a few shreds. Mr. Harper was cut and bruised in many places on the body where the hoofs of the horse struck him.

The vision of the stork is one which brightens the eyes and quickens the heart-beat of every young wife. Yet often the vision is never realized, and as the laughter of infant voices floats from without into the childless home the eyes sadden and the heart grows hungry.

It often happens that childlessness is due to conditions which may be corrected. Many women have found that the vitality and vigor imparted by Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription to the womanly organs, has been the one thing needful to fulfill the joy of motherhood. This famous medicine is not a cure-all, but a specialist's prescription, having as a single aim the cure of diseases peculiar to women.

Sick or weak women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by letter, free of charge, thus avoiding the indelicate questions, offensive examinations, and local treatments, generally considered necessary by inexperienced practitioners. All letters are held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Each answer is sent in a perfectly plain envelope.

There is neither alcohol nor other intoxicant contained in "Favorite Prescription," and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all narcotic drugs.

"My wife was sick for over eight years," writes Albert H. Fulte, Esq., of Altamont, Grundy County, Tenn. "she had uterine disease and was treated by two physicians and got no relief. At last I read, in one of your Memorandum Books which you sent me, about Dr. Pierce's medicines, and we decided to try his Favorite Prescription. I sent to the drug store and got one bottle and the first dose gave ease and sleep. She had not slept any for three nights. Being sure that it would cure her I sent for five more bottles, and when she had taken the sixth bottle she was sound and well. We now have a fine boy at our house."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets promote a healthy condition of the stomach.

PEACE SOCIETY ELECT OFFICERS.

Attempt to Make Andrew Carnegie a Vice President Fails.

DID NOT KNOW HIS VIEWS.

Robert Treat Paine is President—Other Officers—Expression of the Society on War.

Boston, May, 10.—The 72nd annual session of the American Peace society elected these officers:

President—Robert Treat Paine.

Treasurer—Thomas H. Russell.

Corresponding Secretary—Benjamin Trueblood, LL. D., of Boston.

Auditor—Dr. Wm. E. Jarvis, and fifty-six vice presidents. The annual report of the board of directors reviewed the proceedings of The Hague conference and the annual conference of the International Peace Union in Christiania, Norway.

Reference was made to the national controversies which, during the year, have gone to arbitration. Regret was expressed at the failure to settle the Alaskan boundary dispute and other boundaries between this country and Canada, coupled with the conviction that the two governments ought to revive the commission or submit the points to arbitration.

"It is painful," the report continues, "to turn to the ghastly scenes of destruction in the kopjes and veldts of South Africa, or to the marshes and jungles of the Philippines, where the hunt of death still goes on; where in some places the fighting has degenerated into something like pure butchery and in certain sections a reign of terror seems almost to have set in, through the hatred awakened in the natives by the American occupation."

These unfortunate conflicts, in which the two most advanced nations of the world have involved themselves, are setting forth afresh all the horrors and moral repulsiveness of war.

"The South African war has met with almost universal condemnation. The opposition to the course of the British government have been very strong in England itself. The friends of peace there have carried on a heresy campaign but their words have been drowned amid the clamor of war and they themselves have suffered abuse and violence unworthy of any free country."

An attempt to elect Andrew Carnegie a vice-president of the society struck the only inharmonious chord. After several speakers had expressed their opinions plainly the matter was allowed to drop and Mr. Carnegie was not elected.

A Brooklyn delegate proposed Mr. Carnegie's name, saying that he did not know how the latter stood regarding the principles of the society, but as he was against the present war, he thought, it would be all right to make him a vice president. There was objection to such a course until it was known whether or not Mr. Carnegie was in sympathy with the principles of the society.

Secretary Trueblood took this view, saying:

"We have been criticised for electing Dr. Lyman Abbott by those who have heard his pulpit utterances since his election, and it would be unwise to elect any man until we fully know his views."

The matter was then allowed to drop.

Salisbury's Speech Not Well Timed.

New York, May 10.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Lord Salisbury took the grace out of the recent visit of the queen to Ireland by the vehemence with which he warned Irishmen that recent events in South Africa proved that there could not be practical independence anywhere in the empire with opportunities for arraying hostile forces against the imperial government. It was a trenchant but acrid speech, and was not well-timed.

ONE MAN MURDERED.

Tragedy Marks the Close of Second Day of the Strike.

St. Louis, May 9.—The second day of the great street railway strike in St. Louis was not marked by turbulence and rioting of yesterday, though the day closed with a tragedy, one man being shot by employes of the company.

At 9 o'clock tonight as a Suburban car, en route to the company's sheds in the western part of the city, was passing the Baptist sanitarium, a number of men gathered in the grounds of the institution threw rocks at the car. Some one on the car fired a shot at the crowd, the bullet finding lodgment in the breast of Frank Lebrecht. The wounded man attempted to enter the sanitarium and fell dead on reaching the door.

One story is that a police officer on the car fired the shot. Dan Donovan was placed under arrest by the police, charged with firing the fatal bullet. Donovan is employed in a minor capacity by the railway company.

The St. Louis Transit company made no effort to run its cars, and the St. Louis & Suburban made none until late in the afternoon, when, the police massed along the line and a detachment on each car, it succeeded in getting a number through.

At the close of the day of armed inactivity both sides expressed full confidence in the outcome. Frequent conferences were held by the leaders of both sides, and an air of secrecy prevailed around the two quarters.

The police, for the first time since the strike began, showed some appreciation of the situation, and by keeping the crowds moving prevented a repetition of the riotous demonstrations of the previous day.

A mass meeting of citizens held this morning assured Mayor Zeigenheim of their hearty co-operation in all he might do to prevent trouble and secure a settlement.

IN THE HANDS OF DOUBTERS.

Condition of the Iron Trade—Market is Allowed to Drift.

Cleveland, O., May 10.—The Iron Trade Review says:

The iron trade is still in the hands of the doubters, and while business waits there is a further slight settling of values. In some lines scarcely enough has been done since the sharp shock of three weeks ago to really establish a price. Meantime, sellers as a rule, are showing no uneasiness, simply allowing the market to drift. Reports from the various centers of the trade agree as to the immediate future.

In the case of certain building projects that have been in suspense, awaiting a turn in prices, the decision must be made very shortly whether work shall begin or go over to another season. The indications of definite postponement appear in a good many cases. New car orders are falling off quite perceptibly, and there is a halt in rebuying. Curtailment of production has been going on quietly in some lines, notably in bars, and for the present the active sheet producing capacity is lessened also. A 20,000 ton plate contract for ship yard work, the largest business of the week, went to Pittsburg at a figure shading the price. A movement for consolidation of roofing manufacturers, though not advanced as far as reported in the dispatches, causes some speculation as to its bearing on the sheet industry. No change in sheets is noted. There is no prospect of any early change in the basis for structural shapes, mills in that line being better supplied with work than any others.

The wrought pipe trade has shown some premonitions of a readjustment in the week, jobbers in several centers having made cut prices to clear out accumulated stocks. Similar action is likely in the jobbing trade in other products, the mooted question being how much a reduction will most speedily accomplish the desired result. In the wire and nail trades it is rumored that a considerable impetus to buying was given by the sharp reduction in prices, and there have been partial resuptions at certain American Steel and Wire company mills. The reports that this company is to enter other lines of production have appeared again. This time it is bars and angles, in the production of which it is rumored a Cleveland plant will be utilized. The raw material markets are devoid of incident. Southern furnaces are yielding more stubbornly than their Northern competitors.

Sunday School Pilgrimage.

Chicago, May 10.—A special to the Record from Toledo, O., says:

Arrangements have been completed for the international Sunday school work pilgrimage that is to continue two months, and embrace eleven western States and British Columbia in its scope. The International Sunday School alliance will be represented by Marion Lawrence, of Toledo, who is secretary of the International Sunday School convention; Prof. E. O. Excell, of Chicago, the Rev. Alexander Henry, of Philadelphia, the Rev. E. S. Lewis, of Columbus, and Robert T. Bonsall, of Cincinnati.

The purpose is to strengthen and review Sunday school work, and especially through State organizations, and to help and encourage Sunday school workers in the Northwest. The party will start the last of this month, and up to June 17 will visit points in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Colorado and British Columbia.

Sheep Dip Spoiled Coffee.

San Francisco, May 10.—On the last voyage of the Acapulco, from Panama to this port, $12,000 worth of coffee was destroyed, and the Pacific Mail Co., not only is out the freight money on the shipment, but will have to stand the loss as well. The destruction of the cargo was the result of packing sheep dip into the same hold with the coffee. The matter is being investigated.

WILL NOT COERCE CHINA.

United States Expects to Keep Out of Such Complication.

New York, May 10.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

There is no intention on the part of the administration to join with other powers to suppress piracy in China.

State department officials say that it would be entirely contrary to the United States policy to police the rivers of the empire.

The administration feels that this government would be going altogether too far if it would take from China her obligation to preserve peace and order throughout the empire.

Sir Thomas Jackson's assertion that the Boxer troubles have been greatly exaggerated are confirmed by the latest reports from Minister Conger. It is evident, however, from Mr. Conger's communications that the Boxers believe they have the moral support of the empress dowager, and until their minds are disabused on this point, the movement is likely to spread. It is said at the state department that no apprehension is now felt for the safety of American citizens in Shan Tung province.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Republicans United and Democrats Divided on the Measure.

New York, May 10.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Conditions in the House of Representatives distinctly favor the passage of the ship subsidy bill through that body during the next session, when it is proposed by the Republican leaders to bring it forward. There is little opposition to it on the Republican side, and the Democrats are badly split up over it. This is indicated by the attitude of the Democratic minority of the committee. Three of the minority, Messrs. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts; Devries, of California, and Spright, of Mississippi, will sign a report opposing the bill altogether. Two others, Messrs. Chanler, of New York, and Small, of South Carolina, will sign a report, drawn up principally by Mr. Chanler, approving the general principle of the bill, but insisting upon certain amendments.

The most important of these are a change in the anti-trust provision of the bill, so as to make it the duty of the circuit courts to institute proceedings against violators of the act, and an act in the interest of the navy, requiring the ships benefited by the act to carry a larger percentage of Americans in their crews and to train more American boys in seamanship and navigation. These amendments are generally acceptable to the Republicans.

Gen. Bragg Injured.

Fond du Lac, Wis., May 9.—Gen. Edward S. Bragg, commander of the famous iron brigade, was thrown from his horse today and his right leg broken in two places. Gen. Bragg is 74 years old and his advanced age renders the injuries very serious.

MEAT OR CEREALS.

A Question of Interest to All Careful Persons.

The arguments on food are interesting. Many persons adopt a vegetarian diet on the ground that they do not like to feel that life has been taken to feed them, nor do they fancy the thought of eating dead meat.

On the other hand, too great consumption of partly cooked, starchy produces serious bowel troubles, because the bowel digestive organs, (where starch should be digested), are overtaxed and the food ferments, producing gas, and microbes generate in the decayed food, frequently bringing on peritonitis and appendicitis.

Starchy food is absolutely essential to the human body. Its form is shown in the food "Grape-Nuts," where the starch is changed into grape sugar during the process of its manufacture. In this way, the required food is presented to the system in a pre-digested form and is immediately made into blood and tissue, without taxing the digestive organs.

A remarkable result in nourishment is gained; the person using Grape-Nuts gains quickly in physical and mental strength. Why in mental? Because the food contains delicate particles of Phosphate of Potash obtained from the grains. This unites with the albumen of all food and the combination is what nature uses to rebuild worn out cells in the brain. This is a scientific fact that can be easily proven by ten days' use of Grape-Nuts. Never eat beyond three or four heaping teaspoonfuls at a meal.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROADERS AGREE.

Fix Up Their Platform With Seven Planks.

POLITICAL DEMANDS MADE.

Proceed to a Presidential Ticket—Howard, Barker and Donnelly in Nomination.

Cincinnati, May 10.—The middle-of-the-road Populist convention's second session was called to order at 8:30 o'clock by Chairman W. L. Peck.

The report of the committee on party organization was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Jackson of Missouri apologized for his statements last night that there are no genuine Populists in Kansas and Nebraska. A motion was carried, accepting his apology.

The report of the platform committee was called for.

The reading of the platform brought out some debate. National Secretary J. A. Parker presented an additional plank, number 7.

J. B. Osborn of Nebraska moved to strike out the plank on currency on the ground that it was on the line of "special privilege."

The amendment was voted down—530 to 84.

The platform was then adopted as read by Chairman Felton, with the additional plank presented by Parker. The resolutions follow:

THE PLATFORM.

The People's party of the United States, assembled in national convention, this 10th day of May, 1900, affirming our unshaken belief in the cardinal tents of the People's party, as set forth in the Omaha platform, and pledging ourselves anew to continued advocacy of those grand principles of human liberty until right shall triumph over might, and love over greed, do adopt and proclaim this declaration of faith:

(1)—We demand the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate for such changes of existing fundamental and statute law as will enable the people in their sovereign capacity to propose and compel the enactment of such laws as they desire; to reject such as they deem injurious to their interests and to recall unfaithful public servants.

(2)—We demand the public ownership and operation of those means of communication, transportation and production which the people may elect, such as railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, coal mines, etc.

(3)—The land, including all natural sources of wealth, is a heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

(4)—A scientific and absolute paper money, based upon the entire wealth and population of the nation, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but made a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all taxes and public dues and issued by the government only, without the intervention of banks and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of commerce, is the best currency that can be devised; but until such a financial system is secured, which we shall press for adoption, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1.

(5)—We demand the levy and collection of a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances, and a constitutional amendment to secure the same if necessary.

(6)—We demand the election of President, Vice President, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

(7) We are opposed to trusts and declare the contention between the old parties on the monopoly question is a sham battle, and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of the principles of public ownership of public utilities.

MAKING PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

The roll was called at 10:10 for nominations for President.

Prof. J. A. Boyce, of Nebraska City, presented the name of former Congressman M. W. Howard of Alabama.

Prof. Boyce said Howard was the superior of Bryan in oratory, of Debs in magnetism and the logical candidate at this time who could shake up the dry bones of fusion.

Gen. Phillips of Georgia presented the name of Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania.

Judge W. S. Williams, of Vincennes, presented the name of Ignatius Donnelly. P. H. Rahilly of Minnesota seconded the nomination of Donnelly.

A. W. Ricker of Lone Tree, Iowa, spoke in the interest of the delegates instructed for E. V. Debs and favored Barker and Donnelly, since Debs had declined.

R. M. Chenault of Kansas and Jno. A. Parker of Kentucky seconded the nomination of Howard.

Fletcher of Arkansas seconded the nomination of Barker.

As the speech making proceeded it was currently reported about the hall that the Barker delegations had threatened to bolt if Howard should be placed at the head of the ticket. To check such action Mr. Howard in a secret conference with his friends, decided not to accept the presidential nomination, which was apparently his to a certainty. The Howard supporters were determined to place him on the ticket, however. It was known that the Barker faction would not carry out their threat in the case of any one excepting Howard, and the latter's friends also decided to throw their strength to Donnelly, with Howard in second place.

Motions for a recess were overruled and the convention decided to remain in session until its board is completed.

Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania was nominated for president on the second ballot.

A Sprained Ankle Quickly Cured.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says Geo. E. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use and a complete cure speedily followed. This remedy has also been used in my family for frost bitten feet with the best results. I cheerfully recommend its use to all who may need a first class liniment."

When the liver fails to secrete bile, the blood becomes loaded with bilious properties, the digestion becomes impaired and the bowels constipated. HERBINE has a direct action on the liver and excretory organs and a few doses will cure any case of biliousness. Price, 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

SYMBOL OF PURITY—The White Wagon for ice. Telephone 48.

PLAGUE OF WOMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA

Dr. Treves' Declaration Stirs Up a Hornet's Nest in London.

HE RENEWS HIS CRITICISM.

Did Not Refer to Actual Nurses, but to the "Smart Society Set" Which Makes Life a Burden.

London, May 10.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.—The storm which the eminent surgeon, Mr. Treves, raised by publicly declaring that "the plague of women," at the Cape, was worse than "the plague of flies," shows no signs of abating. Interviewed, Mr. Treves has made the following reply to his critics:

"How any reasoning person can possibly have construed my remarks into a sweeping condemnation of all women workers at the front, I cannot understand, for, of course, nothing half so foolish or unjust was conveyed in what I said at the Reform club dinner. Probably no one living has a deeper sense than I have of the splendid work which many large hearted, unselfish women, professional and amateur alike, are doing in South Africa today.

"You may remember, that I was the only consulting surgeon that took out a staff of nurses. I did so because I know that women are indespensable to that important branch of hospital work. For the other women—the amateurs, if you care to call them so—who have given up home, money and comfort to help in the work of alleviating suffering, I have only the deepest admiration. That any one in all the world should have attached any other meaning to my remarks, I am, as I said before, simply astonished.

"But," and Mr. Treves brought the clenched right hand into the palm of his left, "but when I explain the condition of affairs at Capetown where the other sort of woman is gathered, you will be able to judge for yourself whether I was justified in entering a strong protest against what I described as 'the plague of women.'

"Capetown was at the time of which I spoke packed with women idlers, the majority of them 'society' or 'smart' people, who, yearning for new excitements, had come out to South Africa to make holiday. I say, and say it very earnestly, that the condition of affairs, as brought about by the presence of these ladies, was an absolute disgrace to the country.

"The hotels at Capetown (I will say nothing of Durban) were crammed with these people in the enjoyment of what was to them a picnic on a large scale. The Mt. Nelson hotel was packed with them, and if a sick or wounded officer came down from the front in search of accommodation he had not the slightest chance of getting into a decent hotel. These ladies had not the faintest pretext for being in South Africa, beyond their own desire to make the campaign a means of obtaining new pleasures and excitement.

"That, however, was not the worst side of their presence. When dinner parties and other junketings grew wearisome, they would make up parties to visit the hospitals. 'What shall we do today?' 'Oh, let's go and see the wounded,' would be the preparation for an invasion of the base hospitals and incalculable amount of interference with the work of the medical staff. Officers in charge of wounded would, in the course of their duties, be interrupted by ladies bearing permits signed by personages whose requests the officers dared not or did not care to refuse.

"You know, perhaps, what influence means in the matter of promotion, and so the women would be taken round the wards and shown the wounded to the utter disorganization of discipline and duty. There were cases in which the wounded men, aroused half a dozen times in succession by these meddlesome intruders, turned from them at last, saying, 'Good heavens, shall I ever get any rest?'

"In another instance, a certain medical officer complained that it was already late in the day, and he had not seen one of his patients professionally, owing to the horde of busy-body women who had made his hospital the show place for the day.

"These are the women to whom Alfred Milner referred, and of whom I have spoken as a plague—women who are making the scene of war and suffering a place in which to satisfy morbid curiosity and find new enjoyments.

"For the women who are giving everything in the cause of tenderness and compassion I have a profound admiration; for the other sort I have only disgust."

Mr. Treves' speech called forth a number of indignant letters from women either personally connected with or deeply interested in the work of women at the front. His remarks were generally considered to be an aspersion upon all women nurses and others. Not a few believed that it was due to holding the same opinions as Mr. Treves that the Maine hospital ship committee had decided not to send back their women nurses.

Inquiry into Price of Paper.

Washington, May 9.—The petition of newspaper publishers relative to the price of printing paper was presented to the ways and means committee today, and Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, proposed an inquiry as follows:

"Whereas, Complaint is made that the price of paper in the United States within a recent period has been nearly doubled, and

"Whereas, The Association of American newspapers has applied to the Congress of the United States for relief, claiming that the increase in price has been occasioned by a commission of various paper mills and pulp factories of the country.

"Resolved, That the committee on ways and means fix the last Wednesday in May, 1900, for the hearing of such complaint, and moreover the secretary of the committee is directed to give notice to such association of newspapers and to the various paper companies and pulp companies of such hearing, and the secretary of the committee be declared to call on such paper companies and pulp companies for information as to the total amount paid during the calendar year ending December 31, 1899, by such companies for interest on bonds, dividends in stock, taxes and wages to employes, the rates paid for wages to be classified according to the amount paid and also a statement showing the total receipts for paper sold and the expenses of operating during the year."

After some discussion the matter was referred to the committee on customs, consisting of Messrs. Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins, Grosvenor, Russell, Richardson and Robertson.

Cyclists should always carry a bottle of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT, in case of accident, if applied immediately, it will subdue the pain, prevent swelling and discoloration, and quickly heal the wounds. Price 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

WALKER'S STORE.

WOMENS' WASH WAISTS—HALF PRICES.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Almost four hundred and fifty Waists with no two alike—"Samples"—from which we chose our entire summer stock. And as you know, being samples, they are best representatives of their individual classes. Stylish, seasonable and excellent waists in all the various dainty summer time colorings, checked, striped, plain and white, and from elaborate embroidery trimmed down to plain good kinds. Sizes, 34, 36 and 38 only two days for clearance of this entire sample lot, so

THE 50c WAISTS—25c
THE $1.00 WAISTS—50c
THE $2.00 WAISTS—$1.00
THE 75c WAISTS—38c
THE $1.50 WAISTS—75c.
THE $3.00 WAISTS—1.50
THE $4.00 WAISTS—$2.00.

Waist Silks—75c a Yard.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Its the aftermath of two great silk sales and so takes in pretty much every kind of weave in waist silks and Foulards of this season—plisse, corded, drawnwork and the rest in the various colorings. Of course, the collection is of short ends, broken lots and odd pieces, but there are some very high-priced qualities so altogether its a phenomenal price cutting time that shouldn't be over looked. Two days only—

75c a Yard.

Up to $2.40 Dress Goods—66c.

Just Friday and Saturday now for this selling, so if you want to find bargains of the rich and rare type, come look over this collection. Many a gown, waist or separate skirt for now time and even next fall, has been picked from it since Tuesday last, but there's plenty of good kinds left yet. Plaids, Granites, Homespuns, Tailor Suitings, Cheviots, Golfings, Venetians and high grade black stuffs are to be found, whose regular selling prices were $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 up to $2.40 a yard, but because in odd lengths only one priced all at—

66c a Yard.

45c to 65c Ribbons, 25c and 35c.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Taffeta silk ribbons, different colors but mostly in stripe and plaid effects, a few fancy weaves; all pretty and good ribbons and some handsome qualities particularly in the wide kinds. Sashes, you know, are to be much worn during the summer, possibly your entire season's needs may be found. Divided into two lots—

First lot, the 6 and 7-inch widths, reduced from 60c and 65c a yard to—

35c

Second lot, made up of 4 and 5-inch widths, 45c and 50c kinds, at—

25c

Women's $3.00 Oxfords—65c.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Tan and brown color only and a gathering together of several small lots in different styles to round out a complete list of sizes, so Oxfords with pointed toes, round toes, tipped toes and plain toes that were $3.00, on bargain table for—

65c

Knit Underwear Reduced Prices.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Women's French balbriggan vests, low neck, short sleeves. Very soft and elastic quality, particularly nice for stout figures. Regular price $1.00, two days—

75c

Women's Lisle Thread vests, low neck, sleeveless, pretty quality, nicely lace trimmed, 35c value for—

25c

Women's brilliant black Lisle Thread vests, low neck, sleeveless, splendid $1.25 value for—

75c

Hosiery for Women and Children.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Women's plain black lisle thread stockings, very fine gauze, elastic, 60c grade, for—

40c

Women's black lisle thread Hose in drop stitch effects and a few small sizes in lace effects that were 60c a pair—

40c

Children's black cotton Stockings, 7 and 2 rib, very elastic, spliced heels and toes, double knees, regular price 25c, two days—

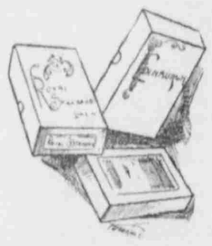
19c

The few sizes left in the 25c tan stockings for children close out at—

19c

Reduced Prices on Hurlbut Fine Stationery.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.



Hurlbut's "Puritan Wove" and "Kiswick Bond," both beautiful qualities of correspondence paper; one quire paper with envelopes, two days, instead of 35c the box—

23c

Hurlbut's "Society Stationery," Salt Lake City prettily engraved on each sheet, 35c box, two days—

22c

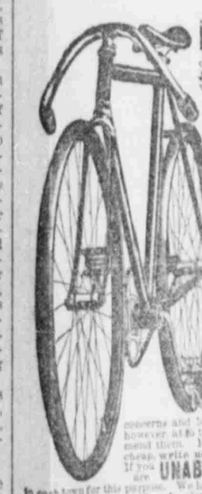
Hurlbut's "Pearl White" buckskin finish, and "Old English," elegant paper qualities, two days, 40c box, for—

29c

Hurlbut's "Venetian Bond," pretty pastel tints, very popular correspondence paper, 30c box, two days—

19c

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.



MONTROSE BICYCLE SENT FREE

on approval to your address WITHOUT A CENT IN ADVANCE. SEND US YOUR ORDER, state whether you wish lady's or man's wheel, price only, height or frame and gear wanted and WE WILL SHIP THE WHEEL C. O. D. on approval, allowing you to uncrate and examine it fully before you accept it. If it is not all and more than we claim for it, and a better wheel than you can get for any where near the price from any one else, refuse it and we will pay all express charges ourselves. The "MONTROSE" Bicycle at our Special Agent's sample price of $16.50 is the greatest bargain in a bicycle ever offered. We guarantee it equal to any $60 wheel on the market, and you need not accept it for more than if you do not find it as we represent. We are EXCLUSIVE BICYCLE MANUFACTURERS and take this method of quickly introducing our 1900 MODELS. This offer is a sample wheel at this low price is made to secure a RIDER AGENT in each town to represent us and take orders. Our agents make money fast.

SPECIFICATIONS. Shelby seamless tubing with forged connections, flush joints, improved expander device to fasten seat post and handle bars, Royal Arch crown, the celebrated Marvin hubs and bearings, the easiest running known; Record "A" tires, the best and one of the most expensive tires on the market. The genuine Messinger Hygienic saddle, pedals, tools and accessories the best obtainable. Finished in black, maroon or coach green, highly finished and ornamented, special finished nickeling on all bright parts. We thoroughly test every piece of material that goes into this machine. Our binding year's guarantee bond with each bicycle.

FREE. to any one sending the $16.50 cash in full with order we will give a genuine Burdick 10,000 mile barrel pattern cyclometer or a high grade floor pump. Your money all back if you are not perfectly satisfied.

CHEAP WHEELS. We do not manufacture the cheap department wheels and big supply houses advertise and sell as high grade. We can furnish them, however, at $9.75 to $12.50 complete. We do not guarantee them as we recommend them. BEFORE ORDERING a bicycle of any one else, no matter who or how cheap, write us and let us show you how much we can save you on the same machine. If you are UNABLE to BUY a wheel we can assist you to EARN A BICYCLE by distributing catalogues among your friends for us. We want one person in each town for this purpose. We have several hundred SECOND HAND WHEELS taken in tr