THE BATTLE OF COLENSO.

TRYING TO BRING THE GUNS OF THE SIXTY SIXTH BATTERY OUT OF ACTION.

LADY WITNESS SURPRISES COURT.

Miss Ollie Howell Says She Is Ready to Testify in Carterville Case.

DENIES FOWLER'S STATEMENT.

Says the Defense Did Not Even Intimate That She Leave the State—Two More Jurors Secured.

SPECIAL TO THE REPUBLIC.

Vienna, Ill., Feb. 2—Two important events occurred today in the celebrated Carterville plot case.

At 2:30 this afternoon Miss Ollie Howell, a witness for the prosecution and one whom the State's attorney claimed could not be located, walked into the courtroom, much to the surprise of every one, and especially in view of the statement given out yesterday by State Attorney Fowler.

To your correspondent she gave the following signed statement:

"I was much surprised to read the article in yesterday's Republic from State Attorney Fowler, as I have been interviewed several times by one J. V. Walker, who claims to have been employed as a detective for Sam T. Rush and looking up evidence for the prosecution and who knows my residence. I have resided in Morrisonville for the last three months and did not stay at Carterville to get anything I had left there. As for the remainder of the statement it is absolutely false. I am and have been ready to take the witness stand at any time I am called. No one connected with the defense has even intimated or suggested that I leave the State and not appear as a witness.

OLLIE HOWELL."

Judge W. W. Heaton, of Marion and L. C. Willard of Vienna, both attorneys for the defense, stated to your correspondent that the charge of State Attorney Fowler that the defendants or any one in their behalf had sent Miss Howell out of the State is a mistake, without foundation and that, in his opinion, the prosecuting could have had all they wanted here in Vienna.

He also said that the attorneys and all parties connected with the defense will use their efforts to get all the witnesses present witnesses here in order to avoid all expense, but that if the facts may be fairly known they will be the court.

The defense is anxious for a speedy trial and a full and fair investigation of all the facts connected with the case. Just prior to the adjournment of court today two more jurors were sworn in, making a total of seven. Their names are D. H. Smith, aged 29 years, and A. M. Smith, aged 26, both residents of Carterville. The former is a merchant and the latter a farmer. These jurors were sworn upon the tenders. The defense has challenged peremptorily 112 men and the prosecution 86, while 13 have been excused for cause.

Judge Akers ordered a new panel of 100 talesmen to be secured for next Monday, to which time he adjourned court upon the urgent request of many of the attorneys. Governor Charles P. Johnson left on a late train for St. Louis and all the rest of the attorneys will spend Sunday at their homes.

E. A. MACMILLAN.

WARRANTS ISSUED.

Christian Scientist Must Answer for a Child's Death.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 2—On the complaint of the health officer, warrants were this afternoon sworn out for the arrest of Mrs. Don Cameron, Thomas Harrison and wife and Mrs. Stewart, daughter of the Harrisons. All are Christian Scientists and the warrants follow the death of a child of Mrs. Stewart while under treatment of Mrs. Cameron at the Harrison home. The complaint charges violation of the Lincoln health laws.

Can eat any kind of food

since she left off coffee and uses

Postum Food Coffee.

"Coffee caused dull headaches and dizziness, with steady indigestion, until I discovered the reason of the trouble, and this was proven by leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee. The dizziness, headache and indigestion have entirely disappeared.

"My mother, Mrs. Burlingame, Kenilworth, O., was a great sufferer from stomach trouble and indigestion for many years. She had to live on a very restricted diet, until during the past winter she gave up coffee and began using Postum Food Coffee every day. It is now three months since she made the change, and she is so much improved she can eat nearly any kind of food. This is evidence to us that the coffee caused the trouble and that the Postum Food Coffee helped to build her back into health and strength." Mrs. J. M. Gould, Steubenville, O.

BULLER MUST ATTACK TO-DAY.

Continued From Page One.

of countless fairy tristle with the names of Irishmen, when Irish Generals and Irish privates are fighting England's battles, as they have ever fought in the most glorious British wars.

But the attitude of the Irish members finds no sympathy. They place themselves openly against England and must expect to hear only bitter words.

In the meantime, there are rumors that Lord Kitchener has gone to the front and is working out some great scheme for the relief of Ladysmith. This is interpreted as meaning that he is leading a force away around the Boer left, trying to outflank them on the one side, while Buller tries the same game on the other.

The War Office says it knows nothing of such a plan, but this is what might be expected.

Mr. Williams, the expert writer in the Leader, whose anticipations were singularly verified at Colenso, Pieter's and Spion Kop, says that Buller has already begun a new move toward Ladysmith, and has probably been engaged since noon Friday. As definite orders to advance have certainly been sent to him.

Vague rumors are afloat that Buller crossed the Tugela at three places, but still there is no confirmation.

Anxiety about the state of the British navy and the preparations for home defense excite much comment in the London papers. The Mail demands immediately the mobilization of the fleet and the calling out of the volunteers. The latter demand is put out as a feeler, the step being already decided upon.

MORNING POST'S VIEWS.

London, Feb. 2—Mr. Winston Churchill, in a dispatch to the Morning Post, refers to the defeat of Colonel Long, whose error lost the British the battle of Colenso, and, while admitting that there was an error of judgment, contends that there was no error arising either from timidness or incapacity. He says that Colonel Long's fatal illness are very severe. A grave operation was performed on him on January 25. The loss of this officer to the artillery force is, Mr. Churchill thinks, very serious.

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, who devotes his article in the Morning Post lesser to the principles upon which war should be conducted as applicable to South Africa, says:

"The Boers have no great cities. Pretoria and Bloemfontein are not centers of national life, like Paris and London. To occupy them, therefore, would have little effect until after the defeat of the Boer army.

"The Boer power is the body of citizens constituting the army. It is, therefore, our first business to crush the biggest army, namely, that in the vicinity of Ladysmith. Though there have been apparently troops enough in South Africa, General Buller has never had a sufficient number for this purpose. Accordingly the outlines of the war reveal no bold and clear conception. Until the strategical idea emerges and controls the whole operation, there can be no decided turn in the tide."

FRESH ATTACK EXPECTED.

London, Feb. 2, 4:30—Heliograms flashed from Ladysmith three days ago say that the Boer investment lines then were thinning, and that the besiegers are marching in force toward the Tugela, indicating that a collision was expected there. This intelligence beats out other signs that General Buller purposes a fresh attack.

The War Office continues to reveal nothing of what has happened in Natal. Without exception the military critics regard with dismay the prospect of a renewal of the assaults unless General Buller has been heavily reenforced, and there is nothing to indicate that this is the case.

Lord Kitchener has been traveling from army to army in Northern Cape Colony, and General French, by instructions, is now in Cape Town consulting with Lord Roberts.

Large engineering constructions are proceeding at Modder River, suggesting that Lord Methuen's fortified camp has been selected as the base from which to invade the Free State. Numerous ridges, platforms and warehouses are being built, and a permanent railway bridge is well advanced.

German strategists assert that the topography of the country would make invasion easier from Kimberley and the district northward than from the more rugged region of Stormberg or Colesberg.

Therefore, they infer, that the combined British forces will overwhelm the Boers at Magersfontein and first relieve Kimberley as an incident of the invasion.

"General Buller's retreat," says the Cape Town correspondent of the Standard, "has resulted in a recrudescence of treasonable talk here."

The bitter feeling of the Dutch against the British has possibly suggested the opportuneness of an organized attack on Sir Alfred Milner by the ministerial press, which has published an article believed to have been written by Mr. Merriam, Secretary of the Cape Treasury, demanding Sir Alfred Milner's recall.

The coming congress of the Afrikander Bund is expected to consider a resolution expressing disapproval of "the policy which led up to the war," and urging "peace on any terms."

It is learned that the War office intends to increase the regular army by fifteen battalions of infantry, adding three to the existing regiments.

The cost of the war to the end of the fiscal year, March 1, is estimated at $100,000,000. The House of Commons has already granted $60,000,000, and the Times say another extension will be asked for.

EGYPTIAN TROOPS MUTINY.

Reported Excitement Among Soudanese Battalions Confirmed.

Paris, Feb. 2—A dispatch to the Havas News Agency from Cairo confirms the report that a rebellion had occurred among the Soudanese troops in Khartoum. It says:

"There is much anxiety here. There have been a number of grave incidents among the growing discontent in the Egyptian army, which has attained to mutiny in two Soudanese battalions. The Government has sent Colonel Wingate to parley with them. The army complains of bad treatment and the secret dispatch of Egyptian troops to South Africa. It appears certain that ten Maxims and a large assignment of supplies have gone to Durban, and a number of English officers and civil functionaries have obtained an unlimited furlough to go to South Africa, which is believed to be a breach of Egypt's neutrality. The Government is alarmed at the attitude of the black troops, and has asked the Khedive to intervene. The latter has sent a letter urging obedience, but the anxiety nevertheless continues. Egypt is almost denuded of European soldiers."

A cable dispatch to the Associated Press from Paris, January 31, said there are only 60 white British soldiers at Khartoum, under command of a Major. The Soudanese force, it was added, consisted of two battalions, with a total of 1,200 men.

FOUR VICTORIA CROSSES.

One Each for Two Captains, a Corporal and Roberts's Son.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Feb. 2—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The Queen has granted the Victoria Cross, the highest decoration in the British Army, to Captain Congreve of the Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant Roberts of the King's Royal Rifles, Captain Reid of the Seventh Battery and Corporal Nurse of the Sixty-sixth Battery, all for heroism in attempting to rescue guns at the battle of Colenso.

Roberts, the only son of Lord Roberts, died of wounds received during his daring attempt to drag back the guns, but the Cross is conferred in his memory. Lord Roberts also has the Victoria Cross, the only instance of father and son wearing this great honor.

Corporal Nurse was the man who really did the business. In a recent letter he told modestly how he dragged several abandoned guns from under a frightful fire. After detailing the reasons that led to the guns being abandoned, Corporal Nurse wrote:

"Some officers came around and shouted for teams to try to get the guns. I got two teams on the hook and took out the wounded horses. While I was doing so a large shell burst thirty yards from us, and came whipping along to within three yards—a glittering, bright red shell with a sharp point, just nice to go through you.

"I got the horses over to limber up, and Lord Roberts's son held my horse while I helped to hook in. As soon as I got them mounted I started off as a gallop for the guns, half a mile away. The enemy were following us with a perfect storm of shot and shell, one of which burst overhead just before we mounted, and took the off cruiser clean out.

"Lord Roberts's son was shot as we were going up. Bullets were pattering around us like hail. One went through my haver-sack, piercing a hangkerse and piece of bread I had in it, my revolver pouch, and splintered two of the fingers of my right hand. I got two guns back safely, despite the heavy fire we experienced going and coming. General Buller watched it all, and sent down for our names the same day."

These are the first crosses of the war.

CONTINENTAL ALLIANCE.

Semiofficial Post Discusses Deschanel's Speech.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Berlin, Friday, Feb. 2—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The semiofficial Post publishes this evening an article on M. Deschanel's speech in the French Academy, where it asks as to an alliance of the Continental Powers.

The journal then goes on to state that it has recently pointed out what a dangerous game those people are playing who are trying to drive Germany into an alliance in which she would be forced to fight side by side with the French against England.

The result of M. Deschanel's speech, it says, will have been to convince the most optimistic that a Continental alliance is a many-colored soap bubble, which will drop just as quickly as it rose.

LEAVES LORENZO MARQUEZ.

Adelbert Hay Starts for His Post at Pretoria.

Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Feb. 2—Mr. Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States Consul at Pretoria, left here to-day on his way to his post.

CALLED THE IRISH MILITIA REBELS

Exciting Episode During Yesterday's Debate in the House of Commons.

JOHN DILLON'S HOT REPLY.

"They Are Good Enough for You to Fight Behind in the Transvaal"—Goschen's Grave Speech.

London, Feb. 2—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Broderick, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, affirmed the accuracy of a statement of Count von Bulow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Reichstag, as to British engagements regarding searching of vessels. He explained that the Government undertook that there should be no search at Aden or at points more distant from the seat of war, because there was nothing to prevent the shipping of contraband from intermediate ports. The Government, he added, had not surrendered any right, but on the representation of the German Government, and assurances of the mail steamer company, Great Britain had agreed, pending further arrangement, not to arrest mail ships, except on the gravest suspicion.

Mr. Broderick also said the Government had no knowledge of any communication having passed between The Netherlands and other governments with reference to the war, or of the neutral relations of the European Powers with respect to the war.

Attempts made to illuminate the connection of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the Jameson raid, did not meet with much success.

Mr. Chamberlain, being asked in regard to a letter sent by Mr. R. F. Hawkesley, counsel for the British South Africa Company, to Earl Grey, formerly British administrator of Mashonaland, under date of February 26, 1897, in which he said that Mr. Chamberlain would have to one but himself to blame, if the cable dispatches referring to the negotiations of 1896, were produced before the Parliamentary committee of inquiry, replied that they were communications between third parties, and he had no knowledge of them at the time they were exchanged. He assumed that the cable dispatches were those which Mr. Hawkesley had declined to produce. The cable messages were sent to him in 1896 for confidential perusal, and he returned them with a letter saying there would be no personal objection to their publication.

Irish Called Rebels.

During the course of the day's proceedings John Mac Neill, anti-Parnellite member for South Donegal, enlivened the session by asking questions regarding the Irish militia. Among other things he asked why the Irish militiamen were sent away from Ireland, to which William Johnson, Conservative member for South Belfast, promptly interjected:

"Because they are rebels."

This caused John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, member from East Mayo, to exclaim:

"Irish rebels are good enough for you to fight behind in the Transvaal."

Timothy Healy, Nationalist, member for North Louth, also joined in asking:

"Why does not Saunderson unseating Edward J. Saunderson, Conservative member for North Armagh go to the front?"

The debate on the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was then resumed. After Mr. James Bryce, Liberal member for the South Division of Aberdeen, had severely censured the Government for "provoking an unjust war," Mr. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared that the Cabinet assumed full responsibility and proceeded to rebut the charges of provocation. At this juncture the Irish members showed a disposition to disturb the proceedings. Mr. William Redmond, Parnellite Home Ruler, member for East Clare, invited Mr. Goschen to "try to talk sense," whereupon the Speaker, Mr. Gully, remonstrated, and Mr. Redmond withdrew his expression.

Continuing, Mr. Goschen assured the House that since the outbreak of the war there had been an unbroken session at the Admiralty. They knew their position and their strong and weak points. They had regard for the situation from the point of view of the Empire and not from that of South Africa alone. It would have been a criminal act to do otherwise, but it would be unwise to parade their strength.

"If Germany or any of the great Powers had been in our position, would they have been more patient?" Mr. Goschen asked. He then said he realized the position was serious, but, he added, there was no reason for a feeling of insecurity. While the navy was in its present position, with the country so extensive of its resources, it was folly to speak of panic.

Asks to Be Declared Bankrupt.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Hannibal, Mo., Feb. 2—Horace P. Tate, a prominent citizen of Lat Grange, Lewis County, and an ex-member of the State Legislature, to-day filed in the United States Court here a petition to be adjudged a bankrupt. He gives his liabilities at $4,967.02 and assets, $3,820.38.

OPERATORS AND MINERS ADOPT SCALE

Calls for a General Advance in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

ALL APPEAR SATISFIED.

Liberal Concessions Were Granted by Both Sides—The Next Meeting Will Be Held at Columbus, O.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 2—After a joint conference lasting nearly two weeks, the delegates from the United Mine Workers of America and the Interstate Operators' Association finally adopted a scale at 11:30 tonight which is a compromise between the best demand of the former and the best offer of the latter.

The deliberations of the State Subcommittees were practically ended at noon, at which time the scale was formulated, but there were one or two points on which President Van Horn of the Indiana miners did not feel at liberty to vote until he had consulted with his fellow delegates. He was given until 5 o'clock to consider this, and at one minute to 5 the joint conference was reassembled. A committee of the entire joint committee was then called and at 8 o'clock work was resumed. From that time on it was fairly smooth sailing. The work of the committee was not finished until after 10 o'clock, and at 11:30 o'clock the joint conference was called to hear the report, which is as follows:

Scale Committee Report.

Section 1. That an advance of 10 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds for pick-mined screen coal shall take effect in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, in the Hocking district, the Kanawha district of Ohio, and the black coal district of Indiana. That the Danville district, the Kanawha point of Illinois shall be continued on an absolute run-of-mine basis, and that an advance of 9 cents per ton over present prices be paid on the district named.

That the Allemboque coal district of Indiana shall pay 39 cents per ton for all mine-run coal loaded and shipped as such. All other coal mined in that district shall be passed over a regulation screen and be paid for at 39 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds for screen lump.

Sec. 2. That the screen heretofore adopted for the State of Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and the bituminous district of Indiana shall be uniform in size, 6 feet wide by 12 feet long, built of flat or Akron-shaped bar not less than five-eighths of an inch surface, with one-quarter inch between the bars, free from obstructions, and that such screen shall rest upon a sufficient number of bearings to hold the bar in proper position.

Sec. 3. The block coal district of Indiana may continue upon the demand of the miners, the screen to be twenty-one feet of uniform size, one-quarter inch between bars, free from obstructions, and that such screen shall rest upon sufficient number of bearings to hold the bars in proper position.

Sec. 4. That the differential between the thick and thin mines of the Pittsburg district be referred to that district for settlement.

Sec. 5. That the price of machine mining in the bituminous district of Indiana shall be 5 cents per ton less than the pick mining rates for screen lump coal, when punching machines are used and 10½ cents per ton less than pick mining rates when chain machines are used.

Pick and Machine Rates.

When coal is paid for on run of mine basis the price shall be 10 cents per ton less than the pick mining rates when chain machines are used. That machine mining rates for Danville district, the basing point of Illinois on both punching and chain machines, be 9 cents per ton.

Sec. 6. That the machine mining rate in the thin veins of the Pittsburg district and Hocking valley, the basing section of Ohio, for shooting and cutting shall be advanced 2 cents per ton and the black coal district of Indiana shall be advanced 10½ cents per ton.

Sec. 7. That mining rates in the central district of Pennsylvania be referred to that district for adjustment.

Section 8. That the advance on inside day labor be 10 per cent, based on the present Hocking Valley scale, with the exception of trappers, whose compensation shall be $1 per day.

Section 9. That all narrow, day work and room turned shall be paid a proportionate advance with the mining rates.

Section 10. That internal differences in any of the States or districts both as to prices or conditions shall be referred to the States or districts affected for adjustment.

Section 11. The above scale is based upon an eight-hour work day.

Report Adopted.

At the conclusion of the reading of the agreement, President John Mitchell of the Mine Workers moved the consideration of the report seriatim.

Some of the sections called forth objection. The strongest fight of the session came over the discrepancy between the thick and thin veins in the Pittsburg district. It was charged that coal from the fourth pool of the Monongahela was marketed in cities at 14 cents cheaper than West Virginia coal objected to.

Mr. Dalzell, an Illinois operator, agreed to this.

From the Illinois delegates came an objection to going home with a rate fixed only for the Danville district, but this was settled later by the calling of a conference between the miners and operators to meet at 9 a. m., at which the scale for each part of the State will be framed from the Danville rate.

The report was then adopted.

The presidents and secretaries of the States participating in the joint conference signed the scale on behalf of the miners, and the following signed for the operators: C. K. Hull and E. T. Bent for Illinois; William Kloker and M. B. Johnson for the Indiana block, J. Smith Talley and William Ogle for the Indiana bituminous; J. S. Morton and Walter Mullen for Ohio, and L. L. Rogers and F. L. Robbins for Pennsylvania. Immediately after the adjournment these delegates came forward and affixed their signatures to the Scale Committee's report.

Iowa Shut Out.

When the matter of a scale had been disposed of, John P. Rees, a National Board member, arose to know whether or not the operators and miners of the State of Iowa would be admitted at the next conference. Secretary Ryan offered a resolution that Iowa and West Virginia be admitted in 1901. An amendment was tacked on providing for admission from all States applying, and when left to a vote it was lost, the chairman deciding it a main question, and, in consequence, requiring a unanimous vote. Mr. Rees expressed himself freely on what he termed the inconsistency of the operators, and the matter was allowed to drop.

The next motion put before the House was in the nature of a surprise, and while some influences had been working for its adoption when presented, it was kept quiet. Mr. F. L. Robbins, a Pittsburg operator, moved the conference meet on the second Tuesday in February, 1901, in the city of Columbus, O., and on a vote the motion carried by a vote of 22 to 9.

The scale is a general advance of 21.21 per cent and is satisfactory to miners and operators of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, but not of Illinois.

Patrick Dolan, president of District No. 12 of the United Mine Workers, has called a meeting of the district delegates to meet in Pittsburg, February 12. Ohio miners and operators both express satisfaction at the scale, and the only objection coming from Pennsylvania is that the thick and thin vein differential was not satisfactorily adjusted.

President Van Horn of the Indiana miners said in an interview: "We are very well satisfied with the whole settlement. Of course, there are a few points we wanted that we made concessions on, but the move is in the right direction. The Indiana differential as it now stands is short as far as we could fix it. Taking the settlement as a whole I must say I am satisfied with what has been done."

Secretary Ryan of Illinois said: "Well, we have gained the principal demand, which was an advance. In my State this is 9 cents per ton, with the run of mine basis remaining as it was. We had to concede something on the differential and this will be cared for in our meeting. There was a time in this convention when there was danger of completely tying up the coal industry of the entire country."

The differential demanded by Illinois as a protection against Indiana was lost in the fixing of the scale.

WOMAN'S DANGER. Nervous Prostration, Low Vitality, Female Weakness,

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA Blood and Nerve Remedy

MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

The Great Health-Builder, Nerve-Strengthener, and Vital Restorative for Women.

From the burning flames of womanly weakness does Dr. Greene's Nervura rescue suffering women. How women suffer—patient—cheerful—enduring—while underneath they conceal a volcano of misery which would put a man in bed. We don't believe there is a woman in the world who does not need Dr. Greene's Nervura to make her well and to keep her well. Women are such delicate things—they are so finely strung with millions of tiny nerves and the work and worry of life are so great they MUST give their overworked nerves and vitality the invigoration and building up they crave. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is essentially the great cure for the nerves and blood, the great maker of strength and vigor. But it also cures indigestion, womanly weakness, biliousness, sleeplessness, weakness, headache, backache, bad complexion, etc., by strengthening the nerves and purifying the blood. Many a woman has been changed from a weak, listless, miserable, unattractive woman to a magnificent, magnetic woman, full of the hearty beauty and cheer of good health, by Dr. Greene's Nervura. Try it and see for yourself its wonderful health-giving effects.

Mrs. Lulu Reynolds, Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y., says—"I had been ill for a long time and could get no help, having employed different doctors and taken most every kind of medicine, but I got no help until I tried Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I shall always bless Dr. Greene for having got such a good medicine on the market, and I cannot say enough in favor of it. I had suffered so much for years with heart trouble, female weakness, and was so nervous that I could not bear to have any one walk across the floor; I had such pains darting all over me, and have had St. Vitus' dance. My menstruation stopped entirely; in fact, I went through everything that flesh is heir to and live, so no one can wonder that I feel so thankful for my health. I hope others will find out about Dr. Greene's Nervura, as I did, in time, as every one in my neighborhood thinks I have been raised from the dead, or nearly so, as they know what Nervura has done for me. I thank Dr. Greene for his wonderful medicine and if any have wishes to hear more from me, and what this medicine did for me, I will be glad to explain, if she will enclose a stamp in her letter to me."

If you wish medical advice, it may be had absolutely free, by calling or writing to Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City. Here your troubles will receive scientific diagnosis and sympathetic consideration. All consultations, by letter or personally, are confidential.

AIDS DIGESTION.

Dr Van Dyke's Holland Bitters Cures Malaria Regulates the Stomach Tastes Good

For People Of Weak Constitution, It Is Especially Effective And Strengthening.

IT GOES DIRECT TO THE SPOT!

LAWTON'S LAST REPORT.

Dwells on the Bravery of American Soldiers.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2—What was probably the last official report of the late General Lawton, embodying an account of the remarkable campaign conducted by him in the Province of Cavite, the home of Aguinaldo, last June, has been received at the War Department from General Otis. General Lawton says:

"The force of the enemy was between 1,500 and 2,000 well-armed men. They had defeated the Spaniards at this point, and were confident of their ability, and had taken on earth to hold this strongly intrenched and well-fortified position. Our force, which carried these 'impregnable' works, was less than 1,200, and slightly less than 1,000 men were actually engaged in driving them out."

General Lawton's description of the battle of Zapote is picturesque. Here is what he says of one of the participants:

"Captain Sage's voice was heard well off to the right. True to his promise, he, with nine men, had remained, closely pressed by the enemy, who came within forty yards of him. With a rifle taken from a wounded man, he himself had fired five insurgents. His perfect confidence, dogged determination and distinguished and exceptional bravery during his engagement merits substantial recognition. He will be recommended for a medal of honor."

And again:

"General Ovenshine, riding back and forth not over 50 yards from the enemy's intrenchments directing his command, was certainly an inspiring sight to his men.

"The bearing of officers and men throughout this battle was magnificent. The conduct of officers whose names are mentioned in the report of this battle should be entitled and characterized 'distinguished gallantry in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Zapote River.' As General Ovenshine says, speaking of Lieutenant Kenly and his battery:

"This is probably the first time in history that a battery has been advanced and found without cover within thirty yards of attacking massed troops."

In conclusion, General Lawton gives the names of sixteen enlisted men killed and seventy wounded, including a civilian clerk, and seven officers wounded during the campaign. He recommends as deserving of special mention and brevet eight officers, twenty-two enlisted men and five acting assistant surgeons, among whom are mentioned the names of Brigadier General Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. V., Brigadier General Samuel Ovenshine and Second Lieutenant Ward Chaney of the Fourth Infantry, who was afterwards killed in action.

CORBIN'S ENMITY.

It Crops Out in Orders to Lieutenant Breckinridge.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Feb. 2—General Corbin refuses to allow Lieutenant Breckinridge, aide of Lawton's staff, who was wounded when Lawton was killed, to attend Lawton's funeral.

Generals Miles and Corbin have a standing controversy, and Inspector General Breckinridge is a friend of General Miles and the father of Lieutenant Breckinridge. General Corbin's action is believed to be due to his enmity to the youth's father.

General Corbin yesterday ordered young Breckinridge to join his company at Fort Wayne, Mich. An official refusal to Corbin from Secretary Root is expected.

AFFECTS SUGAR DUTY.

Recent Decision by the United States Circuit Court.

Washington, Feb. 2—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received from the United States Attorney at New York a transcript of a decision recently rendered by the United States Circuit Court for the Second District to the effect that the bounty on sugar now being paid by the Netherlands Government is paid upon the production of the sugar and not directly or indirectly in the nature of an export bounty. This decision, if it stands, will have the effect of removing the countervailing duty on all sugars imported from the Netherlands, which for a long time has been collected by this Government. Assistant Secretary Spaulding said that an appeal would be taken to the United States Court of Appeals.

You Must Not

Neglect advertising your

Rooms for Rent

In The Sunday Republic's Want Pages. Twenty-one words for 5 cents.

ANY DRUG STORE WILL TAKE YOUR AD. AT THIS RATE.

FAMOUS ARMY NURSE DEAD.

Miss Annie Wittemeyer Passes Away After a Useful Life.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2—Miss Annie Wittemeyer, who became famous as an army nurse during the Civil War, and is known throughout the country as an author and lecturer, died to-day at her home at Saratoga, Pa., near here.

Miss Wittemeyer was born in Kentucky, 72 years ago. She entered the army as a nurse as soon as the Civil War broke out. She was the founder of the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Davenport, Ia., and was one of the promoters of the Pennsylvania Memorial Home for Soldiers. After the Civil War she lectured in the interests of missionary societies of the Methodist Church, and was at one time president of the temperance crusade, which organization preceded the W. C. T. U. Miss Wittemeyer was also a prominent member of the Woman's Relief Corps, and was at one time its national president.

HEARING ON POLYGAMY.

Various Bills Will Be Heard Next Tuesday.

Washington, Feb. 2—The House Judicial Committee decided today to give hearings next Tuesday on the various bills and resolutions relating to polygamy. W. R. Campbell of Utah, an anti-Mormon, will be heard, as will such others as are present.

The uniformity of marriage and divorce laws also will be considered. The committee favorably reported the bill permitting depositions in United States courts to be taken in typewriting.

Will Come to St. Louis.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2—W. J. Hemphill, former master mechanic of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, and who has of late been master mechanic of the Chicago and Alton, has resigned that position to take one with the St. Louis Fire-brick Manufacturing Company.

Woman's Nature is to love children, and no home can be completely happy without them, yet the ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass is usually so full of suffering and danger that she looks forward to the critical hour with apprehension and dread. Mother's Friend, by its penetrating and soothing properties, allays nausea, nervousness and all unpleasant feelings, and so prepares the system that she passes through the event safely with but little suffering, as numbers have testified and said, "it is worth its weight in gold." It is sold by all druggists. Book containing valuable information to all, mailed free, upon application to the Bradfield Regulator Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mother's Friend