

BOBS SLOW.

THE BRITISH COMMANDER TAKING HIS TIME.

BRITISH WEARY OF WAR

Reports of How Pretoria Will Be Defended Cause English To Fear Conclusions.

London, May 8.—All through the land people are getting heartily tired of the war. The slowness of operations and waiting for news of Roberts' advance had almost stifled general public interest in South African events, but the interest is growing again, and anything in the shape of a sensational line in the contents' bills of the afternoon papers creates excitement.

It is now very plain that the forward movement from Bloemfontein has begun in earnest. By his move on Brandfort, now the headquarters of the British army, Lord Roberts has made great strides toward Kroonstadt, in the neighborhood of which it has been reported that the Boers have been building extensive fortifications.

There is general rejoicing here over the good progress being made, but at the same time the fact must be taken into consideration that before Kroonstadt is reached the Boers will need to be driven out of the Winburg section, which is a rough and broken country, eminently suited for their characteristic tactics. Winburg is, in fact, regarded by the Boers as one of their strongholds, and it is exceedingly probable that the Boers will make a stand there, or at least cause a great deal of trouble in their efforts to stay the British advance and secure further time for preparations to oppose the British forces further north.

While it is the opinion of some old military men here that Lord Roberts' army, moving on a very broad front, ought not to have any difficulty in enveloping the Boer lines and compelling them to retire, others are more cautious in speaking out. They fear that more will be required to bring the war to an end than maneuvering the Boer forces out of one portion into another.

It is again reported that even when the British reach Pretoria no real stand will be made there, but that the Boers are accumulating stores at Lydenburg which they will make the capital of the Transvaal. No importance should be attached to this report, nor reports about Pretoria being destitute of guns.

In conversation today, an inveterate officer from the front said that when Lord Roberts did get near Pretoria, which would be only after some tough fighting, he would have at least a six months' job to take the town. He declares the Capetown enthusiasts are terribly far off in saying that the war will be ended in two months time.

EXPECTED OUR SYMPATHY.

England Thought That America Was Against Boers.

London, May 8.—It is difficult to say what subject most widely engages the public attention of Great Britain and Europe at the present moment. A week hence, perhaps, it will be the war in South Africa, but today this is not the case, although Roberts has got well started on what historians will probably describe as "the great march to Pretoria."

Two things have greatly intensified the unpopularity of the war in this country during the last few days. One is the increasing enlightenment of the public mind in regard to the American attitude toward the war and the other is the disgust and indignation at the government's explanation of the declaration of the Spionkop drift.

BREAK NEWS GIVEN.

Some of the more honest correspondents and newspapers are at last making known as gently as possible the truth about American public opinion. In addition, there is a growing volume of independent personal testimony as to the strength of the pro-Boer sympathy among all classes in the United States. It is impossible to ignore Max O'Rell's frank statement that the audiences throughout America on his recent lecture tour, were almost unanimous in their sympathy with the little republics struggling to preserve their independence. The fact that American opinion is not unanimously or even ponderately on the side of England at the present war, is causing more Englishmen to indulge in for a long time.

As long as Britons were able to say that the whole Anglo-Saxon world approved of their policy in South Africa, their consciences were satisfied. The sudden realization that England may stand absolutely alone as regards moral support in their quarrel with the Boers, is making Englishmen think.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Thomas Hedge of Burlington was re-nominated for congress by the republicans of the First Iowa district.

The democratic convention for the Twentieth Illinois district renominated Congressman J. R. Williams.

Albert Shepard, 65 years of age, committed suicide at Vincennes, Ind., by hanging himself.

Water J. Coombs, the well known college athlete on the University of Pennsylvania football team, has enlisted as a private in the United States marine corps at League Island navy yard.

LABOR TROUBLES NOT OVER.

The Situation is Still Considered Very Critical.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 8.—Commissioner Webster said that the situation in the car repairers' strike impressed him as very critical. His expression reflects the general belief in railway and strike circles that the pacific trend of events since the adjustment of differences between the New York Central and its men on last Wednesday, has been checked by the seeming impossibility of the Erie & Lackawanna coming to a settlement with their striking car repairers.

There are mutterings tonight, which indicate a return to the identical conditions of the early days of the week, with the situation probably more complex and aggravated than before. If an agreement, is not reached between the Erie, Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley and Western New York & Pennsylvania and their old employees very soon.

It was more than broadly hinted in the best informed circles that the car repairers who went to work on Friday would go out again on a sympathetic strike if their fellows of the car repairers' associations on the lines mentioned are not granted the New York Central scale.

The committee of the lines still out give the railway managers until 12 tomorrow to grant their demands. Because of the coming of President De Coursey of the Western New York & Pennsylvania on tomorrow and the inability of the division superintendent of the Lehigh to act independently of the general offices of the city, there seems to be no disposition to be arbitrary about the time limit.

RAID ON AMERICAN GOLD.

Europe is Preparing To Borrow of Uncle Sam.

London, May 8.—The fact that the Bank of England is apparently unwilling to advance New York exchange, which is leading many American banks to ship their gold to Paris for the benefit of their American customers at the exposition, is made the subject of a striking protest in many of the financial experts now recognize the fact that whatever the United States has been in the past, she is now a gold lending country, and as a leading article in the Statist points out, has financed Germany for more than a year, and is employing her balances apparently now all over Europe.

With the stringency in gold in Europe, Great Britain is exceedingly anxious to cultivate the American eagle and if France proves a great attraction for American surplus wealth, the matter is likely to prove serious indeed.

"Without extraordinary supplies from some direction," says the Statist, "it is only too likely that the second half of 1900 will be very uncomfortable for Europe. That the United States has gold enough to supply all the needs of Europe there is no question. Were the Bank of England willing to give facilities for gold imports at a profit, the Statist thinks London and not Paris, might yet secure the coveted American eagle."

FLIES TO THE FEDERAL COURT.

Little Rock, Ark., May 8.—President Allen N. Johnson of the Little Rock Traction and Electric company was Saturday appointed receiver of the company by Judge John A. Williams of the United States district court.

In his petition to the court Mr. Johnson claimed that he was unable to operate the cars of the company on account of the strike.

Judge Williams issued an order restraining anyone from interfering in any manner with the operation of the cars. No cars have been run on any of the lines since 8 o'clock last night.

POPS KNOCKED OUT.

Topeka, Kan., May 8.—The Kansas railroad law, the result of ten years of populist agitation, was declared unconstitutional Saturday by the state supreme court. The decision not only leaves Kansas without railroad laws, but also places the populist party in an embarrassing position in the state.

The party was born in Kansas as a result of the anti-railroad agitation and the railroad question has been the principal state issue ever since its birth.

WOOD HARVESTER SALE.

St. Paul, Minn., May 8.—Judge Brill has confirmed the receiver's sale of the plant of the Wood Harvester company and adjacent property for \$208,700 to Roscoe H. Bronson, representing eastern capitalists who own the Minnesota Grass Twine works, among whom is ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York. The new company proposes to run the harvester and the binding twine businesses together in the same plant.

MRS. GOULD'S SISTER'S DIVORCE.

San Francisco, Cal., May 7.—Charles B. Overacker, a rich orchard man, of Niles, a suburb of Oakland, has brought suit for divorce for desertion against his wife, who was Helen Clemens, sister of Mrs. Howard Gould. The Overackers separated two years ago. The wife began missionary work among the Chinese of San Francisco's Chinatown, where she is now engaged.

TRESHING MACHINES ENROUTE.

Sibley, Ia., May 8.—A gaily decorated special train containing thirty-six new threshing machines, the last one being in operation, was an attraction on the Omaha line Saturday evening. The shipment is by the Minneapolis Threshing Machine company. The train is billed for Texas and its wheat fields.

A TORNADO.

WILSONVILLE IS NEARLY DESTROYED BY A STORM.

SEVERAL PEOPLE HURT

Many Houses and Other Buildings Destroyed and Property Damage is Immense.

Wilsonville, Neb., May 8.—A terrific cyclone visited this vicinity Saturday evening at about 6 o'clock and as darkness fell over the town and country it hid an indescribable scene of desolation and destruction. Where once stood beautiful homes there is scarcely anything to indicate that houses stood there.

The storm began with the worst hailstorm ever witnessed in this country. Hailstones measuring nine inches in circumference fell. Thousands of windows were shattered and boards and shingles were broken into splinters.

After the hailstorm subsided a tornado was seen forming in the southwest. It passed through the north part of town and demolished the Presbyterian church, a brick house, and numerous barns and outhouses.

Since the storm your correspondent has visited the path of the storm west of here.

NIGHT SHUTS OUT SCENE.

A school house two miles west of here was blown into thousands of pieces and there is probably a large amount of other damage done which we have not heard of yet. The night shut out the scene and the deluge of water prevents persons from bringing news to town. There is destruction everywhere in the path of the storm and time will probably bring new stories of losses to property and perhaps life.

It was absolutely impossible to give anything like an adequate idea of the amount of damage done by the storm before daylight Sunday permitted a careful survey of the scene. Wilsonville's people were busy all night trying to fix up their shattered homes so as to protect what was not destroyed by the wind from being ruined by the awful downpour of water that followed. Those who were not victims of the storm's wrath had all they could attend to in assisting their less fortunate neighbors.

Most serious, though, is the condition of the country along the track of the tornado. It is impossible to make a systematic search, and there is no telling how many poor sufferers were waiting somewhere along the devastated path for the succor that could no reach them.

THE ARMY IS DENOUNCED.

Gen. Greeley Says Army is a Political Organization.

Worcester, Mass., May 7.—General A. W. Greeley, chief of the signal service of the army, spoke of the United States army as a military organization at the annual banquet of the Worcester Board of Trade.

He declared that the army was a political organization and that it had not advanced during a period of fifty years if the system, which is now imperfect was to be improved in future years, it would be at the cost of tens of thousands of lives and millions in treasure.

The soldiers, General Greeley declared, represented the manhood and integrity of the military organization and the officers the political machine. Every incompetent officer in the army was discharged it would have a tremendous effect and make the army of the United States approach the mode of the German army of today, which was the nearest perfect.

SOLDIERS WANT TO FIGHT.

Officers Tired of Doing Police Duty in the Philippines.

San Francisco, Cal., May 8.—Ensign Fred Perkins of the navy, a son of Senator Perkins, who won distinction in the Philippines on the gunboat Bennington confirms the story of young officers just returned from the Philippines, who say that there are between 500 and 600 volunteer officers now at the front who have tendered their resignations at Otis. Only a few resignations have ever reached Washington.

Most of the officers are young men appointed from civil life. The trouble is that the boys are not permitted to go after the enemy and finish them. They have to do a sort of police duty, and that means lying in the rain in soaked camps, and only occasionally having a brush with the enemy. Death from disease always stares them in the face.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

Port Said, May 8.—Of the four cases of plague in the hospital during the twenty-four hours three are recovering. A suspected new case was removed to an Arab hospital. Plague hospitals and segregation camps are being established.

There was a small riot in an Arab town last night, caused by the natives' objection to segregation of the possibly infected people. The plague has probably existed here about a month, and it is supposed to have originated from old clothes purchased here from crews of vessels from the far east.

PETTIGREW CREATES SENSATION.

Says 200 Soldiers Have Committed Suicide in Luzon.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—When the senate convened today Mr. Gallinger (N. H.), chairman of the pensions committee, presented a memorial from the Union Veterans' Union complaining about the government's pension policy, and made the memorial the text for a speech in which he maintained that the criticisms were unjust. Mr. Gallinger closed by saying: "The criticism of the pension policy of the government is unjust and unwarranted. The \$140,000,000 and odd paid out now for pensions is about as much as the government ought to expend."

Mr. Mason (Ill.) addressed the senate in support of the proposition to enact legislation to prevent the adulteration of food.

When the army bill was taken up Mr. Turner (Wash.) declared that the volunteers brought back to the United States from the Philippines had been "packed like swine in dark, dirty, filthy, rotten and antiquated vessels."

Mr. Pettigrew had read many letters from officers and men of the South Dakota regiment. Commenting upon one of the letters Mr. Pettigrew said that hundreds of soldiers who had served in the Philippines were now inmates of St. Elizabeth's insane asylum at Washington. At least 200, he declared, had committed suicide. Mr. Pettigrew also had a letter read which he wrote to the president, in which he used most violent and abusive language against the chief executive.

Mr. Hear (Mass.) gave notice that tomorrow at the conclusion of the morning business he would move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution declaring Mr. Clark of Montana not to be entitled to his seat in the senate.

A STEER RUNS WILD.

Brooklyn Has a Small Taste of the Wild West.

New York, May 8.—For two hours in Brooklyn a wild steer caused consternation and held at bay the reserves from the Ralph avenue, Eastern Parkway and Atlantic Avenue police stations. It was finally caught in the tinshop of Henry Shipman, 219 Reid avenue, the interior of which was devastated by the maddened animal, which frightened the bookkeeper, Miss Manson, into hysterics. She was taken in a coach to her home on Bergen street.

The steer was a big black fellow. He was taken to the blacksmith shop of Charles Cook, at Rockaway avenue and Chauncey street, to be shod. The animal broke away and ran down McDougall street, scattering women and children in every direction.

In addition to the police reserve, a score of Indians and cowboys from the Eika's carnival pursued the cowering animal, which plunged into Fulton street, thence to Broadway and De Kalb avenue, where it was headed off by a trolley car. Then it started up Reid avenue and into the tinmith shop. There it was captured by Bomba Happy Jack, Nebraska Bill and Kansas Kid, performers at the carnival.

The runaway was taken back to the show grounds at Broadway and Halsey street.

THOUSANDS OF JAPS COMING.

Tacoma, Wash., May 8.—Officers of the steamship Tacoma, which arrived from Yokohama Friday, speaking of the great number of Japanese flocking to the United States and British Columbia, say it was current talk in Yokohama that there would be 30,000 Japanese leave their native country for British Columbia this summer, and it is believed that the number coming to the United States will be enormous. The steamer Tosa Maru is now due on the sound with 1,600 Japanese on board, and the Dalnyostock, one of the Tacoma liners, will be here in a few days with 900 more.

DIES FROM CIVIL WAR WOUND.

Uniontown, Pa., May 8.—General Silas M. Bailey, one of the 306 of the famous "Old Guard," which stood by General Grant in the convention of 1850, died at his home here Saturday, aged 64 years, of brain trouble, which resulted from a wound received during the war. After the war President Johnson brevetted him major general of volunteers for gallant service. He was elected state treasurer by the republicans of Pennsylvania in 1881.

BOTHA COMPARED TO CROMWELL.

Berlin, May 7.—The Kreuzer Zeitung published yesterday a number of diary notes from a retired Prussian Colonel, Van Braun, now a prisoner of the British in South Africa. His notes speak admiringly of the Boers' fighting qualities, comparing Botha with Oliver Cromwell, saying that some day historians will stand aghast when it is demonstrated with how small numbers the little Transvaal kept John Bull in check. These notes have been widely printed.

CATTLE ON THE RANGES.

Belle Fourche, S. D., May 7.—The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railway company is preparing for a large shipment of cattle from the south to the Black Hills ranges. In order that the grass around this city may be spared for the beef cattle in the fall, the company has built pens and chutes at Red River, a station east of this city where all the unloading will be done. The C. Y. cattle outfit has already brought in two carloads of cattle from Texas. Pierre Wietaux, the big Montana cattleman, will bring in 5,000 head in the next few weeks.

THE PLAGUE

THE SUFFERINGS OF FAMINE STRICKEN INDIA.

HORRORS OF FAMINE.

Immense Quantities of Charity Already Bestowed Are as a Drop in the Ocean.

London, May 8.—The report that cholera is strengthening its daily hold on famine stricken India, brings the pitiful condition of that country more than ever to public view. About 95,500,000 persons for this is the population of the districts, are sweltering their squalid existences away amid pestilence and misery that shows no signs of abating. Hundreds of thousands of pounds of good British gold, good German marks and American corn have been thrown into the country, but, judging from the latest advices, all this charity is merely a drop in the ocean. The famine and its attendant complications appear to exceed in virulence any two previous visitations.

The viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and the government, are making ceaseless exertions to meet the terrible emergency, but the stupendous difficulties confronting them prevent the present supplying of relief to more than 5,000,000. In the meantime the native states are dotted with heaps of dead and dying and the roads are crowded with ghastly bands seeking to escape from the stricken territory, but who for lack of food and water mostly succumb in the attempt.

One of the most hopeless features of the whole affair is contained in the statement of a special correspondent at Simal who writes "Ten times the total relief could be laid out in a single district without fully relieving its distress. All we can hope for is a succession of good years to put them on their legs again."

The British districts are reported to be escaping the large starving and mortality that marks the natives, but that their condition is not enviable is evident from the following description sent by a Bombay correspondent of the scene at Ahmedabad, in the presidency of Bombay:

"In an open space upwards of 200 were seated, old and young, being famine perished. The smell arising from their filthy rags was sickening and had attracted myriads of flies. Some, especially the old men, were hony framework. A girl suckling two children, was ghastly to look at, but the little ones, with hollow temples, sunken eyes, and cheeks and the napes of their necks falling in under their skulls, which seemed to overbalance their emaciated bodies, and with wisp-like arms and legs, were more dreadful still. Many were suffering from disease and numbers had the fever. Those who could work were sent on where tanks were being dug. Others were given a meal and passed on to the poorhouse."

This picture is from a less seriously affected part of the country. The suffering in the remoter districts, where the famine is worse, where the cattle have all long since died, where the water is precious, and where cholera has now added its dread scourge, can well be imagined.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND OUT.

Philadelphia Strike Extends Over the City.

Philadelphia, Pa.—(Special.)—As a result of the action of the Allied Building Trades Council in refusing to recognize the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the latter agreed to work on buildings regardless of whether union or non-union men are employed thereon, so long as their union is recognized, the Allied Building Trades Council in retaliation ordered out all its men wherever Brotherhood carpenters are working. Secretary Allen of the Building Trades Council says that in consequence of this order about 12,000 additional men quit work after 8 o'clock this morning. This makes about 16,000 men in all employed in the building trades now on strike in this city.

This morning's order affects the exposition building, where hundreds of men were at work preparing the structure for the republican national convention.

This morning's action materially complicates the strike situation, as in many instances employers who had signed the scale of the Allied Building Trades Council and also the Brotherhood of Carpenters' scale have been forced to suspend operation because of the order from the trades' council headquarters.

WOMAN DEFIES A TRAIN CREW.

Wabash, Ind., May 7.—Two box cars in a Big Four train left the rails at Niles and crashed through a one-story frame building. When the wrecking crew from this city reached Niles to place the cars on the track the men were confronted by a woman, who with a revolver demanded damages for the loss of her house before she would permit the cars to be moved. She was officially assured of payment.

QUARANTINE AT PORT SAID.

The Hague, May 7.—Port Said and the Djeddah have been officially declared infected with the plague. All vessels leaving those ports within ten days prior to May 4 will have to undergo a thorough quarantine.

OUR HOLD IN LUZON.

Mr. Teller Says We Hold Only a Small Territory.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The senate has adopted the motion of Mr. Hoar to take up the resolution of the committee on elections declaring that Mr. Clark of Montana was not duly elected to the senate, and then postponed consideration of the question for a week. The army appropriation bill, after a rather spirited debate, was passed without division. The day closed with the passage of a number of private pension bills, including bills to pension Mrs. Julia McV. Henry, widow of the late General Guy V. Henry; General James Longstreet; Mrs. Margaret M. Badger, widow of the late Commodore Badger, and Mrs. Harriet Gridley, wife of the late Captain Gridley of the navy.

Mr. Tillman and Mr. Pettigrew had a discussion as to affairs in the Philippines. Mr. Pettigrew contended that no mere fragments of a tribe was opposed to the United States in the Philippines, but that the entire population was antagonistic. Only a small circle of the country around Manila had been conquered by our forces and he asserted that a standing army of 100,000 men would be necessary to maintain order in the islands.

Mr. Teller advocated the amendment for travel pay, saying we could only maintain an army in the Philippines by maintaining a liberal policy. Suppose it did cost \$7,000,000, that was a mere bagatelle in the cost of the war. Mr. Teller said he had been assured by an army officer who had but recently returned from the Philippines that we did not actually hold a district in the island of Luzon bigger than the District of Columbia. This was no more territory than we held a year ago. He did not, he said, mention this fact, as a censure against the government on this account, but on the other side it was puerile to say that the money due the troops should be withheld for mere motives of economy.

IOWA DEMOCRATS MEET.

Largest Gathering Held For Many Years in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia.—(Special.)—The democratic state convention selected for delegates at large to the Kansas City convention:

Cato Sells of Vinton, Charles A. Walsh of Ottumwa, John S. Murphy of Dubuque, George Baker of Davenport.

For alternates: Edward Evans of Des Moines, A. Van Wageningen of Sioux City, L. T. Genung of Mills county, Daniel P. Stubbs of Fairfield.

The proceedings were characterized by harmony throughout and the convention was the largest held by the democrats of this state in recent years, nearly 1,900 delegates being present.

The prevailing sentiment was overwhelmingly for Bryan and the delegates were instructed to vote for him as a unit at Kansas City.

In the framing of the platform, the more conservative element prevailed. The Chicago platform is indorsed and the gold standard denounced, but the ratio of 16 to 1 does not appear in the resolutions.

The selection of John S. Murphy, editor of the Dubuque Telegraph, was a concession to the radical advocates of free silver.

Temporary Chairman Jeremiah B. Sullivan received tremendous applause in response to his denunciation of the trusts and imperialism and his indorsement of William Jennings Bryan for president.

Cato Sells and Charles A. Walsh had no appreciable opposition for delegates-at-large. The contest for the other two places on the delegation was spirited and close, resulting in the selection of Murphy and Baker. Frederick E. White, candidate for governor in 1897 and 1899, who had been strongly urged for delegate, withdrew his name and earnestly advised the nomination of Murphy.

The convention adopted a resolution offered by Former Congressman Butler providing that the delegates contribute a fund in aid of the Boers.

TO BE INDICATED BY EXPERT.

Boundary Between Republics of Chile and Argentina.

Valparaiso, Chile.—(Special.)—The Chilean minister for foreign affairs and the Argentine plenipotentiary, authorized by their respective governments, have signed an agreement for the adjustment of the boundary dispute between the two countries. It is agreed that when the engineers and the sub-commission which are now erecting boundary marks between the two republics shall have completed their work the general line of the frontier shall be indicated by experts representing both countries. This does not refer to the disputed territory now under arbitration by the queen of Great Britain.

An attempt is being made in Valparaiso to secure a revision of the finding of United States Minister Buchanan in the Punta de Atacama dispute between Argentina and Chile, on the ground that the demarcations indicated in the award are completely vague.

SHAW VETOES INSURANCE BILL.

Chicago, Ill., May 7.—Governor Leslie M. Shaw, who is in attendance on the Methodist conference in this city, has sent to Iowa a veto of the "valued policy" insurance bill. The governor contends that the law mistakes the nature of insurance. The true doctrine, the governor believes, is "nothing in excess of actual loss should ever be collected."