

IOWA IS AGAINST TARIFF REVISION.

"Stand Patters" Won Out in the
Republican Convention at
Des Moines

FOR PROTECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Unwise to Legislate So as to Make
American Industries War on
Each Other.

Des Moines, Ia., May 18.—Iowa's long fight between stand pat Republicans and liberals on the issue of tariff revision and reciprocity ended in a complete victory for the former in today's state convention for selecting delegates to the national convention. Of 25 delegates chosen 20 are "stand patters" and only six are liberals. The resolution adopted contains no sentiment whatever in favor of tariff revision, but declares that the protective principle "found its high fulfillment" in the Dingley law. As to reciprocity the platform declares that it is "unwise to seek markets abroad by sacrificing some parts of the markets at home."

The convention was unanimous in naming its delegates and adopting its platform, but the committee on resolutions disagreed in the recommendation. A minority of four, headed by ex-Congressman George G. Perkins, a possible candidate for governor, stood for a liberal plank declaring for reciprocity that would increase foreign markets without harming American industry and suggesting that the Republican party can be depended on to revise the tariff whenever necessary. This minority refused to accede to the platform of the majority as to the tariff, and so reported to the convention.

The resolution endorsed President Roosevelt and have the following to say on the tariff question:

"We believe in the protective tariff which builds American factories, makes possible great and small American industries and gives employment to American labor. We believe in the American home market for the products of American farms, factories and shops. We believe it unwise to seek markets abroad by sacrificing some part of the markets at home. Under the protective system, newly inaugurated in 1897, the country has enjoyed unusual prosperity. Protective duties have kept work and wages at home and have furnished the revenue with which to pay the expenses of foreign war, with which to rebuild the navy, to enlarge and newly equip the army, to extend our coast defenses and have made possible the nation's expansion. Fortified by the advantages and benefits of a great home market, the American manufacturers have thus had the courage and the capital with which to invade foreign markets. Our tariff system, by giving assurance to the world that the revenues are ample has advanced the credit of the nation to the first position. The same policy has converted our people into lenders instead of borrowers. We declare for faithful adherence to this system which found its highest fulfillment in laws bearing the names of William McKinley and Nelson Dingley."

The delegates at large named were Senators Allison and Dolliver, J. W. Brythe and Gov. Cummins.

NEBRASKA TICKET.

Lincoln, Neb., May 18.—The Republican state convention today nominated the following slate for the next year: Governor—John H. Mickey of Polk county.

Lieutenant-Governor—Edmund G. McGilton.

Secretary of State—A. Galusha.

Treasurer—Peter Mortensen.

Attorney-General—Norris Brown.

Auditor—N. E. Seale.

Land Commissioner—H. M. Eaton.

Superintendent of Schools—J. L. McBrien.

Delegates at Large to the National Convention—H. S. Brown, C. B. Dangler, J. C. Piper and H. L. Le Plangier.

Elmer J. Burkett was named as the party's choice for United States senator.

The platform, after asserting its faith in the principles of the last national platform, declares for the nomination of President Roosevelt and praises his administration. The sundry of the platform is a fundamental party doctrine that has largely contributed to the nation's growth and greatness. We adhere to the principles and we refuse to become frightened at the schedule of a law, the practical application of which during the past seven years has brought to the country such marvelous development and phenomenal prosperity.

"The efficacy of a gold standard established by the party is proved by the unquestioned soundness of all our currency and its sufficient abundance to meet all the demands of a vastly increased trade."

Satisfaction over the achievement of

ARE YOU
SATISFIED?

If not, what better proof can Salt
Lake City residents ask for?

This is the statement of a Salt Lake City citizen.

The testimony of a neighbor. You can readily investigate it. The proof should convince you.

Mrs. Anna Carlson, rooming house, 218 West First South, says: "When anyone is annoyed with persistent itching across the small of the back and through the kidneys, some of the attacks so bad that one can hardly turn in bed and stooping causes sharp twinges across the loins, one may be certain that the kidneys require attention. As a rule everything known is tried to check the trouble. I persistently and consistently tried, remedy after remedy, but if any of them could have been depended upon I never would have finally gone to the F. J. Hill Drug Co.'s store for Doan's Kidney Pills. A dose or two took effect and a continuation of the treatment for some time so lessened the pain that housework could be attended to with some degree of comfort. Finally the attack ceased."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McBarn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

"Ayer's Hair Vigor restored color to my gray hair and stopped it from falling out. It is certainly a wonderful hair restorer."—Mrs. M. K. Beach, Westfield, Pa.

Stops falling hair. Makes hair grow. Restores color. Cures dandruff. Could you ask anything more? And it's so economical, too. A little of it goes a great ways. Ask any of your neighbors or friends about it. Sold all over the world for sixty years.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

the Panama canal property is expressed and the work of the last Congress in providing for irrigation systems in western states is heartily praised.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

Columbus, O., May 18.—The following Republican state ticket was nominated here today:

Secretary of State—Lewis C. Laylin. Judge of the Supreme Court—William F. Spear.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—Lawson Emerson.

Dain and Food Commissioner—Horace Ankeny.

Member of the Board of Public Works—Richard B. Crawford.

Electors at Large—Charles P. Taft, Noah H. Swaine.

Delegates at Large—Myron T. Herriek, George B. Cox, Charles Dick and Joseph H. Foraker.

Alternates—Charles H. Grosvenor, Warren G. Harding, John B. Clingman and H. T. Eubank.

The last named was the only colored member of the last Ohio legislature.

The convention was in session only three hours today, and most of that time was occupied in balloting for candidates for the supreme judges. There was also a ballot for member of the board of public works, but it was not a contest after George B. Cox cast the 105 votes of Hamilton county for Captain Crawford.

The only other contest was that of the colored men as to who should represent them as an alternate at large.

The convention was controlled by Herriek, Dick and Cox, who were disposed to have harmony while some of their followers wanted factional lines drawn even on the senior Ohio senator as a delegate at large. The Ohio delegation to the Chicago convention was not instructed, but it is pledged by the resolutions of the past two conventions to President Roosevelt.

There was an attempt to secure a plank in the platform in accord with McKinley's last speech at Buffalo, but it failed. Senator Dick, who wrote the platform, said:

"We stand pat on the tariff as well as other policies, and do not want the Iowa idea."

IDAHO REPUBLICANS.

Pocatello, Ida., May 18.—The Republican state convention to elect delegates to the Republican national convention met here this afternoon and completed its work in just about three hours' actual convention proceedings. The following were elected delegates to the national convention:

First District—W. B. Heyburn of Shoshone county; alternate, A. R. Crane of Kootenai county.

Second District—C. J. Hall of Idaho county; alternate, Mrs. J. B. West of Nez Perce county.

Third District—W. E. Borah of Ada county; alternate, M. L. Steeves of Lincoln county.

Fourth District—Frank Gooding of Lincoln county; alternate, W. L. Riley of Blaine county.

Fifth District—D. W. Standford of Bannock county; alternate, George Parkinson of Oneida county.

Sixth District—J. M. Stevens of Blingham county; alternate, M. M. McPherson of Lemhi county.

The resolutions endorse Roosevelt in the strongest possible terms for the nomination for president and commend the administration of the president.

The letter which reached Chicago was one of the twenty-second series of the contemplated chain of 50.

REPUBLICANS OF CALIFORNIA.

Sacramento, Cal., May 18.—The Republican state convention today elected Judge Albert G. Burnett of Sonoma county chairman.

The platform endorses President Roosevelt and points with pride to the history of the Republican party.

The following convention have been agreed upon:

Gov. George C. Panter, John D. Spreckels, proprietor of the San Francisco Call; George A. Knight of San Francisco; and Judge J. W. McKinley of Los Angeles. The delegates from the congressional districts are being designated by district convention to be confirmed by the convention tomorrow.

CHARGES AGAINST MOSELY.

Investigation of Them Proves They Are Untrue.

Washington, May 18.—The investigation of the charges made some time ago against Edward A. Mosely, secretary of the Interstate Commerce commission, has been completed. The result of the investigation shows that some of the charges were unfounded in fact; that others were satisfactorily disposed of by the answers of Mr. Mosely or by the assumption of responsibility of the interstate commerce commission, and that still others grew out of some objectionable methods in certain features of administrative action.

After giving the case careful consideration the president, having dismissed the charges against Mosely, has directed that steps be taken at once to bring about such changes in methods of administration as the investigation has shown to be desirable.

MONTANA PIONEER DEAD.

Butte, Mont., May 18.—T. Clowes Miles, one of the best known pioneers of Montana, passed away on his ranch near Silver Bow, a small railroad town near here, as the result of an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. Miles came to Montana 30 years ago, and was one of the first miners in the rich gold placers of the famous Alder gulch. Miles was one of the largest raisers of goats in the state. He leaves a large fortune.

DROWNED AT LONG BEACH.

Long Beach, May 18.—A man, supposed to have been L. W. Bruce of Hudson, Mass., was drowned in the surf here today. He was observed to surf here today. He was observed to surf here today.

THE MAN WHO WILL BUILD THE PANAMA CANAL.

John Findley Wallace, who has been appointed by the Panama canal commission engineer in charge of the work of construction at a salary of \$25,000 a year, has been since 1902 general manager of the Illinois Central system.

Mr. Wallace was born in Fall River, Mass., Sept. 30, 1852. At the age of seventeen he began his career as a railroader by accepting a place as roadman on the Carthage and Quincy road. Since then he has held many positions of responsibility with various railroads and has earned the reputation of being a master hand at handling numbers of men. In connection with his duties Mr. Wallace has personally supervised the construction of several large bridges. In leaving the Illinois Central it is said that he will be making a good deal of a sacrifice in a pecuniary way and that he was induced to take charge of the Panama canal construction only by the suggestion that he would thereby forever identify his name with the most important piece of construction ever undertaken.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY MURDERED.

Washington, May 18.—Supplementing his mail report received yesterday, containing an account of the murder by

BRITISH FISCAL REFORM IS SHELVED

Premier Balfour Saves the Government from Having a Bad Upset.

DEBATE WAS VERY HEATED.

Lord Hugh Cecil Scathingly Denounced The Policy of His Cousin.

London, May 18.—By a majority of 55 Premier Balfour tonight successfully defeated an attempt to upset the government upon the fiscal question. An interesting debate characterized by some heated exchanges took place, resulting in the premier's reiterated determination to shelve the question of fiscal reform until the next parliament.

In this decision Joseph Chamberlain publicly concurred.

The motion upon which the question came up was by Alexander William Black, member from Hampshire, Scotland, and an advanced Liberal, welcoming the ministerial declaration that "protective taxation of food would be burdensome to the people and injurious to the empire." In purpose the motion was intended to censure Mr. Chamberlain, and the latter's amendment to it would have sprung up the Unionist party and possibly would have resulted in the defeat of the government.

Mr. Balfour's own amendment to shelve the question left a middle course open to the members of the Unionist party, and although the amendment was not put the house accomplished the defeat of Mr. Black's indirect censure on the ground that it was not now necessary to discuss the fiscal question.

The premier stuck to his policy as outlined in his one Unionist free traders voted against the government, but more than double that number would have done so but for Mr. Balfour's skillful intervention between Mr. Chamberlain and his opponents.

The net result of the debate, which crowded the house of commons to a greater extent than has been this session is that all parties stand as were. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and his immediate following practically saved the day by refusing to vote with Winston Churchill, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Hugh Cecil and other more ardent Unionist free traders against Mr. Balfour.

In the course of the debate Lord Hugh Cecil in scathing satire denounced the policy of his cousin, the premier.

Mr. Chamberlain interrupted him, and then a storm of interruption and cries of "order" rose from the Radical and Liberal benches. Mr. Chamberlain sat down and twice the speaker appealed to the members to give the former colonial secretary a hearing.

At last there was a moment of quiet and then Lord Hugh Cecil, with much heat and amid a great uproar, accused Mr. Chamberlain of cowardice in dodging the issue by refusing to meet his opponents in the house on the campaign which he had preached throughout the country.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach threw a bombshell into the free food camp by announcing that he would not support Mr. Black's motion.

Then Mr. Chamberlain reiterated that he did not wish to raise the fiscal question in the house. He said he supported the government and would continue to do so. He hoped that the premier would take his own time to carry out his policy.

Mr. Balfour said his Sheffield speech still represented the advice he would give to the country if asked tomorrow to give an election address. With a touch of passion, the premier, amid loud ministerial cheers, repudiated Lord Hugh Cecil's charge of cowardice against Mr. Chamberlain, saying that Lord Hugh was "the man to be accused of lack of courage."

Henry Herbert Asquith summed up for the opposition, and what was something of a storm in a teacup ended with a vote of 251 to 206, defeating Mr. Black's motion. Before Mr. Balfour's

amendment could come up the hour of midnight caused an adjournment. Tomorrow afternoon the house will adjourn until May 31, for the White-tide holidays.

AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall Says They Are Degenerating.

Chicago, May 18.—That the American people as a whole are morally degenerating is the opinion of Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, president of Union Theological seminary, New York, who has made a brief address before members and friends of the Religious Educational association at the art institute.

Dr. Hall is president of the association, which now has 3,000 members in various parts of the country.

"We all rejoice in the remarkable growth and the excellent features of American civilization," said he, "and we are pleased at the relatively good state of the common morality of the people, but a deeper examination of the social side of our American life reveals a situation that causes anything but satisfaction. It is a matter of consternation and deep concern to us that the moral standard of American life is deteriorating. In the haste and bustle of every day activity we have anted the world, but no wily, we are rapidly going astray—so rapidly that one is dumbfounded at the contrast after a visit to some of the countries of the old world."

"I am an optimist," rough and

through, but I am not a stone blind optimist. I feel and I know from observation that religion has little if any part in our American civilization today. This is a lamentable state of affairs, and it behooves each and all of us to do all we can to help to stem this tide of differences. Our home life is not what it should be and it is not to be wondered at, when we realize the general apathy of the people as regards their spiritual welfare."

COUNTS AS COOKS.

There is a chefs' and waiters' club about a block from the Waldorf in New York City, and whenever the weather is fine the members may be seen standing out on the curb. The other day a couple of knowing New Yorkers passed on the other side of the street and one of them, in a mood for fun, stopped and suddenly called out: "Hello, Count!" Then he bowed at the crowd on the curb. About six men in the group made a graceful acknowledgment. You are always sure to find a few noblemen in these groups, and they are the real thing. It would even be safe to try for a duke at this little chefs' club. There is a mistaken impression that all the nobles who come to this side are in search of fortunes through the easy path of matrimony. This impression probably arises from the fact that one rarely hears of them except in a sensational connection. The honest, hard-working noblemen usually try to hide his title when he takes to menial tasks.—Kansas City Journal.

A Modern Society Divorce

A SOCIAL SCANDAL.

ONE of our new millionaires divorced his first wife. It took the judge just thirty minutes in which to issue a decree of divorce and four days later he was married to wife No. 2.

The first wife got one million dollars alimony. The second wife got one million in bridal gifts—then came a town house, a country house and a yacht and use for other millions. Certainly our plain American life is fast departing when men and women in our great cities spend millions for divorce and millions to give to so-called society.

It only proves the truth that millions do not bring contentment for men and women are happier who practice the simple life, who live simple, homely lives—lives given to love, to unselfish devotion to husband, wife and family. Fortunately the great majority of our American people are educated, are plain, forceful, thinking people. The women who love their home life, their sweet evenings at home with their family are the ones to be admired and to be loved by their husbands, and we find here that true devotion prevails at the family fireside. The strength of our American people rests with the sensible mothers who give to the world strong, robust children, untainted by impoverished blood. Unfortunately these are exceptions, mostly in our metropolitan cities of domestic upheavals and unbecomingly married lives, and this is the fault of men or women who live selfish lives of pleasure and vanity, together with the race after the society bubble, the eating of late suppers, unwholesome meals, and hours spent in ill ventilated rooms without the proper exercise in the good, fresh air. Women at some period of life are great sufferers, either in maidenhood, motherhood, or later, at the change of life.

AN UNDESERVED SENTENCE.

Our modern law courts and methods of administering justice are the result of long years of gradual development and evolution, and are probably as near ideal as any institution of man's creation can be. Occasionally justice is not done, and the innocent suffer, but these mishaps are rare. There are many women to-day who are perfectly innocent of wrong doing, sentenced to long years of suffering and distress, banished from the enjoyments of society and a burden to themselves and friends, simply because they are afflicted with disease and displacement of the womanly organs. Ignorance of the laws of health and hygiene has led to indiscretions and exposure during critical periods of early life, and at the time when she is just rounding into the full glory of perfect womanhood she becomes a veritable slave to her pain-racked body, unable to do any work or play with satisfaction or pleasure, as truly a prisoner as though

shut up within four walls. A great philosopher has said, "The Creator will forgive our sins, but we ourselves must settle for our blunders." And how true this is! No blunders require such severe toll as those we commit against our physical well-being. Wet feet, irregular meals, late hours, over work or over play all contribute to the general disturbance. There is no sufficient reason why such a vast proportion of our women should suffer as they do from female trouble. Dr. R. V. Pierce long ago appreciated the amount of avoidable suffering which exists, and he prepared a suitable medicine, in the form of his "Favorite Prescription," which should be especially adapted to the needs of women. It does not cure all diseases, nor is it recommended for them, but in the case of womanly weakness of any sort it is a wonderful cure. It balances the circulation, stopping weakening drains and pelvic congestion, and gives tone and vigor to the organs. It should be in every home, and will prevent much suffering and save many doctor bills. Dr. Pierce has devoted over forty years to the study of woman's ills and his treatment, and stands today as America's foremost specialist in woman's diseases, an impregnable position, won as it was by merit alone. A suffering woman may appreciate sympathy, but what she needs is advice and treatment to restore her to health and vigor. Hundreds of grateful women who write to Dr. Pierce daily, give ample testimony that his advice will do all that he claims.

Mrs. Ida A. Fessler, of Odon, Indiana, writes as follows: "In the spring of 1902, I was taken down sick with female trouble. 'Consulted two good doctors, but they failed to do me any good. I was getting worse all the time, and in June I wrote to you. You advised me to use Dr. Pierce's medicines, which I did. Only used two bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' and it cured me entirely. I have wanted to see the results. I am well and hearty today, thanks to your medicine. I hope this will bring some poor suffering woman to you for health and happiness."

Backed up by over a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Protrusion, or Falling of the Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

A HAPPY MARRIAGE

depends very largely on the physical health of the contracting parties. Therefore, the best guide to life-long happiness is Dr. Pierce's Great Peppermint Cure, a book of 1008 pages, sent free by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps, to pay postage only.

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