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86

No person in the world ever lived to the age of 86 who did not at some time need glasses. It might be during school years or it might be in middle life, or it might be all the time. Of course, a good many live that long without wearing them, but they ought to, just the same. Their eyes would be stronger and better all of their lives for doing so. As soon as you have the least suspicion that your eyes are not perfect have them examined thoroughly. You cannot afford to neglect them.

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THE POPULIST TICKET

Bryan for President, Towne for Vice-President.

NOMINATED AT SIOUX FALLS

Both by Acclamation—Not by Scrap at the Night Session of the Convention.

For President—W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska; for Vice-President—Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 10.—The National Populist Convention concluded its session and adjourned sine die after nominating Hon. W. J. Bryan for President and the Hon. Charles A. Towne for Vice-President. The nomination of Mr. Towne was only accomplished after a struggle of several hours' duration, in which an effort was made to have the question of the nomination of a Vice-Presidential candidate referred to a committee to confer with the Democratic and Silver Republican parties in their National conventions. A motion to this effect was defeated by a vote of 388 to 212.

Both candidates were nominated by acclamation, but before the result was reached various candidates were placed in nomination, and their names successively withdrawn. Both nominations were accomplished amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Temporary Chairman Ringdale rapped the convention to order at 9 o'clock this morning. The committee on credentials presented a report declaring there was no contesting delegation, and recommending that the vote of Missouri be increased by two votes, that of Ohio by two, and that of South Dakota by three. The report was read by Governor Foynter, of Nebraska, and adopted without a dissenting vote.

The committee on permanent organization reported the name of Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado, for permanent chairman, and T. M. Curran, of Kansas; Leo Vincent, of Colorado, and E. M. Delsher, of Pennsylvania, as permanent secretaries. Patterson was greeted with loud cheers as he came on the platform and delivered his address.

"The Peoples party," said he, "is instituted to restore the landmarks of our fathers, to take up the struggle where the Democratic party left off, to prove that these people are capable of self-government and that laws can be made for the people by the people, and to protect the rights which the mere existence of an individual conferred on him."

The speaker gave a short history of financial legislation and of the conditions during the last Administration of President Cleveland and that of President McKinley.

"During this controversy," he said, "the seed of the Peoples party, which had been sown in 1825, began to bear fruit. That party believed then and believes today in the right of the people to make the issue of their own currency without the dictation of Wall street."

He then gave a history of the early successes of the Peoples party and went on to check the progress of the Peoples party throughout the South, Democrats of that section incorporated into their own creed Populist truths and embodied in their platform of 1896 all the cardinal principles of the Peoples party, and in nearly four years ago. The Democratic party in 1896 nominated Bryan and later the Peoples party nominated Bryan. It has been said that we showed wonderful magnanimity choosing the same candidate of another party. I say no. The Peoples party would have been false to its avowed principle had it nominated any other than Bryan. We never surrendered our rights as a party, we never could have nominated any other man.

Rounds of applause greeted the speaker's denunciation of imperialism and the heavy increase in the standing army following the war of conquest, and his comparison of the Republican, Democratic and Populist platforms brought many of the delegates to their feet.

"So dominant has the spirit of Populism become in the Democratic party," said the speaker, "that that party does not take issue with the principles advanced in the Omaha or St. Louis platforms. The Republican party takes issue with every vital question in the Populist platform. The Peoples party stands as a mentor for other political parties less advanced and less progressive than we are. The Peoples party must and shall live, for in the pleasure of every political reform that by the consensus of American opinion is essential to American free government. We will go before the country, as we went before, with the principles we have always professed and under the leadership of William J. Bryan." (Cheers.)

Patterson then entered upon an extempore eulogy of Bryan as a man, statesman and soldier during the Spanish-American war and predicted a sweeping triumph for Bryan in November. Loud and continued applause greeted the chairman as he sat down.

Chairman E. E. Geary Smith, of the committee on organization, read the order of business, by the committee last night. The report was adopted without debate.

The report of the committee on platform and resolutions was then read, but the committee was not ready to report.

"I am now ready to entertain a motion for the nomination for President before the report of the committee on resolutions is adopted," announced the chairman.

Cries of "No, no, wait for the platform," came from all parts of the big tent. Considerable confusion ensued, but finally, at 11:30 o'clock, a motion was made to recess until 2 o'clock.

The afternoon session was begun at 2:15. Chairman Patterson called for the report of the committee on resolutions, but that committee was not prepared to report, and a long delay ensued while waiting for the arrival of the platform, which was in the hands of Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, chairman of the committee. A number of short speeches were made to entertain the convention while the report was being waited for.

It was 3:30 P. M. when Simpson arrived with the platform, and, as he was hoarse, the report was turned over to Committee-man Gillett, of Iowa, who read the platform. (The platform in full will be found in another column.)

The long financial plank of the platform, including the denunciation of the recent banking law, and especially the demand for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, was received with wild cheers. The demand for an inheritance tax also received a round of applause. Vigorous cheering was also accorded the reading of the plank on transportation, the demand for the abolishment of all tariffs on "trust" goods and the indorsement of the initiative and referendum. Cries of "Good," "Good," greeted the announcement of the Administration's Philippine policy and the Porto Rico tax.

When that portion of the plank extend-

ing sympathy to the South African Republic and denouncing any alliance with foreign powers was read, the convention broke into wild applause, lasting for some time. Indorsement of the municipal ownership of public utilities received but faint applause, the vigorous handclapping ensued when direct election of United States Senators was demanded.

At the conclusion of the reading of the platform, Jerry Simpson moved that the platform be adopted, and the committee discharged. The motion received half a dozen seconds. A delegate from Michigan objected, as the platform carried no pledge of support to the candidate to be nominated.

"There's no objection to any delegate offering a motion to that effect, I guess," said Simpson. "The committee would like to be discharged."

The motion was made. A standing vote was called for, and amid great cheering, every delegate in the tent arose, not a negative vote being recorded.

"The platform is adopted by unanimous vote," announced Speaker Patterson.

"The next thing in the convention," said Jerry Simpson, "is the nomination of candidates for the nomination for the office of President of the United States."

Then, without pausing or calling for any other result, he went on to have the pleasure of introducing Senator Allen, of Nebraska.

Senator Allen Nominated Bryan.

This could mean but one man, and that was Bryan, and before Senator Allen could be introduced, the platform of the convention was on its feet cheering, frantically waving flags, hats and handkerchiefs. The speech of Senator Allen was brief and to the point. He spoke as follows:

"He embodies in his political convictions, in his life, all that is good in an American citizen, all that is pure and loyal in a Nebraskan, but belongs to the world. Without further discussion, without further description of this magnificent man, I present to this convention this great statesman and orator, William J. Bryan."

The announcement of Mr. Bryan's name was the signal for another enthusiastic outburst. The Minnesota delegation hoisted a banner, having the portrait of Bryan in the center, and the convention cheered again more vigorously than before. When his voice could be heard, Chairman Patterson announced: "I have the pleasure to introduce General James B. Weaver, of Iowa."

Seconding Speeches.

An outburst of cheers rang out as the voters of Iowa came forward to second the nomination of Mr. Bryan. He spoke in part as follows:

"I had the honor to present at St. Louis the name of the distinguished gentleman who has just been nominated as our candidate for President of the United States. I am glad that there has never been a moment from that day to this that I have regretted, or any Populist in America should have turned down the nomination of that convention. The century has produced but three great civic names—Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and William J. Bryan. The delegates in this convention are disciples of the first, and they helped to put the second in the chair, and we are followers of the third. Mr. Bryan is peculiarly a representative of the American people, and with the most selfish purpose that I arise before you to second the nomination of William J. Bryan as President of the United States."

Mr. Bryan was then announced with a vigorous applause. It was enough, he said, to say of Mr. Bryan that he had risen head and shoulders above his competitors in the Democratic party, and he had a political opponent of the caliber of Mr. Bryan, he declared, represented the struggle for human rights, and he wanted the Populists to stand by him and do the same in any capacity he may be called on to do.

G. F. Washburn, of Massachusetts, added his testimony in behalf of Mr. Bryan. "I rise to second the nomination of William J. Bryan because, embodied in him is the spirit of many millions of free American people. He has the wisdom of Jefferson, the courage of Lincoln, and the magnetism of Lincoln. The hope of the Nation rests in that personality, and I trust he will be nominated by acclamation."

The chair recognized "Cyclone" Davis, of Texas, and a shout went up as the tall form of Mr. Davis loomed up on his way to the platform. Mr. Davis announced that in former conventions he had been a political opponent of Mr. Bryan, but had now come over to the ranks of the elect and believed that in him lay the hopes of the Nation, and the only "throttle the oppressors of the people."

"We have Bryan clubs down our way," said the speaker, "and I can promise you that I'll have a Bryan club of 250,000 members."

There were loud calls of "Butler, Butler," and Marion Butler, of North Carolina, was greeted with cheers as he came forward. Briefly but eloquently Senator Butler seconded Mr. Bryan's nomination. "I for one," said he, "will put into this fight all that is in my power. I know every Populist in the United States will do the same in any capacity he may be called on to do, and I appeal to you to make his election certain next November."

W. J. Thomas, of Colorado, the next speaker, said that Colorado has never been behind in the exposure of reform measures, and that the state would again be found in the column in 1900 as a supporter of Mr. Bryan. He had, he said, found Mr. Bryan equal to all emergencies, and was confident he would be elected.

Olds of Pennsylvania, now 96 years of age, who voted for Henry Clay in 1840, and who was introduced by Mr. Olds, next introduced Mr. Olds, a bent and white-bearded, said he had walked 100 miles to vote for Henry Clay in 1840. "I came 100 miles to vote for William J. Bryan in this convention," said Mr. Olds, "and I hope you will not allow me to be defeated as I was in 1840." Cries of "we won!" greeted Mr. Olds as he sat down.

Jones of Illinois assured the convention that his state would give Mr. Bryan a majority in November.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, stepped forward.

"Mr. Chairman," said he, amid perfect silence, "I move that the rules of this convention be suspended and that William J. Bryan be nominated by acclamation for President of the United States."

Amid the din that followed Senator

NAMED BY BOLTERS

Barker and Donnelly Middle-of-the-Road Candidates.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

Disruption of the Movement Prevented by Withdrawal of Chairman Howard from the Race.

For President—Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania; for Vice-President—Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—What is commonly known as the Middle-of-the-Road



NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT BY MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULISTS

Wharton Barker, who was nominated for President by the Middle-of-the-Road Populist convention, at Cincinnati, yesterday, was born at Philadelphia, May 1, 1840. He is the grandson of Jacob Barker, who was a relative of Benjamin Franklin. Mr. Barker was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1863. Since 1880 he has been a trustee of that institution. In 1893 he entered the banking firm of Barker, Bro. & Co., of Philadelphia, and acted as a partner. He was elected to the National State Bank of the Order of St. Stanislaus. The banking firm was carried down by the falling market. Since 1896 Mr. Barker has devoted most of his energies toward building up his Peoples party weekly paper—the American. Mr. Barker's residence is at Wynnton, 12 miles from Philadelphia.

Populist party, but according to leaders of the movement is the one and only Populist party, placed its National ticket in the field today.

For a time during today's session of the convention it appeared as if nothing could prevent a complete disruption of the plans so carefully wrought out by the hundreds of men who separated themselves February 19 last at Lincoln, Neb., from the fusionist element of the Peoples party. Wharton Barker had been selected in 1898 by the initiative and referendum plan to head the party ticket, but since Tuesday a steady current against the cut-and-dried choice of Barker and Donnelly had almost destroyed the foundation upon which that ticket stood. Ex-Congressman Howard of Alabama, had suddenly become the idol of an apparently winning number of delegates, and he clinched his claims on the Presidential nomination through his eloquent address in assuming the temporary chairmanship of the convention Wednesday.

As the time drew near for nomination, word was quietly passed, confirmed by Howard himself, that the Barker following would bolt the convention should their leader be turned down. Owing to the fact that the Alabama delegation could not support Mr. Howard's matters were further complicated. Howard took the only course for the restoration of harmony, he announced that he had no ambition to head the ticket, and gave to Cincinnati without the slightest expectation of being named. Then he withdrew his name. Nevertheless, when the roll-call was completed on the first ballot, Howard was at the top of the column—a few short of the nomination.

The second ballot Howard's plainly stated desire for harmony took effect, and the 79 votes which went to Donnelly on the first roll-call were gradually worked over to the Barker column. It being understood that Donnelly's name had been withdrawn, although the Minnesota delegation protested against the withdrawal, Minnesota was passed, at its own request, and when the other states had voted it was apparent that the 48 voters of Minnesota could settle everything in a harmonious manner by going to Barker. They were cast for Barker, and gave him the requisite majority over all. The generous Howard moved to make the selection of Barker unanimous, which was done.

Without a dissenting voice, Ignatius Donnelly was declared Vice-Presidential nominee.

Fight Against the Barketerites.

The next order of business was the matter of National committee, and the selection of a chairman for that body. This precipitated the fight against the Barketerites anew. A motion was made that the convention proceed to elect a chairman of the National committee instead of allowing the committee to select its own leader. It was plainly a fight between the Barker and opposition factions for the selection of the party machinery, although many speakers were in favor of the nomination of a National chairman because of what they termed the mistakes of the past. After a long parliamentary wrangle the motion was withdrawn, and the selection of National committee men by the state delegations was completed.

A fresh motion was then made by Mr. Howard that the convention proceed to the election of a National chairman. Flery oratory flowed, freely from side to side while the hungry delegates journeyed from

time to time to a free-lunch counter in the vicinity. The motion was finally carried, and Milton Park, of Texas, the retiring National chairman, was placed in nomination. A motion was just about to prevail to make Park's selection unanimous when Howard, in an eloquent address, presented the name of J. A. Parker, of Kentucky. His words and praise of Park were about the strongest thing heard on the floor, and won for that young man the unanimous selection for the National chairmanship.

After having been in session continuously, with the exception of 20 minutes' recess, from 8:20 A. M. to 4:10 P. M., the convention was then declared adjourned sine die.

Followers of the Social Democracy and Eugene V. Debs for the Presidency of the United States found small comfort in the convention, which they had hoped a few days ago would indorse their idol. Three of them—W. E. Farmer, of Texas; A. W. Ricker and L. Morris, of Iowa, left the convention after the nomination had been completed, and it was reported would support the Debs ticket, but their action attracted no attention whatever.

The Middle-of-the-Road plan of organization

A BATTLE IMMINENT

Large Force of Boers, Under Steyn, Near Thabanchu.

TROOPS OF RUNDLE FIRED UPON

Roberts' Force of 35,000 Men Pressing Hard After Both and the Main Federal Army.

LONDON, May 11, 4:35 A. M.—Members of the House of Commons were freely reported to have been seen Thabanchu, Lord Roberts would be in Pretoria in two months.

From 15,000 to 20,000 is the highest estimate of the Boers under the post command of General Botha, who is said to have 40 guns. Lord Roberts is pressing hard after this force with 35,000 men and 140 guns, and 20,000 more men are easily available.

The correspondents are confined in their narratives to events two or three days old, so far as Lord Roberts is concerned.

President Steyn, with 16,000 men, is reported to have been seen at Deering yesterday (Thursday) noon, and a battle was then imminent. The advance troops of General Rundle and General Brabant were being fired on. Parties of Boers are still holding the mountains adjacent to Springfield.

New Zealand scouts burned the homestead of a farmer named Greyling, in whose house arms and munitions were hidden. During a concert for the relief of the sufferers from the Begbie works explosion given Saturday evening at Pretoria, in the Daisy Theater, the doors were suddenly closed and every man in the audience was commanded. All the horses were taken from the conveyances outside.

But the foreign merchants at Lourenco Marques held an indignation meeting to protest against the new regulations whereby blankets, clothing and "bully" beef are declared contraband. Tens of thousands of cases of supplies are in bond there, and much more is expected. Two French vessels carrying goods consigned to Lydenburg have been stopped.

BY REITZ' ORDERS.

Preparations Made to Explode Twenty-five Rand Mines.

CAPE TOWN, May 10.—The Cape Argus publishes a report from Johannesburg, said to have been suppressed in the cross-examination of Engineer Munnick, that in the recent mysterious Dempsey case Munnick testified that preparations had been made to explode 25 mines, and that on the authority of Secretary Reitz, he (Munnick) had already bored shafts in eight.

Well-informed foreigners in Pretoria, says the correspondent of the Cape Argus, now consider the mines safe. The Transvaal officials have issued appeals to the people to protect property, and although preparations were made to destroy the principal mines, wider counsels now prevail. States Engineer Munnick decided to resume his duties unless the dynamite was removed, and the government agreed to his demand.

Free States Want to Quit.

LONDON, May 11.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Welgelegen, dated Wednesday, says:

"The burghers held a meeting recently without the consent of President Steyn, in which the advisability of submission on the part of the Free State was discussed and approved."

FIGHTING IN PHILIPPINES.

Large Rebel Force Attacked American Scouts, but Were Routed.

MANILA, May 11, 9:10 A. M.—A force of 500 insurgents attacked 25 scouts of the Forty-eighth Regiment near San Jacinto, Province of Pangasinan, Monday, but were routed by the scouts, 10 of their number being killed. The Americans lost two killed.

April 25, the rebels burned and sacked the town of Trocan, near Bulacan, murdering natives who were friendly to the Americans and two Spaniards. The Americans killed 37 of the insurgents.

The same date, Major Andrews, with two companies of troops, attacked General Mojica's stronghold near Ormoc, Leyte Island. Mojica had brass cannon and plenty of ammunition, but after three hours of fighting the insurgents fled. Their loss is not known. The Americans lost two killed and 11 wounded. They destroyed the enemy's rifles, powder and stores.

The insurgents have suffered a heavy loss at Tabaco, Province of Albay, Luzon. Two hundred riflemen and 800 bolomen were preparing to attack the town, and Captain Lester H. Simons, with a company of the Forty-seventh Volunteer Regiment, advanced to meet them and killed many. The insurgent leader, a native priest, was wounded and captured after his horse had been shot from under him. Three Americans were wounded.

THE CASE OF NEELY.

An Effort Will Be Made to Take Him Back to Havana.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Attorney-General Griggs, the Secretary of War and the Postmaster-General had a conference today with the President on the case of Neely. The President and members of the Cabinet are very much in earnest in this matter, and it is said that a moment's time will be lost in bringing Neely to trial. It is stated an application will be made to Governor Roosevelt at once for his extradition, and officials think it will be granted immediately. It is expected Neely's counsel will stoutly contest his extradition, but it is said that Attorney-General Griggs will himself conduct the case and confidence is expressed that the prisoner will soon find himself in Havana. It is said to be the purpose of the Government to probe the alleged irregularities in the Cuban postal affairs to the bottom and promptly bring the guilty persons to justice.

Corn for Indian Sufferers.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The steamer Quilo sailed today for Bombay with 200,000 bushels of corn for the famine district. This is the largest cargo ever carried by any vessel on a similar occasion. It comes from the people of all denominations in every part of the United States. It is expected the voyage will be made in 40 days.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

BOSTON, May 10.—The national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was resumed today in Faneuil Hall. The session was devoted to the reports of committees on military affairs, foreign relations, ritual and regulations, which were adopted.

Concluded on Second Page.