HON. W. J. BRYAN TALKS POLITICS.

His Address to Laboring Men on Labor Day.

HANDLES CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

Effect of the Wage Earner's Vote on the Destiny of the United States.

Chicago, Sept. 3,-As a close of the Labor day demonstration in Chicago this afternoon, Col. Wm. J. Bryan was the last speaker at the afternoon meeting. He began his address shortly after 4 o'clock.

EFFECT OF LABOR UNIONS. Discussing the question of how the wage earner could secure that share of th's bounties and the government's piection be desires, Mr. Bryan said: men have been productive of much

The labor organization, as we now find it, is the product of industrial conditions. The individual found himself a a disadvantage when dealing with rate employer, and the organ-at only enables him to contend but commits him to study erstand the conditions which sur-

The labor organization has been forenest in advocating the reforms which have already been secured. Several wears ago the secret ballot was demanded by the wage earners for their ordered, and through its operations, parations are able to protect their poording to their own judgment. This is a long step in advance.

REFORMS BY ORGANIZATION. The labor organization has done much to lessen the evils of child labor

has also contributed toward the tening of the hours of toll, and it should not cease its efforts until the eight-hour day is secured.

The labor organization has been a constant and persistent advocate of the doctrine of arbitration. The court of arbitration is one of certainties of the

ature, and when it is secured and per-ected, we shall wonder why its coming was delayed so long.
The black list, by means of with the employers combine to deprive the dis-charged workmen of re-employment, is ne of the more recent menaces to the

the wage-earners decreases as the dif-feulty of obtaining employment inereases. The laboring man is also in-terested in the legislation prohibiting riental immigration. The political obess weighty than the economic ones. Race prejudice cannot be disregarded. We cannot afford to bring into this country those who cannot amalgamate COVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

The attempt to use the injunction of a court to deprive the laboring man of trial by jury should alarm all our peo-ple, for while the wage-carner is the feel its effects, the principle to feel its government by in-ction is so far reaching that no one ction is so far reaching that no one thing forbidden by an injunction would, without the injunction, be either legal or illegal, If it would be legal, the judge usurps the function of the legislature when he forbids it. It would be il-legal the injunction of the court is unnecessary, for any one who violates the law can, upon conviction, be made to penalties prescribed for his The meanest thief and the most brutal murderer are entitled to trial by jury; why should this right be denied by the laboring man?

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS. And yet corporate influence is so stoog that it has thus far been im-possible to secure any remedial legis-lation. The fact that United States other than by the people directly lesburing favorable federal legislation. hen the action of a political coners for ratification at the polis, the con-vention is constrained to nominate a indidate acceptable to the people; but when a senator is chosen by a legisla-ture, the individual voter is far less

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM. The laboring man favors direct leg-station wherever practicable for the same reason that he favors the election senators by popular vote. Direct legation brings the government nearer opportunity to vote on public ques-ns when those questions can be subhout too great inconvenience

in the proposition to establish it with a cabinet officer at its official household, the man necessarily be a worthy representative of the ponet meeting would give to their interests will be TANDARD, BANK CUR-

RENCY AND TRUSTS. s, the chief executive of of Labor, has, in his with the secretary of ably presented the la-

is not necessary to disman has abundant reao trusts. Mr. Chas. R. ech delivered in Boston.

ear ago, in defense of the these combinations is of local strikes or fires ' Is it possible that ther can fall to see how trusts place the employe of the employer? ASM AND IMPERIALISM.

one adopted by various d imperialism justify me brief reference to those class contributes more to the rank and file of class contributes more in to its numbers to the exarmy, and no class is more the existence of a large of the countries in Europe aln large military estab-lect an income tax which ourden of the government of the citizen. Here our are largely collected upon and while they are income sense that they must be the incomes of the people. are not proportionate The taxes upon consumpgraded income taxes, the per cent colin the rich and are, in fact,

MUNYON'S



MUNYON.

lected decreasing as the income in-

BIG ARMY UNNECESSARY.

. If this nation adheres to the doc-trine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the gov-erned and the people have an easy and ready means of correcting all abuses, the government will not need to be supported by a large permanent army, for every citizen will be ready to defend such a government from attack. The only Democratic use for a large stand-ing army is to suppress by force that ntent which should be cured by legislation, To support a permanent army of 100.-

000 men requires approximately one-half as much money as is annually exsended for education in the United States. How much cheaper it is to up-lift people by the gentle and peaceful process of intellectual development than to blow them up with powder and dyna-

WHAT IMPERIALISM INVOLVES. Imperialism involves a departure from principles which were universally accepted in this country within two years ago. To know that all men are created equal, one needs not the wisdom of a sage or the learning of the schools. It was declared to be a selfevident truth; it was evident to those who pledged their lives to the maintenance of the Deciaration of Independence, and it is evident still to those who are not blinded by the glamor of wealth and the glittering promises of a colonial system. If all men are cre-ated equal and endowed with inalien-able rights, it follows as a logical and a necessary sequence that governments were instituted for the welfare of all and derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. On the preservation of this doctrine our hopes de-pend; if it is abandoned there is no foundation upon which a government like ours can be constructed. Do not allow yourselves to be deceived by those who question the capacity of this peoor that people for self-government. LINCOLN'S VOICE AGAINST MON-ARCHY.

When I say that those who distrust the capacity of the people for self government tend directly toward mon

government tend directly toward mon-archy, I am only repeating what Lin-coln deliberately declared in his first annual message. He said:

"Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position, I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against the approach of despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that an agreement should be made in favor of pop ar institutions; but there is one point with its connection not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above labor, in the structure of government. trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not hon-estly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty whall be lost." shall be lost.

TALK OF COLONIAL POLICY. The warning is even more needed now than it was forty years ago. The Army and Navy Journal is already justifying the colonial idea, and declar-ing that fate has decreed for us a destiny in which an imperial executive, free from the restraints of a written constitution, will govern subjects ac-cording to his own pleasure. The United States Investors' Review, published at Boston, in its issue of July 28,

Only a blind person can fall to see that transformations of one kind or another are in store for our race; hence the folly of asserting that the policy of this country which is destined to play such a leading part in human affairs of the future, shall be governed for most part by political maxims uttered more than a hundred years ago. The greatest evil which now confronts this Republic is the clamor raised by a certain faction for a settlement of our problems of state by just such a method as we have been deprecating. Considerably more than a century ago, a certain notable declaration was made in this country to the effect that all men ought to be free and independent. This is merely a generalization of the French school of Voltaire and the en-cyclopedists. It is a dictum absolutely acking foundation in history and caof syllogistic justification. vas, however, a handy phrase for us to employ when asserting our right to break away from the mother country; it suited the exigencies of our situation in 1776 admirably, though in itself but a bit of sublimated demagogism. The declaration was a serviceable means to the end that was at that time discredit-To bring forward this declaration in this year, 1900, in connection with our treatment of the Filipinos and the Cubans, is as gross an absurdity as ever was practiced. To do so is to offer an insult to the intelligence of the peowho first subscribed to the declaration in question

But why quote from newspapers as to what may be done hereafter in the presence of a law already enacted which makes subjects of the Porto Ricans, which draws from them the guarantees of the Constitution and as-serts the power of the President and of Congress to govern them without their consent and tax them without representation-a power as unlimited and tyrannical as was ever asserted or exercised by any ruler in all the history of the human race?

THE LABORING VOTE. This doctrine has not yet been approved by the people; it furnishes the supreme question of the present campaign. In the presence of these perils, the laboring man has a responsibility commensurate with his opportunity. Without a large percentage of the laboring vote, no party can win an election in the Holied States. The men who work for wages by throwing their votes on the one side or the other determine the policy of this country. They need not march in parades; they need not adorn themselves with the insignia of any party, but on election day their silent ballots can shape the destiny of this nation, and either bring the gay ernment back to its ancient iandmark or turn it into the pathway followed

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COV. ROOSEVELT AVOIDS POLITICS

Discusses Labor's Duty in Addressing Labor Unions.

EFFORT FOR COMMON GOOD.

This is the Citizen's Duty, Rich or Poor - Extremes are Folly-Maintaining Rights of Self and Others.

Chicago, Sept. S .- After the great parade this afternoon, organized labor in Chicago was addressed by Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York. He began his speech at 2 p. mi. IMPORTANCE OF LABOR QUESTION,

Governor Roosevelt said in part: By far the greatest problem, the most far-reaching in its stupendous importance, is that problem or rather that group of problems which we have grown to speak of as the labor ques-

The foundation of our whole social structure rests upon the material and moral well-being, the intelligence, the foresight, the sanity, the sense of duty, and the wholesale patriotism of the wago-worker. This is doubly the cause now, for, in addition to each man's individual action, you have learned the great lesson of acting in combination. would be impossible to over-estimate the far-reaching influence of, and on the whole, the amount of good done through our associations, in addressing you, the one thing that I wish to avoid is any mere glittering generality, any mere high-sounding phraseology, and above all, any appeal whatsoever, spirit, or in a spirit of mere emotionalism.

KINDLY COMMON SENSE.

When we come to dealing with our social and industrial needs, remedies, rights and wrongs, a ton of oratory is not worth an ounce of hard-headed, kindly common sense. The fundamental law of healthy political life in this great Republic is that each man shall in deed, and not merely in word, that each shall do full justice to his fellow, and in return shall exact full justice from him. Each group of men has its special interests; and yet the higher, the broader and deeper interests are those which apply to all men alike; for the spirit of brotherhood in American citizenship, when rightly understood and rightly applied, is more important than aught else.

important than aught else.

Let us scrupulously regard the political interest of the wage-worker, the farmer, the manufacturer, and the merchants, giving to each man his due, and also seeing that he does not wrong his fellows, but let us ever keep clear-ly before our minds the great fact that, the interests of all are alike and must be guarded alike

HATRED TO BE AVOIDED.

We must beware of any attempt to make hatred in any form the basis of Most emphatically each needs to stand up for his own rights all men and all groups of men are in demanding this same respect from and that they have secured to them the fullest liberty of thought and action; but to feel that a grudge against others, while it may or may not harm them, is sure in the long run to do ininitely greater harm to the man him-

The more a healthy American sees of one's fellow men, the greater grows his conviction that our chief troubles come from mutual misunderstanding, failure to appreciate one another's point of view. In other words, the great need is fellow feeling, sympathy brotherhood; and all this naturally comes by association. It is therefore of vital importance that there should be such association.

DISADVANTAGE OF CITY LIFE.

The most serious disadvantage in city life is the tendency of each man to keep isolated in his own little set, and to look upon the vast majority of his rellow citizens indifferently, so that he same red blood, the same love and hate. the same likes and dislikes, the same desire for good, and the same perpetual tendency, ever needing to be checked and corrected, to lapse from good into evil. If only our people can be thrown together, where they act on a common ground with the same motives and having the same objects, we need not have much fear of their failing to quire a genuine respect for one another; and with such respect there must finally come fair play for all.

UNION WITH WISDOM

In the country districts the surroundings are such that a man can usually work out his own fate by himself to the best advantage. In our cities, or where men congregate masses, it is often necessary to work in combination, that is through associations by trades unions. Of course, if managed unwisey, the very power of such union or organization makes it capable of doing much harm, but on the whole, it would be hard to over-estimate the good these organizations have done in the past, and still harder to estimate the good they can do in the future, if handled with resolution, forethought, honesty and sanity,

It is not possible to lay down a hard and fast rule, logically perfect, as to where the state shall and where the individual shall be left unhampered and unhelped.

REGULATING HOURS OF LABOR.

We have exactly the same right to regulate the conditions of life and work in factories and tenement houses that we have to regulate fire escapes in our houses. In certain communities the existence of a thoroughly efficient department of factory inspection is just as essential as the estimate of a fire department. How far we shall go in regulating the hours of labor, or the liabilities of employers, is a matter of expediency, and each case must be determined on its own merits, exactly as t is a matter of expediency to determine what so-called "public utilities" the community shall itself own, and what ones it shall leave to private or corporate ownership, securing to itself merely the right to regulate. Some-times one course is expedient, some-

times the other. WHEN WORK IS A BLESSING.

In addressing an audience like this, do not have to say that the law of ife is work, and that work in itself, so far from being any hardship, is a great blessing, provided always that it is carried on under conditions which preallow him to develop his own character and rear his children so that he any they, as well as the whole community of which he and they are a part, may steadily march onward and upward. The idler, rich or poor, is at best use-less, and is generally a noxious member of the community. To whom much has

been given, from him much is rightfully

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expected; and a heavy burden of re sponsibility rests upon the man means to justify by his actions the so cial conditions which have rendered possible for him or his forefathers accumulate and to keep the property he enjoys. He is not to be excused i he does not render full measure of ser vice to the state and community a large.

DUTY OF THE RICH MAN.

There are many ways in which this There are many ways in which this service can be rendered; in art, in literature, in philanthropy, as a statesman and orator; but in some way he is in honor bound to find it, so that benefit may accrue to his brethren who have been less favored by fortune than he has been. In short, he must work not only for himself, but for others. If he does not work, he falls not only in his duty to the rest of the community, but he falls signally in his duty to himself. he falls signally in his duty to himself There is no need of reviling the idle. We can afford to treat them with impatient contempt; for when they fail to do their duty, they fail to get from life the highest and keenest pleasure that life can give

To do our duty; that is the summing up of the whole matter. We must do our duty by ourselves, and we must do our duty by our neighbors.

NO MAN KNOWS IT ALL.

Before us loom industrial problems. vast in their importance and their complexity. The last half century has been one of extraordinary social and indus-trial development. The changes have been far reaching, some of them for good and some of them for evil. It is not given to the wisest of us to see into the future with absolute clearness. man can be certain that he has found the entire solution of this finitely great and intricate problem, and yet each man of us, if he would do his duty, must strive manfully so far as in him lies, to help bring about that solution.

INDIVIDUAL AND UNITED AC-TION.

It is not possible to say what shall be the exact limit of influence allowed the state, or what limit shall be set to that right of individual initiative so dear to the hearts of the American people. All we can do is to need be shown one action of the people in their collective capacity through the state. in many matters; that in other mat-ters much can be done by associations of different groups of individuals, as in trades unions and similar organizations, as that in other matters it remains now as true as ever that final success will be for the man who trusts in the struggle only to his cool head, his brave heart and his strong right arm. There are spheres in which the state can propparatively free field must be given to individual initiative.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR GOODNESS. Our trials of life have grown so puzzling in their complexity, though the changes have been so vast, yet we may remain absolutely sure of one thing; that now, as ever in the past and it will ever be in the future there can be no substitute for the elementa virtues, for the elemental qualities to which we allude when we speak of man as not only a good man, but as em-phatically a man. We can build a standard of individual citizenship and national standard and make it what of his steadfastly keeping in mind that world's old humdrum. qualities of truth, justice and courage thrift, industry, common sense and genuine sympathy with a fellow feeling for others. The nation is the agit, and each individual American ever raises the nation higher when he so conducts himself as to wrong no man and as to suffer no and as to show by his sturdy capacity for self-help and his readiness to extend a helping hand to the neighbor sinking under a burden too heavy for

PERFORMANCE AND PROMISE.

The one fact which all of us need to keep steadily before our eyes is the need that performance shall square with promise if good work is to be done, whether in the industrial or the political world. Nothing does more t Nothing does more prompt mental dishonesty and mora sincerity than the habit of either promising the impossible or of demand ing the performance of the impossible or finally of falling to keep a promisthat has been made, and it makes no the slightest difference whether it is a promise made on the stump or off the stump.

Remember that there are two sides to the wrong thus committed. There is first the wrong of falling to keep a promise made, and in the next p there is the wrong of demanding of demanding th impossible, and, therefore, foreing permitting weak or unscrupulous mer to make a promise know or should know w cannot be kept ir troubles in ing with many of the gravest socia questions, such as the so-called labo question, the trust question and others like them, arise from these two atti-

ALL MUST GO TOGETHER.

The success of the law for the taxation of franchises recently enacted in New York State offers a strong contrast to the present breakdown of the species of crude and violent anti-trust legislation, which has been so often at-tempted, and which always failed because of its very crudeness and violence to make any impression upon the real and dangerous evils which have excited

We shall all go up or down together Some may go up. go down further than others, but sregarding special is that we must all share a common mething, or what hatever prosperity is in store for the ution as a whole. In section of the community will rise comes to the nation, whether as th result of natural causes or because the are invited by our own felly, we will a and others less, but all will suffer

If, on the other hand, Providence and our own energy and good sense bring prosperity to us, all will share in that prosperity. We will not all share alike, but something each one of us will get.

BUILD UP, NOT DESTROY. Let us strive to make the conditions of life such, as nearly as possible, that each man shall receive the share to which he is honestly entitled and no

time that our efforts must be to build up rather than to strike down, and that we can best help ourselves, not at the expense of others, but by heartly working with them for the common good of each and all.

War About Over-

Pretoria, Sept. 1.-Mr. Kruger and Ir. Steyn have gone to Barberton. It s believed that they are preparing for light. The general opinion is that the war is now very near the end, but hould the Boers concentrate in strongholds in the bush, on the veldt or else-where and begin a system of raids, the British would require further large suplies of horses.

Gen. Buller moved fourteen orthwestward along the Lydenburg oad and crossed Crocodile river to adeafontein. He found the Boers conentrating in the Crocodile mountains, A force of Boers under Commandant neron broke through the British line d captured and burned a supply train t Klip river station, taking thirty-lve prisoners. Brabant's horse proeeded thither, recaptured all the pris-uers and drove the Boers into the hills Col. Plumer dispersed a small com-nanda under Commandant Pretorius vest of Pinaars river, capturing twen y-six Boers, a number of wagons and quantity of cattle and rifles.

ATROCITY OF RUSSIANS.

Make Peaceful, Unoffending Chinese, Targets for Riflemen.

Bayonet Children and Drown Old Men-Awful Blot on Civillzed Nations.

Taku, Aug. 30, via Shanghai, Sept. 3.-The soldiers are having "fine sport" in using natives who creep back to their homes or attempt to work in the fields as targets. The sight of a farmer lying where he was shot, with a basket of grain or armfuls of other produce near by, is quite common. The Russians conquest, but the French are remarkare the chief actors in this style of ably conspicuous, considering their small numbers. The Indian troops and the Japanese are participants only when beyond the ken of their officers. the Japanese are

From the beginning the conduct of the Russians has been a blot on the campaign. The recital of notorious facts speaks more forcibly than could any adjectives. When entering Pekin correspondents of the Associated Press saw Cossacks smark down Chinese we saw Cossacks smash down Chinese wo-men with the butts of their guns and pound their heads until they were dead. The Cossacks would pick up children barely old enough to walk, hold them by the ankles and beat out their brains on the pavements, Russian officers looked on without protest,

GEN, CHAFFEE CALLED IT MUR-DER.

While Gen, Chaffee was watering his horse at a stream under the wall of Tung Chow, the Russians found a fee-ble old man hidden in the mud, except his nose, and dragged him oud by the queue, shouting gleefully. They im-paled him on their bayonets. Gen-Chaffee remarked: "That is not war.

American officers at Taku, days after the fighting was finished, saw Russians bayonet children and throw old men into the river, clubbing them to death when they tried to swim. The Russians killed women who knelt before them and begged for mercy,

days of the fighting at Tien Tsin be cause of their bravery, but such incirominent a feature of the campaign that no one who is supposed to report important facts can ignore them. They are so numerous as to compel the con-clusion that they are not isolated episodes but the ordinary practices of Russian methods of warfare.

The Russians on the walls of Pekin shot at every Chinaman with-in range outside. A correspondent of the Associated Press found many new the Associated Press found many new killed in the fields outside of the Rus-sian section of the wall. Some of the bodies were those of women and none seemed to be bodies of combatants. Coolies were killed while trotting along the roads with their loads and farmer when trying to gather in their grain.

NOT A SOUL SPARED.

Yokohama, Aug. 18, via Portland, Sept. 2.—The Kobe Herald of August 14th says: Russia is pouring tens of thousands of Cossacks from the north into Manchuria and reports say no hu-man soul is being spared and a wide open track is being made as the troops press forward. They the nevertheless meeting some opposition en route, as the entire Chinese population come out Refugees continue to flock to Vladi-

ostock from the Interior and steamers are leaving fully laden with them. On the 9th twelve priests took passage on the Yama Shiro Maru, and it is ex-pected for some time to come all vessels leaving will be loaded with refugees.

Three Were Killed.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 2.-A fast mail train from the west struck a carriage containing four people at Oswego Junetion, four miles west of here, tonight Patrick J. Foley of Syracuse, Allen Foley of Split Rock, his sister and Jo-sephine F. Blanchard of Syracuse were killed and Michael Maroney was in-

Object to Vaccination. Berlin, Sept. 2 .- Owing to the unusually heavy westward passenger traffic, as well as to the laterruption in sailings owing to the Hoboken disaster and to the chartering of passenger steamers by the German government for use in Chinese waters, many American citizens bave recently been compelled to take steerage passage in returning to the United States.

The physicians of the North German Lloyd Steamship company have insisted upon vaccinating all these to meet the requirements of the United States to meet laws. Recently an American filed strong objections with Mr. Henry D. Diedrich, United States consul at Brem-en, who wrote to Washington for in-structions, meanwhile forbidding the physicians in question to vaccinate Americans in the steerage on the ground that the law was intended to apply to immigrants only.

REGENT FOR CHINA.

Unconfirmed Rumor that Prince Ching Has Been Appointed.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—The Official Gazette publishes the following dis-patch, dated Pekin, August 20th, from the Russian minister, M. De Giers: 'There is an unconfirmed rumor that Prince Ching has been appointed re-cent, but is afraid to return here uness the foreign envoys will guarantee

have consequently resolved to petition the diplomats, in the interest of an amelioration of the situation, to invite Prince Ching to return to Pekin and

Britain Annexes the Transvaal. London, Sept. 3 .- It is reported that

Lord Roberts has issued a proclama-tion formally annexing the Transvaal to the dominions of the British crown. Gen. Christian Dewet, acording the Daily Mail's Capetown advices, which he is honestly entitled and no reported to have appeared along the more; and let us remember at the same railway near Winburg.

MORE BEHEADED BY THE EMPRESS.

Chinese Sovereign Chops Off Heads of Friends to Foreigners.

THE CONDITIONS IN PEKIN.

Americans Not Looting - All Others Are - Treasure Captured-Efforts for Peace.

New York, Sept. 3.-The Herald this morning publishes the following dis-

"Pekin, August 20, vla Shanghai, Sunday.—Three more members of the Tsung Li Yamen have been executed by the empress. They are Hen Tun, a member of the imperial secretary; Li Shan, a friend of the foreigners, and Li Ylen Yuan.

"They were put to death just before the arrival of the allied forces.
"There is no government in Pekin The Japanese and Russians, for some unknown reason, still remain outsid the innermost palaces of the Forbidden city. The Germans, on the other hand desire to burn everything and aveng the death of Baron Von Ketteler,

allotted to Americans in the southern part of the city. Its condition is in part of the city. Its condition is in great contrast to the other foreign sections, where thieving still continues. The credit is due to General Chaffee's excellent proclamation forbidding looting and offering fair pay for provisions. It has been ascertained that the positions held by the legationers during Boxers and in a few days more the mine would have been sprung.

Pekin, August 22, via Shanghai, Sunday.-The Princess Ching states that Prince Ching, the pro-foreign Chines leader, wanted to communicate with General Chaffee, but was informed by the general that he would have to first confer with the other allied generals and would give the prince a reply to-morrow, whether the interview would be desirable The anti-foreign element all followed

the flight of the court.
"Looting continues and the Boxers concealed in several different sections of the city still keep up a desultory fire. The streets are picketed by the allied

The first German contingent of troops, 3,000 in number, will arrive to-"According to numerous reports the many thousands of Boxers who were scattered on the arrival of the allies are again massing to attack Pekin. These

rumors create great uneasiness, "The Japanese have captured 5,000 bushels of rice and silver bullion to the amount of \$2,000,000. "In Tien Tsin the Americans have captured silver bullion to the value of

captured salver bullion to the value of half a million dellars. "Pekin, August 26, via Shanghai Sun-day,—Ching Shin, Na Tung and Chung Li, members of the Tsung Li Yamen, are trying to negotiate with the gener-als of the allied forces, through Sir Robin order to prevent the destruction of the innermost palace of the Porbidden city. With the same object in view, the

Russians have occupied the palace "Resident Americans hope that the negotiations will not succeed. heightations will not succeed. They think the city ought to be completely destroyed, that Na Tung and Chung Li should be beheaded, since they formed part of the cabal which caused the murder of Baron Von Ketteler, and attempted to massacre all foreigners, and that no leniency should be shown or the next generation of Chinamen will

epeat the crime. Many residents of other nationalities are moving into the American section in order to be safe from the thieving

that is going on.
"With the missionaries who are being with the missionaries who are being escorted today to Tien Tsin on their way home were Mrs. and Miss Woodward and Miss Payne of Chicago.

"The British forces met, five miles to the westward of Pekin, 300 Boxers and 3000 provides Chicago. 2,000 regular Chinese troops. The latter fled without a shot and the Boxers followed suit, after losing seventy men.

Sick Soldiers Discharged.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—Thirty-one fever stricken or wounded soldiers were discharged from the general hospital at the Presidio today and given transpor-tation to Washington, D. C. They are from the Philippines and have be der treatment for some time. Most of the complaints are incurable and the men have applied for admittance to the Soldiers' Home at Washington,

Eight-hour Day Strike.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—At the meeting of the Federation of Labor, Richard Braunschweig, for the Wood Workers, reported that nine mill owners, em-ploying about 500 men, have signed the union agreement calling for an eight-hour day. He said that there are forty mills, employing 1,000 men, which have not signed, and that the men will be called out on strike at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning at all of these mills if the owners have not signed the agreement by that time.



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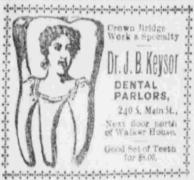
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