and, finally, disgusted by the utter indifference of authorities and populace,
the students dispersed and went home.
Meanwhile, however, a jealous subordinate had seen his chance to advise St. Petersburg of an uprising which
Dragomiroff was neglecting, and a telegram soon demanded of the governor
why he had taken no measures to protect the city. Dragomiroff promptly
called out two full regiments and all
the artillery, charged at double speed
through the town, surrounded the university with pointed cannon, intrenched
his soldlers round about, and telegraphed as follows to the czar:
"Have surrounded the enemy's quarters with 2,500 soldiers. Enemy retreated
and not reappeared."

and not reappeared."

The absurdity was so evident that the czar laughed heartlly and countermanded the censure which was to have been administered to Dragomiroff. But the desson has not been applied else

PLEDGED NOT TO PASS EXAMS.

Sometimes the various universities, notably in 1899, boycott all lectures, posting pickets to prevent any individuals from attending or the students take ill-smelling chemicals into the lecture rooms. In 1898 the examinations throughout Russia were held under protection of the troops, and the leaders of the movement, which had started in St. Petersburg, were sent to Siberia, while Petersburg, were sent to Siberia, while 500 students were expelled. This was the first of the great riots, since when they have broken out the same period each year.

cach year.

The cause of the 1899 riot was trivial in the extreme. The rector of the St. Petersburg university announced that any one attempting a demonstration on Feb. 8, the anniversary of the foundation, would be expelled. The students, until this announcement, had no idea of demonstrating, but they resented the rector's words and promptly organized some excitement. The police took them seriously and charged, throwing all who resisted over the parapets of a bridge on the frozen Neva. Five students were killed and fifty wounded in this way. And yet at other times, when no stiention is paid, the little effervescence passes away so quickly that

when no attention is paid, the little effervescence passes away so quickly that the students themselves, finding nothing heroic, forget their pledges to one another and return to the calm of university life.

Almost without exception before every examination at each university there is a meeting of protest, at which the students pledge themselves not to pass the examinations. To render leakage impossible they deliver to one of their number the certificates without which they are not admitted before the board, and they denounce as cowards and traitors those who object. But the next morning they come one by one to the custodian of the certificates and by bribes and threats get their papers bribes and threats get their papers back, so that our of each hundred who sign the pledge not more than four on an average abide by it.

EXTRAORDINARY PROFESSORS

Students' outbreaks are precipitated Students' outbreaks are precipitated most frequently by discontent at some professor. No efforts of the universities to be granted the selection of their own faculties has succeeded, and so long as the decision remains entirely in the hands of the governnant at St. Petersburg politics is apt to count more in a candidate's favor than competency. The case is cited of a professor of commercial law at Odessa who, being too lazy to prepare lectures, contented

commercial law at Odessa who, being too lazy to prepare lectures, contented himself with reading without comment passages from a back written by himself on the subject, which book was in the possession of all the students. Another story is told of a general appointed rector of a university who severely took to task the librarian because there were gaps here and there in the rows of books. "You must keep the library shipshape." he ordered. "Here after see that the first student who asks for a book shall take the first from the first shelf, and then the second, and so on, that the rows may be kept clean." And he threatened to send away the librarian for foolishly suggesting that numerical order might not control with the second. gesting that numerical order might not coincide with the subjects desired. At some of the provincial universities

there are important chairs without oc-cupants - because the government's choice fell on some man without the or too limited to attain it and who con sequently cannot take possession, while preventing any competent person from obtaining the appointment. At the present moment there is no professor of Roman law at the Odessa University, At Warsaw there is no professor of commercial law. Aand yet students must get these subjects up and pass examinations on them before receiving their degrees. Except at St. Peters-burg and Moscow professors of political economy never have any knowledge of

modern events, their course stopping short a quarter of a century or so MANY CAUSES OF DISCONTENT.

To this cause of dissatisfaction among students is added another, which is connected with it and inten-sifies it. That is a law forbidding any one from entering a university save that in the region of the preparatory school which he attended. The country is divided into 10 great regions, each with its university—St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Warsaw, Kharoff, Casan, Kieff, Helsingsfors, Dorpat and Tomsk. And as at starting school a child must decide on his university, the result is almost invariably that he is bound to his local university.

The government has devised this pur posely to prevent a flooding of capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, where the education to be obtained is far superior to that of the other centers. This is considered rank injustice, since the rich who can afford their entire education from childhood in the capitals can form exceptions for these capitals can form exceptions for these

These are not the only causes for discontent among the Russian university students. There is also the lack of all rights in the university, each student being required on entering to paper acknowledging himself merely a visitor or guest. Then there is the exaggerated system of supervision by an inspector, who is generally a retired general and who holds them a retired general and who holds them responsible for every petty action as if they were children. Those preparing for the university are watched with such strictness that they desire some little liberty when once they have mat-riculated, and they resent the abuse of authority. Furthermore, there is the crucial grievance of a prohibition of societies of any description or even of

general meetings.
The direct consequence of this last measure is that a students' movement of protest becomes revolutionary from which to assemble they are constrained to march into the university and take forcible possession of a hall or lecture room. They lock the doors, hold a meeting in due form right in the sacred precincts and pass resolutions. superior, warned, presumes to in-fere, the students, knowing that their action has already put them bebeat him to avenge all past resentment and end by kicking him out. The next day the superintendent publishes a notice in the papers saying that owing to a sudden indisposition he will be un-able to attend to his duties for a brief period, which lasts until the ring lead-

GOVERNMENT SPIES IN EACH CLASS.

A boycott of the university follows the meeting, manifestos are posted in the streets, notices are sent to the other universities and demonstrations break out. Often the trouble is quelled APOSTOLIC DELEGATE SAILS FOR ROME.



Monsignor Falconio, apostolic delega te to the United States, will bring with his a special papal benediction for his mission in the United States. It is expected that Mgr. Falconio will be the next clerical to receive the red hat of a cardinal.

students who were only passive onlook-ers, but on whom the onus of punish-ment is thus made to fall.

The punishment consists of dismissal from the university for slight offenses, from the university for slight offenses, enrollment in the army for more serious offenses and exile to Siberia in grave cases. The forcible army service is perhaps the most resented measure of all. Exile to Siberia is no longer as horrible as it was; it is the rarest thing in the world that a man is sent to work in the mines nowadays. He is told to reside in a prescribed Siberian town, where he is free to exercise his profession if he has one or to live idle if he prefers, the government giving him a few rubles a month, just enough to live on, and not interfering with his individual liberty so long as he does not transgress the town limits. Moreover, the czar usually shortens the term of exile for university students.

the czar usually shortens the term of exile for university students.
But enrollment in the army is an indignity resented alike by the students and by the army, where it is considered infamous that military service should be meted out as a punishment instead of being held up as an honor. In consequence of this feeling army officers maltreat students forced into the ranks, and from this have arisen sensational crimes. The most nortorious of these was the case of the student Karpovitch, sent to the army three years ago for rebellious proceedings. An Ignorant colonel systematically persecuted him with insults as a revolutionist, "a dog of a poet," etc., and meted out all the most irksome tasks to him. Maddened by this undeserved ill-treatment, Karpovitch came to St. Petersburg to pre-sent a petition to Bogollepoff, minister of instruction. But no sooner did he find himself in the minister's presence than Karpovitch drew out a pistol and fired. Bogoliepoff fell, mortally wound-ed, and died a week later. Karpovitch

was sentenced to the galleys for life.

Another case which caused no less of Another case which caused no less of a sensation was that of the student Balmashoff, who, punished for resenting the playfulness of a Cossack who with a whip tore the eye out of Baimashoff's wife, also a student, gained access to Seeplaguine, minister of the interior, and shot him dead. terior, and shot him dead.

COST OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The ten Russian universities comprise some 15,000 students, of whom 4,000 are in St. Petersburg, 5,000 in Moscow and 3,000 in Kieff. The Moscow university is more frequented than that of St. Retersburge for it has the five feedlies. Petersburg, for it has the five faculties of medicine, law, natural sciences, physics and mathematics, and philology,

ditious. It happens not unfrequently, in virtue of this system, that the spies denounce for reasons of personal spite age of 18, but there is no limit for old age, and many of the students are well on in life. Hebrews are allowed in all the universities provided they do not surpass 10 per cent of the total number of students registered. In some universities, notably St. Petersburg and Moseow, the number of Roman Catho-lics allowed to enter is regulated at 5

Moscow, the number of Roman Catholics allowed to enter is regulated at 5
per cent of the total number.

The poor also are restricted to a certain extent. A father before placing
his son at a preparatory school must
state his means and give details as to
the size of his family. If it be found
that the money required for the boy's
education will necessitate sacrifices too
great for the rest of the family he is
not allowed to enter. Once admitted,
the poor student finds imperial scholarships to help him, and the cost of living
may be reduced to a minimum. Consideration is even shown to them in
that they are extempted from wearing
the university uniform, being allowed to
wear simply black or gray, provided
they have brass buttons. The usual
cost of the university is 65 rubles per
year; fees to the professors, 100 rubles;
board, 300 to 460. The ruble being worth,
roughly, 50 cents, this brings the cost to
between \$230 and \$280 per year. All who
gain admittance cannot afford even
this and there are frequent cases, particularly in the two capitals and at
Kieff, of students who have for all
nourishment each only bread and a
class of ten earned by giving an hour's nourishment each only bread and a glass of tea, earned by giving an hour's

The ardent desire of Russians to brave all hardships in order to obtain their university certificate is due to the fact that this raises them to the privileged class and opens out before them the possibility of filling administrative positions. The government offers such almost all university gradu ates, and few ever refuse. Drifting into the ranks of the governing body, they lay aside militant Socialism and are heard of no more as agitators. But their Socialist recollections lead them to many actions in their official positions which, in the next generation of stu-dents, furnish new arms for outcries

against the regime.

Many of the official blunders re-Many of the official blunders re-proached to Russia, many of the measures under which the nation groans, are thus the work of Socialists them-selves, working not as the party, but devising means for the con-fusion of the government which they

fusion of the government which they serve and continuing quietly the work of Socialism for which they made more outery and produced less effect in their university days. HORACE WALKER.

BEST OF EMPLOYERS IS ANDREW CARNEGIE. gramman mannaman mannaman mg

an more manner and manner and manner and

Special Correspondence.

London, July 20 .- Although Andrew Carnegie's qualities as a boss of laboring men have not invariably been extolled by the latter, it is a fact that among domestic servants in this country he is recognized as one of the best and most generous employers in Great Britain. He does not intrefere much in the management of the household at Skibo Castle; he leaves that to Mrs. Carnegie, but the servants know that the rules they have to obey are made by him.

A peculiar feature of the household management is that a standard rate of wages is applied to the services of every man and woman employed there. For instance, a cook's salary at Skibo is so much for the first year, and just so much more during the second, even though the special incumbent may be a veritable cordon bleu, Moreover, Mr. Carnegie will have nothing to do with servants' registry offices. When a serservants registry offices. When a servant is wanted he inserts an advertisement in one of the fashionable London dailies inviting application for a person holding certain qualifications and statholding certain qualifications and stating piainly the wages he is prepared to
give. The advertisement does not disclose the name or the address of the
millionaire and it is usually worded as
follows; "Wanted for a small family
living quietly in a castle in the north
of Scotland." etc.

The applications are sifted by Mrs.
Carnegie and two or three are invited
to meet her maid at a London hotel
when a final selection is made by the
maid in question who invites the cook

maid in question who invites the cook or housemaid, as the case may be, to accompany her to Skibo. In the case of before this last stage is reached by the arcest of the leaders. Government spies there are, registered as students in each class, who participate in the meetings in order to denounce the se-

tem prevailing in Engiand, but the lord of Skibo believes that he can tell in a week whether a servant is likely to suit or not. It is very seldom that he has to have recourse to the necessity of packing a servant off at the end of the first week's service.

To encourage thrift in a good ser-

To encourage thrift in a good servant he promises him or he' a bonus at the end of every 12 months, but he insists that the amount must be invested in some substantial security. Married men working in or about the Castle are presented after two years' service with an insurance policy guaranticize their pertors in the sum of no ice with an insurance policy guaran ceing their next-of-kin the sum of n less than \$500. They are also insured against accidents. Persons enjoying Mr. or Mrs. Carnegie's hospitality are ex-horted not to offer gratuities to any of their servants.

Doctors said He would not Live.

Peter Fry, Woodruff, Pa., writes: "After doctoring for two years with the best physicians in Waynesburg, and still getting worse, the doctors advised me if I had any business to attend to I had better attend to it at once, as I could not possibly live another month as there was no cure for me. Feley's Kidney Cure was recommended to me by a friend, and I immediately sent my son to the store for it and after taking three bottles I began to get better and continued to improve until I was entirely well." F. J. Hill Drug Co.

Permanent Muscular Strength. There is this to be borne in mind in these days when so many young men are giving so much attention to physical development, in gymnastic and athletic exercises, that there cannot be permanent muscular strength where there is not blood strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gives blood strength, promotes digestion and assimilation and huilds up the whole we

strength, promotes the whole sys-

n a week's trial only. This is somewhat different to the sys

Doctors said He would not Live.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c a box, Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

Solid Mahogany

DRESSING



Will be placed on sale by the I. X. L. Furniture and Carpet Installment House next week. There's a touch of elegance to these that give them a place in every

home - beautifully polished, heavy plate mirrors -graceful shaped fronts of the stylish and durable kinds. Call and see them. Bargain price

P. A. SORENSEN, President.

C. E. DAVEY, Vice President. FURNITURE & CARPET <u>Installment house</u>

48 E. Second South Street.

THE COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

NOT a debtbuilder by any means; on the confrary it's a money. saver. If you have been in the habit of putting away a few dollars every week, our system will not Interfere with your savings. In order to pay cash for a piece of furniture you might be obliged to draw the money, and everybody knows it is far easier to take it out than to put it back. If you need a refrigerator, china closet, gocart, range, side. board, couch, table, set of chairs, carpets, rugs, or anything in the way of furnishings for your home, don't be without them another day; there's a grand assortment of them here. Pay a little monthly,

\$1.00 on \$10.00; \$10.00 on \$100.00

NO INTEREST.

LADY MARY WRITES GOSSIPY LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

de Breteuil. Mrs. Padelford is almost as well known in London as in Paris where she has made her home for sev where she has made her holne for se-eral years, and where her mother, Mrs. Beach Grant, has a beautiful appart-ment in the Avenue de Bois. Mrs. Padelford is a strikingly handsome wo-man and is a sister of Lady Essex, who is equally conspicuous for her good looks. They created a mild sensation when they first appeared in London a few years ago. Herkomer painted their portraits and from the painting a limited number of etchings were made which are to be seen at various fashionable houses in London. Mrs. Padelford's first marriage was terminated for is first marriage was terminated less than a year after the wedding by the tragic death of her husband, who, when shaving himself one day let, the razor fail on to his foot, severing an artery. His brother, who died about the same time, also left a charming Ameri-can widow, well known in English soclety, who last year married Mr. Ernest Cunard of steamship fame, and settled in London in a delightful bijou house in Seymour street, Portman Square.

AMERICAN WOMEN.

American women coming over to London with the idea of getting tailor-made dresses, smart in style and low in price, would be well warned to relinquish the idea instanter. For work of the same quality the price is scarcely the same quality the price is scarcely less than at home, and the exasperations of trying to get a London tailor to fit an American woman and get the work done on time are well nigh beyond belief. Here is the diary of an actual experience, just as it was written down at my request by the victim—the tailor being one of high reputation in London and charging almost exactly n London, and charging almost exactly the same prices that would be charged by a smart New York tailor: Ordered dress May 15 to be finished in

or days.

First fitting promised May 19.

Not ready May 19.

First fitting promised May 20.

Not ready May 20.

First fitting promised May 22.

Not ready May 22.

First fitting given May 23.

First fitting given May 23, and second fitting promised for Tuesday, May 26. Not ready May 26. Telegraphed must have fitting June 5

at nouse.
Tailor did not call June 5.
Telephoned for tailor June 6. He came and promised dress June 7.
Dress not delivered June 7.
Telegraphed June 8 for dress that aft-

Dress delivered June 9. All wrong; impossible to wear it.

Dress sent back June 10. Promised it should be altered and returned June 11. in the morning in time for an engage-ment. Dress not delivered until eve-ning, too late for engagement. Tailor promised to call June 12 for ntting another jacket in place of jacket number one which was ruined in mak-

Tailor did not call June 12, and sine then nothing has been heard from him. Have obtained dress elsewhere, If you think this an extreme case, ask

any American woman of your acquain-tance who has tried it, and see what she says. LADY MARY.

Working Night and Day.

STEADY GROWTH OF WORLD'S FAIR.

Fast Growing Popularity of Great St. Louis Exposition.

ATTENDANCE INCREASING.

A Million a Week is Not Considered an Unreasonable Estimate.

The World's Fair is about to openin the fullest sense. Not that it hasn't
been progressing prosperously and
building a high average of attendance,
but the full-blown period is at hand
when America takes its vacation. The
millions are preparing to start.

In its first ten weeks, which may be
reparted as the preliminary term, the regarded as the preliminary term, the Exposition has rolled up four millions

of attendance—a tremendous record, actually and comparatively. The average has steadily grown. At the present rate, the total attendance will have reached considerably more than six millions by the end of the

month.

The American people are coming to St. Louis to view this great triumph of American genius and enterprise, and it may be safely said that all visitors will desire some remembrance of their visit. The most attractive and valuable souvenir and memento possible to obtain, is the "Forest City" World's Fair Art Portfolios, which will, when completed, comprise 480 choice photographic reproductions of the most beautiful scenes and landmonth. the most beautiful scenes and land-scapes, the most famous paintings of the world's great artist of today, now on exhibition in the Palace of Fine Aris; the most attractive architesture, the most striking and interesting of the millions of exhibits, the person-nel and life of this greatest of all

nel and the of this greatest of all universal Expositions. Illustrated history is what the series is, and it should find a place in every home; not only for the pleasure it will afford every member of the family, but for the educational benefits it will confer on the children, all of whom should become thoroughly familiar with this great civic event.

Although the regular price is 25 cc. ts, our readers can obtain the Portfolios for only ten cents each.

RARE WILD ANIMALS.

All the Wonders of Creation Are to Be Found in Ringling Brothers' Famous Menagerie.

The most valuable collection of wild animals in the world is the menagera-feature of Ringling Brothers' show, the largest circus organization of all time Among the odd creatures, nowhere els Among the odd creatures, nowhere else to be seen, and above price, are two giraffes, the last of their tribe; the only rhinoceros in captivity; the almost extinct gnu, or horned horse; a real baby elephant, standing no higher than its mother's knee, and the only one ever pred, born and reared in captivity; and a gigantic tree of the control of the c and a gigantic troop of 40 elephants the largest company ever shown unthe largest company ever shown un-der canvas, and mort than twice a

mens are all perfect types, and 108 cages, lairs and dens are used to carry them. The big menagerie tent is the largest ever made for a circus, and so big that an army of 5,000 men could be easily maneuvered within its walls. Naturalisis and explorers of fame positively pronounce this menagerie the rarest, largest and most valuable in existence. Frequently colleges and schools are Frequently colleges and schools are closed so that students may have the closed so that students may have the privilege of inspecting this wonderful exhibition of wild animal life. One may practicaly make a tour of the world in the time devoted to the study of this immense zoological display, and never again will an opportunity present itself of seeing a great many animals almost extinct. The horse exhibition of the Ringling Brothers' World's Greatest Shows is another surpassing feature that separates this marvelous show from all others. There are horses with the big enterprise, over There are 650 horses with the big enterprise, over 300 of which are performing animals of blue-blooded pedigree. The capital invested in this department of the World's Greatest Show is enormous and beyond the reach of the promoters of other exhibitions. The vastness of the different departments of the blooders. different departments of the Ringling Brothers' great shows indicate the spirit of progression which has always characterized their policy. This is fur-ther evidenced this year by the pro-duction of a dramatic spectacic, Jeru-salem and the Crusades, involving 1,200 characters, a ballet of 200 and a sing-ing chorus of 200, and requiring the use of a stage larger than the combined size of the stage space in 100 theaters Over 2,000 costumes, the designs and make of Parisian artists, are employed, and the scenes of marching hosts, dancing galaxies, galloping knights, ecclesi astical groupings and dramatic inci-dents form a spectacular display in-describably fascinating. The music composed for this magnificent production is rendered by the largest portable grand organ ever built, and a band of ofty selected sollists. The scenic investiture is elaborate and ornate, and the spectacle in its entirety is incomthe spectacie in its entirety is incomparably the most important and successful historical display ever shown under canvas. These World's Greatest Shows will exhibit at Salt Lake, Wednesday, Aug. 10. The magnificent street parade, for which Ringling Erothers are distinguished above all others, will start from the circus grounds show day promptly at 10 o'clock.

Admission tickets and reserved numbered seats can be secured at Ringling Brothers' downtown office exhibition day at exactly the same prices charged ticket wagons on the show grounds.

EXCURSION TO CANADA

August 6th.

Via Oregon Short Line. Round tilp from Salt Lake to Raymond, \$31.35; final return limit Sept. 15th. Propor-tionately low rates from other sta-tions. See any Short Line agent for further particulars.

VETERAN FIREMEN'S EXCURSION

To Provo Canyon. Aug. 31st.

Fare \$1.25 for the round trip. Special train leaves Salt Lake via the D. & R. G. 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Upper Falls 8:30 p. m. Trout and chicken dinners at Upper falls resort.

YELLOWSTONE PARK Exentsion, Aug. 4th.

Round trip from Salt Lake only \$49.50. This covers all necessary rail and stage transportation; and hotel expenses beyond Monida for the seven days' tour. The party will be limited to 50 persons. See Short Line Agents for further par-

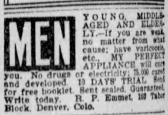
A Delightful Place to Visit. A Profitable Place to Live.

SEE **CALIFORNIA**

Greatest Play Ground on Earth Famous Places Which Everyone Wants to See,
Invest in a Ticket to CALIFORNIA and Secure Rich Diidends in HEALTH, PLEASURE
AND WEALTH.

Mountain, Valley, Rivers, Lakes and Ocean Reached by the Southern Pacific Company's Lines,

For descriptive and illustrative literature call at No. 201 Main Street, Salt Lake City. D. R. GRAY, General Agent



SPECIAL ANTHRACITE COAL

All Sizes. BURTON COAL & LUMBER CO. 66 W. 2nd South.

Trunks Repaired. OLIVER R. MEREDITH, 155 S. Main Street

FANNY DAVENPORT



Imperial
Hair Regenerator,
the Standard Hair Coloring for Gray or Bleached
hair. In writing she said
"The Regenerator prote
most satisfactory, leaving
the hair beautiful; sines
and flusty, and the color
perfectly natural. I un
hositatingly endores has
the most perfect Hair Coloring of the are.
Sample of your hair colcred free. Privacy assure
sat rons.

Sole manufacturers and patentees.

Imperial Chemical Mig. Co., 135 W.23d Sig.N.Y.

Imperial Chemical Mig. Co., 135 W.23d St., N.Y.



Joseph E. Taylor, PIONEER UNDERTAKER Of Deah. Open day and night Paters and Warercoms No. 258 E. Fust Josh 114 blocks east of Theater.