

# MOB ASSAULTS GOV. ROOSEVELT

Disgraceful Proceedings Wednesday Night, at Victor, Colo.

## ROUGH SAID TO BE HIRED.

They Strike Gov. Roosevelt, and As-  
sault His Party—Mob Broken Up  
After a Fight.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Sept. 26.—The  
mob at this place tonight con-  
cluded a day of speechmaking by  
Governor Roosevelt which was not  
only a day of extraordinary  
experience. Numerous stops were  
made en route to Cripple Creek.

At Victor, nine miles from this city,  
and one of the most prosperous mining  
camps in Colorado, the Republican vice-  
presidential candidate was repeatedly  
interrupted by remarks from some of  
his hearers, and when returning to his  
train amidst of different descriptions  
were hurled at the party.

The attack culminated in an assault  
upon Gov. Roosevelt by one of the mob  
during which he was struck with a  
flagstaff. The governor's escort sur-  
rounded him and fought off the mob  
until the special train was reached,  
which immediately steamed out of the  
depot for this city.

## FILLED HIS ENGAGEMENT.

The incident at Victor did not pre-  
vent the governor from filling his en-  
gagement here, and tonight a force of  
detectives, armed with Winchester, ac-  
companied the train as it started on  
its journey to Pueblo, it being neces-  
sary to pass again through Victor. As  
far as known here the party was not  
molested on its return.

## GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

A great demonstration was made in  
Colorado Springs on the arrival of the  
Roosevelt train. The governor made  
short speeches in Temple theater and  
the opera house. Both places were  
crowded. All business houses along the  
line of march were decorated with  
bunting. The escort consisted of the  
Fleming club, G. A. R. organizations  
and various other civic and military  
bodies. After halting here an hour and  
forty minutes, the train pulled out  
for Cripple Creek.

On leaving Colorado Springs the spe-  
cial Roosevelt train was split in two  
sections, the first stop thereafter being  
at Manitou. The entire population  
appeared to see the New York governor  
and shake his hand.

Manitou was the next stop. A large  
crowd was assembled there to listen to  
the five minute talk of the campaign-  
ers. There were many ladies with flags  
and flowers, which were liberally  
bestowed on the travelers. The train then  
moved on to the divide, where there  
was a pause.

A call was also made at Gillette and  
Independence.

## THE MEETING AT VICTOR.

At Victor, a few miles from Cripple  
Creek, among the most unique and  
democratic of the assemblies.  
In this place four years ago twenty-  
seven McKinley votes were cast. At  
Cripple Creek, the Roosevelt club  
has been formed, now numbering 500  
members, with the numbers increasing.

Gov. Roosevelt spoke at the Armory  
hall, which was filled.

There were many Republicans in the  
audience, but there were also appar-  
ently many Democrats, who made them-  
selves manifest by noisy demonstra-  
tions. Gov. Roosevelt said:

"In my State the man who was put  
on the committee on platform to draw  
up an anti-trust platform at the Kansas  
city convention, had the line his  
pockets stuffed with ice trust stock.  
The Democratic leader in New York,  
Richard Croker, upon whom you base  
your only hope, and it is a mighty hope,  
was another great stockholder, and  
and, in fact, you were to read  
through the list of stockholders in  
that trust, it would sound like reading  
the roll of the members of Tammany  
hall."

A voice cried out: "What about the  
rusten beef?" The governor replied:  
"I ate it, and you will never get near  
enough to be hit with a bullet or with-  
in five miles of it."

## GOV. ROOSEVELT ASSAULTED.

Gov. Roosevelt succeeded in finishing  
his remarks, though there was an evi-  
dent intention among those present  
that he should not do so.

When the governor left the hall with  
his party to go toward the train, he  
was surrounded by a company of rough  
ruffians, commanded by Sherman Bell,  
one of his own soldiers in the Spanish  
war. He was also accompanied by  
Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, Hon.  
John Proctor Clarke, of New York, Gen.  
Irving Hale of Colorado, United States  
Senator Wolcott, Hon. Frank Goudy,  
candidate for governor of Colorado,  
Hon. F. S. Hayes, candidate for lieuten-  
ant governor, and several others.

Gov. Roosevelt and his party were  
on foot, when a crowd of boys and men  
began throwing rocks and shouting at  
Bryan. The rough riders closed in  
around the governor to protect him  
from assault by the mob. One man  
made a personal attack upon Gov.  
Roosevelt, and succeeded in striking  
him a blow in the breast with a stick.  
The assailant was immediately knocked  
out by Daniel M. Sullivan, postmas-  
ter of Cripple Creek.

## ATTACK BY THE MOB.

A rush was then made by the mob  
to drag the mounted men in khaki uni-  
forms from their horses. The men on  
foot, also in khaki, closed around the  
governor, making a wedge which  
passed through the crowd, and they  
finally succeeded in gaining the train,  
which was surrounded by the mob.

By this time there was probably 1,000  
or 1,500 excited people in the vicinity,  
and fistfights were being made on all  
sides. Many of the mob were armed  
with sticks and clubs, some with rotten  
potatoes, stale eggs and lemons. The  
entire party regained the train, how-  
ever, without serious injury, and it  
pulled out of the place with the rough  
riders on the rear platform.

## RUFFIANS WERE HIRED.

The incident was the only one of vi-  
olence that has occurred during the pro-  
gress of the trip, and it is reported by  
Postmaster Sullivan of Cripple Creek  
and others, that the trouble was occa-  
sioned by a small body of ruffians who  
had been organized and paid for the  
purpose of breaking up the meeting.

The persons engaged in this attempt  
were few in number, but very violent  
in their attack.

Gov. Roosevelt, while regretting the  
occurrence, was not disturbed by the  
incident, and was ready to proceed  
with his speech in Cripple Creek.

## ROOSEVELT KEEPS RIGHT ON.

Gov. Roosevelt spoke at the three  
meetings in Cripple Creek this even-  
ing, all of which were indoor meetings,  
and large, orderly and appreciative.  
In addition to Gov. Roosevelt, Senators



# SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.

Cleanses the System  
Gently and Effectually  
when bilious or costive.

Presents in the most acceptable form  
the laxative principles of plants  
known to act most beneficially.

## TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

BUY THE GENUINE — MANFD. BY  
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.  
For sale by druggists — price 50¢ per bottle.

Wolcott and Henry Cabot Lodge, Hon.  
John Proctor Clarke, Gen. Curtis Guild,  
and several members of the Repu-  
blican State ticket made addresses.

The speeches of Gov. Roosevelt over-  
shadowed the ground covered in his efforts  
at other places, and were directed  
to militarism, imperialism and expan-  
sion.

The meeting tomorrow night will be  
at Pueblo. Eight speeches are scheduled  
for tomorrow.

## BRYAN DOESN'T BELIEVE IT.

Nebraska City, Neb., Sept. 26.—The  
effect that Theodore Roosevelt was assau-  
lted at Victor, Colo., by a band of hired  
ruffians tonight, Mr. Bryan wrote the  
following statements:

"From what I know of the people of  
Colorado, I am not willing to believe,  
without further evidence, that they  
attacked Mr. Roosevelt or to any one  
else a fair hearing. If it proves true  
that he was mobbed or in any way in-  
terfered with I am sure that it was not  
the work of any political organization.  
There can be no justification for a re-  
sort to violence in this country, and  
those who resort to it injure the cause  
which they represent."

## SALISBURY WITH AMERICA

Why Britain's Premier Stands With Uncle Sam  
in China.

European Press Too Premature in  
Gibes—No Ultimatum Yet from  
Germany to China.

New York, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to  
the Tribune from London, says:  
Rumors that Count Von Waldersee  
would present an ultimatum demand-  
ing the surrender of five leaders of the  
anti-foreign movement have not been  
adequately confirmed and were without  
doubt premature. No action of the  
powers so aggressive in form and spirit  
could be taken until the reply of Lord  
Salisbury had been received at Berlin.

It has been assumed with confidence  
at the German capital that Lord Salis-  
bury would support the German propo-  
sals, and the English press, with one or  
two exceptions, has strongly favored the  
emperor's circular.

Count von Hatzfeldt is too experi-  
enced a diplomat to confide Lord Salis-  
bury's secrets to correspondents before  
he communicates them to his chief in  
Berlin, and it will be a premature fore-  
cast of the scope and spirit of the reply  
unavailable until it has been delivered  
and the text has been published.

There are, however, strong reasons  
for believing that both the Berlin and  
London press have been misinformed,  
and that Lord Salisbury will not sup-  
port the German demand that certain  
leaders of the anti-foreign movement,  
to be designated by the powers, shall  
be surrendered or punished before ne-  
gotiations are entered into for perma-  
nent peace. It is not probable that the  
background, brooding in silence over  
the whole subject, will deliver his  
answer after all the other powers have  
expressed their views. It is not prob-  
able that he will use phrases identical  
with those employed at Washington,  
but that his position will not be far re-  
moved from that which he held at Wash-  
ington with the single exception that  
there will not be any intimation that  
British troops will be withdrawn from  
China.

Lord Salisbury is too adroit a diplo-  
mat to cause irritation at Berlin by a  
point blank refusal to consider the  
German proposals, and he will not com-  
mit England to the impracticable policy  
of suspending all negotiations for peace  
until the leaders of the campaign of  
outrage and massacre are surrendered  
by the emperor.

English and continental journals,  
which have been amusing themselves  
with pleasantry over the amateurish  
diplomatic methods of the state de-  
partment, may find their gibes less nu-  
merous when an old diplomatic hand  
like Lord Salisbury reverts to a com-  
mon sense policy not essentially differ-  
ent from the American plan.

One point of which the leader writes  
here has lost sight is the magnitude of  
British commercial interests, which will  
be paralyzed if the diplomatic demands  
of the powers are based upon impossi-  
ble conditions and a settlement is de-  
ferred thereby indefinitely. British  
diplomacy always has its commercial  
side, and Lord Salisbury's policy will  
not be regarded as well ordered unless  
it hastens rather than retards the nor-  
mal resumption of trade relations with  
China.

The prolongation of the transition  
period, moreover, by a demand that the  
guilty empress shall present to the pow-  
ers on a charger the heads of the man-  
dchins who obeyed her orders will in-  
evitably open the way for a partial par-  
tition of the empire. Russia is already  
in Manchuria, punishing China by an-  
necation and slaughter, and Germany  
and Japan have their eyes fixed upon  
the provinces which they are prepared  
to hold until their indemnity claims are  
settled. Impracticable peace-making  
cannot be regarded as a natural or le-  
gitimate interest either in England or  
America.

# HOME RULE IS NOW A DEAD ISSUE

Only in Ireland is it Heard of in  
British Politics.

## LOOKING NOW TO ROSEBERRY

Liberal Party Wants Him as Its Lead-  
er Again—Interesting Situation  
in British Politics.

London, Sept. 26.—[Correspondence  
of the Associated Press.]—A curious fea-  
ture, comparing the present election  
with those of 1885 and 1895, is the ab-  
sence of home-rule from the hustings.  
Except in Ireland it is a dead issue, or  
at least a thoroughly suspended one.  
The rights and wrongs of  
nationalists are now much more fre-  
quently discussed than the once-famous  
cry which sent Gladstone into retire-  
ment and put Mr. Chamberlain on the  
government benches.

Lord Rosebery's attitude is an endless  
source of expectation. So far the ex-  
premier has given no sign that he will  
take an active public part in the elec-  
tions, but that his friends are working  
hard on his behalf is evident from the  
statement of R. W. Perks, M. P., one of  
the leading liberal imperialists, who  
gives the following incomplete list of  
candidates who have expressed them-  
selves in favor of Lord Rosebery's pol-  
icy and of the return of his lordship to  
the leadership of the party:

Captain Lambton, Sir C. Furness,  
Charles Rose, Mr. Raphael, Sir George  
Newnes, L. Harcourt, Mr. Tennant,  
the Hon. T. A. Brasse, Sir A. Hayter,  
Mr. Adeane, Mr. Markham, Mr. Waker-  
ley, Sir Edward Reed, G. P. Fuller,  
Handel Booth, Mr. Harlam, Mr. Mans-  
field, Freeman Thomas, Mr. Snape, the  
Hon. Arthur Brand, Mr. Cairne, Mr.  
Renton, Mr. Ainsworth, E. N. Holden,  
Clifford Cory, Russell Rea, Sir J. Jar-  
vis, Sir T. Coats and N. Helms.

There are other candidates not in-  
cluded in this list who have also in-  
timated their approval of the policy of  
the imperial liberal council.

The old parliament contained many  
who are in accord with the objects and  
views of the new party, such as Sir H.  
Fowler, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Asquith,  
Lord F. Fitzmaurice, Mr. H. Asquith,  
C. W. S. Robinson, Q. C., Sir Walter  
Pater, L. Walton, Q. C., Mr. McArthur,  
Mr. Montagu, Q. C., Sir J. Leese, Q. C.,  
J. W. Mellor, Q. C., Sir J. Kitson, Sir  
George Pilkington, Munn, Ferguson,  
Batty Langley, Sir John Leng, Sir W.  
Dunn, Jos. Walton, Mr. Birrell, Mr.  
Hedderwick, C. C., and Dr. Farquhar-  
son.

Conservatives will contest all the con-  
stituencies in London, of which there  
are 59, returning sixty members. At  
present liberal candidates have been se-  
lected for only 35. The liberal contin-  
gent in the dying parliament from Lon-  
don numbers only nine.

E. G. Hemmerde, who won the Dia-  
mond Sculls at Henley, is to be the lib-  
eral candidate for Oxford at the gen-  
eral election.

An interesting candidature is that of  
J. E. Lawton, whom the North Sanfoid  
liberals are endeavoring to send to the  
house of commons in opposition to Mr.  
Platt-Higgins. M. P. Mr. Lawton took  
the leadership part in the anti-foreign  
English Sewing Cotton company, and  
he has been one of its leaders since. He  
also threw himself into the immense  
American threat companies' amalga-  
mation. He is a member of the firm of  
Arkwrights. Sir T. Glen Coates is also  
being run for West Renfrew in the lib-  
eral interest. The Daily News says:

"Everybody knows that Capt. Hod-  
worth Lambton, who, with his sailors,  
marines and naval guns, did so much  
to save Ladyship, sees no reason for  
opposing the way in which the govern-  
ment prepared for and conducted the  
war in South Africa. On the contrary,  
he finds solid ground for condemning  
them, and he is the only liberal candi-  
date in the South African war, he is try-  
ing to put his disapproval in a practical form. Few men  
can speak on the subject with such au-  
thority as he, a fact of which the Tories  
are painfully conscious."

"To make matters worse for the gen-  
tlemen who hope that khaki will give  
them another lease of power, there are  
other liberal candidates who are or have  
been at the front. The most widely  
known after Captain Lambton is T. A.  
Shelley, who has returned from South  
Africa and is actively working the de-  
votion of the Christ Church division of  
Hampshire. His services in connection  
with the imperial yeomanry are, politi-  
cally speaking, a most convenient  
thorn in the side of the government."

Charles Rose the owner of the well  
known yacht Distant Shore, often men-  
tioned as a possible challenger for the  
America's cup, is the liberal candi-  
date for the New Market division. Unlike  
Capt. Lambton and Mr. Brasse, Mr.  
Rose has not personally fought against  
the Boers, but his experience of war is  
such as happily has fallen to the lot of  
few men. Not only has he a son at the  
front, but he mourns the loss of two  
sons who have fallen in the South African  
war. He has the respectful sympathy  
of all men who know his sad experience,  
and even political opponents admit that  
he is a man of the highest character.

Henry Drummond Wolf is one of the  
selected conservative candidates for  
Portsmouth. This member of the once  
famous "Fourth party," which included  
Arthur Balfour and Lord Randolph  
Churhill, is at present the British am-  
bassador at Madrid. It is understood  
that he has resigned his embassy, but  
he has not presented his letters of recall  
or been received in farewell audience by  
the queen regent. Sir Henry stands,  
therefore, in an anomalous position, and  
one which is, to say the least of it, un-  
usual. The oldest parliamentary hand  
cannot recall a case of an ambassador  
who has resigned his embassy, and yet  
retains the right of sitting in the house  
of commons, or even of one who, having  
left the diplomatic service, ever en-  
tered, or attempted to enter the house  
of commons.

## A STOMACH REMEDY

should be judged by its merits. That  
which cures—and has for half a century  
—deserves the highest praise. Such a  
remedy is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.  
It should be taken for Indiges-  
tion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Bilious-  
ness, Nervousness, or Malaria. Fever  
and Ague. There is no medicine known  
to science which will give better results  
in stomach disorders. A trial will cer-  
tainly convince you. Our private reve-  
lue stamp covers the neck of the bot-  
tle.

IT IS  
WITHOUT AN  
EQUAL.

Hostetter's  
Stomach  
Bitters

# STRIKE FAR FROM A SETTLEMENT

Present Outlook is for a Long Stub-  
born Contest.

## VIOLENCE MAY CHANGE IT

If Strikers are Provoked to Riot, the  
End Will Come Soon—Both  
Sides are Confident.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 26.—The end of  
the second week approaches with the  
prospect today of a total suspension of  
work before a general resumption be-  
gins.

President Mitchell, of the Mine Work-  
ers' Union, has devoted himself strictly  
to developing the present situation, and  
regards the victory as about accom-  
plished as to its first stage. In order to  
secure the demands made by him for  
the miners, he must first adopt a policy  
of non-resistance. His theory is that the pres-  
ent supply of anthracite coal will con-  
strain the operators, both those who are  
independent and those who are allied  
with the coal transportation companies,  
to ask for conferences with the miners  
through the Mine Workers' Union,  
urged by the lack of a suitable sub-  
stituent quickened by the increased price  
of coal.

A report from Scranton of a possible  
meeting between operators and repre-  
sentatives of the miners to discuss arbi-  
tration of the existing troubles does not  
give hope here either to operators or  
to miners. The subject depends upon  
the initial success upon the return to  
work of the miners. Mitchell's or-  
ders would have to be disobeyed and  
this cannot be done.

## STUBBORN FIGHT AHEAD.

The attitude of the operators promises  
no early meeting of the two sides to end  
the strike. All signs point to a stub-  
born fight, with occasional disturbances  
between the hangers of the "foreign"  
organizers here a spark of zeal into  
a furious fire of riot. Such an out-  
break, if resulting in great sacrifice of  
life, might avert the senseless trial of  
endurance in which the miners and  
their families must be the immediate  
sufferers and the ultimate losers.

Starting with a profession of willing-  
ness to arbitrate, the Mine Workers' Union has, in Hazleton, organized its  
hardest task at the Jeddite collieries in  
breaking up the fifteen year old arbitra-  
tion agreement between the firm of G.  
M. & C. and its employees. Accord-  
ing to the assertions of several oper-  
ators here, the original offer of the  
union to resort to arbitration was never  
accepted, the leading organizers in-  
clude that Mitchell and his associates  
so contrived their actions as to insure a  
strike.

## MINERS ARE CONFIDENT.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 27.—The miners  
generally believe they are nearer the  
goal than they are striving for than they  
have been at any time since the strike  
was ordered.

Sympathizers with the strikers de-  
clare that the mine owners will be com-  
pelled to recognize the United Mine  
Workers' Union, just as the heads of  
the iron and other great industrial in-  
terests of Pennsylvania were compelled  
to recognize the United Mine Workers  
in the dying parliament from Lon-  
don numbers only nine.

E. G. Hemmerde, who won the Dia-  
mond Sculls at Henley, is to be the lib-  
eral candidate for Oxford at the gen-  
eral election.

## CALL STRIKE UNFAIR.

The mine owners and operators here  
feel that at least as far as this region  
is concerned, the strike is an extremely  
unjust one. That thousands of men,  
who, time and again, acknowledged  
that they had no grievances with their  
employers, should throw down their  
tools, quit the mines, entailing millions  
of dollars of loss upon employers who  
treated their employees justly, is, these  
employers say, the some of unfairness  
and makes the mine owners feel little  
inclined to recognize the United Mine  
Workers' Union.

"Everybody knows that Capt. Hod-  
worth Lambton, who, with his sailors,  
marines and naval guns, did so much  
to save Ladyship, sees no reason for  
opposing the way in which the govern-  
ment prepared for and conducted the  
war in South Africa. On the contrary,  
he finds solid ground for condemning  
them, and he is the only liberal candi-  
date in the South African war, he is try-  
ing to put his disapproval in a practical form. Few men  
can speak on the subject with such au-  
thority as he, a fact of which the Tories  
are painfully conscious."

## IRON TRADE PROSPEROUS.

Outlook Better Than for a Long  
Time—Awaiting the Election.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 27.—The Iron  
Trade Review says:

"With a larger operation of mills  
than at any time in months, the iron  
trade gives outward signs of prosperity,  
but prices are far from satisfactory to  
the average producers. Consumption  
on a scale which, by comparison with  
any year, save 1899, appears phenom-  
enal, but competition is active, and buy-  
ers are making the fewest possible  
contracts. The outlook for the future  
is all loaded on the primary pro-  
ducer and caution dominates the situa-  
tion. Under such conditions prices can-  
not advance, and none in the trade an-  
ticipates any departure from the pre-  
sent policy until the election uncertain-  
ty is settled. The noteworthy events of  
the past week are the agreement on the  
bar iron scale, the meeting of steel  
rail manufacturers.

Adjustment of the puddling and fin-  
ishing scales, after twelve weeks' fluc-  
tuations, and the meeting of the steel  
mill owners, which will result in addi-  
tional thousands of men at  
work and means the steady operation  
of best equipped bar mills for the re-  
maining year. The men have con-  
ceded at length the reasonableness  
of the manufacturers' contention that a  
sliding scale should slide down to the  
market level, and are assured wages as  
good as those of last year, if prices ad-  
vance to last year's level. It appears  
that the pressure upon bar iron mills  
has been the loss to the iron mills for this  
year, at least of a very considerable  
tonnage.

The steel rail manufacturers in fixing  
a price at which to sell their mill prod-  
ucts, took a middle course, which, in spite  
of dissent from a few railroad officials  
who have spoken, will insure to the  
producer a large tonnage and yield a profit  
compensating in a measure for the ex-  
cessively competitive prices on some other  
products. There are assurances of large  
buying for next year, but the placing  
of the business is not looked for until  
after election.

In the pig iron market the fifty cent  
reduction of freight on southern iron  
to the Ohio river is an event of some  
moment. An additional concession of  
fifteen cents from railroads north of  
the Ohio is expected. But even 65  
cents will not put some southern iron  
men on a parity with their north-  
ern competitors unless the former re-  
cede from the stand they have taken  
recently in the defense heretofore being  
adopted.

There has been some fair buying of  
foundry iron the past week, both in  
Chicago and Pittsburg, and the securi-  
ty of stocks in consumers' hands is

## PLAIN TALK.

To Cataract Sufferers.  
Every person suffering from cataract  
in its many forms, knows that the  
common lotions, salves and douches do  
not cure. It is needless to argue the  
point, or to cite cases of failure, because  
every victim of cataract trouble knows  
it for himself if he has tried them.

A local application, if it does any-  
thing at all, simply gives temporary re-  
lief, a wash, lotion, salve or powder  
cannot reach the seat of the disease  
which is the blood.

The mucous membrane seeks to re-  
lieve the blood of cataractal poison by  
secreting large quantities of mucus,  
the discharge sometimes closing up the  
eye, and descending to the throat and  
larynx, causing an irritating cough,  
continued clearing of the throat, deaf-  
ness, indigestion and many other dis-  
agreeable and at times dangerous symp-  
toms. A remedy to reach the seat of the  
disease is an internal remedy; a remedy  
which will gradually cleanse the sys-  
tem from cataractal poison and remove  
the fever and congestion always pres-  
ent in the mucous membrane.

The best remedies for this purpose  
are the cathartics, Sanguinaria and Hy-  
dragric, but the difficulty has always  
been to get these valuable curatives  
combined in one palatable, convenient  
and efficient form.

Recent attempts have been accomplish-  
ed and the preparation put on the market  
under the name of Stuart's Cataract  
Tablets; they are large pleasant taste-  
less pills, which may be dissolved in  
any liquid, and taken at any time, reach-  
ing every part of the mucous membrane  
and finally the stomach and intestines.  
An advantage to be considered also  
is that Stuart's Cataract Tablets con-  
tain no cocaine, morphine or poisonous  
narcotics, so often found in cataract  
remedies, and are probably the safest  
and most effective cataract cure on the  
market.

Stuart's Cataract Tablets are sold by  
druggists at 25 cents for a full size  
package and are probably the safest  
and most effective cataract cure on the  
market.

Seven pieces in this lot, beautiful quality for parlor drapery, mostly in light  
colors and last season's weaves, but not one will the worse for that, as you  
only suffer the consequence of carrying over goods, few house keepers ever  
think of changing hangings every season. Drapery silks fifty inches wide,  
that sell regularly at \$2.00 a yard, two days—

## ONE DOLLAR.

Heavy tapestry for portieres or upholstery, a few pieces of last season's  
styles, good and desirable, \$2.00 to \$3.00 a yard qualities, two days—

## HALF THESE PRICES.

Plates, after an interval of  
slight improvement, are again weaker.  
Bars are firmer and the union mills  
start starting up have heavy specifica-  
tions, particularly in steel, that will  
occupy them for weeks. Foreign  
iron markets tend to weakness. The  
London market is quiet, but a reces-  
sion after a long period of higher  
prices, and more is heard there of the  
competition of American steel.

## SPECIAL RATES FOR

Conference and Fair.  
Tickets on sale from farther points,  
Oct. 1 to 6, limited to Oct. 15, and  
from near points Oct. 2 to 7, limit  
Oct. 12. Special trains from Ogden,  
Tosco and intermediate points. For  
particulars see Oregon Short Line  
agents.

## CONFERENCE AND FAIR.

Special Low Rates.  
Via Oregon Short Line to Salt Lake and  
Return.

Nampa ... 41¢ From ... Rate ...  
From ... Rate ...  
IDAHO ...  
Kelchum ... 35¢ ... 1.20  
Pocatello ... 35¢ ... 1.20  
Kimama ... 35¢ ... 1.20  
Minden ... 35¢ ... 1.20  
Diamondville ... 35¢ ... 1.20  
Kemmner ... 35¢ ... 1.20  
Sage ... 35¢ ... 1.20  
Cokeville ... 35¢ ... 1.20  
IDAHO ...  
Spencer ... 35¢ ... 1.20  
Market Lake ... 35¢ ... 1.20  
St. Anthony ... 35¢ ... 1.20  
Rexburg ... 35¢ ... 1.20  
Rigby ... 35¢ ... 1.20  
Idaho Falls ... 35¢ ... 1.20  
Blackfoot ... 35¢