

CHINA NAMES PEACE ENVOYS.

Two of Them So Notoriously Anti-
Foreign as to be Objectionable.

WHY EMPEROR LEFT PEKIN

Express Dowager Ordered Him—No
Confidence in China's Giving
Safety to Foreigners.

New York, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:
The Chinese minister here has communicated to the foreign office an imperial edict dated Tai Yuan Fu, appointing commissioners to negotiate peace in association with Li Hsiang-shan. Grave dissatisfaction is felt at the names of the commissioners. Earl Li had asked that viceroys Lu Kung and Chang Chih Tung and Prince Chang should be nominated. The court has ignored the suggestion for the nomination of the reforming Yang Tse vi-
ceroys and appointed instead Prince Chang, Yang Lu and Hsu Tung. The two last named are violent and reactionary Manchus.

LITTLE HOPE OF SUCCESS.

Little hope can be entertained of successful negotiations with a board thus constituted, and it is hoped that the powers will decline to treat with the southern viceroys. It is clear that the southern viceroys are to be proscribed and persecuted for facilitating to join in the recent anti-foreign movement, and unless pressure can be brought to bear in their favor by the powers their lives and liberty may be in danger. Some measures may be required to produce the requisite impression, whereas if the troops should withdraw from Peking, Chinese insolence and anarchy will receive a fresh impetus and there will be indefinitely postponed.

It is possible that the replies of Germany, Austria and Italy to the Russian proposal may take the form of a statement of the conditions under which these powers will be prepared to conclude peace with China, with reasons against withdrawal from Peking until the terms are arranged.

WHY THE EMPEROR RAN.

New York, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:
The edict addressed to Li Hung Chang in the name of the Chinese emperor and dated August 19, on which he is reported to have fled from Peking, is explained by the fact that the emperor has given assurance that his only object in bringing troops to the capital is the assurance of order and that no harm is intended to the imperial house, the emperor has felt it his duty in view of the dangers apprehended from the assault on Peking, to flee to the south, and to leave the capital to the viceroys, and to leave the capital to the viceroys, and to leave the capital to the viceroys.

REFUGES FROM PEKIN.

The Standard's correspondent in Tien Tsin sends an account of the arrival of the first party of refugees from Peking. They are said to be American missionaries, and the journey to Tien Tsin by boat occupied four days. No hostile Chinese were encountered on the way, but it was impossible for the refugees to take a boat, and all the party seemed completely worn out.

GERMANY'S VIEW.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—"It is doubtful," said a foreign office official, "whether the British minister here has received instructions from his government as to the matter of withdrawing the troops, which will meet with greater difficulties than that of withdrawing the ministers, as if the troops are withdrawn all the British minister must go also, because



FOREIGN SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

Even if China is not formally divided among the powers it is likely that the various "spheres of influence" will be more sharply defined and substantially fixed. Just now they are about as indicated on the above map, Japan having tightened her grip by landing many troops at Amoy.

The natives would murder them and claim it as a triumph over the powers, thus creating a bad impression upon the Chinese.

In various countries the newspapers are exaggerating the situation. There is no question of disagreement yet, for the reason for the delay, doubtless, is the delay in the decision of the powers. It has neither been accepted nor rejected.

The Berlin Post, in an inspired article, defends the position of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, as chief in a military and diplomatic sense, saying that this must necessarily be the arrangement since it would be impossible to ask instructions from the government in a military sense in each case, particularly when a quick settlement was required.

CONFUSION IS HOPELESS.

Chinese Mismanagement Delays Telegrams—Other Affairs.

London, Sept. 5, 4:15 a. m.—Today's dispatches from Shanghai and Tien Tsin refer to the hopeless confusion and mismanagement of the Chinese telegraph system, which may probably account in part for the delay in getting the news from Peking. Another reason for the delay, doubtless, is the anxiety of the Chinese authorities to procure the evacuation of the capital. No effort is being spared by them to bring this about. Their idea is that should the foreign ministers in Peking be allowed free communication with their governments, the full extent of the complexity of the Chinese government would be revealed and would leave the allies to decide to remain until retribution had been exacted. All telegrams have to be conveyed by courier from Tien Tsin to Peking, and probably all other dispatches have been stopped.

According to Shanghai advices, Li Hung Chang wired the Chinese minister in London, Sir John Lubbock, as follows:
"Dear Sir, the Russian minister has persuaded Russia to leave Peking. You are useless if you cannot persuade England."

It is asserted that Earl Li has promised Russia three Manchurian provinces if she secures the withdrawal of the allied forces from Peking and favorable peace terms from the powers. Both the emperor dowager and Li Hung Chang are said to be lavishing money to attain these objects.

There is no sign yet of any decision on the part of the powers regarding the Russian proposals. The Japanese have unreservedly condemn the idea of evacuating Peking and hint that there is a secret compact between Germany and Russia to the detriment of Great Britain and Japan.

The Standard's correspondent of the Standard, referring to the horrible accounts of Russian brutality at Blagoveshchensk after the bombardment, says:
"It is rumored that the Cossacks mercilessly butchered men, women and children in the villages on the Amur river and burnt their houses to the ground. These stories are confirmed by an official order just issued (dated in a date letter, admitting the massacre, which are described as 'very bad' by exasperation against the Chinese for being unprovokedly hostile and threatening the safety of the latter country. The order is dated at the same time ordering the troops to be withdrawn from the frontier."

From the stories told by these refugees, it would seem that the reports which have been circulated regarding the sufferings of the inmates of the leprosy hospital actually sent hungry, and the chief strain on the besieged was the constant fear lest the enemy should reach the defenses.

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FRESH CHINESE REBELLION SOON.

Prediction that Tremendous Up-
heaval Will Come in a Month.

IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

Feeling Against Foreigners is Bursting Beyond Control—Movement of Reformers.

New York, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Hongkong says:
Influential natives state that the flame of rebellion has been kindled in the southern provinces and will spread a tremendous conflagration within a month. Riots and pamphlets are being circulated in Canton and the provinces, intimating that the allies have hitherto refrained from aggressive action, believing that the powers would effect the regeneration of the government. One powerful organization distributing thousands of copies of a reform appeal in the British colonies. The practical cessation of trade with the north has thrown thousands of Chinese in each port out of employment, and they are ready to join the riotous. French aggression at Swatow, and Japanese aggression at Amoy intensify the hatred of the foreigners.

DEAD END CONTINUES.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.—The highest upon the bodies of the Chinese, who were shot to death last night, was begun today. Their death was caused by the crossing of the police telephone wires in the part of the city which is heavily charged with a powerful electric light and power plant. Fourteen other policemen and police department cars were also damaged. The explosion will probably all recover.

The strike of coolies at Hongkong is ended.

NEW KING OF BELGIUM.

Prince Albert May Take Charge After His Marriage.

New York, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Brussels says:
According to official announcement just issued, the marriage of Prince Albert and the Duchess Elizabeth, which will take place here in the cathedral of St. Gudule, on October 1. Great preparations are being made for the wedding, the prince, who spent some time in the United States, is the most popular member of the royal family. Even the socialists and labor parties, who revile the king, have in a good word to say for Albert, thanks to the intelligent interest which he displays in the welfare of the masses and the aspirations of the working class.

MOVING WOODEN MILLS.

Santa Cruz, Cal., Sept. 5.—The owners of the Pioneer Wooden Mills at Dallas, Oregon, have agreed to move their plant which employs 250 hands, to Santa Cruz, where the land is more fertile. An effort will be made to raise the amount by selling lots at \$200 each. For that purpose, a tract of forty acres has been secured. Part of it will be donated for a mill site, leaving 200 lots to be disposed of. There is much enthusiasm over the matter. The mill owners estimate that it will be worth \$100,000. They have a market in the East for all the cloth they manufacture.

Nicaragua Canal Status.

Managua, Nic., Aug. 15.—[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]—El Comercio, a daily newspaper published here, in its issue of Aug. 12, contained an editorial announcement that the government of Nicaragua had informed the United States that it had agreed to the construction of a canal through the country. The canal would be 160 miles long, and would connect the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. The project was first proposed by the United States in 1849, and has since then been a subject of much discussion. The Nicaraguan government has now decided to accept the offer, and the canal will be built within four months after the organization of the company. The canal would be a great benefit to the country, and would greatly increase its trade with the world.

Mr. Loomis said the talk of war between Colombia and Venezuela is utterly groundless.

Turkey Preparing to Fight.
New York, Sept. 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:
Turkey evidently intends to be prepared to resist any attempt which may be made by foreign governments to collect indemnities by force. Consul General C. M. Dickinson, at Constantinople, has called to the state department, announcing that the sublime Porte has awarded a contract for the construction of two torpedo boats to a shipbuilding firm at Genoa.

Cleveland Will Accept.
New York, Sept. 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:
President McKinley has received a reply to the invitation he addressed to Former President Grover Cleveland to accept an appointment as a member of The Hague commission.

Foreigners Never Suspected.
Boston, Sept. 5.—Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D., professor of the University of Christian Endeavor, has reached Boston on the steamer Cretan after an eventful journey around the world. His purpose in making the journey was to attend national Christian Endeavor conventions in Japan, China, France, Spain and Germany, which were all

very successful and also the great world's conference at London, which was attended by more than 10,000 people.

Dr. Clark left northern China only a few days before the outbreak of the rebellion, and barely escaped being shot up in Peking with the other foreigners. He declares that the foreigners were living in utter oblivion of the coming disaster. Everyone of course knew that the Boxers were mustering, and thought that the disturbance might mean the overthrow of the present dynasty. But no one in the legation or among the merchants or missionaries connected that foreigners would suffer severely, much less that the legation would be besieged. Dr. Clark spoke in the highest terms of Maj. Conger, the American minister, as a man of great courage and noble character.

Dr. Clark returned home by way of the trans-Siberian railway, and the Amur river, being one of the first travelers to return to the United States by the steam route, which was only opened on the 15th of May last.

The men were all safe when I left them some days after this occurrence. They were thrown into the water, but all were rescued.

Roosevelt Starts West
Empire State Governor Headed for Utah, to Make Speeches.

In Ogden Sept. 30, and Salt Lake Sept. 21—Other Western States to be Visited.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Governor Roosevelt, after his speech to the Republican State convention here, will depart on his western speech-making tour as outlined by himself and the managers of the Republican national committee.

Governor Roosevelt will be at Helena, Mont., on September 17; Butte, Mont., Sept. 18; Pocatello, Idaho, Sept. 19; Ogden, Utah, Sept. 20; Salt Lake, Sept. 21, and will speak at Evanston, Wyo., on the 22nd. He will speak at Denver Sept. 25th.

After a tour through Kansas and Nebraska and Iowa, he will arrive at Chicago on October 6.

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JAMES H. HILL, Vice-President.
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U. S. DEPOSITORY.

THE DESERET SAVINGS BANK.
DIRECTORS:
W. W. RITER, President.
James H. Hill, Vice President.
James H. Hill, Cashier.
James H. Hill, Auditor.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL PAID IN, \$500,000.

General Banking in all its branches.
Directors: Dr. Theodore Dyer, John J. Daly, O. J. Sells, Wm. H. Sells, J. P. Thomas, Marshall W. P. Noble, George M. Dwyer, John J. Hill, A. F. Holden.

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BANKERS,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

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CUT STONE
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Powdered and Perfumed.

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COLLEGE

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IN SOCIAL HALL, STATE STREET,
But will shortly occupy the new building east of the Temple at the top of Main Street.

Sixteen expert teachers. Best American system of bookkeeping. Three best systems of shorthand. Touch system of typewriting. Actual case system of law. Practical banking and real estate. Business practice and higher accounting. Telegraphy by electric practice. Finest ornamental and practical penmanship. Splendid equipment and facilities. Very best and shortest methods. Half year, year and two-year courses. Normal, high school and college studies. Lowest tuition and fees. Instruction. First year \$10, second year \$10, third year \$10. Normal, high school, and college courses, 10 per year. Missionary course free.

MAJOR LEO RASSIEUR.
Major Leo Rassieur, the new commander in chief of the Grand Army, is a resident of Salt Lake. He is a German-American, having been born in Alsace in 1844. He served four years in the Union army during the civil war. He has been lieutenant and judge advocate general.



MAYOR WOODWARD OF ATLANTA.
The city council of Atlanta has voted to begin impeachment proceedings against Mayor James G. Woodward on a charge of gross neglect of duty because of continued drunkenness. The date set for the trial is Tuesday, Sept. 4.

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