

## PREST. ROOSEVELT IS A BRAVE MAN

Tells Police Officer That He Has  
No Need of Him.

### ADMONISHES A YOUNG LAD,

Tells Him He Should Be Ashamed of  
Himself Trying to Take Pictures  
of Church Goers.

Washington, Sept. 22.—President Roosevelt's first Sunday in Washington as chief executive was comparatively uneventful. In the morning he attended religious services with his brother-in-law, Mr. Douglas Robinson, and in the afternoon took a long stroll with Gen. Wood. In the evening he dined with the family at the residence of Capt. Cowles.

He probably will move into the White House on Tuesday, his family joining him there a day or two later. The President did not visit the White House during the day.

Accompanied by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Roosevelt left his residence shortly before 1 o'clock for the Reformed church, located on Fifteenth and O streets, which, as Vice President, he chose as his church just after the inauguration. Reaching the church just before the hour of worship, President Roosevelt was met at the door by Rev. J. M. Schick, the pastor. He extended a cordial greeting, to which Mr. Roosevelt responded, at the same time introducing Mr. Robinson.

The two were escorted to the President's pew, the front from the front in the center section. The church, which has a seating capacity of perhaps 200 persons, was filled to overflowing and many persons were unable to gain admittance. The President participated in the services.

An unexpected incident occurred just as Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Robinson left the church. A fifteen-year-old boy, anxious to obtain a photograph of the chief executive, had stationed himself on the sidewalk about sixty feet from the entrance to the church. As soon as Mr. Roosevelt reached the sidewalk he saw the boy with his big camera, and immediately, raising his hand in a signal to a bicycle policeman standing near, said: "Stop that. Stop that. The officer jumped in front of the camera, and the President strode forward almost on a run. Coming up to the boy, he shook his finger menacingly at him, and declared: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself. Trying to take a man's picture as he leaves a house of worship. It's a disgrace. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

The President started across the street with head erect and shoulders back. A bicycle officer, under instructions previously given, started to follow, but Mr. Roosevelt turned, and with an impatient wave of his hand, said: "I don't need you." The officer then turned back, and the President and Mr. Robinson continued their walk in a roundabout way to Capt. Cowles' house. Many persons passed and recognized the President, but he pleasantly responded to their salutations. Two bicycle policemen who kept at a respectful distance in the rear, had followed the President when he went to church.

The President's walk with Gen. Wood covered about six miles in all. The general called for Mr. Roosevelt with an automobile. The two got in the vehicle together at the Cowles residence, but the chauffeur was dismissed when the outskirts of the city were reached, and the two men who had seen so much of each other as commanding officers of the rough riders in Cuba, footed their trip the remainder of the way. Their walk lay through the beautiful section of the suburbs known as Woodmont park. They were gone about two hours.

During the time Gen. Wood went over much of the Cuban situation with the President, informing him in detail of the condition of affairs and the prospects for the future of the island. The day was a perfect one, and the President enjoyed his outing immensely.

The remainder of the day was spent at home, the President dining at the Cowles residence, those present being confined to the members of the household. Quite a number of persons called during the afternoon to pay their respects, among them being Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Admiral Walker, Admiral Evans, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Sanger.

### FUNSTON ENDED THE WAR.

London Times Says He Deserves  
Great Commendation.

London, Sept. 23.—The Times, referring editorially to Gen. Funston's recently published account of the capture of Aguinaldo, says:

"It is no exaggeration to say that the capture practically terminated the Philippine war. Gen. Funston deserves as much commendation for the ingenuity of his device as for the pluck and determination that carried it into effect. The whole device was doubtless justified by the laws of war."

### BULLETS WERE NOT POISONED

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination Establishes This Fact.

Buffalo, Sept. 22.—The most important development in the Colquhoun case today was the announcement that no poison had been found on the bullet or the revolver with which the anarchist assassinated President McKinley. Chemical and bacteriological examinations were made.

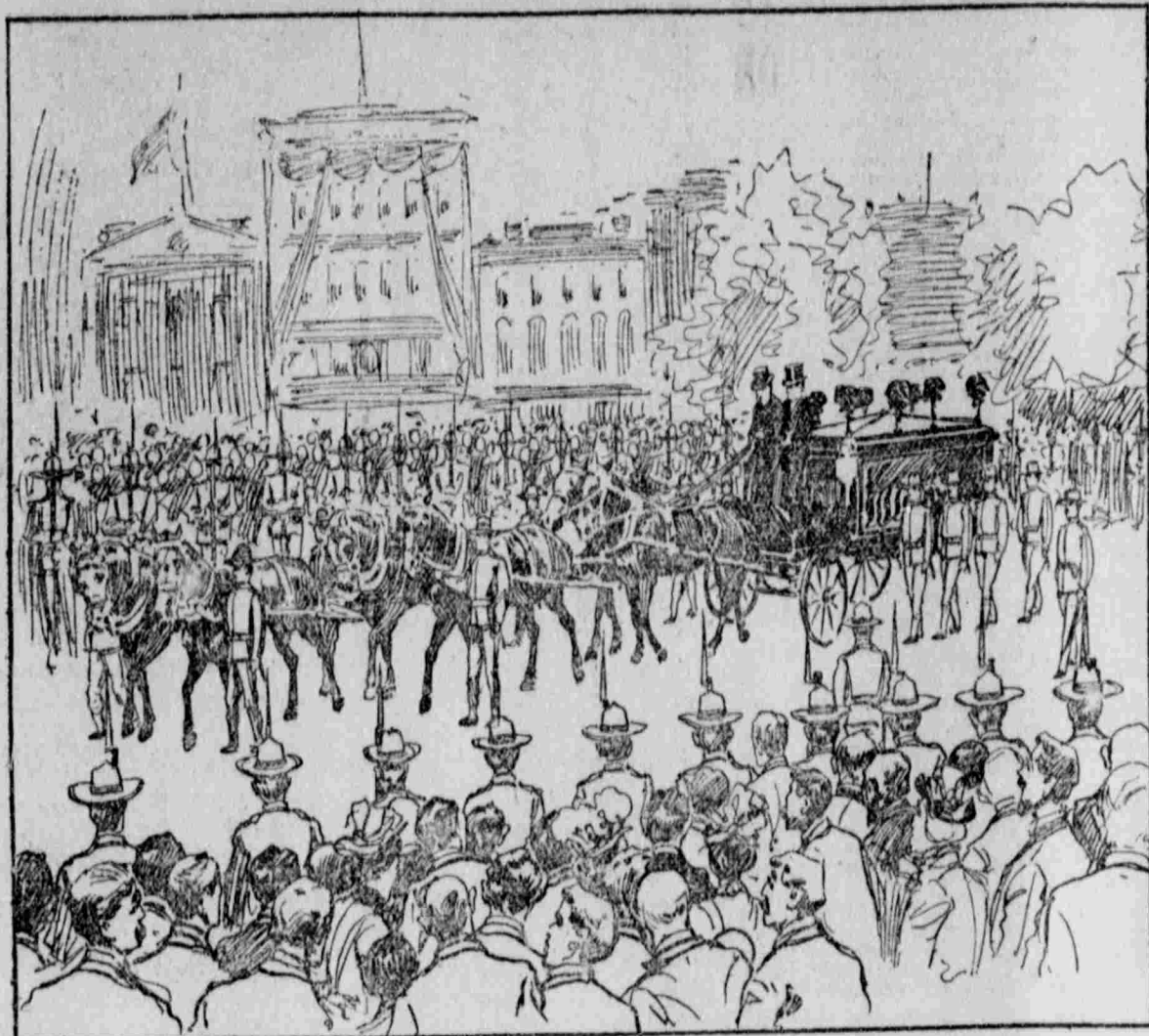
Another examination to determine the actual mental condition of the prisoner was made this afternoon by Dr. Carlos F. McDonald, the alienist, who was brought here for the defense by the Erie County Bar association, and Dr. Arthur W. Hurd, superintendent of the Buffalo state hospital. The alienists both declined to discuss the case after the examination.

### New Counterfeit Ten Dollar Bill.

Washington, Sept. 22.—A new counterfeit ten-dollar treasury note has reached the secret service bureau. It is a photo-lithographic production on two pieces of Japan tissue, in which red and blue silk fibers have been distributed. The work is poorly done and the seal is brick-red. The lath-work is lost, and the back of the note is a muddy green. The note in hand has the check letter H, series of 188, portrait of Webster; Lynons, Register; Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer.

### Edward's New Yacht Unsatisfactory

New York, Sept. 22.—His majesty's beautiful new \$5,000 yacht, the Victoria and Albert, which tried to turn bottom upward when she was launched, which had to be almost wholly rebuilt, and on which an army of workmen who were needed sorely for the construction of new British war vessels,



THE MCKINLEY FUNERAL CORTEGE IN CANTON.

### COLOMBIAN REVOLUTION.

Story of the Beginning of It Near Bocas del  
Toro.

People Near There First Heard of the  
Trouble in Their Section About  
Two Months Ago.

New York, Sept. 23.—A Bocas del Toro correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser, gives the following on the outbreak of the Colombian revolution in that section:

"When we first heard of the revolutionists in this neighborhood two months ago they were 200 miles down the coast at a place called Cooles where they tried to persuade the master of a fruit steamer calling there for cargo that they could make better use of the steamer than he could. He managed to keep his ship and go to sea with a half cargo. There were then about sixty or eighty of them at that point.

"This episode caused the government to send a squad of about twenty-five soldiers to occupy the town of Bocas del Toro, and that put it under martial law.

"About Aug. 15 we learned that a force of fifty rebels had occupied a place called Sunset Point, fifteen miles from the lagoon, and looted the Chinese shops there. A few days later the insurgents took possession of Old Bank, situated about one and one-half miles from here across the channel.

"From there they sent word into the town to surrender peacefully and save bloodshed. The authorities did not surrender but sent to Panama for reinforcements which arrived on Sunday, September 1.

"On Monday, September 2, there was nothing done except to look over the ground and tell the rebels that they were going to be done tomorrow.

"It was learned that the insurgents had captured a gasoline launch, the Oia, belonging to Mr. Snyder, at Changuinola, a place twelve miles from the coast, so now they were supplied with better transportation.

"On Tuesday, September 3, they forced into use several launches and a small sloop. With these they took a greater part of the troops from the town. When the enemy perceived that most of the forces had been brought away from the town they thought it was good time to make a flank movement. They landed the Oia with their soldiers, and started to land them on the beach of Shallow Bay, above the town.

"This was seen by the colonel commanding the government troops, who started four launches, with the sloop loaded with men to intercept them. As soon as they got within range there was a brisk interchange of shots, the government force doing its best to cripple the Oia so that she could not proceed. She suffered severely.

"On Wednesday, the 4th, the government force got an cannon, which had been lying in a back yard for years, said to be a relic of the time of Morgan, the Buccaneer, who is credited by local tradition with having had a fort here."

### COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

Up to Present Time Board Has Met  
With Much Success.

New York, Sept. 23.—The report of the college entrance examination board of the middle states and Maryland has been issued by Secy. Nicholas M. Butler of Columbia university. The report is the first bearing on the scheme, perfected a year ago, to make college entrance requirements uniform. Up to the present time the board has met with much success. The institutions that were notified of the plan, with two exceptions signified their approval and their willingness to accept the examinations conducted by the board as alternatives of their own separate tests when the topics covered about the same ground.

Bowdoin college and Harvard university (including Radcliffe college) were the exceptions. The examinations were held at sixty-nine points two of which were in Europe and the remainder in the United States. Candidates for the test numbered 500. Seventy-three of them did not state their preference of a college, 153 sought entrance into Columbia, 25 into Barnard, 33 into Princeton, 25 into Vassar, 21 into Wellesley and 17 to Yale.

### CZAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

Many Criticisms on Organization of  
the Fetes.

London, Sept. 23.—The Paris correspondent of the Times commenting on the czar's visit to France says:

"Many criticisms are being passed on the organization of the fetes. The four miserable little restaurants which conveyed the President's guests, the members of the French parliament, and the members of the press from Dunkirk to Paris in such swiftness and expedition those on board.

"It is also said that Mme. Loubet and the czar's never drove in the same carriage. The explanation given is that the czar could not forget her imperial rank, whereas the czar was willing, with perfect good grace, to forget his considerable elevation.

The correspondent goes on to say that it appears that the Frenchmen whom he met, the czar was most impressed by Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, to whom he constantly appealed for information. The czar was also deeply impressed by the President.

The czar and the French ministers

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## SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

Recognized in England as Very  
Serious.

### CAPE COLONY IN REVOLT.

All the Dutch Sympathize With the  
Boers—There Will Have to be  
Further Borrowing.

New York, Sept. 23.—In financial circles the opinion is growing that there will have to be further borrowing by the British government as the result of the continued fighting in South Africa, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. The only relief to the drain upon the resources of the nation is the money which is expected to be realized by the sale of farms belonging to those irreconcilable burghers who have left their wives and children to the care of Lord Kitchener.

Commenting upon the military situation the correspondent says: "The newspapers are clamoring for energetic prosecution of the struggle and are pleased to be able to print Lord Kitchener's announcement of the capture of Koel's command and Loring's command. These British successes are regarded as the result of the reverses reported last week. Gen. Louis Botha has now lost large numbers of his cattle and he may find it necessary to alter his plans."

The apparently inexhaustible supply of ammunition which the Boers have at their command is the subject of considerable talk.

A serious state of things prevails in Cape Colony from the Orange river to the sea. It is in a condition of open or incipient rebellion. A letter from an Express correspondent at Capetown tells of pillaging commandos wandering free from serious interference of farms deserted by their rebel proprietors, of armored trains that have been forced to patrol the lines as far south as Worcester. The Boers are strengthening the defenses of Capetown itself. For the first time it is now known in this country that Scheepers succeeded in capturing the loyal delegates on their return to their homes in Durban from welcoming the Duke of Cornwall at Capetown.

Lord Kitchener's message clears up the mystery as to the location of the waterworks mentioned in recent dispatches, reporting the capture of two guns by the Boers. It was generally understood that the Pretoria waterworks were referred to, but it is now clear that it was the Bloemfontein waterworks from which the captured guns and escort started. It is a singular coincidence that M. battery, which had a gun near the waterworks in the night of March 31, 1900, should lose two more within fifteen miles of that place eighteen months later.

### WHAT GERMAN PRESS SAYS.

London, Sept. 23.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says:

"The news of the British reverses in South Africa is discussed on the whole with much moderation in the more serious organs of the German press. The less responsible papers make an effort to conceal their exultation; the consensus of opinion is that the chief importance of the recent Boer successes consists in the encouragement they will afford to the burghers and their effect upon the Cape Colony loyalists."

The paper regards the new activity and daring of the Boers as a crushing reply to Lord Kitchener's latest proclamation.

KITCHENER'S GLOOMY REPORT.

London, Sept. 22.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Sept. 22nd:

"Kritzing, while endeavoring to force a passage of the Orange river near Hichel at 1 o'clock Friday morning, rushed the camp a party of Lovat's scouts. He failed to cross the river, but the scouts lost heavily. Lieut.-Col. Murray and Capt. Murray, his adjutant, were killed. Deeply regretted the loss of Col. Murray, who throughout the war handled Lovat's scouts with great gallantry."

"Under cover of darkness the Boers managed to carry off a gun. They were promptly followed up, and the gun was recovered in a smart engagement, in which Kritzing lost two killed and twenty taken prisoners."

Lord Kitchener also reports that the British captured by the Boers in the ambush near Schoepers Nek, Sept. 17th, have been released and that the British casualties in the recent Viakfontein engagement, when the Boers captured a company of mounted infantry and two guns, were one officer and five men killed, twenty-three men wounded and six officers and 109 men taken prisoners. He announced that these prisoners have since been released.

He further reports the capture of two commandos—one consisting of fifty-five men under Commandant Koel, who were taken together with their entire transport, west of Adenburgh, and the other, consisting of fifty-four men, including J. P. Botha, who were taken with forty-eight wagons and their belongings forty-five miles south of Carolina.

Lord Kitchener's latest dispatches, although they contain good news as well as bad, have done little to reassure the public concerning the state of affairs. The loss of Lieut.-Col. Murray, a brother of Lord Mansfield, is keenly felt. There is little doubt that further details will show it was a serious affair.

### General Alarm for Helen Bloodgood

New York, Sept. 23.—The police of this city have sent a general alarm for Miss Helen A. Bloodgood, 15 years of age, daughter of Wm. Bloodgood, treasurer of the American Felt Co. They have also sent photographs of the girl to the chiefs of police of all the principal cities of the country. Miss Bloodgood has been missing since the morning of Sept. 19. The family is well-to-do and the father declares there is absolutely no reason for his daughter leaving home. When she disappeared she was extremely well dressed and wore expensive jewelry.

### Bishops Off for Triennial Conference

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Two parties, composed of nearly 250 bishops and clergymen of the Episcopal church from New York, Pennsylvania and New England, passed through this city en route to the triennial conference of the Episcopal church which opens in San Francisco early in October.

### Military Opening at Z. C. M. I.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 23, 24, and 25. Special invitation to the Ladies.

Take life as it comes, and make the most of all circumstances, but for a bad cough or cold, take BALLARD'S HONEY SYRUP, the best known remedy for quick relief and sure cure. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Z. C. M. I.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 23, 24, and 25. Great Military Opening at Z. C. M. I. Every Lady in Salt Lake is invited to attend.



## THE PROBLEM.

PROTHY in the nursery can calculate the price of Ivory Soap per cake, but it would take a mathematical genius to calculate its true value. For he must take account of time, labor, and materials. He must deduct from the apparent cost the saving in the longer life of the cake, in the longer life of the washed fabric, in the labor required, in the time consumed, in the strength expended, in the results obtained. When all is finished, Ivory is the cheapest soap in the world. - It floats.

### Immigration Inspectors Vigilant.

New York, Sept. 23.—Immigration inspectors at the port of New York are exercising a greater degree of vigilance now than formerly as a result of the general demand for the exclusion of anarchists. While Commissioner Nichols admits that under existing laws he has no authority to exclude immigrants on the ground that they are anarchists, the inspectors are very careful in the vizing of all papers where there is any reason to suppose that the new comer is in any way seeking entrance contrary to the laws that govern the cases.

### Colorado Game Warden GUILTY.

Gunnison, Colo., Sept. 22.—The jury in the case of Game Warden Frank Mahoney, on trial for the killing of W. A. Womack, at Grand Mesa lakes, in July, today returned a verdict of manslaughter. Sentence will be imposed later.

### Womack was killed while fishing in

the lakes without permission of Wm. Radcliffe, who claimed ownership. Later all the buildings on the lakes were burned by mobs, and Radcliffe asked protection of the state, and subsequently called upon the British ambassador at Washington for protection for his property, claiming to be a British subject.

### Soldiers After Revolutionists.

Panama, Colombia, Sept. 23, Via Galveston.—A force of 100 government soldiers under Gen. Grueso, has left for Chorrera, near which revolutionists under Gen. Azpur are supposed to be encamped.

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Corn-huskers' sprained wrists, barbed-wire cuts and sprains, or cuts from any other cause, are quickly healed when BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is promptly applied. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Z. C. M. I.

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