BIG REPUBLICAN RALLY AT THEATER

Senator Fairbanks on the Issues of the Campaign.

MRS. FOSTER ALSO TALKS

The Sheep, Lead and Other Industries of the State Handled by the Senator.

The seating capacity of the Salt Lake Theater was taxed to its utmost last evening, the occasion being the much advertised Republican rally. The principal speaker of the evening was Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, while short addresses were made by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster and Fred E. Holloway of Anderson, Ind. Gov. Wells presided, and on the stage were many prominent Republicans, including Senator Clark of Wraming. The building was beautifully and tastefully decorated with bunting and flags, while large life size por-traits of President McKinley and Gov-Roosevelt occupied prominent on the stage. The Utah Battery and furnished the music and, like the meeting began promptly at 8 ock and it was 10:30 before an adent was taken.

PRELIMINARY ADDRESSES.

The meeting was called to order by state Chairman E. H. Callister, who presented Gov. Wells as the chairman of the evening. Gov. Wells was well received by the audience and with a received by the audience and with a propriate and happy remarks his ney presented Mrs. J. Ellen Fos-

Mrs. Foster said in part: fr. Chairman, Gentlemen and les:—I thank you for the warmth our reception. It is pleasant to be oved as a worker in a good cause. been in this State and in this efore and feel quite at home in midst. I shall be here and in the ing States until the votes are cast on November 6th, and shall have many opportunities to speak of the things which make for political right-enousness and to show you why it seems Utah should give her electoral to me (tan should give her electoral vote for McKinley and Roosevelt, should at the same time elect a Repub-lican Legislature, which will return a Republican to the Senate of the United States, should also elect a Republican Congressman and the full Republican

former occasions I have spoken "on former occasions I have spoken to you of the noble principles and policies of the Republican party. I have set forth its theories of economics and finance, its noble doctrines of human rights, its faithful guardianship of the public welfare, and its embodiment of the spirit of the Constitution in con-

"It is less necessary than in any former campaign to set forth the his-ory of the Republican party; the wents of this last decade of the ninecentury are so fresh in our they form such an epitome of mocratic disaster at one end and publican prosperity at the other, that we say to the American voter, Behold the difference and cast your ballot for party which is based upon right nciples, which redeems its pledges, and which has brought in the prosper-

"What these promises were, what their fulfilment is, you will hear from the able speaker of the evening, United States Senator Fairbanks of Indiana. I will not take a moment of his time, but congratulate you on the rare opportunity of receiving information and

"Before I sit down let me give you this sentiment, which comes not only out of the enthusiasm of a loyal Re-publican heart, but as the mature and deliberate conviction of many years of political study and observation.

"The Republican party is the party of action; its breath is progress; its speech is the language of the world; its datect the rhetoric of the home and the farm and the shop. It holds within its ranks the armies of all reforms. It studies political conditions, weighs potular sentiment, and seizes the earlisst hour to crystallize that sentiment Its heroic constituences are the

thinking moving, vital elements of American life." (Loud applause.) Mr. Holloway, a bright and witty speaker, followed Mrs. Foster, and interested his auditors for about ten or after minutes, after which Governor Walls in a short but eulogistic speech presented the distinguished gentleman from indians. The senator upon arising

received an ovation, and after the ap-plause had subsided he said:

SENATOR FAIRBANK'S SPEECH. Mr. Chairman, Ladles and Gentle-n - As I said in Denver the other night, I have not been accustomed to addressing ladies who hold in their hands the potential ballot. I am grati-fied at this second opportunity to ad-driss an audience of ladies and gentle-men who hold in their hands the destiny of this country, and what I say to you tonight, fellow-citizens, I shall say in a plain, straightforward way, with-out offense to anyone, no matter how radically they may disagree with me as to the wisdom of the policies that are represented in the Republican pary. We are all interested in good gov-rhment. There is, in my judgment, logical relation between government and coversity, between government and coversity. If we have good government, we have prosperity; if we have bad government, we have adversity. It is the common desire of us promote those principles and po administration which shall make progress and prosperity in our beloved country. Four years ago there existed in the United States a condi-tion of affairs that does not exist toare measured by the calendar, but when measured by achievements how great.) there was distress and want from one end of the Republic to the other; on the great farms the crops lay lotting; thousands of factories from the end of the country to the other. one end of the country to the other were closed; there was want in every were closed; there was want in every household (and I am glad to say 'the ladies,' for no one feels quicker than they the touch of adversity, the evil of bad administration). Four years ago capital was in hiding 'thousands and hundred of the country to the country of the country of the country to the country of the coun hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens were walking the highways and byways of the United States, seck-ing work, desiring only a chance to la-bor at at any wage. How different to-Prosperity is still amiling on country as never before; there is prosperity upon the farm; there is prosperity upon the farm; there is prosperity in the great industrial cities; and instead of labor seeking work, as it did four years ago, work is seeking labor from one end of the country to the other. Look upon the picture of four years ago; look upon the picture of today, and tell me, my countrymen, whether the mighty change that has been wrought is the work of accident

been wrought is the work of accident "In 1796 the Republican party de-clared as one of its great cardinal doc-trines its belief in the virtue of a pro-

tective tariff, and the great convention at St. Louis pledged itself to the Amer-ican people to overthrow the Wilson law, the child of perfidy and dishonor, and enact in its place a solid and hon-est and wholesome tariff law. (Apest and wholesome tarin taw. And plause.) And what was more than that; what was greater and more spiendid, to nominate one of the purest and wisest and best of American statesmen as our candidate to carry into administration the laws enacted the appropriate of the congress—William by a Republican Congress—William McKinley, of Ohio. (Great applause.) No sooner had the President taken his No sooner had the President taken his high eath of office than he convened Congress in extraordinary session in order that they might deliberate upon the question of the tariff and enact a tariff law that would set in motion the great engines of commerce, bringing prosperity to the American people. Congress met on the 15th of March and took into consideration the condition of the country; it deliberated upon the the country; it deliberated upon the great subject of a judicious and equitable tariff law, a law that would bring an adequate remedy to the treasury of the United States, and which would althe United States, and want and so discriminate as to promoting the interests of American labor and American capital—not for the North, but for the North and South alike. And in due the North and South alike. And in due time Congress enacted the Dingley law, the law which bears the signature of the best guarantor of the efficacy of tariff legislation, William McKinley, President of the United States. (Applause.) How splendidly it has justified all that was predicted in favor of it. No sooner had it been enacted and become a law than enterprises began to take on new life throughout the countake on new life throughout the country; confidence, which is the very foundation stone of all progress and all suc-cess, soon pervaded the country; old enterprises were reopened; new enter-prises were erected, and soon capital was busy; soon the great army of workingmen were invited into avenues of profitable employment; soon the products of the farm began to increase in value. The old sloom had disappeared; sun of prosperity was again in full

orb in an unclouded heaven. THE LEAD QUESTION.

The tariff law was the beginning of the change from the deplorable condi-tions of 1896. We did not forget Utah in the preparation of that law, A great and splendid State she is! (Great applause). She has wealth that is beyoud computation and a future that no-body can measure. If you are but true body can measure. If you are but true to yourselves and true to your opportunity. Utah will outstrip the most ardent dreams of the most progressive of today. We knew that Utah was interested in the production of lead; that was one of the great articles that was laid away by Mother Nature, the old miser, years and years ago. We knew that your enterprises were dead, and we set about in an intelligent, in a Reve set about in an intelligent, in a Republican fashion, to revive them and put them on their feet again. So we increased the duty on lead, and from that moment forth your great mines began to develop and increase, the price of to develop and increase, the price of lead went up until it became profitable to operate the mines that it was unprofitable to operate in 1896. And I was told by one of your great miners today that the value of lead is \$33 a ton more today than it was when the Republican administration. Republican administration came into

"Let's think about it. We have opposed to us a party and a candidate that stand for free trade in lead, free trade in all the great commodities, stand for a revenue duty only; and that means that they wish to buy abroad those products that we can well make at home, putting upon them a revenue duty only, or that duty which shall yield the most, not to the producer, not to the laboring man, but to the treasury of the United States. Are you willng to turn over the tariff legislation of this country to a party that is willing to strike down the great lead in-terest of the State of Utah? The op-portunity, my countrymen, is here. If you wish to stimulate the production of lead, stimulate your great mining interests, then vote for William McKinleythe very incarnation of the protective principle which is in the interest of the producer of lead in the United States, (Applause.)

THE SHEEP QUESTION.

"We also said the sheep industry of the United States is one of the great industries. We looked out upon the great plains of Utah, of Wyoming, of Colorado, of Indiana, wherever the sheep industry could be profitably advanced. We said the Wilson law is descripting to sheep husbandry in the tructive to sheep husbandry in the United States. In 1892 there were 47,-000,000 sheep in the United States, in Utah, and in other States, valued at \$125,000,000. Along came the Wilson law, which viciously struck out the sheer interest, and down went the sheep interest, and down went the number of sheep to 36,818,000 in the pear 1896 and the value at that date was \$67,000,000. The fall from \$125,000. 00 to \$67,000,000 represents the loss to sheep growers of the United States, and they are to credit that loss to Democratic administration. We said the sheep interest of Utah and other States should not be destroyed. We shall not should not be destroyed, We shall not transfer to other countries the production of sheep and wool. The Dingley law increased the duty on sheep, increased the duty on wool, with what result? The result, my countrymen, was almost magical. Farmers began to cultivate the sheep industry; the number of sheep increased; their value increased, so that in 1900 we had in the United States 63,000,000, sheep, worth \$246,000,000. (Applause.) This mighty increase in the number of sheep and in their value was for the benefit of the farmers of the United States. Is this sufficient reason for turning over the

Sympathy may help a wounded heart but it won't heal a wounded limb.

That fact is so obvious that you wonder why any one can offer "sympathy" as the chief feature of treatment for the delicate diseases of women. Yet women are invited to "write to a woman who can sympathize with woman," and the theme of their correspondence is to be the delicate, difficult and dangerous diseases which undermine a woman's health and strength. It is true that such offers are combined with an offer of "medical advice." But medical advice can only be given by a competent physician, and no mention is made in such offers of a physician's or doctor's advice. It is not offered because it cannot be The offer is not being made by given.

a qualified physician.

The offer of free consultation by letter made to ailing women by Doctor R. V. Pierce, has behind it a physician's ability. Dr. Pierce is consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Associated with Dr. Pierce is a staff of nearly a score of physicians, each man a specialist. In a practice of over thirty years Dr. Pierce and his staff have treated successfully more than half a million women, who have been cured of debilitating drains, inflammations, ulcerations and female troubles. The age, experience and skill of Dr. Pierce give him a supreme advantage in his chosen field of diseases of

You can write to Dr. Pierce without fear and without fee. Every letter is read privately and answered confidentially, the answer being sent in a plain

envelope, without any printing upon it. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent free on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the edition in paper cover, or 31 stamps for cloth bound. Ad-dress Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

government to the enemies of the eneminative of the United States? To transfer this great interest from the hand of William McKinicy, who fosters and protects it, to William J. Bryan, its arch enemy? The wool interest is, of course, allied to the sheep industry. You know that in 1886 wool sold at from 8 to 9 cents a pound, and that in 1990 it has been selling in the neighborhood of 16 cents a pound. The price of wool doubled. Does that mean anything to the wealth of the State of price of wool doubled. Does that mean anything to the wealth of the State of Utah? Are you willing to throw away this apportunity to increase your wealth and your power among the States of the Union? If you are, the opportunity is here, for the party that seeks control of the government is opposed to the increase of duties which have added to the wealth of the people. have added to the wealth of the people of Utah hundreds and hundreds and thousands of dollars. The foreign com-merce of the United States is a pretty good barometer of our prosperity. Our prosperity is very accurately measured by our exports and imports. Last year our foreign commerce reached over two billions of dollars; it reached high water mark. No, my countrymen, will not say high-water mark, for dur-ing the next four years of McKinley's administration we will write a newer and higher record for American indus-

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Mr. Fairbanks then took up foreign commerce, Cuba, Bryan's position on the treaty with Spain, Porto Rica and the revenue that has gone there, Dewey in Manila bay, Aguinaldo as he was and is, and concluded as follows:

"To the west of us here is a mighty commerce. It is the purpose of the Re-publican party to cultivate this com-merce which lies beyond our western door until the Pacific shall become as familiar to the great ships of trade and commerce as is the Atlantic, (Ap-plause.) Does this concern the State of Utah? Are you, ladies and gentlemen, Republicans and Democrats, interested in the expansion of your trade? Are you willing to turn over the important ork of cultivating it and extending it o Mr. Bryan, or will you not rather leave that important task, so vital to you and to our common country, in the hands of William McKinley? (Ap-plause.) We promise under a Republican administration to prosecute that commerce by building the Nicaragua canal among other things. (Applause.) That great highway will be constructea under Republican auspices. Are you, my countrymen, interested in it?

"Our great state department nego-tiated a treaty which gave to the world the open door in China. There is there a fruitful field for our commerce, for the products of the farm and the fac-

Have we not had a feeling of satisfaction during the last few months in the knowledge that at the head of public affairs was a wise and patriotic and well-posed statesman? A few months ago the entire world was startled by stories of massacres in China, Our legation was in imminent peril, as were the legations of other powers. The altuation was one requiring great statesmanship and great skill. All com-munication was cut off for two weeks. Fortunately we had an army in the Philippines. We have heard much of militarism, criticism of the army in the United States and in the Philippines. I think that the American people were gratified and satisfied to know that in the Philippines there were some brave boys and brave men from Indiana and from Utah. We saw them set out on their way to the Chinese capital, not as neurderers, but as patriots; not for imperialistic purpose. It was a sub-lime spectrole to see the few thousand American so'diers and British, and Russian and Japanese, marching in the center of that mighty empire inhabited by one-third almost of the inhabitants of the globe. On they marched, day in and day out, cut off from all communi-cation with the outer world, with one high purpose before them, and that was to succor and to save the legations of the great civilized powers, It was a source of greiffication to me and to you, my courtrymen, I say, when the word came back that the legation of the United States was safe and that the Stars and Stripes were planted upon the civilized of the Chirocomes. the citadel of the Chinese capital.

"The present campaign is one of great importance. Shall we adopt any revtionary policy and turn back the tide of prosperity? Shall we wreck the patriotic aspirations of our people? would not, then my countrymen, in all seriousness, I appeal to you as patriots, let us give our potential support to that administration which makes for pros-posity and henor at home and prestige and henor abroad."

DAY EXCURSIONS.

If you want to pass a pleasant day out of the city, take the beautiful au-tumn trip to Heber or through Parley's canyon to Park City. The Provo canyon Side Trip Folder" at the same office,

EASTERN MAN IN TROUBLE. L. Yearndt Arrested for Obtaining Goods Under False Pretenses.

Last evening Detective George Sheets arrested L. Yearndt, an electrician who says he is from Columbus, O., on the charge of obtaining goods under false

The allegations are that Yearndt went around the different stores and obtained goods on approval. From Browning's he got a kodak, from Wilkes a bicycle and shot gun, and a pair of shoes from Walker Bros. When arrested the fellow was preparing to leave town.

WANT TAXES ABATED,

Margaret J. Parker, Jeanette F. Griggs and Elizabeth Ashton, trustees of the Fifteenth Ward Relief society, has filed suit in the Third district court against County Assessor Quinn and County Treasurer Lynch for the remission of taxes levied on a piece of property in the Fifteenth ward owned by the society. Plaintiffs aver that the society a voluntary continues associated as voluntary continues. tion and for that reason is exempt from taxation.

THOUGHT TO BE A FOSSIL. Peculiar Formation in a Stone Used on the Kearns Mansion.

The workmen on the residence that is being erected by Hon, Thomas Kearns, have discovered in one of the stones what some persons think might be the what some persons think might be the fossil remains of a turtle. There is indeed in the stone a converse formation that suggests the back of a turtle. Dr. James E. Talmage, was invited by Spencer Clawson, who first took serious notice of its presence, to examine the stone and did so casually. He did not make a thorough examination as he desires to have the formation cut out of the stone which will be done. As soon as that is accomplished he will then make a thorough investigation. When seen at work in the University laboratory today, he stated that he preferred atory today, he stated that he preferred not to give an opinion before he had investigated thoroughly. He said, hawften appear in rock that are at first hought to be fossils, but are merely a iligeous formation. These sometimes siligeous formation. These sometimes take shapes that are clearly suggestive of familiar objects, and to illustrate what he meant, he displayed a concretion which almost perfectly resembled a moccasin foot and also another which looked almost exactly like a small turtle, but was a stone. In view of these facts, therefore, it is quite probable that what is thought to be the fossil remains of a turtle is merely a concretion.

CREAT ARMY OF STRIKERS CALLED

142,000 Mem Ordered Out to Enforce Coal Miners' Demand.

GIGANTIC STRIKE MONDAY

Leaders Nervous to Get Some Concession from Operators, Which Never Came.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 12.-At 5:15 clock this afternoon President John Mitchell and Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers of America affixed their signatures to the document which will call 142,000 miners of the Pennsylvania anthracite region from their work Monday morning and precipitate one of the most gigantic strikes in the history of the labor world.

TRANBERRY BREAKER

ANTHRACITE

PEACE AWAITS

EMPEROR'S ACTION

View of the Situation as Pre-

sented from Pekin.

MASSACRES ARE CONTINUED

Chinese Butchers Yet at Work - Ass

sassin of German Minister Cap-

tured-Other Chinese Events.

Pekin, Sept. 9 .- (Copyright , 1900, the

Associated Press.)-Prince Ching, dur-

ng the course of interviews with the

ninisters yesterday, informed them that

he was without power to negotiate and he cannot act without Li Hung Chang. An urgent request has been telegraphed

Li Hung Chang asking that official to

Marquis Tsiang states that nothing can be done until the arrival of the

MORE CHINESE MURDERS.

Yokohama, Sept. 12.—A Japanese offi-cial at Chsong, Korea, reports that two Japanese and several hundred Chinese and Korean converts have been mur-

dered on the frontier by the Chinese.

THESE NOT CAPTURED.

Shanghai, Tuesday, Sept. 11.—From a reliable source it is ascertained that the empress dowager, Emperor Kwang Hsu, and Prince Tuan, are at Ta Tung.

in the province of Shang Si, where they will remain for a short time, after which, if not disturbed, they will pro-

ceed southward to Tai Yuan, in the

CHINESE THANK AMERICA

London, Sept. 13.—The Chinese minis-ter here, Sir Chin Chin Lo Feng Lub,

gave a representative of the Associated Press an extended interview on the

general situation in which he took spe-cial care to thank the United States

government for its attitude for the Chinese government and American people for what he believed would prove to be "their hearty support of

"I hope to see Lord Salisbury on Friday," said the minister, "and I trust that England will see her way to agree.

that England will see her way to agree to the withdrawal of her troops from Pekin. I have had no report of Lord Sallsbury's policy, but I take hope from the fact that Prince Ching has had an interview with Sir Robert Hart, Prince Ching was president of the Tsung Li Yamen, to which Sir Robert Hart was attached, and I sutterpate they will be able to accomplish much towards the final acceptance of a board of arbitration.

AMERICA ADMIRAL REMEM-BERED.

"I am especially pleased that it is pro-posed to appoint a United States peace commission of which Mr. John W. Fos-ter may be a member, Mr. Foster is much esteemed not only by Li Hung

hang, but by many Chinese officials. I believe the United States will ren-

We all have great faith in Socre

der China a great service as well as accomplish much for its own commen

always occupied an important position in the eyes of China. We have not for-catten that it was the American ad-miral alone who refused to fire on the

EXPEDITION DELAYED.

Taku, Mondoy, Sept. 16.—Rain de-layed the starting of the Pao Ting Fu expedition until half past two Satur-

marched fifteen miles and oncamped at Yung Liu Ching, meeting with no op-

MORE FIGHTING IN CHINA.

Pekin, Sept. 5, via Taku, Sept. 10.—
Copyrighted, 1900, the Associated Press,
—A troop of American cavalry sent to
act as a convoy for cattle surprised 200
imperialists quartered at the Temple
Shaho, They killed thirty and captured
110 rifles. The enemy fled northward.
Some Boxers recently attacked two
companies of Russiana who were guarding a callway working sarty at the

ing a railway working tarty at the south Maapo station. Reinforcements succeeded in dispersing the attacking party. Two of the Russians were

wounded. As this was not the first oc-cation when attacks of this nature have

occurred a publitive force under Col. Pretickoff was sent with orders to burn

ASSASSIN ARRESTED.

Bekin, Sept. 9 .- Copyrighted, 1900, the

One column is moving west and other southwest. The troop

They advanced to Mal Chang

forts at Taku."

same province.

REGION

The document was the official endorsement of the request of the anthracite miners to strike. It was considered by the national executive heard of the United Mine Workers last week, and when the board adjourned all power to order a strike was left
in the hands of the national president and secretary. The official order
to strike was sent to the three presidents of the Pennsylvania districts.

The order is a simple rectal of the

The order is a simple recital of the procedure of the three district bodies in applying to the national board for authority to strike, and a formal an-nouncement that the application is endorsed and the strike ordered .. "Do not wait for any further notice

"Do not wait for any further notice to strike, but cease work in a body on and after Monday. September 17, 1900."
This afternoon President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson sat in the headquarters. Both were nervous. They opened telegrams from different parts of the anthracite region with feverish haste, thinking, as they said, that each message might be some concession from the operators that would prevent the the operators that would prevent the

The three district presidents reported this afternoon that of the 142,000 men in the three districts, 134,500 would go

n strike Monday. President Mitchell would not state what secret influence had been at work to prevent the strike and which caused he delay. He said the person at work had offered his services voluntarily and that the matter was confidential.

As to maintaining the men during the

strike, he said:
"When the men are fighting for just When the men are agating for just wages they can subsist on very little. At any rate it is safe to say that nobody will starve or want for necessary blothing. Most of the men live in company houses, and we must consider the probability of eviction, but these things have all been fully considered. At the time it will be folly for the organization to go into details as to the provision made for feeding and clothing the

President Mitchell will leave Satur-day for Hazelton, Pa., personally to

conduct the strike. FUSIONISTS ACREE IN COLORADO.

Denver, Sept. 13.-Fusion of the Democratic, Silver Republican and Populist parties was accomplished at 3:45 o'clock this morning when the Democratic State convention adjourned after being in continuous session since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Yesterday afternoon, after the Demo-

cratic conference committee had declared itself unable to reach an agreement with the Sliver Republican and Populist committees on a division of offices, the convention took the matter out of their hands and in opposition to the voices of many of the party leaders, including Governor Thomas, voted to accept the proposition which had been laid before them by Senator Teller and Thomas M. Patterson. This agreement was also accepted by both the other

The following ticket was the result: Presidential electors—Ex-Governor B. H. Eaton, Silver Republican; T. M. Pat-H. Eaton, Silver Republican; T. M. Patterson, Populist; J. H. Robeson, Democrat; Charles J. Hughes, Jr., Democrat,
For Congressman—First district,
John F. Shafroth, Silver Rep.; second
district, John C. Bell, Populist,
For Governor—James Borman, of
Pueblo county, Democrat,
Lieutenant-Governor—John Calderwood, of Teller county, Populist,
Secretary of Siate—David A. Mills.

ceretary of State-David A. Mills,

Populist.
State Treasurer-Dr. J. N. Chipley,
Silver Republican.
Suprema Judge-Robert W. Steele,
Silver Republican.
Superintendent of Public Instruction -Mrs. Helen Grenfell, Sliver Republi-

Attorney General-C. C. Post, Popu-

Auditor-C. W. Crouter, Democrat. Auditor—C. W. Crouter, Democrat.
The Silver Republican and Populist conventions failshed their work early but it was 1:30 o'clock this morning before the Democrats made the nomination for governor. There was six candidates, Jos. H. Maupin, of Fremont county, leading on every ballot but the last, but being unable to increase his lead.

lead,
After the ticket had been ratified by all the conventions the Democratic convention re-considered the ratification of the nomination of Calderwood for lieutenant governor on motion of Governa Charles S. Thomas, and referred the case to the State central committee Governor Thomas claimed that Calde wood, who is a prominent leader of labor, is objectionable.



Skin-Tortured Babies CRY FOR CUTICURA.

Instant relief and sleep, in a hot bath with Curiousa Soar and a single anoisting with Curiousa Contment. A blessing to skin tortured lurants and worn-out, worried parents. Bald everywhere, Soar, Man Garrery, Me. Porrus D. and U. Conr., Props., Beston, Send is rote brech from nous miners, who mainly compose the United Mine Workers of America. John Mitchell is president of the United Mine Workers. Benjamin James is the United Mine Worker who has been organizing the authracite miners and adding them to the United Mine Workers of America. It is said 134,000 anthracite miners may go out,

which he admitted taking from the body

cerning a new scale of wages, all the miners will go on a strike. Their example may also be followed by the bitumi-

THE THREATENED STRIKE OF ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS

The authracite coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America having railed to reach an agreement con-

BBENJAMIN JAMES

of Baron Von Ketteler.

He afterwards admitted the crime, saying that the imperial government ordered the commission of the act. RUSSIANS KILL BOXERS. Vice Admiral Alexieff arrived last night for a three-days' visit and inspec-

Col. Pretikoff's party yesterday en-gaged five hundred Boxers seven miles from Machipo. The Boxers were armed only with swords and spears. The Russian cavalry charged on thom, killing many of them with sabres. The charge was made through the corn field, and the Russians succeeded in killing the commander of the enemy's force. The casualties among the Boxers are esti-mated at 200. A Russian officer was wounded and two Cossacks were killed. GEN, CHAFFEE READY TO MOVE.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The question of withdrawing the American troops at once from Pekin is now before the President and a speedy decision is expected and required. There are differences among officials in Pekin on this subject, and the issue is for the President to give that signal.

The action of the French government as reported by cable dispatches in joining Russia in orders for the with-drawal of troops has brought about the contingency touched upon in the reply

Gen, Chaffes was made acquainted ther supplies to him has been stopped, and he now awaits but the signal from Washington to begin his movement, It is for the President to give that signal,

The questions now before him mmediate withdrawal are: first, the fact that he is already committed in a measure to such course; second, it is represented that China is on the verge of a terrible famine and the retention of the troops in Pekin, preventing as they do the return of the Chinese government and the supply of provisions to the capital, places the responsibility for what threatens to be a frightful calamity upon the powers who sanc-

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____29 E. First South Street.

Dealer in and Repairer of Bicycles and Trunks.

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ig terminapromining operators in the mental of the promining for the contract of the contract **JOHNNIE**

commence and the commence of t



And come to us for SHELLS. We have wagon loads of them and each shell will get at least one duck if you hold the gun straight. We'll put up a cash gamble for this if you want it. Say, boys you just ought to see our New Hunting Boots and Coats. They take the whole bakery.

THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.,

42, 44 and 46 West Second South. SIGN OF THE BIG GUN. Best contract to the contract to

.. TAKE NOTICE ..

That the Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah insures woo! in storage for any length of time desired. Call on our local agent, or write us.

Bekin, Sept. 9.—Copyrighted, 1990, the Associated Press.—The Japanese have arrested the assassin of Baron Von Ketteler, the late German minister to China. The assassin, who has been handed over to the Germans by the Japanese, has confessed his guilt. He was arrested for trying to sell to a Japanese officer a watch with initials HEBER J. CRANT & CO.,