

# EIGHT-HOUR FIGHT IS AS GOOD AS WON

Consequently International Typographical Union Reduces Strike Assessment.

DEMAND IS MADE ON IDAHO.

It is that Moyer and Haywood be Tried Immediately or Released On Bonds.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 17.—With the declaration that the fight for the eight-hour is practically won, the fifty-second annual convention of the International Typographical union today voted to reduce the strike assessment from 10 per cent to 8 per cent of the wages of employed printers. At this time 38,999 members are working eight hours, 2,356 are under a nine-hour contract, and 4,709 are on strike. The expense of the strike to date has been approximately \$1,600,000, all of which, with the exception of \$47,712.34, has been contributed by members working under undisturbed conditions.

It was decided today that the sum allowed members on the strike roll be not in excess of \$1 for single men and \$10 for married men, and that where men refuse to work because of the assessment they be cut off from the benefit list entirely, it being evident that the disposition thus shown is not in accordance with the true spirit of unionism and a desire to advance the work of settlement. Characterizing the injunction feature of the strike as a strong method of regulation of justice, the eight-hour committee report says: "The injunction has become a club used by industrial capital to beat the Trades unionists into submission, to deprive it of all of its liberties and privileges guaranteed under the Constitution."

Relative to charges that the management of the Union Printers' home had been purchasing supplies from merchants who were members of the Chicago alliance, formed in Colorado during the reign of the Western Federation of Miners, the home investigating committee made its report today exonerating St. Paul, Denver, claiming for the excellence of his work and condemning the persons who made the charges, saying that the motive prompting the attack were not motives emanating from true unionism.

At tonight's session the I. T. U., by practically unanimous vote, concurred in the resolution presented by Delegates Berg and Kopp of Chicago in regard to W. D. Haywood and Charles Moyer, the Western Federation of Miners officials imprisoned in Boise, Idaho, on a charge of murdering former Gov. Steunenburg of that state. The resolution says:

"Whereas, The state administrations of Colorado and Idaho, evidently in collusion with the all-powerful miner-owners' organization, have by a new process of law unknown to the common American citizen kidnapped in the dead of night, and incarcerated the leading officers of that steadfast organization, the Western Federation of Miners, under the charge of murder; and

"Whereas, They are denied either immediate trial or release on bond under various subterfuges, evidently in collusion with the all-powerful miner-owners' organization, have by a new process of law unknown to the common American citizen kidnapped in the dead of night, and incarcerated the leading officers of that steadfast organization, the Western Federation of Miners, under the charge of murder; and

"Resolved, That Typographical union No. 16, at its regular meeting, demands of the state administration of the state of Idaho, that these men, in compliance with their request, be given an immediate trial in the courts, according to the process of law or be released on bonds."

During the session tonight there was an animated discussion as to whether the eight-hour law was being violated in the government printing office, and a resolution was passed that whenever positive evidence was gained that this law was being violated, it should be placed in the hands of President J. M. Lynch of the I. T. U., who should present the evidence to the president of the United States.

Despite the arguments of several delegates that one union should not be singled as an object of praise for supporting union principles, a resolution was adopted which says that the typographical union, in its efforts to secure the eight-hour day, has had no better friend to aid in the struggle than that noble, true and perfect champion of the rights of the American workingman, through the medium of his several publications, William R. Hearst of New York, and that by this token the I. T. U. expresses its sincere thanks for his noble, generous and persistent effort to secure for the members a universal eight-hour day.

When Delegate T. W. McCullough of Omaha said that William J. Bryant had made an earnest plea for the eight-hour day even before the fight was com-

# OUTING DAYS



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Induced by the I. T. U., he was loudly cheered. The delegates will complete their convention work at tomorrow morning's session, after which most of them will leave for Denver, where a program of entertainment has been prepared.

## STOLYPIN DENIES THE STORY OF REVISION OF LAW.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—Premier Stolypin yesterday authorized a flat denial of various reports which have been in circulation here with regard to revision of the fundamental law, declaring that alteration is not even contemplated. In reference to other rumors that a commission is now working on revision of the law governing the election of members of parliament, a member of the cabinet informs the Associated Press that they probably are traceable to the fact that the government is making a systematic study of its role in the elections and how best to combat the efforts of the revolutionists, quasi or avowed.

This minister who is not close to the court party, scoffed at current gossip that Premier Stolypin is about to resign, and referred to the mass of important work on which he and his ministerial associates have been embarked, saying:

"Goryemkin's cabinet was named the day before the convocation of parliament and had to come before the members of that body with empty hands. We, with 300 days to prepare, intend to present to the coming parliament a table heaped so high with important measures that the deputies will neither be able nor dare to give time to erratic speechmaking."

## OUTRAGES AT ODESSA.

Odessa, Aug. 18.—A reactionary anti-Semitic journal, published here under the control of Gov.-Gen. Kaulbars, throws the responsibility for all the anarchistic outrages in Odessa on Prefect of Police Gregoroff and demands his removal from office.

Gen. Gregoroff's supporters declare that the attack is due to his opposition to programs, which they allege Gen. Kaulbars encouraged.

A new class of insurance against riots, mob violence and revolutionary rising has been introduced here, the premiums ranging from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent.

# STACKPOLE ON WITNESS STAND

Testified in His Own Behalf and Denied Mrs. Scheck's Story.

HE WAS ILL AT EASE ALL TIME.

Were No Sensations, He Simply Denying His Guilt, Adding Nothing of Interest.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 17.—An expected sensation in the Stackpole murder trial failed of materialization today when the defendant took the witness stand in his own behalf, and, after 20 minutes of questioning, in which he simply denied his guilt of the murder, retired without having added anything of interest in the way of evidence.

Stackpole gave his evidence in a low, even voice, though with some hesitation. He was ill at ease, however, and constantly shifted his position in the chair. The members of the jury did not look at the witness until he had gotten half through with his testimony. Stackpole stated that by trade he was a carpenter, but for three weeks prior to the Scheck murder he had not been working. He lived at the Blaine lodging house. On the night of June 13 he had been visiting at the Scheck home until 10 o'clock, after which time he went to his room. There he heard a fire alarm go by, and left the lodging house and went to the fire. Returning he went to bed at 11 o'clock. Several hours later he was awakened by mutual friends of himself and the Schecks, who informed him that Joel Scheck had been murdered in his home by two burglars. He dressed and went to the Scheck home. Later the same night he left there and went with Mrs. Scheck to the home of her relatives, where he remained the rest of the night.

Stackpole denied in emphatic monosyllables each assertion made by Mrs. Scheck in accusing him of the murder of her husband. In an endeavor to account for the bloody handkerchief found in his possession after the murder the witness stated that he had been cut by a barber and had staunch the flow of blood with his handkerchief.

Stackpole admitted having been convicted of robbery in Alameda in 1891 and of the same crime at Salt Lake in 1892.

Mrs. Mary Irving and J. M. Talamantes, the latter a night watchman, testified to having seen him walking down San Julian street shortly after the time of the Scheck murder, and that the man did not resemble Stackpole. Mrs. Irving was brought into court on a bench warrant.

Both sides then rested and Deputy Dist. Atty. McCombs began his address to the jury in behalf of the state. He spoke for an hour. After the noon recess Atty. Noleman for the defense spoke for an hour. Atty. Thompson followed with an hour's address, closing for the defense. Deputy Dist. Atty. Fleming will close for the state.

## DRAGO DOCTRINE MAY BE PRESENTED AT HAGUE.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 18.—The conference committee yesterday decided to report in favor of a recommendation that individual governments participating in the conference consider the advisability of presenting the doctrine at The Hague tribunal for deliberation, not only with regard to the forcible collection of public debts, but of all pecuniary claims. Argentina was routed on all points in the discussion.

The committee on patents, trademarks and copyright concluded its work today with the adoption of a resolution recommending the formation of an American union of patents, trademarks and copyrights, with registration offices at Havana and Rio de Janeiro. The two registration offices are for convenience, but it is contemplated that they shall be made practically one through a monthly interchange of all documents. It is also recommended that each contracting country shall submit monthly to all other countries in the union all records of patents, trademarks and copyrights granted by it.

## IN HONOR OF ROOT.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 18.—Secy. Root and the members of his party yesterday visited the power and docks here. Besides smaller functions tonight a grand banquet was given at the Opera House in honor of the American by a leading representative of banking and commerce. Speeches were made by Senor Drago and Secy. Root.

## MUTUAL LIFE SUITS.

Brought Against Three Ex-Trustees For Several Millions.

New York, Aug. 18.—Complaints in suits involving an accounting of sums aggregating several million dollars, were served by the Mutual Life Insurance company upon three of its former trustees, Robert Olyphant, James C. Holden and Charles E. McMurphy, who constituted the expenditure committee of the McCurdy administration.

A further action has begun against the estate of the Jacob Hobart Herrick. Mr. Olyphant's predecessor as chairman of the expenditure committee. The suit is directed against the executors of the estate and Mrs. Herrick, widow of the dead trustee. Efforts to serve the complaint have been unsuccessful. The complainants ask the court to compel the former trustees to account to the company for all the moneys received by them and for all expenditures and disbursements made or permitted to be made by them, and that the company recover from them such sums as shall be found to be due as a result of any negligence.

## FRENCH BISHOPS' ATTITUDE.

Bordeaux, Aug. 18.—Mgr. Lecot, the cardinal archbishop of Bordeaux, made a statement yesterday which may be taken as indicating the present attitude of the French archbishops and bishops on the separation law. In this statement the cardinal says the bishops will take no action before Dec. 9, on which date the separation law becomes operative, but will await action by the French government. Before that period shall have expired, the cardinal suggests, parliament may make some declaration with regard to the points raised in criticism of the law by the pope.

Cardinal Lecot's statement is construed as indicating that the bishops hope, by maintaining a firm attitude and at the same time striving to allay among their people the feeling of hostility to the separation law to induce the government to concede something rather than see the country plunged into religious strife.

## IN GREAT DEMAND.

The demand for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy here has been so great that I have scarcely been able to keep it in stock. It has cured cases of dysentery, cholera, and all other remedies failed.—Frank Jones, Pikeville, Ind. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

# WATER CONGRESS DOWN IN UTAH

W. E. Smythe Tells of the Birth And Growth of Great History-Making Body.

EXPLOITS IDAHO GATHERING.

That State Has More to Show Than Any Other at This Particular Time On Irrigation Projects.

William E. Smythe, the gifted writer and talker who is perhaps more nearly responsible than any other one man for the organization of the National Irrigation congress at Salt Lake in 1891, while acting as editor of the Irrigation Age of Denver, is again bringing his pen to bear upon the need of such an organization, emphasizing the good that it has done in the past, and the immensely greater good that it is possible for it to accomplish in the future.

"The father of the Irrigation congress," as he is frequently called, is at present making his home in San Diego, Cal., but he had an editorial article in the Nevada State Journal of Reno, under the caption, "The Irrigation Congress," in which he said: "The National Irrigation congress began its history-making career at Salt Lake City in September, 1891. Its 15th annual session (one year having been skipped in the early period) will be held at Boise, Idaho, September 3 to 8, inclusive, and promises to be the biggest event in a remarkable series of conventions. The reasons for the unusual success of the Boise meeting are as obvious enough after a little thought, yet it is worth while to mention them."

## IDAHO'S CENTRAL LOCATION.

Idaho enjoys a central location in the arid region, and this factor always counts heavily in favor of a large attendance. The meetings at Salt Lake in 1891, and at Ogden in 1893, drew larger and more representative crowds of delegates than any similar occasions in the history of the irrigation movement. This influence will produce a similar result this year. None of the irrigation states attracts the popular interest more than Idaho. The public is dimly conscious of wonderful attractions in that part of the west, but the locality is not so well known by contact as most other states, especially Colorado, Utah and California. Three states in which the convention has assembled five times. People want to see Idaho; they will avail themselves of a most unusual opportunity to see it to the best advantage in September, when its hospitality will be as deep as its mountains are lofty as its mountains, and as wide as its plains.

## HAS MORE TO SHOW.

All things considered, Idaho has more to show the visitors in the way of irrigation achievement than any other state. It is a fine example of what can be done by average men, with average capital, under average conditions of soil and climate. Those who think little irrigated farms cannot be made to pay away out in the sagebrush wilderness will change their minds after they have inspected the valleys of the Boise, the Payette and the Weiser. Those who imagine that the city-bred man cannot score a success as an irrigator and farmer will be enlightened by studying the story of Idaho's New Plymouth on the ground. And those who are laboring under the delusion that profitable fruitgrowing is limited to the semi-tropical climate of California will be amazed when they go among the orchards and see the balance sheets in many localities.

Apart from these local attractions, this year's irrigation congress will be a magnet for all who are interested in the land and water problems of the west because of certain big questions which are sure to come up for discussion. The foremost of these is the manner in which the reclamation service is administering the Newlands law.

## RECLAMATION OFFICIALS.

The officials of the reclamation service—"Newel and his men," as their critics are calling them—were compelled to walk in an untrodden path. The greatest piece of social legislation ever enacted in this country was committed to their hands, with no precedents to guide them. Extraordinary power was vested in the secretary of the interior, not only in the matter of making appropriations for various projects, but in purchasing property needed for government purposes and in adjusting a multitude of details in regard to land and water problems. While power rests with the secretary, the young men of the reclamation service are his "eyes at the front," as Lincoln said of some of his assistants. These young men come in contact with the western people, and are generally held responsible when there is occasion for criticism.

## PRIVATE INTERESTS.

In carrying out the law, it has frequently been necessary to have dealings with private irrigation interests. Sometimes the government has felt disposed to enter upon projects which private enterprise wanted to handle itself. In such cases opposition has arisen. Sometimes the government has refused to buy property when private parties wanted to sell and frequently private parties who were quite willing to sell demanded a price which the government was not willing to pay. During the four years that the law has been on the statute book a good-sized grist of private grievances has accumulated, not all of which are of the class just mentioned. There have been a number of instances where owners of private lands under government projects have strenuously objected to the sub-division of their property into quarter sections, as the law requires. Criticisms and grievances have been heard in the distance at the last two sessions of the irrigation congress. Apparently, all the chickens will come home to roost at Boise. Thus, if the friends of the reclamation service shall be as numerously represented as its critics, there will be no doubt of a large attendance.

## HE WAS IN TROUBLE.

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| Sardine Fork . 1.00                 | Large Sugar Tongs . . . 2.00 | 2 piece Salad Set . . . . 7.50                     |
| Bon Bon Spoon 1.00                  | Lettuce Fork . 2.50          | 1-2 doz. Coffee Spoons . . . 3.50                  |
| Cream Ladle (4 styles) . . . . 1.00 | Cold Meat Fork 3.50          | 1-2 doz. Fruit Knives . . . \$9.00                 |
| Mayonnaise Ladle 1.00               | Ice Scoop . . 2.50           | 1-2 doz. Bullion Spoons . . . \$6.00               |
| Sugar Spoon (4 styles) . . . 1.00   | Small Gravy Ladle . . . 2.50 | 1-2 doz. Chocolate Spoons . 6.00                   |
| Sugar Sifter . 1.00                 | Large Gravy Ladle . . . 4.00 | 1-2 doz. Cold Tea Spoons . 6.00                    |
| Olive Spoon . 1.00                  | Large Pie Knife 3.00         | 1-2 dozen Ice Cream Spoons 6.00                    |
| Olive Fork . 1.00                   | Preserve Spoon 3.00          |  |
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