NO MARKED ADVANCE

Negotiations for Retirement Still Hanging Fire.

STRONG PRESSURE ON RUSSIA

Minister Conger Again Heard From—Dr. Hill Resumes His Work in the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Minister Conger was received by the State Department today. It was chiefly interesting in being the first word from him since his dispatch of the 27th referring to the proposed parade of troops through the Imperial palace in Pekin. Like that dispatch, this is dateless as to Pekin. The contents were not made public, but it was stated that it contained nothing materially changing the situation. The lack of date led to a determination to take energetic steps by which all dispatches hereafter coming to the State Department from China will have the date clearly stated. Two other dispatches received today from China referred to the health of the troops, which generally is satisfactory.

It cannot be learned that there has been any marked advancement of the negotiations between the powers touching the withdrawal of the international forces from Pekin. The plain indication is that the powers are acting upon the information conveyed in the last note of the State Department and are bringing all their influence to bear upon Russia to induce her to change her mind as to withdrawing her troops. For some reason the authorities here appear to feel a growing confidence that this effort will be successful. It is noted as a fact of great significance that the proposition is being advanced to have Prince Ching return to Pekin as the acting head of the Chinese Government. Much may depend upon the attitude of Russia in this matter, and the manner in which she treats this appeal from the Chinese notables may prove to be a test of the sincerity of her expressed desire to deal with the Chinese Government as soon as possible.

Dr. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State, returned to Washington today and assumed the duties of acting head of the State Department, relieving Mr. Adee, who has performed these duties during the perplexing diplomatic exchanges of recent date. Soon after his arrival, Dr. Hill went to the White House and spent a half hour with the President going over the present status of the Chinese negotiations. Later he conferred at length with Mr. Adee. From this time on until Mr. Hay returns Dr. Hill will be the active head of the State Department.

The War Department received a cablegram from General Barry, of which he following portion has been made public:

"Taku (no date). — Adjutant - General, Washington: General Chaffee has everything well in hand. His driving power materially assisted prompt relief of Legations. Considering arduous service, condition of troops splendid. BARRY."

A considerable portion of the dispatch which the department did not make public related to military details.

The War Department received the following telegram from Major Perley, of the Hospital Corps, commanding the hospital ship Relief:

"Taku (no date). — Surgeon - General, Washington: Banister reports 120 sick at front and 200 at Tien Tsin. Many slightly ill. All wounded brought from front. Relief will take all severe cases. Launches and boats have returned. Plenty supplies. All doing well."

The dispatch makes it apparent that whatever the conditions may be on the land route between Taku and Pekin, the Pei Ho River route at least is open and safe for the transportation of passengers.

The War Department is not informed as to the plans of the campaign during the Winter and is not aware that the report that three camps are to be established, one each at Pekin, Tien Tsin and Taku, is correct. The Quartermaster's Department has sent to Taku enough supplies for that department to furnish the 5000 troops in China with all necessaries from September 1 to May 1. All of these supplies will be in China within the next 30 or 40 days.

It is somewhat doubtful whether Taku will be made the site of a large camp, as the reports received by the Quartermaster's Department indicate that the facilities at this place are not very good, there being an especial lack of buildings for storing and warehousing the supplies. While it is possible that a small detachment will remain at Taku, the belief at the War Department is that the main body of troops will be Wintered at Tien Tsin. Nothing has been announced from the War Department as to General Chaffee's recommendation, but it is known that he favors the withdrawal of troops to Tien Tsin, or some place near the coast. His recommendations as to the point of Wintering the troops will no doubt be largely followed.

The belief is entertained at the War Department that the reports concerning the Wintering of the troops was sent before it was known that negotiations were in progress for the withdrawal from Pekin.

NO GOVERNMENT IN PEKIN.

Situation in the Capital City Described by a Herald Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Herald this morning publishes the following dispatches:

Pekin, Aug. 30, via Shanghai, Sunday.—Three more members of the Tsung li Yamun have been executed by the Empress. They are Hen Tun, a member of the Imperial Secretary; Li Shan, a friend of the foreigners, and Li Yien Yuan. They were put to death just before the arrival of the allied forces.

There is no government in Pekin. The Japanese and Russians for some unknown reason still remain outside the innermost palaces of the Forbidden City. The Germans, on the other hand, desire to burn everything and avenge the death of Baron von Ketteler.

Yesterday was quiet in the section allotted to Americans in the southern part of the city. Its condition is in great contrast to the other foreign sections, where thieving still continues. The credit is due to General Chaffee's excellent proclamation, forbidding looting and offering fair pay for provisions.

It has been ascertained that the positions held by the Legationers during their siege were undermined by the Boxers, and in a few days more the mine would have been sprung.

Pekin, Aug. 22, via Shanghai, Sunday.—The Princess Ching states that Prince Ching, the pro-foreign Chinese leader, wanted to communicate with General Chaffee, but was informed by the General that he would have to first confer with the other allied Generals and would give the Prince a reply tomorrow, whether the interview would be desirable.

The anti-foreign element all followed the flight of the court. Looting continues and the Boxers concealed in several different sections of the city still keep up a desultory fire. The streets are picketed by the allied troops.

The first German contingent of troops, 2000 in number, will arrive tomorrow.

According to numerous reports, the many thousands of Boxers who were scattered on the arrival of the allies are again massing to attack Pekin. These rumors create great uneasiness.

The Japanese have captured 5000 bushels of rice and silver bullion to the amount of $2,000,000. In Tien Tsin the Americans have captured silver bullion to the value of half a million dollars.

Pekin, Aug. 26, via Shanghai, Sunday.—Ching Shin, Na Tung and Chung Li, members of the Tsung li Yamun, are trying to negotiate with the Generals of the allied forces through Sir Robert Hart, Director of Imperial Customs, in order to prevent the destruction of the innermost palace of the Forbidden City. With the same object in view, the Russians have occupied the palace.

Resident Americans hope that the negotiations will not succeed. They think the city ought to be completely destroyed, that Na Tung and Chung Li should be beheaded, since they formed part of the cabal which caused the murder of Baron von Ketteler and attempted to massacre all foreigners, and that no leniency should be shown or the next generation of Chinamen will repeat the crime.

Many residents of other nationalities are moving into the American section, in order to be safe from the thieving that is going on.

The British forces met five miles to the westward of Pekin 300 Boxers and 2000 regular Chinese troops. The latter fled without a shot and the Boxers followed suit after losing 70 men.

GERMANY DELAYING HER ANSWER.

But She Owes Consideration to Russia's Kindness.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Though communications are passing between European foreign offices, no agreement to the Russian proposal has yet been reached. The German Government has not, as stated in some quarters, replied with a flat negative to the evacuation scheme. It should be remembered that the Washington circular note which brought the Russian proposal to the formal notice of the allied Cabinets invited suggestions and information rather than an immediate decision. It is probable that diplomacy will continue active for some days, while the various governments endeavor to ascertain each other's views.

Germany has every motive to postpone a definite answer as long as possible, since every day that passes brings Count von Waldersee nearer the scene of action. There is no doubt that the manner in which Russia has taken the lead out of the Kaiser's hands is mortifying to German pride. But Germany owes Russia some consideration in return for the Czar's acquiescence in the appointment of Von Waldersee. Nervous Russophobes here see in the whole situation an elaborate plot against British prestige in the far East. Russia, they say, has squared Germany by allowing her to effect a partial reconciliation with France, which has been the object of the Kaiser's policy for years. In return, the two Western military powers are to support Russia in settling the Chinese question in her own way, which is not that of England.

Advantage has been very cleverly taken of American anxiety to avoid extensive entanglements in China in order to induce the United States to support the policy of withdrawal from Pekin, which must eventually end in stereotyping the weakness in the Celestial Kingdom to the ultimate benefit chiefly of China's powerful Northern neighbor.

This, however, is very conjectural. The only positive testimony to the views of the Russian Government is to be found in the official memorandum issued from St. Petersburg on Saturday. The general propositions enunciated are obviously sound. Everyone accepts the principle of maintaining a common agreement between the powers for preserving as far as possible the existing Chinese constitution, respecting the integrity of the Empire, and establishing a stable central government. But the question is whether a hasty "scuttle" from Pekin and restoring without adequate guarantees the government of the Empress dowager, will effect the desired objects.

Meanwhile the allied governments have to reckon with the actual withdrawal of the Russian Legation and the troops to Tien Tsin, which General Linevitsch has been directed to carry out as rapidly as circumstances allow. At Downing street the impression is current that the British reply will insist that the retirement before a definite understanding has been arrived at with the Chinese Government would only lead to confusion. But it is not certain that Lord Salisbury has yet abandoned hope that Great Britain, the United States and Japan can work closely together for the solution of the Chinese problem, and his attitude may be largely determined by the information which reaches him from Washington and Tokio.

One element must not be overlooked. Even if the Boxers are suppressed, other Chinese secret societies are strong. The whole Empire is honeycombed with the associations, and in some provinces they form a real government. If their members are determined to expel the foreigners or to overthrow Manchu rule, the disorganization of China must continue. Some Russophobes here hold that knowledge of this fact is the true explanation of Russia's present action.

ON THE VICTORIA.

Large Number of Missionaries Return From China.

TACOMA, Sept. 3.—The Oriental liner Victoria arrived in Tacoma this afternoon. The Victoria brought about 1600 tons of mixed cargo, consisting largely of tea and including 300 bales of Japanese silk. The Victoria sailed from Yokohama August 14, three days before the allied armies entered Pekin, so the story of the heroic rescue of the legations was unknown to the passengers.

The Victoria brought 82 passengers, a United States Consul, and family, an English customs official, a United States postoffice official, two clerks, two teachers, and the rest missionaries and their families and Chinese. Of the Chinese 24 are merchants, 11 students and the rest are laborers. The list is as follows:

From Hong Kong—Anna K. Speicher and two children, Clara H. Foster and three children, all put down on the manifest as missionaries.

From Amoy—J. H. Pearson, an English customs officer.

From Shanghai—Louise Ross and three children, Gertrude Thomas and two children, all missionaries, and A. C. Bung, a clerk.

From Kobe—Samuel D. Lyons, United States Consul, his family and clerk, Frances L. Marshall, Alfred M. Mondell, postoffice official, George Cornwall, wife and five children, missionaries, Arthur Curtis and Jennie Corbett, 11 and 14 years of age, marked "missionaries," and Frank Muller and Bertie Muller, teachers.

From Yokohama—Emma Patchett, Nancy Jones and Nancy Vaughan, missionaries, without children.

A Letter From Coolidge.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 3.—Major S. K. Hooper, of this city, has received a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Coolidge, dated Tien Tsin, China, August 8. Lieutenant-Colonel Coolidge led the Ninth Infantry in its attack on the inner walls of Tien Tsin. The letter gives an account of the fighting at Tien Tsin and continues:

"The Japanese looted the Chinese houses, but the French were entirely in the robbery business, and robbed and murdered right and left, and do still. I believe the British were granted one day to loot, but this was soon stopped, except by the French, who still continued the work in their own quarter. The American quarter has been very quiet and we guard it as best we can with our small garrison. The Chinese dead are all buried and the town is cleared up and peaceable.

"There were 20,000 dead Chinese, and probably one-third of the city is burned by shot and shell or incendiaries. On account of the crowded condition of the city, it would be a good thing if one-half of it were destroyed.

Flood at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 3.—Santiago is experiencing the severest weather known here since 1877. Today the lower part of the city is five feet under water. The firemen and police are assisting the sufferers.

ORDERED BY THE EMPRESS

BOXERS GOT THEIR INSTRUCTIONS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

War on the Foreigners Was Decreed at a Palace Council—The Emperor Ignored.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—A refugee from Pekin, whose name is not given, furnishes the North China Daily News, received by the Doric today, an account of events in Pekin, which shows that the war of the Boxers on foreigners was approved by the Empress Dowager. The writer says:

"June 16, the Empress Dowager suddenly issued a decree summoning all the Manchu Princes, Dukes, nobles and high (Chinese and Manchu) officials of the six boards and nine ministeries to be present at a grand council to be held at once in the palace. The suspicious part of this was that, when all had gathered at the palace, those who were Manchus were first called by the Empress Dowager to a secret audience, while all of Chinese descent were left in the waiting-room. After the Manchus had ended their secret council and had come back to the waiting-room they were again called back, this time with those of Chinese descent, into the Empress Dowager's council-room. When all had prostrated themselves before the Empress Dowager and the Emperor they waited for her to speak first. She said:

"The foreign powers have browbeaten and persecuted us in such a manner that we cannot endure this any longer. We must, therefore, combine to fight all foreigners to the last to save our 'face' in the eyes of the world. All our Manchu Princes, Dukes, nobles and Ministers, high and low, are unanimous in this determination for war to the knife and I approve of their patriotic choice. I, therefore, give you all this announcement and expect all to do their duty to their country.'

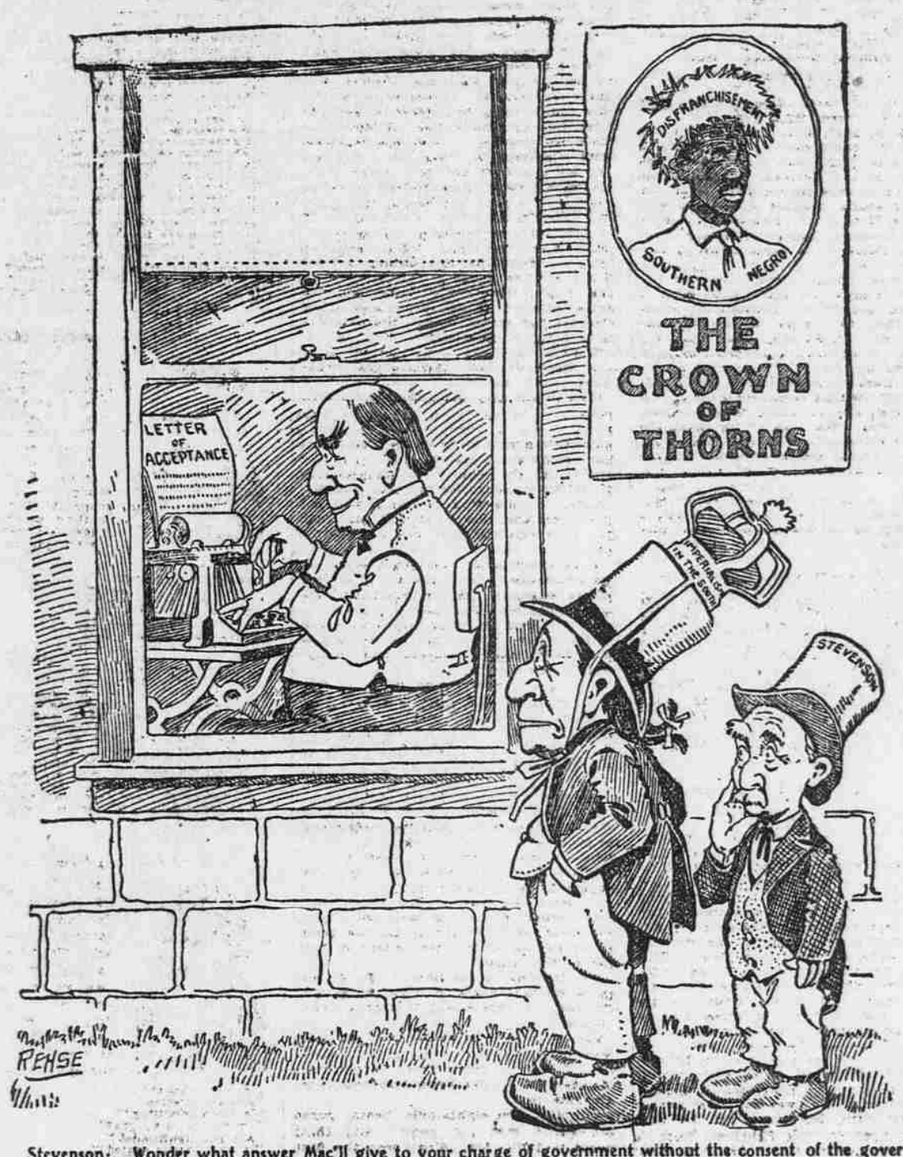
"Upon this Hsu Ching Cheng (Chinese), ex-Minister to Russia, president of the Manchurian Railway, etc., knelt forward before the Empress Dowager and begged her to reconsider her decision, as there were many things to be considered before such a feat as fighting all the foreign powers could possibly be thought of. Hereupon, Kang Yi sharply interrupted: 'You are mistaken. This will not be like our former wars with foreign countries. We have now the Boxers with us. They are invulnerable to bullet or sword, and we will simply walk over the enemy this time.' This statement being denied by several Chinese, who stated that they had seen bodies of dead Boxers, the Empress Dowager said: 'You must be mistaken. The bodies you saw must have been those of local outlaws. It is impossible that they were Boxers.'

"Finding it impossible to move Her Majesty, the Marquis Tseng, son of the late Minister to Great Britain, and other Chinese nobles, pleaded that if China must fight she should chose her enemies and not war against friendly nations. The Manchu party leader supported the position of the Empress Dowager and at their suggestion two high commissioners were sent to try and turn back the relief expedition of the allies.

"I should here mention," continues the writer, "that during the whole of the time whilst the Chinese party were arguing with the Manchus in this to be ever notable grand council, His Majesty the Emperor maintained a moody and even tearful silence. But when at last it appeared to His Majesty that the warlike policy of his countrymen was about to prevail, His Majesty could no longer contain himself, and turned impulsively to the Empress Dowager, who sat a foot or so in front of his left, and begged her to reconsider her decision to fight all foreign nations, saying that the movement once inaugurated by the Government would make peace an impossibility in the future, and destruction of the country imminent. He was going on to say something more, but seemed to pull himself suddenly up, for instead of listening to His Majesty as court etiquette required, the Empress Dowager openly affronted the Emperor by ignoring his words and turning her back on him. This was the last stroke on the Chinese party, whose words were simply drowned in the uproar of the Manchus, who unanimously shouted for war to the knife and who looked with deep hate on their Chinese colleagues, whom they now considered as enemies and traitors to their cause.

"Four of the friendly Chinese Ministers then visited United States Minister Conger, at the risk of their lives, explained the situation to him and asked if an armistice could not be arranged.

"The murder of the German Minister opened the eyes of the imperial court. They saw that things were now in danger of being beyond recall. The most prominent and active of the Manchu party presented themselves at the palace June 20, the day after the murder of the German Minister, and got the Empress Dowager to issue a decree to Yung Lu, as Generalissimo of the Grand Army of the North, commanding him to bring his army into Pekin and formally attack the legations, destroy them, and then leaving Pekin for Tien Tsin, to destroy the foreigners there and so on until all were driven into the sea. Just as the Empress Dowager was about to give her consent to the writing of such a decree, the Emperor interposed and prostrating himself before her and in a voice broken with emotion and despair, besought her to pause before sending government troops to attack the legations, thereby formally setting her approval on what had gone on before against the foreign powers, plunging the whole empire into war. The Empress Dowager merely cast a look of contempt on the Emperor, drew back her robe and looked away, utterly ignoring the prostrate monarch, who, when saying his last words, had impulsively moved forward a step and clutched the hem of his imperial aunt's robe, the picture of helpless despair and impotence. It only required Prince Tuan who stood near the throne with his Manchus, to address in a loud tone, and the Empress Dowager to say with a contemptuous shrug of the shoulders, 'What does His Majesty the Emperor know about such things anyway,' to break utterly the heart and opposition of the unfortunate Emperor. His Majesty at once rose and weeping left the council chamber."



Stevenson: Wonder what answer Mac'll give to your charge of government without the consent of the governed?
Bryan: None, of course. It's an unanswerable argument.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Czar Confers a Decoration on President Loubet.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—France has not yet replied to Russia's note regarding the withdrawal of troops from Pekin. M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Russian Ambassador, Prince Oroussow, went to Rambouilla today to confer upon President Loubet the decoration of the Russian Order of St. Andrew, recently accorded him by the Czar, and to present to M. Loubet the autograph letter accompanying the decoration. It is believed that this will give opportunity for an exchange of views which will have effect upon the ministerial meeting which will be held here tomorrow.

France regards peace as the first requisite of the situation, but is not entirely certain that the withdrawal of the troops from Pekin is the surest and quickest method to attain this end.

RAMBOUILLET, Sept. 3.—When handing to M. Loubet the Order of St. Andrew, the Russian Ambassador said:

"His Majesty desires you to see in this act, M. le President, a proof of the high esteem he entertains for you and a token of his unchanging sentiments for the growth of this friendly and allied nation."

M. Loubet replied as follows:

"His Majesty has wished to testify once again to the persistence of his feelings toward this friendly and allied nation. We, in turn, see in this action a proof of His Majesty's wish to draw still closer the ties which unite the two governments and peoples. I beg you to transmit to His Majesty my gratitude and to assure him that the French Government is striving every day to maintain this union so profitable to the two nations."

M. Loubet, after the presentation, entertained the Russian Ambassador at dinner. A torchlight procession followed, the streets being gaily decorated with the intertwined flags of France and Russia.

The following is the text of the autograph letter from Emperor Nicholas to M. Loubet which accompanied the insignia of the order:

"My feelings towards you and the bonds of cordial friendship which unite France and Russia inspired me with a desire to admit you to my Imperial Order of St. Andrew, the insignia of which will be handed you at the same time as this letter. It is particularly gratifying to me to offer you this testimony of esteem at a time when a complete understanding so happily established between France and Russia can more than ever exercise a beneficial influence not only upon their direct interests, but also upon the maintenance of the general peace, which is equally our hearts' desire. With real interest I have followed the success of the splendid exposition upon which France has a right to pride herself, and I have no need to assure you of the very sincere regret I feel, as well as that of the Empress, that we are unable to visit Paris at this time. But whether far or near, we are accustomed to associate ourselves with everything that concerns France; and it is with all the greater satisfaction that we welcome what contributes to her glory and prosperity."

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

ANNEXED THE TRANSVAAL

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC NOW A BRITISH COLONY.

Proclamation by Lord Roberts—Boers Invest the Garrison of Ladybrand—Plague in Glasgow.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Under date of Belfast, September 1, Lord Roberts reports: "I have today issued, under Her Majesty's warrant of July 4, proclamations announcing that the Transvaal will henceforth form a part of Her Majesty's dominions."

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 3.—The communication to the Assembly of Lord Roberts' proclamation announcing the annexation of the South African Republic, which will hereafter be known as the Transvaal, was greeted by the opposition with silence, and by the Ministerialists with prolonged cheers.

Ladybrand Invested.

MASERU, Basutoland, Sept. 3.—Commandos under Fourell, Grobelaar, Bemmer and Hassebrock, together with 200 of Theron's scouts, are investing the British garrison at Ladybrand. It is rumored that the troops have already burned their stores, and it is feared that they will be compelled to surrender. General Hunter is hastening to their relief.

Baden-Powell Goes to the Cape.

PRETORIA, Sept. 3.—General Baden-Powell started for Cape Town Saturday.

GLASGOW'S PLAGUE.

The Epidemic Is Spreading to the Adjacent Country.

GLASGOW, Sept. 3.—The area infected with bubonic pleague has spread to Govan, on the west bank of the Clyde. A boy died there Saturday, and today the medical authorities certified that he was a victim of the disease. Three additional suspected cases of the plague have been reported in this city.

Germans Become Indignant.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The presence of the bubonic plague at Glasgow is commented upon here indignantly as going to show criminal negligence on the part of the British authorities.

Precautions in Austria.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—On account of the breaking out of the bubonic plague at Glasgow, the Austro-Hungarian Government has ordered a medical examination of all ships arriving from English ports.

GERMAN ARMY MANEUVERS.

Programme Finally Arranged by the Emperor.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The army maneuvers programme has been finally settled by Emperor William. As now arranged, the Guard Corps will oppose the Second Corps, each having a whole cavalry division. General von Langenbeck will command the second and General Boch-Polach the Guards. The maneuvers will begin next Saturday with a parade at Stettin. From September 10 to September 14 there will be marches and tactical movements eastward.

Lieutenant-Colonel Livermore, military attache of the United States Legation at Stockholm, who is at Berlin, has been pleasantly received and will join Emperor William at Stettin next Sunday. The Emperor told him it was an auspicious occasion that he reached Berlin the same day the American-German cable was opened. During the court dinner Saturday, Prince Henry of Prussia expressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Livermore and to Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Beeler, United States Naval Attache in Berlin, the highest appreciation of Admiral Dewey and begged them to convey his greetings to the Admiral.

Cholera Deaths.

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.—Official returns show there were 7697 deaths from cholera in the native and British states during the week ending August 25. The numbers on relief works are decreasing and the numbers receiving gratuitous relief are increasing.

Farmers Killed a Desperado.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 3.—Francis Frohm, alias Strohm, alias Jones, known as "Shorty," a desperate criminal, was shot to death by a party of farmers today in the vicinity of Elizabethville, Pa. Frohm and two companions, Frank Winiski and "Whitey" Streuseer, Friday night shot a man named Strayer, at Elizabethville, while trying to rob his house. The next morning Winiski was arrested at Elizabethville, and is now in jail. After the affair at Strayer's house Frohm tried to rob other houses, and held up a farmer, who escaped. He committed other depredations, and today the entire neighborhood turned out to hunt him. He was discovered in the mountains. Frohm shot at his pursuers, who returned the fire and riddled him with bullets.

AN ASSURED FACT.

Transcontinental Passenger Association Organized.

DENVER, Sept. 3.—A special to the Republican from Glenwood Springs, Colo., says:

According to all reports, the Transcontinental Passenger Association is now an assured fact. The general passenger agents, who have been in session here since last Thursday morning, concluded their labors this afternoon, and the results thereof go to the presidents and managers of the respective lines, who will meet in New York City September 18. There appears to be no doubt in the minds of the agents that their work will be ratified by their superior officers. The scope of the organization covers all passenger traffic west of the Missouri River destined to California points only. The business to the northern Coast points will not be covered by the association, although it is believed that the railroad lines leading to the north will later come into the organization. None of these lines were represented at this meeting. The question of the handling of troops will remain in statu quo for a time at least. No definite conclusion was arrived at concerning this point, which has occupied more time and attention than all the others combined. The leaving of the military matter in this shape is due to the continued and persistent opposition of the Santa Fe. The next meeting of the passenger agents will be held in Chicago some time during October. Meanwhile, the executive committee, consisting of E. C. McCormick, of the Southern Pacific; E. L. Lomax, of the Union Pacific; John Sebastian, of the C. R. I. & P.; Chairman McLeod and Secretary T. Thompson, of the Western Passenger Association, will have charge of such work as can be done. The association will not become operative until after the meeting in October. The association will be an independent one, and the officers thereof will be chosen at the Chicago meeting October 14. In the committee the vote stood for permanent headquarters, Denver 6, St. Louis 1.

EX-GOV. LLEWELLYN DEAD.

The End Came Suddenly at Arkansas City, Kas.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 3.—Ex-Governor Llewellyn died very suddenly and unexpectedly of heart failure at Arkansas City, Kan., at 10 o'clock tonight. His physician last Friday ordered him to Geuda Springs, a popular local watering place near Arkansas City, for rest and recuperation. The Governor reached Geuda Springs Saturday, but grew so much worse that he started Sunday to return to his home here. He did not proceed farther than Arkansas City, and on reaching that place went to the home of his brother-in-law, G. A. Miller, where the end came. Although the Governor had been suffering at times acutely, the heart complication was unexpected and his death came as a surprise. The Governor's wife and little daughter were with him at the time of his death. Since the expiration of his term of office the Governor had been engaged in the real estate business and was also largely interested in dairying enterprises. He had kept up an active interest in politics, state and local, and continued to exert a very considerable influence in Populist councils. His ideas had been of late years verging upon socialism.

Mrs. P. H. Leslie.

HELENA, Sept. 3.—Mrs. P. H. Leslie died today at an advanced age. She was the wife of Governor Leslie, who had the unique distinction of being Governor of two states, Kentucky and Montana, and who survives her at the age of 83.

Andrew Cornwall.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Andrew Cornwall, of Alexandria Bay, who with his partner, J. F. Walton, founded the Thousand Islands as a Summer resort, is dead, aged 87. He was a candidate for Congress in 1869.

Seachmont Gomery.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 3.—Seachmont Gomery, who was Assistant Attorney-General during Cleveland's first term, died here today after an illness of several days.

UTAH REPUBLICANS.

State Convention Will Be Held at Provo Today.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 3.—The Republican state convention will be called to order at Provo, Utah, tomorrow for the nomination of a full state ticket and a member of the House of Representatives. The general opinion is that Heber M. Wells, the present Governor will be renominated, as there is no talk of opposition to his candidacy. J. T. Hammond, the present Secretary of State, will also probably be renominated. Judge Bartch, of Salt Lake, appears to have the lead for Supreme Judge. The most prominent contestants for Representative in Congress are James Deville, George Sutherland and Major Grant, of Salt Lake, and William Glasmann, of Ogden. While Sutherland has announced that he is not a candidate, some of the best posted politicians think he will be the nominee.

Chicago Woodworkers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—At the meeting of the Federation of Labor, Richard Braunschweig, for the woodworkers, reported that nine millowners employing about 500 men have signed the union agreement calling for an eight-hour day. He said that there are 40 mills employing 4000 men which have not signed, and that the men will be called out on strike at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning at all of these mills if the owners have not signed the agreement by that time.

The Stimulus of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It is assured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which acts directly and peculiarly on the blood.

This statement is proved by thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

W. P. Kerron, Woodstock, Ala., writes: "When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla my blood was impure and I had not been feeling well for some time. I was bothered very much with that tired feeling. When I had taken the medicine a few days I began to feel better, and after taking two bottles I felt like another person. That tired feeling was gone and I could do my work."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rids the blood of scrofulous and all other humors and all foreign matters.

Secrets.

Women *can* keep secrets. They often keep secret for a long time the fact that they are suffering from drains, inflammation, ulceration, or female weakness. But they can't keep the secret very long, because the hollow eyes, cheeks that have lost their freshness, and the irritability which comes from sorely tried nerves, all conspire to publish the story of suffering. The usual motive for such secrecy, dread of indelicate questions and offensive examinations, is removed by Dr. Pierce's methods. Diseases of the womanly organs are perfectly cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Sick women can consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by letter *free*.

"Your wonderful medicine, 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mrs. C. N. Anderson, of Rockbridge Baths, Rockbridge Co., Va., "is a God-send to weak and sickly women, restoring good health without subjecting their weak nerves to the shock of an examination. I was all run down in health; could not work but a short time without resting. Was very nervous and had a very poor appetite. *I decided to write to Dr. Pierce and state my case*, and am thankful that I did, for I received a favorable reply. I took six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' one of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and one vial of 'Pellets,' and I can now work as well as I could before I was taken sick. I think Dr. Pierce's medicine the best in the world for sick and nervous women."

THE ROOT OF YOUR HAIR should look like this, but if you have

DANDRUFF

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