JUSSERAND AIDS IN CELEBRATION

French Ambassador Discusses Gallic and American Ideals.

REVIVES THE EARLY DAYS

MOODY TOUCHES ON HONESTY IN PUBLIC LIFE.

Washington, July 4.—The government joined with the citizens of the District of Columbia in a general commemoration of Independence day. The features were a military procession, in which all arms of the regular service were represented, together with the national guard of the district, and a public meeting, in which Admiral Dewey, M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, and Secretary Moody participated.

The parade was witnessed by large crowds and was reviewed by General S. M. B. Young, the grand marshal. It started shortly after 9 o'clock from the capitol and wis disbanded after passing the White House.

The public meeting immediately followed under the shade of the great trees on the north lawn of the White House. District Commissioner MacFarland was presiding officer. He introduced Admiral Dewey, who, in turn, introduced Barry Bulkley of this city, who read the Declaration of Independence.

Ambassador Jusserand then made a speech, paying eloquent tribute to the Americans of the early days. He referred to the help which France so willingly rendered the new republic in its struggle for freedom. Congress had decided that an appeal should be made to the foreign nations for an alliance. Amid the silence of nations one voice, he said, was heard to say, "Adsum"—the voice of France.

He concluded as follows: "The nation whose life began 127 years ago has become an immense one, and eyes are more and more fixed upon her. Upon the day we now commemorate (in a ceremony to which I am beyond words proud to be associated) your ancestors bestowed upon you gifts and framed for you duties, the one and the other equally splendid. They bestowed upon you that peerless gift, liberty; they left for you rules of life, obligations and responsibilities, which will become more and more binding as you become more and more powerful. These duties we have in common with you. Endowed with institutions similar to yours, pursuing similar aims, we intend to vie with you no longer on the battlefield, where liberty has won forever, but in constant attempts to improve the condition of the many, to spread the spirit of brotherhood between men and between nations; to remain, in a word, true to the principles proclaimed in your revolution and in ours.

Our Ideals the Same.

"The fight for better things is an endless one. We shall fight it, you and we, with eyes fixed on the same ideal, the very same marked out by our ancestors long ago, and our flags will move on, always toward the light, and while we follow ther, we shall be pleased to remember taat, if their designs are different, yet they display over our heads the same colors."

Secretary Moody made an address in behalf of the national government. He reminded his hearers that without the co-operation of the French fleet under De Grasse, the victory over Cornwallis at Yorktown, which virtually determined the independence of the colonies, would never have been won. Briefly the secretary dwelt upon the circumstances of our history. If we would keep what we have won, if we would maintain and strengthen our position among the nations, he said, we should purify the sources of national life and guard well the qualities upon which our continued strength as a nation depended. In a government in which all the people equally participate, intelligence is demanded; without it, government by the people must be a failure.

Secretary Moody spoke of the equality of all men before the law and held that the laws which are enforced equally for and against all should be respected by all. The remedy for any wrong should be sought under the law and in the courts, which represent the majesty of the people's will. Any departure from this sound principle in any part of the land is a contempt, not only of the courts themselves, but of the people who have created the courts.

He added: "Mob violence puts every man's rights to the doubtful determination of men inflamed by passionate resentment and maddened by the thirst for revenge, renders our voice feeble when raised against oppression elsewhere and displays a barbarity which shames the nation in the face of the world. Let this people, whose government has been called a government of laws, and not of men, fix upon those who hold themselves above the laws and wiser than the law the seal of their condemnation."

Honesty in Public Service.

In conclusion Mr. Moody touched upon the necessity of honesty in the public service. There is, he declared, no disease of the body politic so subtle, so powerful, so dangerous, so fatal, as the corrupt betrayal of a public trust, whether the trust be great or small. He could not but believe, he said, that in the main those who do the people's work are honest and true, but when the malignant ulcer of corruption appears it is no time for surface treatment. The knife must reach under the very poisonous root that each may be cut out and cast away. He asked that we not easily believe charges which are made lightly.

"Let them," he added, "be investigated with calm impartiality of a court of law, but if the offense be proved, let the displeasure of the people come like a thunderbolt from on high. Let not the hands of justice be stayed or its edict be tampered with misguided mercy."

The remainder of the programme included music by the United States Marine band and singing by an adult chorus, a chorus of school children and by the audience. This was the first time a ceremony of this character has been held on the White House grounds. Among the distinguished visitors on the platform was Vicomte Charles de Chambrun, a great-grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette.

THE DAY ABROAD.

Santiago, Chile, July 4.—United States Minister Wilson gave a reception today in honor of Independence day. The newspapers published eulogistic articles referring to the celebration of the birth of the United States.

Berlin, July 4.—The American colony of Berlin and the members of the American chamber of commerce celebrated Independence day at Gruenau, a suburb of this city, and sent telegraphic greetings to President Roosevelt.

Rome, July 4.—Many American flags were displayed today from various private houses and at the United States embassy and consulate, the American college and the American archaeological school, in honor of Independence day. In the absence of Ambassador Meyer, Consul General de Castro received the American colony. A banquet was given at the American college, at which patriotic toasts were drunk, including the health of President Roosevelt, and American national hymns were played by the band.

Colombia, Ceylon, July 4.—A British gunner was killed and another was injured today owing to an accident to a gun of a land battery while firing a salute in honor of Independence day as a compliment to two American cruisers (the Cincinnati and the Albany) now in this harbor.

San Juan, P. R., July 4.—The most elaborate celebration of independence day since the American occupation of this island occurred today. There was a parade of the military and naval forces, school children, public officials and civilians. It was headed by island officials and Bishop Blenk. No Spanish flags were displayed. In the evening there was a display of fireworks and a ball.

Wyoming Man Fatally Injured.

Washington, July 4.—Over twenty casualties, mostly of a minor character, were reported tonight as a result of today's celebration of the Fourth. The only serious case was that of John H. Symons of Laramie, Wyo., who was a visitor to Washington. While he was preparing an illuminating mixture of chloride of potash and muriatic acid an explosion occurred in which Symons received injuries which probably will prove fatal.

ACCIDENTS ARE MANY

From Every Section of the Country the Customary Misadventures Are Reported.

Sacramento, Cal., July 4.—Three persons were drowned in the Sacramento river about a quarter of a mile above the railroad bridge at 7 o'clock this evening. They were:

John M. Kerr, aged 25.
Miss Lulu J. Howard, aged 20.
Miss Hattie West, aged 19.

They were taking a river ride in a row boat, when suddenly the boat struck some piles that had been driven in the bank to serve as a breakwater, lurched heavily and all the occupants, four women and one man, were thrown into the water. Two women were rescued. Searching parties are out in boats grappling for bodies.

Mr. Kerr came from Leamington, Ontario, Canada, where his father is cashier in a bank.

Massachusetts Mob Grows Violent.

Middlesboro, Mass., July 4.—A mob of young men, angered by the arrest of one of their number during the night, wounded a deputy sheriff by shooting him in the face with a blank cartridge, assaulted a policeman, bombarded the house of a police court judge with stones and stormed the town house in an attempt to release the prisoner. They previously had set several fires, and when Judge Nathan Washburne, whose house was stoned, found that the local authorities were helpless to control the riotous crowd, he telephoned to nearby places for help. Aid arrived by 7 o'clock and was placed in charge of the town for the time being, and a call was issued for the selectmen to meet for action in the emergency.

Fireworks Cause Fire.

Chicago, July 4.—Carelessness with fireworks was the cause of fire that created great excitement at the stock yards early this morning. A blazing rocket was thrown into the stables of M. Newgass & Sons, located at the rear of the Transit House, and the fire was quickly beyond control. The Transit House seemed threatened, and the excitement among the guests was increased by the noise caused by more than 200 horses that were released from the stables and ran wildly through the streets, their hoofs clattering on the brick pavements. Twenty horses were burned to death. The fire was confined to the Newgass barns. The loss will not exceed $25,000.

Home-made Cannon to Blame.

New York, July 4.—August Edgeley, 21 years old, of Jersey City, who was known as the "Midget," scored as the first Fourth of July victim hereabouts.

Edgeley blew off the top of his head with a home-made cannon. He made it from a piece of gas pipe. Several persons warned him that he could not shoot it with safety, but he said that he would take his chances.

He loaded the pipe with a quarter of a pound of gunpowder and touched it off with the lighted end of his cigarette. There was a terrific explosion, and the piece of iron, flying upward, carried away the top of the lad's head.

Trolley Blown Off Tracks.

Topeka, Kan., July 4.—A trolley car containing a number of passengers was blown from the tracks of the city railway this morning while in transit on East Sixth street. Several powerful dynamite bombs had been placed on the tracks by unknown parties and the passing car exploded them. No one was seriously injured, but all were given a severe shaking up.

Omaha Performer May Die.

Fort Dodge, Ia., July 4.—Clara Fox of Omaha was killed today while making a "slide for life" on a wire stretched from the court house tower to a telephone pole a block away. The harness in which she hung became unbuckled just after starting. She fell into a crowd 100 feet below, striking W. H. Wheeler of Fort Dodge and probably fatally injuring him.

Scrap Iron Cannon Explodes.

Harlan, Ia., July 4.—Charles Kinsey is dead, George Anderson is in a precarious condition, having lost a leg, and Peter Jensen will probably lose both eyes as the result of a premature explosion of a cannon which Kinsey made from scrap iron. The cannon was about two and a half feet long, the iron having been cast around a piece of gas pipe.

Firecrackers Start Expensive Fire.

New York, July 4.—Fire started by firecrackers today destroyed three shops of the Manhattan Railway company and their contents, including fifteen motor cars, valued at $6,000 each, and twenty passenger cars. The loss is between $100,000 and $150,000.

HAD A HIGH OLD TIME.

William Steck, G. F. Gibson and Bert Turner were arrested at Calder's park last evening by Sheriff Emery. When locked up in the county jail the men looked like a cartoon. Steck had been kicked about the face and head until he had more lumps than Job. G. F. Gibson had his head split open and had to have a doctor sew up his wounds, while Turner had a mouth full of loose teeth and some of them were missing. The men became involved in a fight at the park about the time the sheriff arrived. He arrested them, but the men furnished bail in the sum of $10 each and were released until this morning.

TRAVELER KILLS HIMSELF.

Portland, Ore., July 4.—Edward V. Sewall, supposed to be a commercial traveler from Chicago, committed suicide by shooting himself today at the Hotel Belvidere. Nothing was found among his effects to show what firm he represented in Chicago, but it is supposed he was connected with a wire and steel concern. Sewall came here yesterday from Seattle and it is supposed that he took his life on account of despondency.

FIGHT BETWEEN RAILROADS.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 4.—Today the Southern railway secured an injunction against the Louisville & Nashville railroad restraining it from proceeding further with occupancy of right of way along the south bank of the Tennessee river here.

Stock brokers and mining men, when you go to Park City, order your teams and saddle horses from Ferguson & Walden. Telephone 45. No charge.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Dr. E. M. Keyser's method of filling teeth is painless. 162 Main street, Auerbach building. Telephone 1120 K.

FOURTH AT THE HOME OF BRYAN

Tom Johnson Talks of City Government.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGE FOR NONE

TAMMANY HAS BIG DAY IN NEW YORK.

Lincoln, Neb., July 4.—The Jefferson club celebration of Independence day took place at Fairview, the country home of W. J. Bryan. Crowds from the city and from the state filled the little public park surrounding the house. Tom L. Johnson, mayor of Cleveland, was the principal speaker. Howard S. Taylor, city prosecuting attorney of Chicago, also spoke.

Mr. Bryan introduced Mr. Johnson, who took as his subject "Local Self-government," and devoted his time almost wholly to his work in Ohio. The Jeffersonian doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges for none was the speaker's keynote. In Cleveland, he said, he and his friends, supported by a majority of the people there, were striving to secure to all the people of the municipality equal rights. This was the kind of practical work, he proceeded, which needs most to be done at the present time.

No Special Privileges.

"For," said he, "if our municipalities, our villages, our towns and cities are governed in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, all our government will be beneficially affected, even up to the highest. The true unit of government is the municipality. Let there be no special privileges there and soon there will be no special privileges at all."

It was with this feeling, Mr. Johnson said, that he had entered into the politics of Cleveland two years ago.

It had been an uphill fight from the beginning. It is an uphill fight still. It will be an uphill fight in the future.

"Whoever supposes that plutocracy will yield easily is mistaken," he said. "But great gains have been made. The plutocracy of Cleveland, which, like plutocracy everywhere, stands pat for special privileges for a few and equal rights for none, has been beaten at some points and is on the defensive at all points."

Mr. Johnson said there could be no local government of the people, by the people and for the people so long as legislatures are controlled by political bosses and for corporations. He explained further that he and his friends do not fight Republicanism alone, and that they are clearing out of their own party the bosses who do secret business with the corporations.

TAMMANY CELEBRATES.

Towne and Bailey Talk to the Big Braves.

New York, July 4.—The usual Fourth of July celebration was held in Tammany hall today under the auspices of the Tammany society. Grand Sachem James A. O'Gorman, justice of the supreme court, delivered the address of welcome.

There were two "long talks," the first by former Senator Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, the other by Senator J. W. Bailey of Texas.

Mr. Towne made a plea for the old Americanism." He held that the government had departed from the high ideal of its founders and committed a crime against the Declaration of Independence and the constitution by its treatment of the Filipinos. The consitution, he contended, nowhere provided for a colonial system. He said:

Disguise Is Transparent.

"This new policy of colonization is trying to masquerade in the borrowed garments of democracy. It has labeled itself 'expansion,' but the disguise is transparent. The new policy is not expansion. Expansion is the natural and healthful growth of an organism. The imperialistic process of enlargement is by the extraneous grafting of alien and unsympathetic tissue between which and the parent life there can never be any organic relation.

"The tendency that, under the party in power, has led to a repudiation of the Declaration of Independence and to a partial imperialization of the constitution, has naturally produced a corresponding revolution in the standard of government. The corruption discovered in our colonial administration, bad as it was, has been completely overshadowed by the recent revelations of systematized and confirmed fraud, which has astounded the country and arraigned the administration at the bar of public opinion. It is the natural result of long continued irresponsible power.

"We are at the parting of the ways. The American people must choose, and choose soon, to abandon the traditions of a century and a quarter to enter upon the road trodden to their doom by so many nations that have gone before us, or to make a rededication of this government to the sublime principles of its founders."

Stop Postoffice Thefts.

Senator Bailey predicted that with the Democratic party in power there would be a stop to the postoffice department thefts and concluded by saying:

"Even the good fellowship of this occasion would not warrant me in saying that your brothers throughout the country would applaud or support all you did, no more than you applaud all we do, but I speak for heart and conscience, for those united in party bonds when I say that there never was a time when the patriots throughout the nation did not and would not rejoice in the triumph of Tammany hall."

Replies to the society's invitations were read from ex-President Cleveland, Judge A. B. Parker, ex-Governor D. R. Francis, ex-Senator D. B. Hill, Senator D. W. Daniel, W. J. Bryan and others.

Ex-Senator Hill predicted a political revolution in the near future. He said the election of a Democratic mayor in this city next fall would be the opening gun for a Democratic victory in the state and nation in 1904.

The programme ended with "short talks" by Champ Clark of Missouri and Congressman William Sulzer and others.

ROOSEVELT'S FOURTH.

President Celebrates With Neighbors in Huntington.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 4.—President Roosevelt participated today in the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Huntington, the pretty little Long island city seven miles from Oyster Bay. The town was in gala attire, both residences and business buildings being elaborately decorated with flags and bunting.

President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and a party of about thirty, left Sagamore Hill pier shortly after 2 o'clock on board the navy yacht Sylph. The Sylph was immediately preceded to Huntington bay by the steam yacht Bellemoore, having on board her owner, Samuel T. Shaw of New York, and the members of the Oyster Bay board of trade.

On the arrival of the Sylph the Bellemoore saluted President Roosevelt with twenty-one guns. As the president landed at the pier in Huntington harbor he was greeted by Joseph Irwin, chairman of the reception committee, and he and his party were escorted in carriages to the town, two miles away. The harbor presented a beautiful sight as the party landed, being alive with pleasure craft of all sorts, including a dozen large steam yachts, all in holiday dress.

Arriving at the stand erected in the center of the town, President Roosevelt was accorded an ovation. The welcoming address was delivered by William M. McKinney, and to this the president responded.

At the conclusion of the address three rousing cheers were given for "Neighbor Roosevelt."

The president and his party entered carriages and returned immediately to the pier, boarded the Sylph and steamed for home, arriving at Sagamore Hill shortly after 7 o'clock.

CHOATE FOR STATUES

Ambassader Discusses Anglo-American Unity at London Patriotic Celebration.

London, July 4.—The American society in London celebrated Independence day as usual tonight by a dinner, at which about 500 persons were present. Among the guests were Ambassador Choate, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the Greek and Cuban ministers and the Duke of Newcastle. Justice Sir William Grantham, in proposing the health of Ambassador Choate, said Mr. Choate was regarded here as an Englishman. In replying to the toast Ambassador Choate denied the impeachment, saying: "I cannot claim or admit that I have become an Englishman. If it is so I am an Englishman of the seventeenth century, with all the modern improvements which go to an American of today."

Referring to the American eagle, he said the British lion had tried him twice and had found him indigestible. Mr. Choate struck a serious note in the course of his speech by declaring that all the talk of Anglo-American unity ought to be more than talk, and he advocated the erection of a statue of Washington in London in the "mutual admiration of both countries."

"It is hard to say," continued the ambassador, "for which country Washington did most. I also want to see a statue of the great Queen Victoria in Washington. At a critical moment she absolutely saved us from a conflict with Europe."

In this way, he said, he hoped that an Anglo-American compact would be sealed. He called the attention of American visitors to the historic associations connected with London churches and certain institutions, and offered to show them the sights.

Senator Depew, following in a humorous vein, suggested the erection of a statue in London to Monroe, and said he felt quite at home in London now, as he found the tariff to be the prevailing topic in parliament, at the hustings and on the street.

HORSE RACES AT PROVO

Trotting and Running Events Attract Large Crowds—Jockey and Horse Hurt.

(Special to The Herald.)

Provo, July 4.—This afternoon a large crowd attended the races on Barton's track, where the following events were pulled off:

Trotting race, one-half-mile heats, best three in five, for purses of $30 and $10. Sharp's Dick and Evans' Prince entered—Won by Dick in three straight heats. Time—1:25, 1:19½, 1:23¾.

Trotting race, mile, best two in three, for purses of $30 and $10, Straw's Chet, Brown's mare, J. H. Clinger's horse and Jiles' gray horse entered—Won by Chet. Time—2:46½, 2:45. Brown's mare second.

Eight horses were entered for a half-mile dash for a purse of $35. J. L. Clinger's Queen won in :52¾. Steal's Dobbin came in second.

A match running race, 600-yard dash, for $75, was to have been run by Sam Nelson's Gold Hymn and Thomas Davy's Mamie D. It took a long time to get the horses started, but when they were started Old Hymn refused to run. Mamie D came through in 40 seconds and was awarded the race. There was some dissatisfaction about this, as Mr. Nelson claimed the horses did not start, and the judges' decision may be reconsidered.

The most interesting event was a mile heat race, best three in five, between Barton's Sage Cat and Mendenhall's Michael, for purses of $40 and $20. Michael took the first two heats. Time—2:32¾ and 3:02. In the second heat Sage Cat broke her gearing and lagged behind, which caused the heat to be slow. The last three heats were made by Sage Cat. Time—2:36, 2:34½ and 2:35. Nelson's Frank J was also entered in this race, but was flagged in the first heat.

Washington Straw of Springville, who rode a horse in a running race, had his horse fall with him and sustained a sprained ankle and knee and severe bruises. Southerland's horse, Tommy, was run into in this race and had his leg broken and it is thought that he will have to be killed.

In the evening a magnificent display of fireworks was given at the Provo lake resort. Considerable disappointment was experienced by the citizens on account of the failure of the display promised to be given on the west square to materialize. The failure was owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the men in charge.

The K. O. B. baseball team, Salt Lake youngsters, came down and met the Provo Juniors and Elks and beat the Provo juveniles by a score of 13 to 9.

KING WAS EASY.

Gans Let Him Stay For Five Slow Rounds.

Butte, Mont., July 4.—In a drizzling rain and in the presence of a small crowd, Joe Gans retained his hold upon the colored lightweight championship of the world here this afternoon by defeating Buddy King of Denver in five rounds.

King was never in it after the first round, when a hard right to the mouth sent him down for the count. He bled like a pig after that and was plainly trying to stay for the money.

Referee McDonald had to warn the men to fight, not fiddle. They mixed it up after that. They feinted through four rounds. In the early part of the fifth Gans whipped his right across King's jaw and the Denver man went down and out.

Only 2,000 people saw the fight, which Mayor Mullins has declared will be the last in Butte. The preliminary between Ike Hayes of Butte and Young Peter Jackson was declared off after the crowd had been waiting more than an hour. Hayes could not get the backing.

Gibbs Was Unable to Box.

Young Gibbs stated yesterday that he was unable to meet Young Thomas Friday at Payson as scheduled, as his hand had not fully recovered from the injury received in the contest with Jerry McCarthy here recently. Kid Rogers was substituted in his place and fought a ten-round draw with Thomas.

Mowatt Whips Boyle.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 4.—Young Mowatt of Chicago defeated Peter Boyle in the sixth round tonight. The fight was fast and furious.

Matched to Fight.

Vancouver, B. C., July 4.—Louis Long and Spider Welch, both of San Francisco, have been matched to fight here twenty rounds on July 20. Both men have met in San Francisco before.

RUSSIAN PRESS TO THE DEFENSE

Sorry For Manifest Hostility to Russia.

WANT TO PLAY FAIR GAME

NEVER GUILTY OF ANY DOUBLE DEALING.

(Correspondence Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, June 21.—The Vestnik Europy views with deep concern the fact that the foreign press is again largely inimical to Russia. "Even old friends like the United States have lately displayed in their press a hostility such as has hitherto characterized England alone," says this long established and dignified review, which continues as follows:

"Our policy in China scarcely justifies the reproaches which the American press is heaping upon us. We suffered incomparably more from the Chinese troubles than any of the other powers, and nevertheless we have taken far less thought of compensation and of the defense of our interests in the future than others have. Under the compulsion of events which we did not foresee, or which we could not prevent, we had to occupy Manchuria. Once we had entered a Chinese province we could not leave it until order had been restored and the protection of our railroad had been insured.

Couldn't Jeopardize Railroad.

"When this had been accomplished we could not make up our minds to place the results of our efforts in jeopardy again, and so we kept deferring the evacuation of the provinces that we had occupied in order to obtain from the Chinese government some guarantee for the future. In this logical concatenation of circumstances one can scarcely find traces of a treacherous policy of conquest which would properly occasion the dissatisfaction and the protests of the interested powers. Sooner could we be convicted of heedlessness than treachery, for the acquisition of a railroad in foreign territory in reliance upon all neighborly friendship was in itself a risky undertaking.

"The vacillations, contradictions and uncertainties in our conduct and in our declarations about the Manchurian question can easily be traced to causes which are perfectly explicable to us, but which do not exist as far as foreign cabinets are concerned. In Manchuria three separate authorities are at work, and each has it own view and seeking in its own way to defend the interests of the state. The ministry of foreign affairs is naturally chiefly mindful to avoid all misunderstandings and conflicts with foreign powers, and is therefore always inclined to make peaceable declarations even in cases where their fulfillment does not depend on the diplomats alone.

"The ministry of war is, for its part, unable to withdraw troops from a region that still needs military protection, and is therefore often compelled to have recourse to measures against which diplomacy has pronounced in its declarations. The ministry of finance keeps the great material interest connected with the east Chinese railroad mainly in view, and is compelled therefore to insist on great caution and the gradual evacuation of Manchuria.

Consistency Out of Question.

"Where three independent authorities are engaged one can scarcely expect uniformity and consistency in the official declarations and actions, and thus are explained many peculiarities in the course of our Chinese affairs. Contradictions between the conduct of the various authorities are taken by foreigners as a proof of the disloyalty of our government and as a sign of ambitious plans which are directed immediately or remotely against the interest of other powers."

The Vestnik Europy, however, regards the "insolent tone of the foreign press toward Russia" as due to something beyond erroors of diplomacy or weakness of foreign policy.

"We have to do here," it continues, "with one of many symptoms of a deep, fundamental antagonism, for which international questions serve only as a convenient pretext. Foreign newspapers, even those which enjoy the greatest authority, more and more frequently draw unseemly parallels between Russia and Turkey, making use withal of matter which it is not customary to treat in our press. Diplomatic hypocrisy, treachery and cunning in foreign politics, al lthat we are reproached with in our dealings with China, are to a far higher degree characteristic of the English, and in part of other nations also. We need here mention only the conduct of the Americans in Cuba and after the Spanish war, but particularly their actions in the Philippines. How quickly the civilizing mission of the emancipators degenerated here into an open policy of robbery and conquest."

POLITICAL PRISONERS REBEL.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—Eighty political prisoners who had been transferred from a preliminary prison to the convict prison here on account of overcrowding, and who were placed in solitary confinement, rebelled and sang revolutionary songs. An uproar and a conflict between the guards and the prisoners followed and attracted a large crowd of sympathizers with the latter. The Grand Duke Vladimir visited the prison at the head of a company of infantry which had been summoned to quell the riot. He declared that the over-crowding was deplorable, remarked that the army was not designed to do the duty of prison guards and immediately reported the condition of the prison to the czar.

TOLSTOI PAMPHLET SEIZED BY POLICE

Berlin, July 4.—An edition of Count Tolstoi's pamphlet, "Thou Shalt Not Kill," which a Leipsic firm recently published, was seized by the police today on the ground that it contains statements regarding Emperor William which are classed as high treason.

DEADLY PISTOL DUEL

Officers and Farmers Have Trebly Fatal Fight in Little Missouri Town.

St. Louis, July 4.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Steelville, Mo., says:

One dead and three perhaps fatally injured is the result of a duel with revolvers which took place here this afternoon between Sheriff W. R. Taff of Crawford county, his deputy, Perry Ives, Deputy Marshal John Woods and Robert Starks, a farmer, and his son, Hirschel, aged 23 years. Robert Starks was shot through the heart, death resulting instantly. W. R. Taff, the sheriff, was shot through the stomach, and will die; Hirschel Stark was fatally shot and Perry Ives, deputy sheriff, was shot in the mouth and leg. His condition is dangerous.

The trouble originated in the refusal of young Starks to submit to arrest. He was charged with having offended the daughter of Benjamin Ogles, a wealthy farmer, who filed complaint against him. When Sheriff Taff approached Starks warned him away, saying there would be trouble if he attempted to take him into custody. Robert Starks came up at that moment and, after learning that his son was about to be arrested, he hurried home, where he procured a revolver. He returned to the Cranford bank building, where the sheriff and his son were standing.

"Here, take this," said the elder Starks to his son, "and if Taff won't leave you alone you will know how to protect yourself."

The sheriff took young Starks by the arm and tried to argue with him, but to no purpose. He then took Hirschel by the arm, and as he did so the prisoner began firing. One of the bullets struck Taff in the stomach and he sank unconscious to the ground. Ives, who was attracted by the shots, ran up the street with revolver in hand, and opened fire as he saw young Starks brandishing his weapon. Hirschel Starks fell at the first shot and his father then wrested the pistol from him and began firing on the deputy sheriff. The latter was shot twice, the first bullet taking effect in his mouth, the other lodging in the right leg.

City Marshal Woods came to the rescue of the officers at this point. A few moments later the elder Starks fell dead with a bullet through his heart.

It is believed that Deputy Sheriff Ives is the only one of the four shot who has any chance to recover. The shooting occurred on one of the principal business streets and threw the little town into a furore of excitement.

Steelville is sixty miles from St. Louis, on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE SCHOOL.—The domestic science school at the university will open tomorrow morning. Arrangements have been made whereby one may take either the course in dressmaking or a single lesson. Madame Root will have charge of the work.

PIONEER DIES.—Mrs. Daniel Stuart, who came to Salt Lake in 1850, died Friday night at the age of 81 years. She had been ill for eight months. Her husband survives her at the age of 86 years. She leaves two daughters—Mrs. C. E. Pomeroy and Mrs. B. F. Watkins.

FLOWER MISSION.—The children of the First Congregational church have organized a flower mission, whose purpose is the distribution of flowers among all sick and poor through the summer season. The children request that all people having flowers to donate send them to the church on Tuesdays of each week, where they will be taken in charge by a committee and distributed. Any one knowing of sick people will confer a favor by sending the names, if possible, before Tuesday of each week.

EDITORS COMING.—According to advices received in Salt Lake yesterday, the National Editorial association, which meets at Omaha, July 9, 10 and 11, will arrive in Salt Lake in a body on July 12 or 13, to spend two days looking over the city. From here the newspaper men will go to Yellowstone park. It is expected that the delegation will contain 150 members. I. E. Diehl of the Mammoth Record, who is a member of the executive committee of the association, was in the city yesterday en route to Omaha to attend the meeting.

Utah Commercial and Savings Bank.
General banking business; interest paid on savings deposits. W. F. Armstrong, president; J. E. Caine, cashier.

ROBBER COMMITS MURDER.

Chicago, July 4.—G. W. Lathrop, agent for the Chicago & Northwestern railroad at Clyburn Junction, a suburban station about four miles out, was shot and fatally wounded late last night by a man who was attempting to rob the office. Lathrop was alone in the office when the robber entered and demanded what money there was in the place. Lathrop at once seized the man and a desperate struggle ensued, the men fighting all around the room. Finally the robber drew a revolver and fired four times. One of the bullets struck Lathrop in the breast, inflicting a mortal wound.

FOR SALE.

OR RENT—Hack in good running order. 15 W. 2nd So., room 28.

DIED.

STUART—In this city, July 3, 1903, Agnes Stuart, wife of Daniel Stuart, from heart failure, aged 81 years.

Funeral Sunday at 4 o'clock from Twenty-eighth ward meeting house. Friends of family cordially invited to attend the funeral. The remains can be viewed at the residence, 662 West Third North, on Sunday, July 5, from 2:30 to 3:30 p. m.

GARDINER—At the home of his son, F. W. Gardiner, in Salt Lake City, July 4, of old age and general debility, Dr. F. Gardiner.

Funeral at residence, 27 South Ninth East, Sunday, July 5, at 4 p. m.

PALMER.—At 408 North Second West street, this city, July 4, 1903, of old age, Mary Ann Palmer, born Sept. 15, 1821, in Boston, Mass., came to Salt Lake City with the hand cart company in 1852.

Funeral services will be held Monday. Time and place given later.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

EBER W. HALL, successor to A. S. Watson. 110 W. 2d South. Tel. 1019.

Gardner Sunday Store News

TO MOTHERS OF BOYS

For the mountains and canyons or for city wear there are no better suits for boys. We have them built to meet all the requirements of just such youngsters as yours. We have the materials put in them that will best answer the purpose for which they are intended, and our way of pricing them makes it possible for all boys to wear good clothes.

Two-Piece Suits	$1.50 to $10.00
Three-Piece Suits	1.50 to 10.00
Belt Suits	3.50 to 7.50
Washable Blouse Suits	.75 to 3.00

Boys' Rough Rider Suits and Cow Boy Hats

ONE PRICE J.P.GARDNER 136-138 Main Street

Hamilton's

Will Place on Sale $50 Handsome Tailor-made Suits at $15 and $20.

50 Dress Skirts from $2.98 up to $7.98---These Skirts sold from $5 to $15.

One Lot of Large-size Waists at Less than Half the Cost, ranging from 49c to $2.

The Summer Dresses in Linen, Silks and Crash will be Sold for One-Third Off.

Hamilton's

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

216 MAIN. PHONE 1738-K.