

A CRAZY MAN FIRES INTO CROWD

Kills Three People Outright and Is Himself Killed.

THREE ARE NOW DYING.

Twenty Wounded, Some No Doubt Fatally—Used Double Barrel Shotgun Loaded With Heavy Bullets.

Winfield, Kan., Aug. 13.—At 9 o'clock tonight, while Clemen's band was playing its weekly concert on Main street to a crowd of 5,000 people, Gilbert Wieg, a crazy man, 30 years of age, opened fire on the crowd with a double barreled shotgun loaded with heavy bullets. As a result four are now dead, three are dying and no less than 20 injured, perhaps five or six fatally.

THE DEAD.
Sterling Race, a carpenter.
Dwain Timmon, a barber, whose brains were blown out.
Bog Bowman, a carpenter, of Oxford, Kan.
Gilbert Wieg, the man who did the shooting, who was killed by Officer Nichols.

THE INJURED.
Mrs. John Ballard, shot in the neck.
James Clarkson, shot in back and arm.
R. E. Oliver, shot in shoulder and arm.
Clyde Reed, shot in hip.
J. B. Story, shot in chest and knee.
William Wilkins, shot in knee.
Charles Thomas, shot in knee.
Charles Baird, shot in arm.
Port Smith, shot in head.
Elmer Farnsworth, shot in bowels.
Otis Carter, shot in head.
Arthur Hansford, William Cochran, William Moore, Arley Bourdette, Elmer Davis, Claude Wagoner, Samuel Compton, Ben Ridgeway, also badly injured.

The band has just finished playing a waltz, when Wieg stepped out from an alley a half block distant and deliberately taking aim at the bandstand, fired two shots. Oliver, the bandman, fell the first shot, but the crowd, not realizing what had happened, rushed toward the killer, believing that there had been an accidental shooting of some kind. As the crowd closed in, the crazy man discharged two more shots at them. With the crowd fleeing, the man stood in a demagogical attitude, firing at random in every direction. Men and women howled and shrieked and ran, but none seemed able to stop the frightful carnage until Officer George Nichols confronted him and fired a bullet into his head. But before life was extinct he demitted man drew a revolver from his pocket and fired a shot into his own body.

The dead and dying were by this time scattered all over the street, and the frightened people, believing that the shooting was coming from every quarter, sought safety in every quarter. It was fully half an hour before they realized what had happened and recovered sufficiently to take care of the injured. Gilbert Wieg was a miller, having earned his trade 12 years ago at a little town 15 miles north of this city. He came to Winfield shortly afterward and became an employee of the Baden mills, where he worked for a number of years. The boys around town commonly referred to him as "Crazy Wieg," but no one thought him dangerous. Later he went to New Mexico, returning in time to enlist as a soldier for the Philippines.

OCCUPATION DAY.

Veterans of Army of Philippines Celebrate in Manila.
Manila, Aug. 14.—Veterans of the army of the Philippines celebrated occupation day with a parade in which 100 men took part, clad in the old regulation service clothing of blue shirts and khaki. A banquet was afterwards served at which the story of the campaign during the stirring period, in the early occupation of the territory, closed by the capture of the city of Manila, was told and the battles fought over again around the festive board. Commissioner Smith was the chief speaker of the evening. Two-thirds of the veteran soldiers of the campaign now serve in one position or another under the civil government.

No More Cameras on Ships.

New York, Aug. 14.—At the request of the representatives of the steamship lines in the International Mercantile Marine company, and it is said as a result of the recent experience of J. P. Morgan upon his return from Europe under a custom of giving passes to board morning ships with cameras has been discontinued, by the customs officials. "A man who came to us from the White Star line said that the officers of that line and of other lines had received many complaints from passengers who had had their pictures taken for publication against their will, and that they wished the discontinuance of the issuing of camera passes for this reason. We have no interest in the matter at all."

THE BOY KNEW HIM.

Peter A. B. Widener, the Philadelphia financier, is so immersed in business that he does not often find time to wander over the grounds of his magnificent country place, Longwood Hall, which is decidedly the show place of his magnificent country place. One day, however, Mr. Widener had an hour of idleness, and strolled through his huge stables. In a corner he came upon a little boy (the head coachman's son) at play with a fox terrier. The financier and the child admired the terrier for a while together, and then, for some reason, Mr. Widener said:
"Do you know who I am?"
"Yes, sir," said the boy, "of course I do."
"Well, who am I?"
"Why, you're the man that rides in my father's carriage."

THE KANGAROO'S MONEY.

Andrew Carnegie brings each year from Scotland a new collection of Scottish stories. One of last year's gathered through a very ignorant farmer. This farmer, over a glass of whisky, sympathized one day with the complaints of an old friend of his, a peddler. The peddler said the times were always hard in Scotland; the people had no money; it was a poor place to get along in. "What you say is true," the farmer replied. "Why don't you emigrate to Australia, Tavis?" Australia is a grand place, he said.
"It used to be," the other returned. "But it is no longer. Australia is as impoverished now as any other land."
"The coast may be," the farmer admitted. "But the interior I'm sure is not. Go to Australia, Tavis, and put into the interior."
"D— the interior," said the peddler. "There's nothing there but kangaroos."
The farmer thought that kangaroos were some foreign race of people. "Well, Tavis," he said, "I'll go to Australia, but I'll go as good as any other man."

The new irrigation law, in pamphlet form, only to be at the Deseret News Book Store.

TWO DAYS WITH THE "MORMONS"

What a Visiting Newspaperman Has To Say of Such an Experience.

MANY THINGS OF INTEREST.

Temple, Tabernacle, Organ, Choir. Achievements and Prevailing Conditions All Attract.

Mrs. Amelia Folsom Young is in receipt of a copy of the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Chronicle of Aug. 5, containing the following article written by Lewis W. Brewster, former publisher of the Portsmouth Journal. Portsmouth is the birthplace of Mrs. Young's father, William H. Folsom. The writer recently spent two days in this city with his relatives, and this is what he has to say of his trip:

Salt Lake City is a beautiful place, where the wilderness has been subdued to the use and enjoyment of the "lords of creation." We may well say in this instance the "lords," for evidently the men who led and engineered the great work of reclaiming the desert asserted their rights and counted the rest of mankind as secondary in the process of city and church building, however useful women may be in the formation of a community.

Whatever may have been the motives and aspirations of Brigham Young and his devoted and persecuted band of Latter-day Saints when on the 24th of July, 1847, they had reached this then desolate and retired spot, after a forced and painful pilgrimage of 1,500 miles from Nauvoo, Illinois—whatever may have been their motives, there must have been an underlying governing principle very similar to that which sustained and stimulated that other band of pilgrims, who landed on the cold New England shores in 1620. Two days' tarry (Thursday and Friday), my ymfwy mfwy among them has given us a better illumination of this great moral and religious principle, and its pervading influence among the Mormons. Of their much mooted construction of the moral and ethical marriage law, we can say but little, for we learned but little regarding it. Their ready and scrupulous obedience to the law of the land will have its full effect upon Utah, and doubtless this, that by popular consent is a pronounced evil, will in due time terminate. There is quite a difference between polygamy with the consent and approval of the other wives and the forsaking of a wife for another woman, and some of the polygamous wives of Salt Lake City, with whom our party met, were strenuous in their support of multiplicity, and only wished that their husbands would add to their number a condition of things with which our ladies failed to assimilate. Will it please you, dear reader, to know of the early history of Mormonism? We learned something of it from the Latter-day Saints, and it interested us. This is the way it was told us:

Joseph Smith, its founder, was born at Sharon, Vt., Dec. 23, 1805. At 14 years of age he became deeply interested in religious matters, and acting upon the suggestion in James 1: 5, he prayed for wisdom until on the 21st of Sept. 1823, he received, in answer to fervent prayer, a visitation from an angelic personage who gave him the name as Moroni. Subsequent revelations showed him to be the last of a long line of prophets whose translated writings constitute the Book of Mormon. Moroni was his father. Moroni informed Joseph that there existed a record, engraved on plates of gold, buried in the side of a hill known as Cumorah, near Joseph's home and near Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y. Joseph found the plates in a box beneath a large stone, but was forbidden to take them away for four years; and on the 27th of Sept., 1827, he received them from the angel. The box contained the plates, seven inches wide by eight inches long, in the thickness of ordinary sheet tin, fastened together by three rings running through the plates at one edge, and together forming a book about six inches thick. The inscriptions were in old Egyptian characters, which Joseph translated by means of two stones in silver bowls, which, fastened to a breastplate, constituted what is called the Urim and Thummim, "the use of which constituted seers in ancient or former times."

They tell us that Joseph's translation by this means has been used and found correct by Egyptian scholars. Only a part of the book was translated, the rest of it being saved; and Joseph returned it to Moroni. The plates contain the histories of two nations—the Jaredites and the Nephites. The former consisted of the people of Jared, who followed their leader from the Tower of Babel at the time of the confusion of tongues. Their history was written on 24 plates of gold by Ether, the last of their prophets, and hidden away. They were found by a Nephite ruler, B. C. 123. They state that Jared and his company went to the seacoast and constructed eight vessels, called barges, in which, guided by the Lord, they put to sea, and after a passage of 34 days landed on the western shore of North America, probably at a place south of the Gulf of California and north of the Isthmus of Panama. They became a flourishing nation, but in time were divided into factions which warred with one another until the people were totally destroyed. This probably occurred about the time of the beginning of the Nephite nation, B. C. 590. The progenitors of the Nephites were led from Jerusalem 600 B. C. by Lehi, a Jewish prophet of the tribe of Manasseh. They journeyed along the borders of the Red Sea, crossed the peninsula of Arabia and provisioned a vessel in which they committed themselves to Divine care upon the waters. They crossed the Indian ocean and the South Pacific and landed probably somewhere near the site of the present city of Valparaiso in Chili. After the death of Lehi, the nation became divided, some of the people accepting Nephi who had been duly appointed to the prophetic office, while the rest proclaimed Laman, the eldest of Lehi's sons, as their chief. The Lamanites became hostile, and fell under the curse of darkness, becoming dark of skin and benighted in spirit, living a wild and nomadic life, and degenerating to the state of the American Indians, who are their lineal descendants. The final struggle of the Nephites and the Lamanites took place about A. D. 400, resulting in the destruction of the Nephites in the vicinity of the Hill Cumorah, where the Book of Mormon was found.

The plates that Smith found were all prepared by Mormon, and included a condensation of the record made by the Jaredites. From the time of the discovery of the Mormon Book, as Mormon's plates are called, he was the subject of much persecution as long as they remained in his possession. His limited means and the little time that he found to make and write his translation made the process a slow one, and it was not till 1830 that the Book of Mormon was first published to the world.

The Church was established April 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y., and rapidly increased in membership; branches were organized in many of the states and a temple was erected at Kirtland, Ohio. Missouri was the first of the states to be the scene of the persecution of the Mormons. The limited means and the little time that he found to make and write his translation made the process a slow one, and it was not till 1830 that the Book of Mormon was first published to the world.

The city, while largely composed of "Mormons," has a large voting list of Gentiles, and its government is now in the hands of the latter. Besides the places of "Mormon" worship there are churches of other denominations and several Presbyterian and Catholic edifices are in process of erection, at great cost. The school system is excellent,

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. If it stains the linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it, or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.
There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and sealding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, and a book that tells all about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing be sure to mention that you read this advertisement in the Salt Lake City Daily Deseret News. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

surpassing most of her sister states in this respect. All that we can see or learn of the Latter-day Saints (we may except polygamy) is excellent and beyond reproach. Whatever there is of evil is what we do not know. They base their religious belief upon the same Bible that is used by all Protestant churches. They believe that it is the Word of God—and they also believe likewise of the Book of Mormon.

A more moral and upright people cannot anywhere be found, and of those who spent that Sunday in Salt Lake City there was no one who did not find that the influence emanating from it were as beneficial as the pleasure and profit we derived from the visit.

L. W. B.

SUBSTITUTES FOR WHEAT BRAN

The following summary of Bulletin 123 of the Alabama Experiment station, will be interesting to Utah feeders, as showing the value of home grown feed stuffs in comparison with wheat bran, which is always so expensive:

The object of the feeding experiments herein described was to ascertain whether hay made from vetch, cow peas and soy beans could be advantageously substituted for most of the wheat bran in the ration of dairy cows. The following values a ton were used in calculating the cost of feed:

Wheat bran, \$20; vetch hay, \$10; cow pea hay, \$10; cottonseed, \$12; cottonseed meal, \$2; cottonseed hulls, \$2. Vetch hay proved fully equal in feeding value to a similar weight of wheat bran. By this substitution the cost of feed required to make a pound of butter was reduced 25 per cent, which is equivalent to a monthly saving of \$2.20 on a herd of 20 cows.

With the vetch the cost of food for one pound of butter averaged 10 cents, in contrast to 13.4 cents when wheat bran was fed. The waste in feeding vetch hay was, with most cows, about 6 per cent of the amount offered them, and with cow pea hay about 16 per cent; the latter residue, being useless, is charged as a part of the ration. That portion of the cow pea hay eaten proved fully equal in feeding value to wheat bran. Charging the cows with all the cow pea hay offered them, we find that cow pea hay had 86 per cent of the feeding value of wheat bran, one ton of this hay being equal to 1.20 pounds of wheat bran.

When wheat bran was worth \$17.20 and vetch hay \$10, the profit on a cow was \$4.55 on the vetch ration and \$4.35 on the cow pea ration. One of the Jersey cows used in this test produced butter at a cost for food of only 3 1/2 cents a pound, when fed on the vetch ration.

Running cow pea hay through a feed cutter did not decrease the waste of feeding this feed. Four and one-half per cent more butter was produced with soy bean hay than with cow pea hay, if we take account of the portion of each actually eaten; however, a larger proportion of the coarse stems of the soy bean hay was left uneaten.

When corn hearts were substituted for wheat bran the yield of butter was increased by 8 per cent.

BOOK BINDING

And printing specially attended to at the Deseret News Office. Estimates promptly furnished. Rush orders a specialty.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

If you feel run down, are easily tired, if your nerves are weak and your blood is thin, then begin to take the good old standard family medicine—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If constipated, use Ayer's Pills. Two grand family medicines. Sold for 60 years.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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SUPERVISION OF MONOPOLIES

Judge Grosscup Advocates Control By Government.

ONLY SAFETY OF NATION.

Change Laws So No Set of Men Can Organize Corporation Except on Strict Legal Basis.

Dixon, Ill., Aug. 14.—Judge Peter Grosscup, of the United States circuit court, in an address here before the Lutheran assembly, expressed his belief that in the supervision of monopolies by the government lies the only hope for the perpetuation of the American nation, sounded a note of warning against the manipulation of securities in the interest of unscrupulous promoters and speculators.

In the fact that within the last year the deposits in savings banks have increased from \$2,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 a sinister rather than a sanguine meaning was traced, the judge declaring that under normal conditions this vast amount would have been invested by the laboring classes, but that it was lying idle "because polite swindlers and high-up rascals were able to subvert the laws and give to stocks a value that they do not really possess."

"We can never go back to the days of our boyhood," said the speaker, "but we can go back to the days when the man with \$100 did not have to hoard it or entrust it to his neighbor for safe-keeping, but could put it into industries, sure that it would return with earnings."

"What should be done? Change the laws so that no set of men can organize a corporation except on a strict legal basis. Then put it under such supervision as the national banks are subjected to, and I believe that, little by little, this immense hoarding in the savings banks of \$10,000,000,000 will be trickling into ownership again."

"I say nothing against the man who makes his fortune honestly," said Judge Grosscup, "but when I see the laws of my country, introduced to enable men to consolidate money for the public good, turned into the excuse for swindlers that should land the promoters in the penitentiary, and when I see that to be the almost universal history of corporations, every drop of my blood boils with hate and revenge."

COMMENCE WITH SMALL FLOCKS.

The one who has tried poultry as a source of profit and failed during the first year, says Maine Farmer, has made a gain in one direction, even if having lost in another. It requires a man's experience to learn where the mistakes are made, and if one can learn how to avoid the mistakes, one-half of the difficulty will be overcome. The greatest mistake is in undertaking the business with too many hens. The proper mode is to commence with a small flock, breed for the kinds desired and gradually increase until the desired number has been secured. A breeder who had little experience when he began procured several hundred hens with which to commence, but nearly two-thirds of them died with disease. He regards the disease as the most fortunate thing that happened, as he found out how to avoid mistakes that he had made in his early work. We find that he has since made his flocks pay him well. Drawbacks are discouraging but they are sometimes blessings in disguise.

RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

Have you a friend or acquaintance in your former field of labor, to whom you would like to send a copy of the Semi-Weekly News? If so, take advantage of our special offer, made to aid the great missionary work. We send the paper one year to any point in the United States, Canada or Mexico at half price, \$1.00. This does not apply to points where there are regular wards or stakes. Foreign postage extra.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

The University of Utah includes the School of Arts and Sciences, the State School of Mines, and the State Normal School.

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.
The School of Arts and Sciences offers courses in:
1. General Science.
2. Liberal Arts.
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
The Normal School offers:
1. A four-year Normal course.
2. Advanced Normal courses.
3. Courses in Kindergarten Training.
STATE SCHOOL OF MINES.
The School of Mines offers courses in:
1. Mining Engineering.
2. Electrical Engineering.
3. Civil Engineering.
4. Mechanical Engineering.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
A preparatory school is maintained which gives preparation for the courses in General Science, Liberal Arts, Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Business.

The shops and chemical, physical, electrical, mechanical, assaying, and metallurgical laboratories are unsurpassed in the completeness of their equipment. The proximity of great mines, reduction works of various kinds, and power houses for the generation of electricity, affords unequalled advantages for thorough and practical work in all the engineering courses. Manual training and domestic science are features of the normal courses. Entrance examinations, September 8th, 10th and 11th. Registration of students, September 11th and 12th. Students will be assisted in finding suitable boarding places. Annual registration fee, \$10. No tuition. Send for catalogue and illustrated circular and learn what excellent opportunities the University offers for a broad, liberal, and practical education. UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, Salt Lake City.

Saturday Specials!

Growing in popularity each week we feel impelled to continue placing as great values before the public as at the beginning. A new season's stock to choose from makes it a pleasure to offer this week as Tomorrow's Special a

Center Table

For

95c Regular Price \$1.50

95c Regular Price \$1.50

95c

This is a neat center table or stand made of seasoned Ash, finished in Golden Oak, is 30 inches high, top 18 inches square, shelf 10 inches square, legs nicely turned and shaped. A most useful household piece and sells regular at \$1.50. Tomorrow only.....

CONDITIONS: CASH. But one to a customer. Will be delivered at our convenience, when wagon is in your neighborhood. Probably tomorrow or Monday.

Special For the Week.

A Dining Room Chair, sold regularly for \$2.00. Extra high back, seven splindles, box seat, round bottomed arms, oak veneer. FOL THE WEEK.....

Conditions, cash, But six to a customer. Delivered at our convenience.

Trenchard & Harrington Furniture Co.

228 and 230 So. West Temple Street. AROUND THE CORNER FROM THE POSTOFFICE.

LAST DAY OF THE Monstrous Suit Sale.

When a man buys three suits at one time, there is certainly an object for him in doing so. That has actually happened here during this sale; to say nothing of those who have bought two suits on account of the extreme lowness of price.

Pility of the greatest bargains you ever saw are still here to make tomorrow the "Biggest Day" of this eventful week. Just come tomorrow and be your own judge, then if there isn't anything here that appeals to your fancy, we won't expect you to buy. Gardner Suits at \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$28.00 are far above the ordinary kinds at those prices. Then think what a real saving it is to buy them for \$10.00. It's a costly sacrifice to us, but first loss is the best loss. If we sell all goods while they are new, we will never have any dreaded old stock to contend with.

If you want the biggest snap you ever got. Come here Tomorrow.

We've some Felt and Straw Hats—Men's and Boys—that are selling about One Third Under Price.

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