

play. The compliment was the most marked as the reception tendered the leading women of the various congresses was held that day and the event brought together under the roof of the Woman's building some of the most eminent people of the day, each of whom had an opportunity of viewing Utah's banner-work as represented in the home-made broadcloth and artistically designed and wrought-embroidery of the emblem flower.

Besides these outside representatives a host of Salt Lake people who were guests at the reception had an opportunity of viewing the work, a privilege much appreciated by those who had not yet seen it, and those whose limited stay precluded the possibility of viewing it when hung in Utah's space in the building.

The reception itself was one of the most noted of any that have as yet taken place. Some of the most distinguished of the many noted people now staying in Chicago were present during the afternoon. The reception lasted from three until five, beginning with an entertainment comprised of addresses, music and recitations, each selection being a gem in its way. Theodore Thomas's band, under Max Benedix, played some exquisite numbers; a young Chicago debutante rendered a violin solo with almost the same skill and sweetness as our own Weihe, and Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Palmer made short but eloquent addresses, which called forth plaudits that awoke the echoes of the building. Among the many Salt Lake people present were Mesdames Emeline B. Wells, F. S. Richards, H. B. Clawson, Caroline Cannon, Amelia Young, Dr. Mattie Hughes Cannon, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Harkness, Mrs. Julia Kimball and Misses Blanche Kimball, Carroll Cannon, May Preston, Miss Teasdel and a score of others too numerous to mention. The most of our party had the opportunity of meeting three score of noted people who were present, among them being Lucy Stone, Mrs. Palmer, Rachel Beecher Hooker and a number of other of the noted women of the congresses. After the entertainment, consisting of exercises, musical and otherwise, was over, the united guests repaired to a rear room where tea was served by native Ceylonese, men and women all arrayed in national costumes, their brilliant dress and unique appearance adding much to the charm and interest of the scene. A striking figure amongst them was a handsome little Ceylonese maiden of twenty-two years said to be the daughter of an Indian princess, and whose gorgeous apparel and head trinkets attracted a great amount of attention. The former was of purple and magenta colors, the skirt of purple cloth and the bodice or waist drapery of magenta cloth and crape combined, and this with the dark skin, glossy hair and flashing eyes of the maiden made a remarkable and striking picture. Besides this her hands, forehead, ears and nose were glittering with gold and jewels—the two latter, that is the ears and nose being pierced in three separate places and hung with heavy gold and jewels.

A great many handsome costumes worn by eminent people who were

present were seen in the room, amongst them being an exquisite combination of pearl gray and purple in a costume worn by Lady Aberdeen; a delicate mauve and shrimp-pluk in silk and velvet, worn by May Wright Sewell, and a striking gown of brown and gold made in æsthetic design, worn by Mrs. Edwin Russell, the wife of Delsarte's disciple.

Altogether the affair made one of the most elegant and interesting of any of the receptions during congress week, and people present evinced a thorough enjoyment of the associations provided by the exceptional opportunity.

Work in all the buildings is progressing at a fair rate, and while some of the government displays are still behind, a number of state buildings will signalize the completion of their work this week by holding public dedicatory exercises of one kind and another to celebrate the opening.

There is some talk of Utah's having a celebration early this week, but nothing as yet seems settled. It will be simply in the form of a public reception, and it is expected that some of the eminent people now in Chicago will honor Utah's opening with their presence.

PERDITA.

THE STANTON CASE.

The Stanton investigation was concluded May 22nd. Seven o'clock was the hour announced for commencing the meeting but at 8 o'clock Chairman Kelly was absent and his whereabouts could only be guessed at.

On motion of Karrick, Councilman Beardsley took the chair, whereupon Karrick made a second motion to the effect that the captain of police be instructed to go in search of Kelly with the hurry-up wagon.

The motion found a prompt and emphatic second from Hardy.

Captain Donovan who was perched behind Councilman Evans's desk jumped up and with hat in hand hurriedly left the council chamber saying: "You bet I'll fetch him, and in double quick time too."

Councilman Beardsley then announced an adjournment of ten minutes pending the search for the missing chairman. At the expiration of that time Kelly wandered in in a condition, accompanied by John Barleycorn and Mayor Baskin's messenger. A general ripple of merriment and whispered expressions of disgust ensued as Kelly assumed the chair in a semi-mauddin condition. He either was unable to act as presiding officer or would not and after a consultation in an undertone, Beardsley again took the chair, and at the request of Judge Powers Councilman Lawson was sworn and was asked the following questions.

Judge Powers—Mr. Lawson, it has been stated by Mr. McIlroy that you informed him that the city had been paying \$1.10 per foot for Paragon hose; did you do so?

Lawson—Mr. McIlroy came to me and asked the price of the hose and I told him I was not sure whether it was ninety cents, one dollar, or one dollar and ten cents.

Judge Powers—You gave him no positive reply, then?

Lawson—No, sir; I did not.

Judge Powers then called Mr. C. P. Mason to the stand. He testified that he was manager of the Montana Machinery company and that his company never shared any profit whatever with Mr. McIlroy or Stanton in the city of any hose. Councilman Moran, he said, had no financial interest whatever in the Montana Machinery company.

MAYOR BASKIN.

testified that Chief Stanton had secured permission for leave of absence when he visited Logan and Park City.

ATTORNEY S. H. LEWIS

said that he was employed as attorney in the case against McIlroy for payment for the suit of clothes which Stanton is said to have received. He had no recollection of McIlroy ever attempting to appeal from the judgment against him or to reopen the case.

PAYING TELLER HAWLEY

of the Utah National bank was called by the defense and produced the following letter, written by the Ludgren-Mahan Chemical Fire Engine Co. of Chicago, Ill., to his firm:

Dear Sir—We have yours of the 15th, and note what you say. We have invested as much in McIlroy as we care to. We gave him privilege to draw for \$45, and before he drew he asked the privilege to increase it to \$90, which we allowed him to do. We paid you his \$90 draft, and he had no authority to draw any other amount.

CHIEF STANTON,

was then called and emphatically deputed in detail every charge made by McIlroy as published in the News at the time the scandal was first precipitated.

During the time the chief was giving his testimony he suddenly turned his head and attracted the attention of the committee to Chairman Kelly who had fallen asleep in a chair in a remote corner of the house by saying: "The chairman is not listening."

"Never mind the chairman; he is all right," interrupted Judge Powers.

The break in the proceedings caused another outburst of laughter, after which Chief Stanton admitted receiving the \$65 suit and the \$9 silk umbrella from representatives of fire apparatus companies but not for any service he had ever rendered them or their firms.

McIlroy called for the reading of a couple of letters which he said tended to exonerate him.

Chairman Beardsley carefully looked through the papers in his possession and announced that he was unable to find the letters referred to.

McIlroy then volunteered the information that the letters were in Councilman Lawson's desk and from it they were obtained.

The discovery aroused the ire of Judge Powers who said that he objected to the introduction of the letters on the ground that a member of the committee had had them in his possession and thereby was in a position to prejudge a matter of serious import. Such a member was incompetent to sit as a judge of charges which attacked the standing and honor of a prominent officer and citizen. He had seen it intimated in the evening press (the News) that a red hot minority report would in all probability be submitted. In justice to his client he strenuously objected to such measures, if there