The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 264. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1894. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

WAR IN THE AIR.

Serious Trouble Between England and France.

BRITISH TROOPS READY,

And an Extra Cabinet Meeting Called at Once.

ALL EXCITEMENT IN THE PRESS.

Officially the Situation in China is Explained to Be the Cause of the Alarm.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from London says:

England is likely to be in the throes of a pretty bad war scare within the next few days unless unfavorable facts prove unprecedently attractive. The facts are that the ministers had decided that there was no occasion for them to meet at the council board before the end of the first week of November, when it is customary to hold a cabinet council and decide what announcement of policy shall be made at the lord mayor's banquet. Lord Kimberly, foreign secretary, has been in London occasionally since then and has been much worried with work, but the other ministers have been scattered all over England and the continent enjoying a long desired holiday. Sir William Harcourt came to London yesterday morning, leaves everything quiet, and departed on the 11 o'clock express en route for Milan where he intends to spend a few weeks, doubtless. Within three hours after his departure urgent dispatches reached the foreign office and were telegraphed on to Lord Kimberly. Later in the afternoon Lord Kimberly telegraphed to the Downing officials to convene an emergency cabinet council. Strange to say, the addresses of several ministers who were absent from town were unknown in Downing street. The result was that calls were soon dashing away to their London homes to obtain the necessary information. This having been obtained, telegrams in cipher summoning the council were sent to all the absentees. Harcourt and Campbell-Bannerman, minister of war, recalled their numerous parties in Paris and will return immediately.

Last night long dispatches passed over the Queen's private wire between London and Balmoral.

There is no reasonable doubt that another and very serious blow has occurred in the diplomatic negotiations with France relative to Egypt and West and Central Africa. Possibly fresh trouble also has arisen in connection with Madagascar.

The current talk in official circles tonight is of sensational developments in the French-Russian policy in the far East, but this appears to be conjectural rather than solidly based.

It is most probable that France, encouraged by the latent apparent weakness of the British foreign office, has suddenly sprung a demand upon the government which has staggered even Kimberly, and which, if pressed, will bring about a crisis which may result in war, because Kimberly and his colleagues have almost resolved the limit of their compliance toward France.

DISCUSSING THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—All the afternoon papers gravely discuss the hasty summoning of the cabinet council. It is generally accepted as being connected with some serious difficulty with France. The liberal organ, the Westminster Gazette, handles the subject tolerably, evidently anxious not to excite the public opinion and thereby embarrass the government. On the other hand the conservative morning pieces discuss the matter more seriously and warn France against encroaching upon British rights. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The news which has caused the convening of the cabinet council must be very serious as the ministers were dispersed on their holidays. It is quite possible, however, no serious blows have been made to settle the various differences. The *Pall Mall Gazette* refers to an article, printed today in the *Politique Coloniale*, of Paris, which reflects the views of Minister of Colonies M. Delcasse, and which gives, exclusive of the questions Egypt and Madagascar, a list of seven outstanding difficulties between France and England, connected with the frontier and similar disputes in the African colonies. The *Politique Coloniale*, however, says that many of these have practically been settled and none of them would justifiably rupture unless one country was bent upon picking a quarrel with the other. Which, the paper adds, is not the case. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in spite of this, says the article in the *Politique Coloniale* is friendly to the "verge of discourtesy," adding "and if it reflects the spirit in which the French ministers intend to discuss the difficulties with England, we may prepare for trouble some time. We do not wish to quarrel with France, but on the other hand we are ingenious to permit trespassing upon our unquestioned rights. The bulging spirit which tells the Frenchmen that they have only to sing and shuffle enough to force England to surrender, may easily lead to that belief." The *Pall Mall Gazette* then continues: "The *Daily Chronicle* says we between France and England should be regarded as inconceivable madness. It may be madness, but it is not inconceivable. France must be told courteously but firmly that we have not the slightest desire to attack or intrude, nor, but if attacked we shall defend ourselves to the last extremity."

The *Globe* also expresses the belief that the hurried calling of the cabinet council is due to the disputes with France, adding "we believe there is no ground for panic alarm of conquest, but we cannot surrender any part of England's rights or shirk any part of her duties. Our interest relations with France are not a matter of a day's growth, nor unprecedented entirely with Madagascar. We were private of contact with the French throughout the world, and such is possible of having formed the irritation which may easily become grave. It is certain that the same way in which we have answered subsidies is to be submitted to the far East during the last year, and the manner in which we stand by while France partitioned our heritage in Siam, has done much to persuade the world generally of that treaded Francomania that England is not so very serious after all. Today's news of the outbreak of the Islands of Madagascar sets at rest all doubts as to the impossibility of issues of a serious cabinet council. The ministers have decided upon a definite course of action and the public will await with anxiety the news of their decisions. We want no panic nor war fever, but we need the assurance that our interests will be properly safeguarded and our above properties. The French will find that we shall have a word to say as to the Madagascar question before it is settled, and that Lord Kimberly may rely upon the whole nation to support him loyally and heartily in the interests of the empire."

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The *Matin* says: Our relations with the Madagascar government are settled. There will be no cause for alarm in the British conflict. The relations between the two governments were never more pleasant.

EXTENSIVE NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Earl of Kimberly, has been in communication with the Indian government, and preparations are being made to convey the English and Indian troops in readiness to proceed farther east. It is added the condition of the cabinet is necessary before further steps are possible.

A dispatch from Portsmouth says: Rumors are in circulation regarding extensive naval preparations. The heads of the departments at the dock yard held a conference today, at which the opinion of the officers was taken regarding the time in which dockyards in the reserve ships could be in readiness to put to sea.

The dispatch adds that the training squadron's departure for the West Indies has been postponed from Saturday to Wednesday, and if necessary the order of the squadron will be abandoned and the men on the training ships will be transferred to the ships which will shortly be commissioned.

ORDERED TO GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The *Sun* says a portion of the British fleet will be ordered to Gibraltar to reinforce the British Mediterranean squadron.

THE SUNDAY SCENTED.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The minister of foreign affairs denies that the blockade of Madagascar has been proclaimed by France. The minister of marine declares that before such a step could be taken the European powers would have to be informed of the intention of France.

THE REAL CAUSE OF IT.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The officials of the foreign office deny that the summoning of Parliament tomorrow is due to a clash in the negotiations with France regarding Madagascar. They say the reason is the necessity for discussing important international questions, one of the chief subjects to be brought up being the status of the British subjects resident in China.

A dispatch was received at the foreign office today from the British consul at Paris, stating that he is making arrangements to insure the safety of British residents in the Chinese capital.

EFFECTS ON THE BOURSE.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The stock exchange today closed flat on rumors regarding the cause of calling a special cabinet council for tomorrow.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Securities on the bourse today were not affected by the war rumors. Stocks closed firm.

A Cuban Village Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Ward line steamer Saratoga from Havana arrived in port today. Captain Berle says, at Havana it was reported that the village of Dagua, 120 miles to the east, had been almost entirely demolished and about twenty souls perished. Of the reported destruction of more than half of the town of San Cristobal, Captain Berle said he had heard nothing.

Ship Reported Lost.

GALVESTON, Oct. 3.—It is reported in shipping circles here that the steamship Chalmette of the Ocean Steamship company, overdue at Savanah from New York, has been lost with all on board.

Shot at Election Manager.

HAVANNAH, Oct. 3.—The vote in the state election is very light, owing largely to the intense heat. The indications in middle and northern Georgia are for a reduced Democratic majority and Populist gains in the legislature.

A leading negro Populist in Hancock county shot the Democratic election manager Dougherty, but the wound is not serious. The negro fled, but a posse is in pursuit.

Chinese General Promoted.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The general whose soldiers murdered the Swedish missionary James Wylie in Ping Yang has been promoted to the important post of commander of the Tartar troops in the Pukhien province.

Preparing for Trouble.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from Shanghai says the Hang Kow province has been depleted of troops. The viceroy, in anticipation of a rebellion, is causing the manufacture of fortifications at Wan Chang. The British consul advises all women and children to be sent to places of safety. A volunteer corps has been formed in Hang Kow for the protection of the city, should trouble arise.

A CYCLONE'S WORK.

Details of the Terrible Destruction of Little Rock, Ark.

ALL DONE IN THREE MINUTES.

The Path of the Storm Strewn with Debris of Wrecked Buildings and Fallen Trees.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Oct. 3.—Last evening's cyclone grows in destructiveness as the details are gathered. Data, continuous stands had been gathering from the west and southwest, yet the city was unprepared for the dire calamities that followed in their wake. The first intimation of the impending catastrophe was when the cyclone struck. All electric lights were extinguished. The darkened streets were filled with flying roofs, walls and debris of all kinds. The cyclone swept up from the southwest, striking one city near the insane asylum, the main ward of which was demolished. There Dr. Ingalls was killed and several of the inmates seriously injured. It then passed on to the penitentiary, doing slight damage it intermittente points. The second and third stories of the ship building were blown off, the roll building was wrecked, the office destroyed and the old building scattered splendid. One convict was killed and several slightly injured.

Toward the main part of the city the path of the storm was strewn with wreck of wrecked buildings, tangled telegraph and telephone wires and fallen trees that had withstood the tempests of many decades. Many residences were damaged, roofs blown away and walls partly demolished.

The most marked damage was when the storm struck the Marble institute, a large tenement brick office building and apartment house occupied by the Arkansas Methodist, and several lawyers' offices. Governor Fishback and General Archibald, who had rooms in the building, escaped injury. The editors parlor was seriously injured. From that point east, the scene that met the view of the citizens who Richard Mother this morning was beyond description. Some of the most substantial brick structures in the city, including Main and Markham streets south to Fourth and Fifth, were razed. The wind was followed by a drenching rain that lasted nearly an hour and kept every one within doors, so the real extent of the damage could not be ascertained at the time. Telephone wires in the business portion were down. Will rumors of death and destruction were rife. As soon as the rain had abated somewhat, the streets were filled with the excited populace. Pedestrianism was attended with extreme difficulty and danger as there were no lights and the tangled wires, heaps of brick, twisted tin roofs and great plate glass windows filled the streets and sidewalks. Many were the stories of narrow escapes and most sad of the deaths. It is a matter of common wonder that hundreds were not killed. The police were on the scene promptly and everything was done to restrain the disorderly element from creating disturbances. The echoes that was so suddenly destroyed were ordered closed at midnight by Chief Mehlhorn. Patrol wagons were pressed into service and many injured taken to the headquarters where their wounds were attended to. The stores proper did not last more than three minutes.

THE PATH OF THE DESTROYER.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Oct. 3.—The cyclone which did so much damage at Little Rock last evening passed north of this city a few miles. Reports from that section today say considerable damage was done to farm property, but no fatalities are reported.

The body of Dr. Ingle was recovered from the ruins of the asylum at noon, but so mangled as to be almost unrecognizable. Several inmates are missing. A conservative estimate of the financial loss on the state institutions is $75,000; on business property $600,000; on dwellings $300,000.

The Chattahoochee Safe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Chattahoochee, the rumor of the loss of which was current at New Orleans, is safe. She cleared last night from Savannah from Boston.

A Violent Policeman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—In the LEXOW committee room today, Policeman Hussey engaged in an altercation with Detective Peffer, one of the committee's detectives, and threatened to kill him.

Directum and Nelson.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 3.—The conditions are favorable for a great race between Directum and Nelson. The odds on Nelson are 10 to 8. Directum won the first heat in 2.15, Directum won the second heat, 2:17½.

The French on Madagascar.

ANTANANIVO, Madagascar, Oct. 3.—Blockade of the ports of the island of Madagascar has been proclaimed by France. The resident general has gone to Tamatave. He has been instructed to take measures to protect the colonists in the event of war.

Lord Mayor of London.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Sir Joseph Pennie, senior aldermen, representing Aldersgate ward, was today finally elected lord mayor of London by the aldermen.

Silver and Lead.

DENVER, Oct. 3.—Silver 67½; lead 2.05. (Smelter quotation.)

McKinley to Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 3.—The home of Populism (the invaded home of Governor McKinley, At Lawrence fully 2,000 persons of the citizens cheered lustily and gave earnest attention to McKinley spoke tremendously at Lawrence on the scene of some of the earliest struggles for freedom and statehood. With apparent reference to Populism the governor said: "We regret as well understand that on at the other of the Republican and Democratic parties is going to control the policy of this government, and it is for you to determine which."

Topeka was reached at 8:30. A cavalry escort preceded McKinley to the state house grounds, where an immense crowd assembled. Governor Lewelling offered officials to receive the guest and the Republican managers declined.

TO DEFEND PEKIN.

A Vast Host Gathered for Two are Arrived.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 3.—It is reported that the Japanese have captured Kin Lan Chang, on the eastern shore of the Yalu river. A hundred and fifty thousand men have been gathered at Pekin for the defense of the city, but of this number only 7,000 are effectively armed.

Only eight soldiers are available for the defense of the province of Chi Li Ho, and they are raw recruits.

A Japanese fleet of seventeen ships is now threatening the city of Pekin. Lol. Pekin troops are massing in Tongsen.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The stock market opened fractionally lower. Rather well down to 1 p. c. lost. Northern Pacific preferred, Union Pacific and Lead. Sugar recovered well to 84 on larger advances to 86, but after 1 p.m. renewed selling sent the stock down to 84. Lost 1 finished at 84. Lead sold up 1 to 34.

Final Voting's Condition.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The condition of Professor Swing was encouraging today. He has not regained consciousness since Monday and the physicians have small hopes of his recovery.

Duke of Somerset Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Algernon Percy Banks, Mar, the hereditary Duke of Somerset, is dead, aged 81.

The Japanese in Seoul.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from Shanghai says the governor of Korea, Masuhaku, reports that the Japanese have a landing in the rear of Lee Chung. It is said of the whole province is in a state of consternation, the measures for its defense are being sapped. Another boy has been sent upon the Chinese Minister to meet the expense of the war.

Mrs. Stanford Better Dead.

BEIJIN, Wis, Oct. 3.—Mrs. Minerva Bruce Norton, wife of Rev. S. Norton, died today. She was popular and early companion of Frances Willard and the author of A Great Mother, A True Teacher and other popular books.

The Party Divided.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 3.—Ex-Silk Chairman Martin, of the Democratic party, has filed with the secretary of the state recommendations against the ticket certified and filed by the regular Democratic state central committee. The Bryan convention is not called a convention in the recommendations but "an assemblage of men." Instead of electing the platform of the last national Democratic convention, it is asserted, the convention adopted substantially the platform of the People's Independent party and nominated, not Democrats, but Populists and the Independent or Populist party, and indorsed the Populist candidates for Congress.

Rebate Voucher System Abolished.

PEORIA, Oct. 3.—The whisky trust directors today decided to abolish the rebate voucher system. The new order takes effect tomorrow.

JAPANESE LANDED.

A Decisive Battle Has Been to Fought at Ngan.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 3.—Native papers confirm the report that 5,000 Japanese troops were landed in the northeastern portion of Corea. It is reported that the Chinese soldiers who retreated from Ping Yang have taken up a position at Ngan, where they have been joined by the troops landed on the banks of the Yalu rivers and others from Sung King. The Chinese force is reported to have been entrenching itself in the most thorough manner possible, and it is now thought probable the result of the war will be decided in a battle, which is expected, most surely be fought at Ngan. The Chinese authorities in this city attempted to arrest a Japanese traveler from Manchuria, suspected of being a spy. The police handed him over to the American consul.

German Warships Ordered to China.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 3.—German warships have been ordered to proceed to ports on north China.

Want the Convention Here.

An extra effort is being made to have the United Society of Christian Endeavor meet here next year, as is a letter to the following effect will tell:

To John Willis Baer, secretary Christian Endeavor Society, 146 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Your letter of the 26th. We ask you to consider Salt Lake as a meeting place for your convention in 1895. We guarantee a rate of $20 from Denver or Pueblo with a proportionate rate from points in Nebraska and east of Omaha and Chicago. By courtesy of Mormon Church officials we can give to offer you the large Tabernacle, seating capacity 8,000, for your deliberations. We can take care of any number and hope you can arrange to come here. Answer.

J. H. BENNETT.

Land Office.

The following filings were made in the local land office under date of Oct. 3rd:

William R. Talbot, of Pangeitch, Garfield county, homestead entry of the south half of the southwest quarter of section 8, township 34 south, range 5 west.

John W. Nogus, of Garden City, Rich county, homestead entry of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 14 south, range 6 east.

MANUFACTURES DAY.

Description of Exhibits of Home-made Commodities.

PARADE OF MANUFACTURERS.

Home Industries in the Front—A Great Day at the Fair.

It must have been gratifying to the men who have put money into home industries, and who have struggled against the indifference and one obstacles that have blocked the path of their progress, to witness the public interest, not to say enthusiasm, which was manifested today at the Fair, and throughout the city, on account of the day being set apart as Manufacturers' day.

Regardless of politics, the day of the home producer has dawned in Utah, and he can be seen walking gleefully towards the sunlight. All doubt of the truth of this statement will be removed by an inspection of the exhibits of home-made wares contained in the Exposition.

The Provo Woolen mills have a superb display of their goods, embracing woolen apparel in great variety, in cloth and in. The samples of cassimeres are of the finest character, and many of the samples of ladies' dress goods are exquisite in shade and quality. The blankets are splendid specimens, the yarns are of beautiful quality and shade, and there is a suggestion of woolen luxury of style and quality that gives life to the display. On the wall the exhibit shows a marked improvement in the character of the goods put forth by these mills, even in comparison with the excellent display made in former years.

James Anderson & Sons show a large number and variety of fine ties and bow ceilings turned out of Utah quarry in Sanpete. The men who undertook cause fine samples of brown, and the stone work consists mainly in machinery settings. The display as a whole is very creditable, and shows what can be done at home in the line indicated.

G. H. James shows some attractive specimens of work in phaeton, cross or cutting contrivances, etc.

There are several exhibits of medicines for hair and teeth, cosmetical preparations, such as toilet, etc., which, while representing industries that are in their infancy, are interesting and creditable.

The Salt Lake Soap Factory has a large show case filled with a well arranged display of its goods. Three sculptured plate, pixie and treasure (free size), tins, wrapping, etc., and the famous silverine laundry powder, are in the collection. The exhibit is a very interesting and pleasing one.

The Cooper Wire and Iron company show complete various kinds of fancy iron and wire work, such as fences, flower stands, trellises, etc. This is a good display.

The Salt Lake Broom Factory shows some fine samples of floor and whisk brooms of various sizes and fine quality.

The Brass Glass and Paint Co. have a booth filled with handsome specimens of art and ornamental window glass, etc.

Hilliard Bros., trunk manufacturers, show a full line of fine samples of trunks, valises, etc.

The Utah Carpenter company show a well arranged variety of the goods they make.

The Utah & Pure company have a splendid display of hog products, including hams, bacon, sausage, lard, etc. The exhibit shows what can be done at home in the way of producing food of the class.

The Utah Soap company does not present a variety of products, but the stack of soap filled with sugar whites comprises the exhibit, being an attractive study.

The American Biscuit and Manufacturing company has done their ground in the display of its wares which is presents. The exhibit is beautifully arranged and discovers an astonishing variety of delicious edibles in the crackers and specialties. It is a wonder manufacture of the non-initiate or reading about of goods of this description.

The Globe Knitting Works of Logan show a great variety of knit goods, embracing underwear, hosiery, etc., especially in unions cloth, knitted from various qualities and colors of yarns, which are said to be very comfortable.

M. Hilgert has a display showing how he makes the fine hats of all kinds of felt, decorated and otherwise.

Z. C. M. I. has a booth filled with samples of the tools, shoes and clothing which it manufactures. The boots and shoes embrace a great variety, scarce and fine, shoes and repairs, and intended to compete in quality and price with imported goods. The clothing contains lines for which the institution has long been noted, such as overalls, overshirts, waistcoats and dress pants, and I. C. M. I. has added some handsome specimens of silk hughes shirts. This exhibit is one of the most valuable in the Fair, in respect to the money which it represents.

In the outlined corner of the main building are a number of samples of washing machines of Utah invention and the creation. Among the exhibitors are Alex Hatch, of Logan, inventor of the Cyclone washer; C. W. Hardy, Sanpete & Tillson & Mr. Hopkins, and others. These various washing machines have built in respective merits, and together comprise an interesting collection.

The Ogden Brush factory shows a fine collection of specimens of brooms made from Utah corn.

Solomon Brothers, shoe manufacturers, exhibit an extensive and very pleasing variety of the goods they make. Style and qualities to suit every taste and every purse are shown. The line includes elegantly in the quality and appearance of the goods it puts out.

Sheridan's smelting factory, of this city, exhibits a fine variety of antimonial, containing antifriction, hosiery, jackets, cups, bowls, etc.

The Deseret Woolen mills show some fine pieces of flannels and hosiery.

Walton Bros., of this city, have an exhibition one of the most beautiful and superior displays in the Fair. It embraces a display of, says no less large stock of very valuable.

F. Richards has a large line of tasteful work of pottery, including flower pots, jars, vases, etc.

The Deseret Steel, paper box manufacturer, shows a number of very handsome specimens of work in his line.

Browning Bros. have a booth which contains samples of the arms, a number of which have implements invented by the senior member of the firm.

The Mission View Creamery company show several lines some fine wrapping paper holding cakes of butter.

Henry Tesky has an sporty exhibit which repaid.

Milton Goldie displays a fine lineal table made in connection.

The Salt Lake Wire Mattress Company show some attractive specimens of their work in the shape of wire mattresses of various sizes and styles.

Lemsey, Troy & Co. have a booth in which are shown a fine variety of the products of the spicy, thinking working' bees in cane lives.

The Deseret Woolen Mills mills, under the belongs, and in the north end of the main building, is well with extent interesting. It is one of the most interesting exhibits of the Fair. The extent of the variety of goods displayed is surprising, and the quality of many of the samples is equally superb. Proper coatings, in shade, tones and in very elegant in beauty and tone, and the same are made, and a very large number of different patterns of ladies' dress goods are displayed in the lines shown. The latter are particularly fine and handsome, and are of the newest designs. The ladies will go in rapture over these. Blankets of a quality equal to any ever produced in the Pacific coast are much, and one piece of flannel exhibited is so fine that one pounds the yard of which it is made would make a dress sweep an entire long. This is the finest woolen goods ever made west of the Mississippi River. Tom Barnes, who all the other goods in the display, are gentlemen from Utah wools.

The foregoing embraces notices of the leading exhibits made by home manufacturers. Many of them cover a wide range of goods, and exhibitions and many communicable. The exposition of being given here. They should be seen by all the people. Including be employed for attention will come to see, and many times over to see inspection of some single feature of the Fair.

MANUFACTURERS' PARADE.

This afternoon a parade formed in front of Grand Hotel, stables on West Temple street, which was generally novel in character, and the most attracting much interest. It consisted of a long line of vehicles bearing the products of home industry, and was a novelty, and the parade was a success. A great night was reached, and the immense crowd was much pleased. By the way, this exercise was a home enterprise. The vehicles was made here, and Logan Fort, of Provo, was the business manager of the affair. The name of the account was H. E. Harris.

The cannon belonging to Battery A of the Utah National Guards are placed in the front and to the south of the building. They include two field guns, which are to be used in the drill contest to great crowded Fair Venues. An officer of the battery was in attendance part of the day, and explained to spectators the operation of these guns. Their use was the talk of Friday. One of them a quantity of blank cartridges, but to some the crowd now rapidly they shout, but it has not yet been announced that this will be done.

The music in the main building today was very fine, and was music enjoyed by the public.

Immense numbers of people visited the Fair today. This afternoon there was a great rush.

"The finest Fair Utah ever had," is the universal verdict.

HELD MANY MEETINGS.

Return of Mrs. E. R. Wells and Zina D. H. Young from Southern Utah.

Mrs. E. R. Wells and Mrs. Zina D. H. Young returned home from southern Utah last night where they have been traveling the last few weeks in the interest of the Female Relief societies, Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement and Primary associations and Sunday schools.

These ladies left Salt Lake on September 14th, and during their absence they labored industriously and visited all the stakes of Zion in those organizations. Their efforts were particularly confined to the towns of Beaver, Iron and Washington counties, in which they held upwards of thirty meetings.

Before Judge Merritt.

In the case of Hannigan vs Wilkes, leave was given to intervene.

John W. Goldwin vs John H. Busby et al, demurrer entered.

Domestic Formulas.

Parker's Hair and Valuable Domestic Formulas is the title of a little pamphlet just issued by Mr. F. F. Pratt. It contains numerous recipes and many valuable to every household where economy is a consideration.

FAILED TO AGREE.

Peter Swenson Will Have to Take Another Trial.

THE JURY HUNG AT 9 TO 3.

The Majority Bring for a Conviction—The Defendant Said Remain in Custody.

The trial of Peter Swenson, on a charge of shooting at his wife, Carl Anderson, with intent to murder, and Sarah, was concluded in Judge Baiter's court late yesterday afternoon.

When the prosecution had closed, Attorney Corey moved for a dismissal, which was overruled.

Witnesses for the defense were then sworn. Oscar Hall G. Taylor testified that at the time in question Anderson's dog had barking loudly.

Mrs. Emily Swenson, wife of the defendant, testified that her husband went home at 11 o'clock on the night preceding the morning in the shooting and left home at 5 o'clock next morning. He was always treated her kindly.

A. Mathesen stated that Swenson's reputation was good, as did also A. H. Elder and Henry Olsen.

The defendant then went on the stand and stated that he had ever quarreled with his wife. He also stated that he said Anderson, or that he saw him on the morning of the shooting. He left home on that morning, came to Salt Lake to work for Wells, and returned the next night, at which time he learned that Anderson had been shot. On the following morning he gave himself up. He further denied that he ever owned a gun.

In cross-examination Swenson stated that he had been married two years. Anderson made no objection to his marrying his niece.

The witness rested, and Mrs. Anderson was recalled by the prosecution. She testified that Mrs. Swenson came to her house about four days before the shooting and complained that Swenson had beaten her.

This concluded the testimony. The opening argument was made by Attorney Corey for the prosecution, and was followed by A. W. Ustick for the defense. Judge Hawes closed for the prosecution, and the jury retired, after giving the instructions of the court at 4:30. A recess was taken until 7:30.

At that hour the jury had not agreed, and after waiting until 10 o'clock Judge Baiter had the bailiff take them out for the night.

COULD NOT AGREE.

Shortly after being let out this morning Judge Baiter received Bailiff Nelson to go to the jury room—where the jurors had been deliberating all night—and ascertain whether an agreement had been reached. The answer came back that they had not yet agreed, and were still deliberating.

The messenger's wife, carrying a baby in her arms, came into the courtroom soon after ten o'clock and again joined her husband, she having remained with him throughout the long night.

It was ten minutes to twelve o'clock when the jury finally came into court.

Judge Baiter asked—Have you agreed upon a verdict, gentlemen?

The Foreman—No, sir.

The Judge—Is there any possibility of your agreeing if the court gives you further time?

The Foreman—I do not see any possibility of our agreeing in the case.

The Judge—Under the circumstances it was very important, both to the prosecution and the defendant himself, that they should reach a verdict if at all possible, and he proposed that, having been in jail so long, he should be kept longer and been trying to get fairly and impartially. Of course if they had done that, any in that respect, and since evidence, the court had nothing further to say; but a jury should have an inner sense of their duty as a fair and conscientious consideration of all the evidence before them. "You all know," continued the judge, "that there is no probability of your reaching a verdict."

Again there came a response in the negative, and

The Court then said—I think under the circumstances the jury may be discharged from the case.

Attorney Corey hesitatingly asked that the defendant be admitted to bail on his own recognizance. He was a poor man and his wife, who was now in an infirm state, was entirely expended on him for support. He wanted whether the jury would agree hereafter.

Judge Hawes opposed the motion both and said. He did not, at that time, he said, know how the jury stood on the difference of opinion between them. Attorney Corey, in reply, said, some very important additional testimony had reached him. The defendant charged was a most serious one, and sympathy for the wife and kid therefore with the course of justice. If the defendant was to be tried again soon, he was willing to take up the case next Monday morning.

Attorney Corey thought the previous bond of $2,000 was sufficient, and suggested that bail would be simply, considering the defendant's position.

Judge Hawes said that it was a place for counsel to make such a suggestion.

Judge Baiter declined to let the defendant go on his own recognizance, and remanded him to the custody of the sheriff, that was a question for the prosecution.

At this the motter rests for the present, and the defendant is held in custody pending the setting of a date for the retrial of the case.

HOW THE JURORS STOOD.

It was learned that the jury stood nine for a conviction and three for acquittal. The first and only other ballot showed eight to four.