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. 232. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1893, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVI

TODAY'S DISPATCHES

The Grand Army Encampment at Indianapolis.

A BILL FOR UTAH STATEHOOD.

Opening of the Great Welsh Musical Festival.—A Serious Railway Wreck.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—This is the great day in the Grand Army encampment. The veterans are all here and have possession of the day. All hotels, all private residences and all boarding houses and other public buildings are full; all squares and vacant places are dotted with white tents and the great barracks, capable of accommodating nearly half a hundred thousand, are entirely taken up with visitors. The arrangements are so complete, however, that all are cared for without confusion. Bureaus of information are at all prominent places to direct inquirers in the right road. Surgeons and ambulances are at the principal points, on call; barrels of ice water stand at every corner for the benefit of the thirsty. The city is ablaze with decorations from end to end.

People began to gather along the road of the parade with the rising sun. Everywhere stands were placed in vantage points of view. In front of the court house a grand stand capable of holding 20,000 was erected, from which the procession was reviewed. Wire cables were stretched along the line of march to keep back the people. As the hour for the parade approached the throngs increased and every available vantage ground was taken, ordermen dashed here and there, getting the posts, battalions and divisions in order, bands played, the multitude cheered. The spectacle was never before equalled in this city.

The weather was perfect, a cool and light breeze, with thin clouds tempering the sun's rays.

The column began forming at the corner of Meridian and Seventh streets with the various detachments, extending many blocks on all adjoining streets. The line of march was down Meridian street to New York, west to Pennsylvania, south to Market, east to New Jersey, south to Washington and west past the reviewing stand to Tennessee street. The procession moved down the flag-covered streets, preceded by a platoon of mounted police, followed by Gen. J. R. Carnahan, the grand marshal and staff, 200 mounted men in full uniform; next came the naval veterans followed by a great float representing the monitor with a banner bearing the words of Farragut: "Damn the torpedoes; go ahead." The second detachment of the parade was led by Captain Jack Crawford in scout's dress. Illinois had the place of honor in the lead of the procession proper, and turned out two thousand men. In the middle of the line a company marched singing, "We'll hang Hoke Smith on a sour apple tree." The sentiment was both hissed and cheered. Next came the department of Wisconsin, five posts, three hundred men with old Abe Bald Eagle at the head. Then followed the other states in order, making a grand and inspiring turnout numbering between 25,000 and 30,000. Ex-President Harrison marching in the ranks of the Indiana posts, was loudly cheered.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

One to Admit Utah to the Union of States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A great many bills have been filed in the House. A great majority of the bills are those that have already found a place on the calendars of previous Congresses, such as bills to repeal the federal election laws; repay to the states the cotton tax; establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; increase the facilities for prosecuting war claims of various kinds. The original bills chiefly grow out of the existing financial conditions. Several are to repeal the 10 per cent tax on the state bank circulation, and two to establish an income tax. One by Richardson (Democrat) is radical in its provisions. He proposes a tax of two per cent on from $2000 to $5000; 5 on from $5000 to $10,000; 10 on from $10,000 to $20,000; 15 on from $20,000 to $50,000; 20 on from $50,000 to $100,000; 25 on all over $100,000.

A national bank bill has been prepared by Harter (Dem.) Ohio, under the provisions of which a national bank may issue circulating notes to secure it, and the bonds now on deposit with the treasurer to secure circulation may be withdrawn, the United States to take the first lien on the assets of any failed national bank, to secure its guarantee of the bank's circulation; and in case the assets are not sufficient to reimburse the government, the comptroller of currency is to make assessment upon all the national banks of the state in which the direct bank is located, divided pro rata according to the capital and surplus, to make up the deficiency. Besides the 75 per cent of circulation provided for as stated, the banks may issue an amount equal to 50 per cent of their capital and surplus to be known as emergency circulation, secured by United States bonds, and pay a tax of 6 per cent until retired.

Among other bills introduced are: To provide for the admission of Arizona; to enable the people of New Mexico, Utah, Arizona and Oklahoma to form constitutions and elect state government and be admitted into the Union.

Only Unfounded Rumors.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The alarmist rumors circulated last night to the effect that President Carnot had undergone a painful, if not critical, surgical operation, have been proved unfounded by the Associated Press.

To Settle Amicably.

Special Dispatch to the News.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 5.—Local officials of all the organizations of railway employes have received letters from the heads of their entities submitting propositions looking to the adoption of some amicable plan for the reduction of wages. First a straight cut of 10 per cent is proposed; then a ten per cent cut until January 1st, the amount to be considered a loan to the company. If neither of these propositions are acceptable, the men are requested to submit a counter proposition.

THE FAIR.

Opening of the Grand Contest of Singers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The weather is fair with a cooling breeze. The feature of the day at the Fair was a parade of the [illegible], reviewed by Governor Flower, New York, and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, and the opening of the great Welsh musical festival in Festival hall with what is known as "Eisteddfod of Isles" of Great Britain, the first of the kind ever given beyond the shores of that country.

IN THE NAME OF THE POPE

The Roman Pontiff Addresses the People of the United States.

Papal Delegate Satolli is the Mouthpiece.—The Catholic Congress.—Great Excitement.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—"In the name of Leo XIII I salute the great American republic, and I call on the Catholics of America to go forward, in one hand bearing the book of Christian truth, and in the other the Constitution of the United States," said Papal Delegate Satolli, wrapping the purple robes of his office about him and speaking with a burning intensity of feeling that surprised the great multitude gathered in the Catholic congress.

The scene was dramatic in the extreme, the personal representative of the Roman pontiff in the United States literally shaking under the stress of excitement, the occasion of which was his first public appearance since his appointment to office and by many regarded as his installment into the office. All this occurred after the congress was called to order by the presiding officer, Judge M. J. O'Brien of New York, who delivered the address of welcome. In the meantime the papal delegate sat on a lofty throne-like chair, said to have been brought to America by Columbus. The papal delegate spoke in Italian which was afterwards translated by Archbishop Ireland.

Satolli said the first great Catholic congress, the ideal and model for this and every such gathering, was when Christ, surrounded by the children of Israel, delivered the great sermon on the mount, the burden of which was: "Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all other things shall be added unto you."

The delegate said here in America was the key to the future and the pope had charged him to speak words of hope and blessing and the message quoted above. Other addresses were delivered by Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, Ohio, the cousin of Hon. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, and a number of laymen.

WRECK ON THE BIG FOUR.

A Passenger Train Crashes Into a Freight.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—A serious wreck is reported at Batesville on the Cincinnati division of the Big Four this morning. A passenger train ran into the rear of a freight train and a number of passengers are reported burned. Walter Phillips, general manager of the United Press, is a passenger on the train.

A later report says no passengers were injured in the wreck. The road is blocked till the afternoon. Several trainmen were injured.

ANOTHER BILL OF PEFFER.

The Senator Turns His Attention to Education.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—In the Senate Peffer introduced a bill creating a department of education under the supervision of a secretary of education, who, within three years after the passage of the act shall cause to be constructed a college of scientific learning in which shall be taught all the classic and professional studies, arts, etc., to be known as a Scientific University of the Red, White and Blue Cross. The bill appropriates ten millions to construct the college.

Eight millions more shall be appropriated to create an endowment to be known as the Scientific College fund. The secretary is directed to purchase aluminum to the total amount of the appropriations and coin in denominations of one cent to 20 dollars.

Voorhees submitted a resolution for beginning the sessions at 11 o'clock. Laid over.

Morgan, Alabama, offered a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee of finance of seven members of each house to examine into the financial and monetary condition of the government and the people, with a view to devising means for betterment. Its powers are very wide, including the question of remonetization of silver; its ratio with gold; revision of the state bank tax; the cause of the present financial depression; legislation to prevent national banks from abusing their privileges and powers to the detriment of the government and the people, etc. Laid over.

Allen's resolution asking the secretary of the treasury if he had redeemed any silver certificates in coin was agreed to.

Peffer took the floor and concluded his remarks in opposition to repeal.

Stewart, Nevada, followed in opposition to repeal. He said in 1867 the mints on the continent of Europe and those in the United States were open to the free coinage of silver. He then recited the events leading up to the demonetization of silver in 1873. Sherman, he said, introduced his bill, prepared by a clique in the treasury department headed by John Jay Knox, professedly to revise and codify the mint laws which in reality omitted the standard dollar from the list of coins. After two days' debate the bill, which had been reported by Sherman from the finance committee, was passed, Sherman, he said, taking [illegible] the position. [illegible] Stewart, [illegible] the bill [illegible] by an overwhelming majority. The history of the bill in the House of Representatives was suggestive. After it was developed that the bill demonetized silver, Hooper, Massachusetts, in charge of the bill, offered a substitute [illegible] some days afterward, in the absence of Representative Potter, New York, who had discovered the fact that the bill demonetized silver, Hooper presented a substitute for the bill which he falsely claimed contained none of the objectionable features of the original bill. The substitute passed under the suspension of the rules by Hooper's statements that the substitute was devoid of the objectionable provisions of the original bill. The substitute as it came from the House, contained in the eleventh section a provision for a dollar of 384 grains.

For Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Bills have been prepared for the erection of public buildings at the following points: Roseburg, Ore., $30,000; Salem, Ore., $100,000; Stockton, Cal., $200,000; Fresno, Cal., $100,000.

DIED IN PRISON.

A Convict Supposed to Have Suffered from Leprosy.

Special Dispatch to the News.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Sept. 5.—Edward Fisher, the convict who was supposed to be afflicted with leprosy, is dead. Fisher was 27 years of age and was a native of Georgia. He was sent up from Sweetwater county for grand larceny and was one of the number of prisoners who were sentenced on Saturday and had to be sent back to Green River for Judge Knight to resentence them. The penitentiary authorities immediately buried Fisher's body and burned all his effects.

Ordered Deported.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 5.—United States Judge Ross today ordered the deportation of Chow Shang Yuen and decided that there is money to deport Chinamen under the sixth clause of the Geary act.

A Murderous Partner.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—John H. O'Connor cut and probably mortally wounded his partner in the tin and sheet iron business this morning. He also killed a little girl, name unknown.

CLEVELAND'S POLICY.

The Senate Must Act on the Repeal Bill First.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The financial policy of the administration was clearly defined today. It is that all secondary financial legislation be postponed till the Senate acts on the repeal bill.

The committee on banking and currency to which falls the duty to originate legislation to follow repeal, met this morning and adjourned for a week. It is learned that the President and Secretary Carlisle have expressed a wish that all remedial legislation be postponed till the repeal bill has actually passed the Senate. There is no doubt the committee intends to follow this suggestion. The object is to put spurs on the Senate by concentrating public attention on it. The House will keep the road clear for immediate consideration of repeal as soon as it comes from the Senate.

Stupendous Deal.

DULUTH, Sept. 5.—The details of a stupendous deal, backed by the Standard Oil company, have just come to light. It involves nine-tenths of the product of the Bessemer iron mines in this country and Cuba. It will be known as the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines.

THAT SEWER LAND DEAL.

There Is Something About It That Mayor Baskin Dislikes.

As a Consequence He Vetoes the Council's Condemnation Action. —May Come Up Tonight.

There have been a good many insinuating rumors regarding the action of a certain select few among the members of the City Council in the purchase or rather proposed purchase of land for outlet sewer purposes.

Recently the council authorized the city attorney to at once commence condemnation proceedings to secure possession of a piece of land recommended by the committee. It leaked out today that the Mayor has once more taken issue with the municipal legislative solons by vetoing their action and that he would so report to that body tonight.

The Mayor arrived at the conclusion that he could do nothing less. His findings are based on a personal visit to the land in question. It is said to be as unfit for the purpose for which it was intended as it is possible.

The Sheep Rock Company.

Articles of incorporation of the Sheep Rock Mining and Milling company, whose chief place of business will be Salt Lake City, were filed with the county clerk this morning.

The object of the company is the mining, milling and smelting of ores, buying and selling properties, etc.

The incorporators and the number of shares taken by each are: Joshua Colt 15,000, Wm. Campbell 5000, John G. Mead 5000, Irving M. Higley 5000, Arthur J. Mead 4987, Tom Ferguson 25 (all the foregoing reside in this city); John W. Chandler, Chicago, Ills., 15,000; E. C. Barton 3750, Wm. T. Wyman 3733. The last named reside at Omaha, Neb.

The capital stock is $262,500, divided into 52,500 shares, of the par value of $5, paid up and non-assessable.

J. W. Chandler will be president, Tom Ferguson vice president and Wm. Campbell secretary and treasurer.

BUSINESS AND MINES.

Care and Patience Will See Finances Through all Right.

WOOL GROWERS AND THE TARIFF.

Land Office Filings.—The Park Copper Prospects.—Mining and Other News.

The opening of the present week revealed slight change in the financial situation, so that there is nothing to cause discouragement. The absence of any panicky feeling on the part of the people affords the chief prospect for a satisfactory solution. This has preserved Salt Lake up to the present, and its continuation will bridge matters over to the relief which is coming nearer. Already the money market in the East has eased up materially, and in time the effect of such easing will make itself apparent here. The prospect is securing from the fact that certain relief is drawing perceptibly closer.

The dull times have made themselves felt especially in the small stores which abound in the suburbs of the city and outlying districts. One result of this is that several of these institutions are retiring from business, their managers finding more remunerative employment in other pursuits.

LAND OFFICE.

Joseph Kelley, of Ibapah, has filed a homestead entry in the land office for 160 acres of land in township 10 south, range 19 west.

Daniel N. Swan has made an application for a timber culture entry of 160 acres in township 3 south of range 2 west.

Thomas Curtis has made an application to enter 160 acres of land in township 2 south of range 1 west, under the homestead law.

William F. Bridges has made application to enter forty acres of land in township 25 south of range 4 west under the homestead law.

Malvina Christensen has made application for a homestead entry of 160 acres of land in township 9 north of range 2 west.

C. W. Aldrich has filed maps for a right of way for the Clear Creek Reservoir & Canal company in Millard county. He claims they can bring 12,000 to 15,000 acres under cultivation.

WOOL GROWERS WORKING.

The wool growers throughout the country are putting forth every effort to defeat the proposed legislation putting wool on the free list. They recognize, from the result in the silver issue, that President Cleveland is able to bring great pressure to bear in behalf of his policy, and this causes the wool growers to realize the magnitude of the task they have on their hands to retain the tariff on wool. They are, therefore, at work in dead earnest, and anticipate that by the time their great convention assembles in Chicago on the 13th and 29th of this month they will have inaugurated a movement in every section of the country that will cause congressmen to be exceedingly careful in doing any tinkering with the present duty on wool. A part of the work engaged in is the circulation of a petition for signatures, not only among those directly interested in the wool industry, but also with the agricultural classes of the country generally. Following is a copy of the petition referred to:

To the Honorable Members of the Fifty-third Congress of the United States:

Whereas, As a result of a general belief that the tariff on woolen goods will be reduced and wool put on the free list, the price of wool is now below the production; and whereas, we believe that if wool is put on the free list and the tariff on woolen goods materially reduced the price of wool will be still lower; and, whereas, we cannot afford to raise wool in competition with free wool raised in countries like Australia, where the woolgrower rents land from the government at a less rental than we pay in taxes on our land, and receives government aid and encouragement; and whereas the lands of these United States are well suited to the raising of sheep, provided we can get a fair price for our wool and mutton; and whereas we believe that it is to the best interests of this country to prevent the slaughter of a large proportion of the sheep of this country, which will be the certain result of a further reduction in the price of wool. We, the undersigned farmers and woolgrowers, irrespective of party, do hereby petition and beg that your honorable body will make no change in the present tariff affecting the wool and woolen schedule now in force.

MINES.

The Poorman mine, in the Coeur d'Alene county, has been started up with a force of 200 men. The attempt to introduce a sliding scale of wages was a failure; the men would not accept any reduction. Other mines in that section of Idaho are likely to resume at the old rates.

Virginia City, Nevada, *Chronicle*: The weekly report from the Hale & Norcross mine shows that a rich strike of ore has been made in the bottom of the winze on the 1800 level. During the week fourteen cars of ore, averaging $35.81 per ton, have been taken from this point. The ore is widening and improving in quantity and quality as it is being sunk on. The winze has as yet been sunk but eight feet, all in virgin ground, and is but just getting under way.

Manti *Sentinel*: The farmers will only raise a two-thirds crop this year, presumably on account of late spring. A company has been organized to bring water from the head of Cedar Creek canyon to Spring City, for irrigation purposes. It will necessitate the making of a tunnel 500 feet long, and a deep cut. The total cost will be about three thousand dollars, and five hundred acres of land will be brought into cultivation by the enterprise. There are two good reservoir sites also near the place, and we learn that some parties are trying to arrange for the building of same. Since increasing our water supply the acreage is increasing. Lands are broken up and fenced into claims as far out as Willow creek. The grain on the new land is much better than expected. It is the intention to raise the Gunnison reservoir dam next winter, so the capacity can be doubled with a slight outlay. This will make it possible to bring more land into cultivation, and will place Gunnison in the lead as a desirable place for the homeseeker.

Park City *Record*: The proprietors of the big copper smelting and refining company of Salt Lake are creating much interest in the development of copper properties in many parts of the Territory, and as a result the deposits of that metal known to exist in Snake Creek district are being looked after, and the chances are favorable for several locations in that section being actively developed in the near future. Tuesday morning last H. J. Keane, a copper expert in the employ of the Salt Lake company, arrived in the Park accompanied by Charles T. Stevenson and Charles Glanville, who are interested in several Snake creek copper properties. The party secured transportation and left in the afternoon for that district. Mr. Keane will make a thorough examination of the claims and should he decide that they are promising and worthy of development, active operations will commence at once. It is understood that the ground owned by L. W. Berry, [illegible], H. T. Kimball and others will also be examined and reported upon, and if the report should be favorable, the company will begin developments at once. The property owned by Messrs. [illegible], Berry, Kimball and others is quite promising, and several tests of the ore carried have been made and the only question as to the value of the claims lies in the extent of the deposit. With the smelter and refinery in operation a ready market will be established and claim owners have a strong incentive to push work on their locations. There is hardly any doubt of the future of Snake creek as a copper producing section.

THOSE RANSACKED BOXES.

A Charge of Burglary Under Rather Singular Circumstances.

Last Wednesday night, during a meeting of the Americus on the third floor of the Union block, a couple of boxes which had been placed in an ante-room, and containing certain paraphernalia, regalia and ritual belonging to the society, were broken open, the contents ransacked and one article—a ritual—carried off. The members were very indignant and made diligent inquiries. On Saturday night a member of the Patriotic Order Daughters of America went before Commissioner Norrell and swore out a complaint charging James R. Bloor, a *Tribune* reporter, and one August Esburg, with "burglary." Warrants for their arrest were issued and the defendant Esburg was taken into custody yesterday by Deputy Marshal Roman Cannon. Bloor surrendered at a later period of the day. The Commissioner released both on furnishing bonds in the sum of $500 each to appear at the preliminary hearing, the date of which has not yet been fixed. Messrs. F. H. Lannan and Wm. Rivers were Bloor's sureties, Messrs. James Hegney and James Kennelly stood bondsmen for Esburg.

Attempted Burglary.

A bold attempt to enter the Paragon shoe store on South Temple street was made some time last night. An examination of the premises today showed that the thieves had made desperate efforts to obtain ingress by the side entrance, in the alley adjoining. A large window pane was broken, besides, the back door bears unmistakable evidence of the use of a crow bar.

An inventory of the stock by Manager McKendrick failed to discover the loss of any goods. That the burglars did not succeed in getting away with any booty, is accounted for in this way: Nightwatchman Neilsen walking his rounds must have scared them off. The police have the case in hand, but not the thieves.

Jim Williams, Guilty.

Jim Williams, the man who has been making a livelihood the last few years by pounding men of inferior physical power, was on trial in the police court late this afternoon on a charge of assault and battery. His victim was Judson Maby, a small boy eighteen years old whom he thrashed into insensibility in the Fifteenth ward on Saturday night. The difficulty arose over a horse dispute. Justice Gee in summing up the evidence said: "There is only one thing for me to do and that is to fine the defendant in such a sum that he will leave boys alone in the future."

Sentence was suspended until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

A WATER QUESTION.

Residents of Sugar House Ward File a Protest With the City Council.

At the mass meeting of the Sugar House waterites which was held as announced in the NEWS of last Wednesday, the following protest was endorsed and will be presented to the City Council tonight:

Gentlemen—We, the undersigned owners and first users of the waters of "Parley's Canyon creek," enter the following protest against the present system of distribution and manipulation of the waters of said creek by the city of Salt Lake, to-wit:

First.—We object to our share of water passing into the reservoir of the city council, and there being handled to our inconvenience and loss, causing the Kennedy, Crismon and Decker ditches to be dry for weeks the past summer, entailing to us loss of crops and gardens.

Second.—We object to the division of the waters of Parley's canal being made above our diversion, and request that the water belonging to us be divided at the same place, and to conduct our share of the water past said city's division without obstruction or interference whatsoever therewith, that we may enjoy our rights to the water as we did in the past.

Third.—We request that our share of the water be measured at the head of the Kennedy ditch, so that there may be no loss to us in the flow of the water from the division dam, which right we have enjoyed for forty years, and we are therefore entitled by law and by the terms of the contract between the city of Salt Lake and the joint owners in the waters of said creek. (See contract marked exhibit "A.")

Fourth.—We ask your honorable body to take steps at once to remove said obstructions, that the water may flow in its free and unobstructed course, that our rights may be reserved to said creek and that our right [illegible] by the board having jurisdiction in the division of the water in said creek.

EXTRACT FROM THE CONTRACT (EXHIBIT "A.")

To-wit: The party of the second part further agrees that it will not by its actions diminish the quantity of water to which any one may be entitled to in the "Kennedy Ditch" of "Parley's Canyon Creek," who is not interested in the exchange.

Admitted to Citizenship.

Thomas [illegible], an Irishman, Joseph A. H. Jacobsen, a Dane, and Martin [illegible], a German, now residing in this city, were this afternoon admitted to citizenship by Judge Zane.

DIED BY THE ROAD.

John P. Bush Suicides at the Point of the Mountain.

HE GAVE UP LIFE IN DESPAIR.

Out of Money and Work, His Courage to Battle With Life Failed Him.

Yesterday afternoon the mortal remains of John P. Bush were laid in a suicide's grave at Lehi, and his loving wife and six little children were plunged into unutterable grief by the rash deed of a husband and father whose vow to protect and provide for them was forgotten in the despondency into which he had sunk through financial misfortune.

Mr. Bush was about 34 years of age, and formerly resided in this city. At one time he was in the employ of the old Utah Central Railway company, and later became railway agent at Lehi. At that place he became the husband of a daughter of the late David Evans, formerly Bishop of Lehi.

Mr. Bush removed to Tooele county a few years ago, and engaged in ranching. Last week he brought his family from Tooele to their old home. He had been unsuccessful financially, and was very despondent. When in gloomy moods he had spoken of suicide, and said he saw no harm in it. His brother and others expostulated with him, but he said his family would be as well off without him.

On Friday he applied at the sugar factory for work, stating that he was out of everything. At that time there was no employment, so he went away. That evening he started for Tooele in a cart. Before going he purchased three ounces of laudanum at the drug store, though this fact was not known to his friends till afterward.

On reaching the Point of the mountain, four miles north of Lehi, he tied his horse to a clump of brush and laid down in the shade of the cart. A newspaper was thrown over his face. But his purpose was not to gain natural sleep, for the three ounces of laudanum was swallowed.

There he lay all day Saturday and until Sunday morning. Several parties passed by, but supposed it was only a tired man availing himself of an opportunity to sleep. But on Sunday a traveler approached and found that the body was already undergoing the process of decomposition. Word was taken to Lehi, whither the remains were conveyed and buried.

About the Choir.

A highly complimentary criticism of the concert given by the Tabernacle choir in St. Louis on Saturday night will be found on the sixth page of today's NEWS.

For Chicago.

Richard W. Young and wife are off for the World's Fair on this evening's Union Pacific train.

The Sugar Factory.

The sugar factory at Lehi is now running at about half its capacity, on raw sugar. This will continue until about the 15th of the present month. The beets for the factory are reported to be in excellent condition, their quality being unsurpassed.

SHOCKING FATAL ACCIDENT.

B. A. Beatty Thrown From a Delivery Cart at Park City and Killed Instantly.

Special Dispatch to the News.

PARK CITY, Sept. 5.—A sad accident, resulting in the death of B. A. Beatty, happened about 11:30 this morning. It appears that the deceased went out with Giles Wood, a delivery cart driver for M. S. Ascheim & Co., and while Wood was delivering his goods Mr. Beatty undertook to turn the wagon around. The road being steep and narrow at that point caused a short turn to be made; this overbalanced the cart and frightened the horse into a run. Beatty was dragged quite a distance and when picked up life was extinct. His neck was broken and his face horribly mangled.

The deceased had been employed for a long time as assistant bookkeeper in the store of Ascheim & Co., and was about twenty-eight years of age. He leaves a young wife, and a child only a few days old.

CHOIR AT THE FAIR.

Utah Musicians Recipients of a Continued Ovation.

A CHANCE FOR THE GRAND PRIZE

Mr. Stephens to Lead the Grand Chorus and to Furnish Dedication Music. —Contest in Progress.

Special Dispatch to the News.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The choir arrived at Chicago Sunday morning, having left St. Louis immediately after the concert. The success there was astonishing, and almost bewildered the singers. The reception at the Merchants' Exchange and the praise uttered there for the singing gave an enormous impetus to the box office, and was worth one thousand dollars as an advertisement.

At night the crush and brilliance in the great, vast vestibules and the immense music hall were overpowering. Wealth, fashion and culture were out in force, and the newspapers said it included the most distinguished people of the city. From first to last the program was given an ovation. The chorus was applauded when it came on the stage, applauded when it rose to sing, and applauded thunderously after the opening number.

Wales never before had such a reception. He was forced to sing four times [illegible], and would have been [illegible] interfered.

[illegible] scored [illegible] successes [illegible]

There were thirty-five hundred people in the house seated, and many standing. The receipts were [illegible], of which [illegible].

This afternoon Messrs. Clawson and Whitney secured two hundred and fifty passes, enabling the choir members to go in and out of the World's Fair grounds at pleasure. This means a saving of at least a thousand dollars to the members during six days' stay.

Your correspondent heard the Scranton choruses in a secret rehearsal last night. It was announced that they had taken part in twenty competitions and won eight chief prizes. I give it as my unbiased opinion after listening to them half an hour that so far as that particular chorus is concerned the Salt Lake choir has no need to feel trepidation. It is said today that the Cleveland choir has withdrawn. If this is true the contest will be narrowed down to the Salt Lake choir and two from Scranton.

The male voice contest comes off tomorrow. I feel less hopeful of this finale as our boys sing, because there are several competitors from across the water.

Mr. Stephens is well pleased with the assignment for the grand contest on Friday. We sing second on the list.

Mr. Stephens has been asked to lead the Hallelujah chorus by all the combined choirs. He was also specially invited to furnish the music for the dedication of the Liberty bell on Saturday, immediately after the celebration of Utah day.

Presidents Woodruff, Cannon and Smith and Bishop Whitney visited the Utah building this morning.

Mrs. Bullock is billed to deliver an address in the Woman's building this morning.

H. J. Grant came over from New York to meet the Presidency, but returns tonight. He says the financial outlook is immensely improved.

Special Dispatch to the News.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, Sept. 5, 2 o'clock.—The first day's contest is just opening in the great Festival hall. There are some twenty numbers on the program. The main interest, however, attaches to the male voice competition for a prize of $1000. Nine choruses of sixty each are entered, one from Wales, one from England, four from Pennsylvania, one from Ohio, one from Iowa and our own. At this hour the hall is filling rapidly — Welsh bands with green gowns and wreaths of oak leaf are taking their places on the platform amid bursts of applause. The Salt Lake male singers occupy a high place on the platform and, it is needless to say, are observed by all observers. It is not probable there will be any decision before night.

TWO TONS OF BOOKS.

Government Reports Being Shipped Out to the Farmers.

The librarian of the University of Utah today shipped to the postmasters of the larger country towns of the Territory about two tons of valuable books for distribution among the farmers. They are composed of duplicate agricultural documents and reports on domestic animals which have accumulated in the library from various sources during the past ten years.

Other efforts have been made to distribute them among the people, but without success. The university authorities were willing to give the books without charge, but not to pay the heavy expense of wrapping and shipping through the mails in the regular way. The problem was finally solved by Hon. John T. Caine, who volunteered the use of his franking privilege for the purpose.

The books which have thus been made available are among the most valuable publications issued by the government printing office. It is regrettable such books are usually prevented from doing the service which they are capable of by a habit many people have of sneering at everything that can be called a public document. Nothing but ignorance of such works could make this prejudice possible, for the government is publishing every year books the value of which would be inestimable if the people would only consent to make proper use of them. As before stated, the books which the university has today given to the people belong to this class, and the gift should not fail of appreciation.