

cannot admire faces if he has a fancy for Turkish beauty, which, though in girls and young women, sometimes very attractive, is too frequently of the half-breed Tartar type, lacking in intelligence and refinement.

THE CRISIS SERIOUS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A special to the Herald from Jacksonville, Fla., says: Cuban leaders here and in Key West declare that they have reliable information that the relations of the United States and Spain have reached a crisis and that developments of great international importance may be expected within the next month.

Advices received here from Havana are to the effect that the departure of Consul General Lee for Washington was caused by the crisis, and that his report to President Cleveland will be of such a character that it almost certainly will result in action being taken by the United States.

It is understood that the case of the Competitor prisoners was the immediate cause of the departure of Consul General Lee. The Spanish authorities have been disposed to proceed in a high-handed way in regard to those prisoners and without regard to treaty rights. After the court at Madrid set aside the sentence of death imposed on them by the first court-martial it was understood that they would be given a civil trial. Instead of this, however, Captain Laborde, the American correspondent, Melton, and the other Competitor prisoners were recently summoned before a naval court at Havana and required to file written declarations preliminary to a new court-martial. The prisoners, however, refused to make any statement, except in the presence of General Lee.

General Lee had not been advised by Captain General Weyler that the prisoners would be retried, but as soon as the consul learned, unofficially, what was going on and that the case had been called for military and not for civil consideration, he sent an energetic note to Captain General Weyler, protesting against any retrial not in accordance with the treaty stipulations and entering exceptions to the proceedings as inaugurated. Captain General Weyler evaded making any direct response, pleading lack of authority to treat of diplomatic matters and questioning General Lee's right to discuss matters which it had been the custom to submit to Madrid for settlement by the American minister and the Spanish foreign office.

General Lee then sent Captain General Weyler a second note more energetic than the first, in which he reiterated the previous objections and in addition strongly hinted that the irregular proceedings, if not remedied, would prevent the United States from recognizing in any way the validity of the new trial.

Captain-General Weyler did not answer this note, but shortly afterward the court proceedings which had been instituted in the Cabauna fortress were suspended.

Captain-General Weyler then requested General Lee to furnish proof that Melton and the other Competitor prisoners were American citizens. Before replying General Lee cabled to Secretary Olney. As soon as Secretary

Olney answered, General Lee sent a note to Captain-General Weyler, stating that the prisoners, having been captured at sea on board a vessel flying the American flag he must consider them all under American protection, even in the absence of specific individual certificates, and no arms having been found in their possession all were equally entitled to a civil trial.

Capt. Gen. Weyler then proposed to allow the correspondent, Melton, to go free, but to punish the others. Gen. Lee again replied that he could make no distinction, as the American flag was over them all.

In the meanwhile Gen. Lee and Secretary Olney were in constant cable correspondence about the matter, and the general was finally ordered to Washington.

For diplomatic reasons Consul General Lee would probably deny it, but it is a fact nevertheless that he said to an intimate friend before leaving for the United States, "It would not surprise me if I should return to Havana on a warship."

The Cuban leaders here are jubilant, as they say that the result will be either intervention by the United States or an ignominious backdown on the part of Spain, which would destroy what little prestige she has left.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—El Liberal today publishes an interview which its correspondent at Havana claims to have had with General Fitzhugh Lee, United States consul general, previous to the sailing of the latter for New York. The consul general is represented as saying he was going to New York on private business and would return in a few weeks with his family. He is also quoted as expressing confidence that the "berisism of Spanish soldiers under Gen. Weyler would soon triumph over the rebellion." Gen. Lee, the El Liberal correspondent says, eulogized Spain for her conduct in the war with Cuba.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

PAROWAN, Utah,
Oct. 29, 1896.

Will you kindly publish the following:

Representatives of different counties in Southern Utah met in Parowan in May last and effected an organization known as the Musical Association of Southern Utah, the object being to develop our musical talent and educate ourselves to a higher standard of music. Officers were elected from the different counties, and work was at once begun to bring the subject more forcibly before the people by preparing for a festival in which members from the different localities might participate and thus arouse an interest in this direction.

Cedar City was decided upon as a central point and Friday and Saturday Nov. 13 and 14 were the days designated to hold our festival at that place. Washington county will be ably represented with their leading talent, as also Beaver, Garfield and Iron with such men as Professors McAllister, Hickley, Durham, Cosslett, Edwards and Owens at the head. There will be no contests, but each locality will furnish selections consisting of anthems, choruses, glees, quartets, duets, and solos, vocal and

instrumental, etc., and the opening and closing pieces will be rendered by be combined forces under the direction of Prof. Cosslett of Cedar.

We anticipate having a musical treat, and something calculated to increase an interest for the study and development of this divine art. That it may be a success, we ask all to assist us where possible, and let us labor together to bring about a better condition in these affairs, bearing in mind that "there is no excellence without labor," and improve upon the talents which have been so abundantly given to this people. Very respectfully,

ALFRED C. DURHAM,
Cor. Secy.

NOVEMBER WEATHER.

The following data, covering a period of twenty-two years, for the month of November has been compiled from the weather bureau records at Salt Lake City, Utah:

Temperature—Mean or normal temperature, 40 degrees; the warmest month was that of 1891, with an average of 44 degrees; the coldest month was that of 1880, with an average of 30 degrees; the highest temperature was 70 degrees on November 5, 1891; the lowest temperature was 3 degrees on November 18, 1880; average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn October 12th; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in spring about April 1st.

Precipitation (rain and melted snow)—Average for the month, 1.36 inches; average number of days with .01 or an inch or more, 7; the greatest monthly precipitation was 5.81 inches in 1875; the least monthly precipitation was trace inches in 1890; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 1.46 inches on November 18, 1875; the greatest amount of snowfall recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 was 9.7 inches on November 24, 1892.

Clouds and Weather—Average number of clear days, 12; partly cloudy days, 10; cloudy days, 8.

Wind—The prevailing winds have been from the northwest; the velocity of the wind was 36 miles from the west on November 23, 1879; west November 6, 1881, and from the south November 23, 1892.

J. H. SMITH,
Weather Bureau.
Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 30, 1896.

Ben Wrede, formerly a well known hotel keeper in Victoria, New Westminster, B. C., is thought to have perished in the Omineca country. He went there prospecting last fall and the last heard of him was on March 4th, when a letter was received stating that he intended leaving Bear Lake on a 400-mile trip. A letter just received by Wrede's wife from A. C. Murray, the Hudson Bay company's agent at Stuart lake, states that Wrede had arranged to meet two prospectors at the head of Finlay river. They waited some weeks at the agreed point and as he did not come they concluded that he must have perished in the wilderness.