

Irresistible attractions for Omaha speculators. One firm, Becker & Degen, brought twenty-one loads of feeders at Kansas City yesterday, had them shipped to this market and soon disposed of them here at a good profit this morning. These cattle came from Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming and Nebraska.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LEADVILLE, Col., Oct. 6.—A report reached military headquarters about noon today of a skirmish last night at Resurrection mine between soldiers and strikers. Eight armed men approached close to the mine and opened fire on the guards. Both soldiers and assailants sought shelter behind rocks and kept up the shooting about twenty minutes.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 6.—Cases of poisoning from eating smoked white fish continue to be reported at Merrill, Wis. Albert Radloff and another man died of poisoning. Twenty-five cases of poisoning are reported at Merrill.

GUADALAJARA, Mex., Oct. 6.—Overland advices from Mexican state that the damage wrought by recent floods in the state of Sinaloa was much greater than at first estimated. All the rivers in that state were out of their banks and a number of villages and farm houses were washed away. Over a hundred bodies have been recovered and others are missing. The damage to shipping interests is believed to be very great, but reports as to the safety of coast vessels are meagre. A full report of the damage has been forwarded to President Diaz. A public appeal will be made for funds to relieve the wants of the storm sufferers.

DENVER, Oct. 6.—The second annual carnival, the festival of mountain and plain, opened this afternoon with a pageant of progress, the great parade presenting a panorama of the resources and industries of Colorado, and embracing many novel and interesting features. Blanche Wright of Denver, queen of the festival, and her beautiful maids of honor, representing various counties, were received everywhere with acclamations from the people. The parade was witnessed by crowds and reviewed by Governor Wells and staff, General John Q. Cannon of Utah, Governor Thornton and staff of New Mexico and other distinguished guests, besides the city and state officials. The next two days will be crowded with surprises and an entertainment for the inhabitants of the city and 30,000 visitors attracted by the carnival.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 6.—An unconfirmed report from Guthrie, Ok., states that bloody battles between full bloods and squaw men have occurred in the Choctaw country, on Horse creek, in which several squaws and white husbands were killed.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—News has been received of an engagement on Monday near Guano, the Western part of the province Pinar del Rio, between Spanish troops under General Bernal and Col. M. Romanz, and insurgents under Antonio Maceo. The latter is reported to have lost eight men killed, and retreated with many wounded. In an engagement between troops under General Bernal and Maceo's forces, the latter lost 100 killed and 200 wounded. The Spanish lost 49 men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Written for this Paper.

UNCLE SAM'S BABY STATE.

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SALT LAKE CITY, September 29th, 1896.



HAVE JUST had a talk with the baby governor of the United States. Utah is the newest state of the Union, and its chief executive may be called the baby among the governors. His

name is Heber M. Wells. He is a man of about thirty-five, although he does not look so old. He has a clear blue eye, a fair complexion, a high forehead, and an honest, open expression. He is a good talker, but is rather modest in his ways. Still, he has shown himself to be a man of much assertive force, and he has more power than the average governor of the United States. He evidently believes that a governor should do more than sign justice of the peace commissions, and he makes it his business to watch the interests of Utah and to help the state along in every possible manner. He now and then takes the state legislature to task and gives them a lecture, and he forms a part of every board of state managers.

Utah has not yet built a state capitol. Fifty acres on the edge of Salt Lake City have been set apart for the purpose. This land is at the foot of one of the mountains. It is high and it will make one of the most beautiful capitol grounds of the Union. Just now the executive offices are in what is known as the City and County Building. This is a magnificent structure of stone and marble situated not far from the center of Salt Lake City. It is surrounded by ten acres of beautiful lawn and it is one of the finest city buildings of the United States. It is built entirely of Utah stone, and its cost was more than \$1,000,000. The governor's office is on the first floor at a corner of the building, which looks out upon the snow-clad mountains. The governor sits in a big arm chair behind a mosaic table made of woods gathered from all parts of the world. There is no red tape about his offices and you enter without the use of a card.

After meeting Governor Wells I asked him a number of leading questions about himself and his state. He was, you know, a bank cashier at the time he was elected to the governorship, and my first query was as to how it felt to be a governor. Governor Wells laughed as he replied:

"Well, so far as the routine of the work is concerned it does not seem to be very much different from the bank. My life is a little busier, that is all. The notoriety connected with the position here is what troubles me. I did not seek the governorship. I was taken from the bank and boosted upon this pedestal and held up to the blazing gaze of the multitude. I have to make speeches, and this is the trial of my official life. Oratory does not run in my

blood and I fear I shall never master it."

"You were a Mormon, Mr Wells? I have heard it said that the Mormon Church is running politics out here, and that its elders had appointed a committee to supervise your acts and those of the legislature and to tell you what to do. How about that?"

"That charge, so far as I am concerned," said Governor Wells, "is the rankest nonsense. If a committee has been appointed to supervise me I do not know it, and I have certainly received no communication to that effect. There was a man who was said to belong to such a committee who came to me during the session and urged me to disapprove certain bills. I had a number of other men, both Gentiles and Mormons, who did likewise, but I acted entirely on my own judgment and this man's importunities had no more effect upon me than those of any other lobbyist. The men who are loudest in claiming that such a committee exists admit that it has had no effect upon the legislature. The truth of it seems to be that certain of the legislators came to the leaders of the church and asked their advice as to the wisdom of certain pending measures. The leaders of the church did not at the time feel able to give proper consideration to them and they referred the legislators to other members of the church (laymen), who had more experience in legislative matters. It was from this that the story of an alleged committee of supervision arose. I regard the whole thing as a tempest in a teapot and don't believe that any such charge would have been made had it not been for the so-called new manifesto of the church."

"By the way, governor, some people think that that manifesto means that the Mormon Church intends to control the politics of its members. Is that so?"

"As to that," replied Governor Wells, "I am not here to defend the Mormon Church, and I would rather that you should ask that question of the authors of the manifesto. While I am a Mormon, I am not answerable for the pronunciamentos of my church, and I cannot be expected to construe their meaning. I will say this much, however, I don't see anything in the document to lead to the belief that it is the purpose of the Church to assume the control of politics in Utah. A part of it directs certain persons to seek the counsel of the Church before accepting political positions. This part I regard as referring entirely to the officers of the Church, who are paid by the Church and whose time belongs to the Church. It is rather a matter of church discipline than of political management. The whole thing grew out of some complications that arose during the last campaign, when certain high churchmen, under salary, accepted political candidacy without permission. The manifesto is, I believe, given out to prevent such complications in the future."

"Suppose the Church attempted to assume political control over its members," said I. "Suppose it attempted to force them to vote according to the interests of the Church, regardless of other considerations, what would be the effect?"