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. 265 THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1894, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

LIFE WITHOUT FOOD.

Remarkable Case of Fasting of Prof. Sloan, of Chicago.

YANKEE'S RECORD NOW BEATEN.

The Patient Unable to Eat or Drink Anything Except Mineral Water and Drugs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Prof. George Sloan, who is living with his friends at 3739 Wabash avenue, has for forty-five days thrived on a diet of mineral water and drugs. During all that time not a particle of nourishment, solid or liquid, has passed his lips. Once he attempted to drink some weak beef tea, but could not swallow a mouthful of the beverage. Now, although quietly proud of beating Dr. Tanner's famous record of forty-two days, he is anxious to eat, but cannot.

The professor is 54 years old, his advanced age making the case the more remarkable.

For several years Mr. Sloan had been afflicted with a malignant stomach complaint and at times the patient would fast for days in order to find relief. A month and a half ago he decided to again live along for a few days without food of any kind and obtained such satisfactory results that he continued fasting until he is now unable to eat or drink anything at all but mineral water.

The friends with whom he is living said last night that their patient's mind seemed just as bright as ever, but they do not entertain the same hopeful view of the result as his wife does, and told her that they thought he would not live much longer.

One of the most curious features of the case is that Mr. Sloan has not become emaciated by lack of food. He is nearly six feet tall and a heavily built man, and maintains plenty of flesh on his face and body, a bright flush over each cheek bone is the only appreciable symptom of distress.

Mr. Sloan was years ago a newspaper and magazine writer, and is essentially a scholar, being versed not only in the classic languages, but fluent in four modern tongues. He has been a great student in his more active years and is widely known. Several medical men have called to see him and are watching his progress with close interest.

Money for Campaign Purposes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—The *Chronicle* says that all federated employes in this Pacific have received a circular letter from the Democratic campaign committee, stating that office holders they are pressured to desire the perpetuation of the present administration and that the Democratic ticket may be successful each office holder is requested to contribute two per cent of his yearly salary to the hands of the party.

Human Bodies Washed Ashore.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A special from Key West, Fla., says: More than fifty human bodies have been washed up along the reefs near here in the last two days, most of them being badly decomposed. They were turned where they were found.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Price Paid for a Wife in the State of New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Jacob Butler, a village cast of this city, "Noah" Guilford, a young married man, parted with and his wife to Andrew Drant, of Sigbury, for the nominal sum of 25 cents, which was immediately paid and the transfer only made.

Guilford was married last winter, his wife being a divorced woman who had been released from her first married bonds by her husband being sentenced for larceny. She lived in comparative happiness with Guilford until this summer, when Drant and another man began frequenting the house. Gossip ensued and the couple soon separated. Soon afterwards a trace was patched up and the two again began living together, but yesterday the husband came upon Drant and his wife and demanded of the former if he wanted the woman. Receiving an affirmative reply the sum already named was fixed upon and paid to her presence, and last night Drant drove to the house and got the woman and her belongings. Guilford afterwards went about boasting of his bargain, which he evidently considered a good one.

Tree Cruelty to Children.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The most interesting feature of the closing session of the annual convention of the Humane societies of the state was the address of Eldridge T. Gerry, of New York, in favor of incorporating the society for prevention of cruelty to children. Imprisonment, the commissioner said, had been found to be inadequate as a punishment.

Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Rochester, spoke in the same vein.

ADVENTURE OF A UTONIAN.

Martha Pehlke Goes to Chicago and is Landed in Jail.

OGDEN, Oct. 4.—Martha Pehlke came from Utah some time ago and went to live with her sister at 23 Cityborne avenue. Her husband remained behind and when she wanted to sell some property in the West he refused his signature. Becoming desperate the woman purchased a suit of male attire complete, and determined to take the deeds to the property and, representing herself as the absent lower half, signed her name and thus got the right to convey the title. Accordingly she cut off her luxuriant locks, and after donning the suit of man's clothing, glued to her upper lip a heavy black mustache. Too she wandered into North avenue, intending to represent herself as Mr. Pehlke. Dubious as to the weight of her disguise she invited Officer Galligan at Larabee street into a nearby resort to see a sigar. As they neared to enter the doorway the officer's arm brushed across the masquerader's face and he was astonished to see the sweeping mustache fall to the ground. Then there was a hasty move or two on the officer and a few moments later Mrs. Pehlke landed in a cell at East Chicago avenue.

Women to the Front.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Oct. 4.—The women of San Bernardino are arranging to hold a primary election next Saturday to select delegates for a convention on the 11th inst. The call for the convention states that as three political parties have adopted a woman's franchise plank, the day of woman's citizenship is at hand, and that in California, as in Kentucky, women's influence should be exerted in politics. The convention will select from the various candidates a list approved by the women. The election of these candidates will take place on Nov. 3, three days in advance of the general election. Ten years of the women is to work for the election on Nov. 6th of those candidates whom they elect on Nov. 3rd. The primary for the city of San Bernardino will be held at the congregation church.

Meat Sale for Rice Shoes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Mrs. Herman Oelrichs may be obliged to wait some time for the million and a-half legacy, to receive and realize for which she came hither from New York two days ago. The delay in the payment of her share in the telephone-dollars estate not by her mother, Mrs. Theresa Fair, is due to the fight now being made in the courts by Charles L. Fair, the surviving son.

Young Counterfeiters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Secret service agents have caught the youngest job of counterfeiters that have ever been received on the books of Uncle Sam's sleuths. They had a hard fight though, before the young sinners were outcaged. The detectives broke in the door of a room in an Oak street tenement where they found John O'Brien and John M. Johnson, 17 and 18 years old respectively, in the act of making spurious silver dollars. Young Johnson stood on the mouth of a crucible in a nearly red color, and attempted to strike the officer with it, but the mouth was too hot and he had to drop it. Then the officer knocked him down. O'Brien, who is athletic and pluky, did not give up until he was knocked down half a dozen times. The detectives secured a complete set of tools for making the bogus coin, dies, moulds and crucibles.

Meeting of Cotton Men.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 4.—The Vicksburg cotton exchange and board of trade at a joint meeting of their committees, called an interstate convention in the interests of the anti-option bill, to meet in this city November 20. All cotton manufacturers and textile institutions and cotton planters in the cotton state are invited to attend. Many invitations will also be extended to public men and every congressman in the state is expected to be present.

License to Slaughter Horses.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Health Commissioner Reynolds, since his return from Montreal, has carefully examined into the argument of the butchers who seek the privilege of slaughtering horses, he about concluded that the best thing the city can do will be to license one such establishment in the stock yards district, and place a inspector over it to see that none of the meat is put upon the market for food in any form.

"Several men were in to see me asking licenses for the slaughter of horses," said the commissioner. "I gave them no final answer, but sent them out to see if they could find a place for the location of such an establishment in the stock yards district. If their efforts meet with success, I think I will grant a license to one of the parties seeking it."

HARRIED AGAINSTMAN.

But Was Glad to Get Away from Him Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Hedwig Brosse, a pretty German girl, had a position as governess in a wealthy Chicago family when the latter went abroad. Hedwig came to San Francisco, securing a position as companion to Mrs. J. P. Currier. She was anxious to be married, but her mistress counseled her from young men, fearing the consequence of indiscriminate acquaintanceships. Sing Ngui, a Chinese cook in the Currier family, made love to her and proposed marriage. The girl at first refused, but Sing lavished presents, love and promises. Finally Hedwig agreed to be married, provided a priest would perform the ceremony. Sing explained that the law forbade such a racial marriage, but persuaded her that a contract marriage would be legal, and the ceremony was accordingly performed by the church without a license. In August Hedwig went with Sing to an apartment in the Chinese quarter. She found the union unhappy but was so closely guarded that she could not escape. A newspaper man, passing through Chinatown, discovered her, and after some trouble, accomplished her rescue.

Hedwig's first act upon securing her freedom was to go to successfully secure absolution and pardon of the communion. She is in mortal dread of her Chinese lover, and a situation in the country will be secured for her.

SUBMARINE EARTHQUAKE.

Remarkable Experiences of a Deep-colored Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—The schooner Lola and Mallie, which has arrived from Coquille river reports a remarkable experience at sea. The schooner was lying off the coast, becalmed. The sea was perfectly smooth, when suddenly a loud rumbling noise was heard and the schooner commenced to pitch violently. Although there was no wind, a heavy sea sprang up almost instantly and the schooner was thrown about in a manner that threatened the safety of her masts. After a short time the sea went down and all was as calm as before. The supposition is that the schooner experienced a submarine earthquake. The schooner Excelsior reports the same experience as the Lola and Mallie.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Battle at Ping Yang as Reported by the Chinese.

MONEY NEEDED BY THE MIKADO.

European Troops Invited in the Treaty Ports to Protect Foreigners.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai today says, according to the Chinese reports, no pitched battle was fought at Ping Yang, Corea. The Chinese there, according to these stories, only numbered 12,000 men and were greatly outnumbered by the Japanese. The Chinese Gen. Yeh, it is also said, was provided with dynamite and with crew his whole force. General Wei, the Chinese say did the same, leaving only Generals Tso's force of 2,000 men to fight against overwhelming odds until all were killed except 800, who were taken prisoners. Nothing is known in Shanghai regarding the reported introduction and mutiny of the Chinese troops.

AFRAID OF THE JAPS.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A dispatch from Shanghai says native vessels from Nagpo report that five Japanese war ships are lying off the Chinese town, fifty miles from Ningpo. The presence of the ships near Ningpo has caused a panic there as the few Chinese warships on the coast are obsolete and almost worthless.

WILL RAISE A LOAN.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 4.—The Japanese government has decided upon raising a foreign loan, the amount of which is not yet known.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The Frankfort *Zeitung* says the Chinese minister in London has proposed to the British government that Russia, Great Britain and France dispatch troops to the treaty ports of China to protect the interests of foreigners, and gives the assurance that China would raise no objection.

SHANGHAI NEUTRAL.

TOKIO, Oct. 4.—The Italian minister has obtained a pledge from Japan that her forces will not attack Shanghai.

New York Cheaper.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—At the opening of the exchange sugar was ⅛ higher and gained additional ⅛, but on street selling reacted ⅛. Declining now 1/32 to 1/16.

Railroad Collision in England.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Scotch express on route to London, collided with a freight train near Hallerton today. Three passenger cars were derailed and four persons injured. Baron Tweedmouth, Baron Rindlip and Postmaster General Arnold Morley were passengers on the express, unhurt.

Murdered in a Saloon.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 4.—A desperado walked into the Mug saloon and ordered the dozen men present to throw up their hands. Charles H. Birdell, the bartender, reached for his pistol, but the desperado was too quick and shot him through the heart. Birdell fell dead and the desperado still covering the crowd with his revolver backed from the saloon and escaped. It is rumored that he is the Puyallup murderer.

HIS RIGHT TO HIM.

The Question Settled by the Decision of a Judge.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A man named Ebner went to a prominent coal theater last night and hissed each song, dance and "sketch" of the performance as soon as it was finished. He was arrested and taken to a police station and arraigned on a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct. He claimed he had a right to hiss so long as he did it at the end of the act and disturbed no one. Justice Voorhis ruled the prisoner was within his rights.

"None here," he added, "justifies that you hissed during any of the pieces. It is common sense that if a man has the right to applaud he also has the right to hiss. I do not know of any decisions upon this point, but I simply use common sense; and I therefore discharge the prisoner." He says may hiss after every act in New York, but badly and continuously, until everyone's sense of the rankness of the show has been satisfied.

In Sympathy With Populists.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—It is announced today that Judge Truman Trumbull is in sympathy with the Populist party and that he will deliver an address at a meeting in Central Music Hall Saturday night on "The rights of man as affected by accumulated wealth and invested monopolies."

Judge Trumbull has long been regarded as a staunch Democrat.

AMERICAN ATHLETES.

Their Chances in a Contest with English Champions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Assent the report that New York will send an athletic club to Europe, George Schwegler, the athlete, has sent to E. C. Carter, the official handicapper of the A. A. U., an editor of the New York *Athletic Club Journal*, the following communication, which will be published today:

DEAR SIR—The New York Athletic club has not only been successful in its rivalry with other clubs, but it has in its ranks this season athletes undoubtedly entitled to consideration as representative champions of America and whose ability combine team to hold their own with the best men in other countries. Never has the outlook been brighter for an international contest resulting in an overwhelming victory for the representatives of America.

The great struggle between Yale and Oxford aroused such enthusiasm in England and America that so much interest would be create if the New York Athletic club sent a team to compete for the English championship next year. Local athletic societies seem to think that the Americans hold their own in about eight out of thirteen contests which comprise the English championship program.

They seem to think that Tinn has an excellent chance to defeat C. A. Bradley in the 100-yard run, although Bradley is champion of England and a crowned man. Local authorities consider the quarter-mile run to Strelitz, the English champion, as it is not thought that either Lee, Sayle or Lorn is fast enough to defeat the Englishman. In the half-mile Chas. Kilpatrick could be pitted against Strelitz with brighter prospects. G. W. Orton has good chance in the mile run and the two mile steeplechase.

In the 120-yard hurdle it is believed that all England cannot show a man who can conquer Stephen Chase. His friends are confident that he can defeat Tinn, and Harry J. G. Mitchell has an excellent chance to capture the 440-yard hammer championship.

WRECKED NEAR CHEYENNE.

Ten Cattle Cars Ditched on Account of a Broken Wheel.

Special Telegram to the NEWS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 4.—A freight train was wrecked near Otto, on the east slope of Sherman hill, fifteen miles west of Cheyenne, about midnight last night. Ten cars of cattle and a car of merchandise went into the ditch. Several head of stock were killed. The accident was caused by a broken wheel. Both the east and west-bound passenger and mail trains were delayed several hours. The wrecking crew did not get the track clear until noon today.

THE CABINET IN SESSION.

Discussing Affairs in China and Deciding to Send Troops

To That Country to Protect the Legation at Pekin and Other British Interests.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The English newspapers have apparently recovered from the scare caused by the hasty calling of the cabinet council. The afternoon newspapers are now unanimous in expressing the opinion that there is not the slightest cause of anxiety as to any serious dispute with France. It seems to be admitted that the cabinet council will not be called upon to decide anything more serious than the protection of the British interests in China. It seems to be generally agreed, however, that the cabinet council will discuss the question whether British troops shall be sent immediately to the treaty ports in China.

The cabinet council met today. Most of the ministers were present. Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, was absent. At the hour of sending this dispatch the council is still in session.

The cabinet meeting lasted from noon until 1:30 p.m. It is understood a perfect agreement was reached respecting the precautionary for the protection of the British residents in China.

WHAT THE COUNCIL DID.

It is announced upon authority that the cabinet after discussing the state of affairs in China, decided to send troops to that country to protect the British interests. It is also probable that additional ships will be sent to strengthen the fleet in the Chinese waters, under command of Admiral Fremantle. It is also said that in consequence of today's meeting of the cabinet the British troops at Hong Kong will shortly be guarded by blue jackets and native Indian soldiers.

FRENCH PAPERS TALK SENSE.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The French cabinet today decided to prosecute *Furet Ouvrier*, the newspaper which recently published an article upon the army manoeuvers, regarded as insulting to the French army.

President Casimir Perier has signed a decree appointing Baron De Courcel, French ambassador to London, to succeed M. De Ozon, recalled. The *Journal Des Debats* says there is no question between Great Britain and France which cannot be settled amicably. The *Soleil* declares that Madagascar cannot lead to a conflict between France and Great Britain. The *Matin* says it is absurd to suppose the dispute in regard to African affairs with France was the reason for the summoning of the English cabinet council.

MISUNDERSTANDING IN REGARD TO MADAGASCAR.

PORT LOUIS, Island of Mauritius, Oct. 4.—The statement that a blockade of Madagascar has been declared by France was brought here by a steamer from Madagascar. The report appears to have been due to the misunderstanding of the French measures taken to prevent the landing of arms and ammunition for the Hovas. Madagascar papers state that French soldiers have been warned to repair to the coast in view of possible hostilities. The French island and French colonies, however, decline to leave the capital until the last moment.

Shipping Wheat.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 4.—The ship City of Athens has sailed for the United Kingdom with the first cargo of new wheat shipped from this port, amounting to 1,300 tons. Four other ships have arrived to take wheat to Queen by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and Gibson and Kerr. They are the Andross, Cape York, Glen Cova and Windsor Park.

Democratic Majority.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 4.—Returns from the congressional district embracing Savannah, indicate 4,000 Democratic majority, a falling off of 1,500 in two years. The counties in Tom Watkins's district show 300 Populist majority. The heaviest Democratic majorities are returned from counties endorsing the administration's financial views.

EDUCATIONAL DAY.

Thousands of Delighted Children Visit the Fair.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOLS.

The Advancement Which Our Educational Institutions Are Making.

Nothing has been done by halves at the Fair this year. Everything that has been attempted has been executed on a magnificent scale. This is eminently true of the manner in which Education day was signalized today. At an early hour frequent groups of children, on foot and on street cars, were making their way to the Exposition. A little later these groups became throngs, and before noon the main building was crowded in every part with children. The city schools suspended for the day, and in many instances teachers accompanied their classes to the Fair in a body. The small admission fee of ten cents was charged the children in the forenoon, and by 12 o'clock fully five thousand of them had paid it. At about noon, at a meeting of the Fair directors, it was decided, as Herman Bamberger expressed it, "to round up the school children in the city and bring them to the Fair, without money and without price." In pursuance of this decision, the school children of the city, who had not visited the Fair in the forenoon, came in the afternoon to the number of thousands.

The zone which was presented in the main building while it was thronged with the little people, beggars description, but it was one which was calculated to fill with delight the lovers of children. The children to a great interest in everything, especially the exhibits of school work. They thronged the alcoves in which the school work is shown, and seemed to appreciate very much what they saw there.

THE UNIVERSITY EXHIBIT

at the Fair fills three alcoves in the educational department one each for the collegiate department, normal school and the school for the deaf. The evident desire of those in charge has been to show the facilities and methods possessed and employed by the University, with no attempt at display as a mere means of catching the eye.

In the collegiate department alone, one large case contains a few pieces of very fine apparatus as used in the science classes, each item being fully labelled. In a corner is a life size facsimile of the human body (Auzoux), of Paris; this is a dissectible model, of paper mache, very durable. A human skeleton articulated with springs occupies an adjoining stall. Electric, magnetic, acoustic, optic, medical, thermal and other varieties of instruments are shown; but the most interesting feature, to those at least who are sincerely desirous of ascertaining the facilities of the institution, is found in the great number of photographs of instruments and experiments. Besides these, there are five large framed mats, containing numerous interior views of classrooms, laboratories, library, museum, etc., etc.

The normal school is represented by an array of handiwork by the training school pupils—pencil sketches, water color sketches, models in clay, etc., etc., all taken from the school object. In the deaf mute department is shown a few large pieces, and a multitude of smaller items of handiwork from the manual training department. There are sideboards, book cases, dressing cases, boots and shoes, boxes of many kinds, and a variety of printing work, all done by the deaf students.

Descriptive of the institution, a card is displayed, giving the following information:

The University of Utah is now in the fifth year of its existence, having been incorporated February 28, 1850, under the name of "The University of Deseret." From a beginning so small that the entire work of instruction was performed by a single teacher, the institution has grown steadily to its present centralize proportions with students enrolled in preparatory, normal and collegiate courses and a faculty of 41, with specialists, exclusive of the instructors in the training school for teachers, the art department and the school for the deaf. In all, twenty-seven teachers are directly engaged in the work of instruction.

The governing power is vested by law in a board of 21 and a board of regents, nine in all. The grounds at present used by the University as building sites and campus comprise an entire city block, and other adjacent blocks. The buildings have cost $130,000; besides which the University occupies a rented private building erected at a cost of $15,000.

The library contains 15,000 volumes and 5,000 pamphlets, and the collection is being continually augmented. The furniture and ordinary equipment are extensive and costly. The apparatus for demonstrations in physical science and natural history, exclusive of museum, has cost $25,000.

The University Museum comprises many thousands of interesting and valuable specimens for illustration in the department of natural history and applied science. The very extensive collection belonging to the Deseret museum are of rarely and free access to students. The cost of buildings has been largely supplied through the liberality of the Salt Lake Literary and Scientific association, being supported by a special fund of $50,000.

The University is the only institution in the heart of the public school system of Utah; the high schools being constituted as preparatory schools to the University, as are also some of the leading private and denominational institutions of high school grade in Utah. Graduates from the Territorial Normal School are legally authorized to follow the profession of teaching without further examination or examination of their authorization being required in a long term of years, or extended as the privilege according to the rank of the graduate.

The apparatus and photographic exhibit herewith are more indicative of the equipment of the institution and all who desire to investigate the resources possessed and the facilities offered by the University of Utah are earnestly requested to visit the institution itself and witness its workings.

CITY SCHOOLS EXHIBIT.

The principals and teachers of the several district schools of the city had taken great pains to obtain from the pupils specimens of school work, and great numbers were collected, including drawings, maps, essays, etc. These have been so arranged in alcoves as to enable a visitor to readily see the kind of work which is being done in the schools.

The work done in the several grades of the schools is separately arranged and designated, and the exhibit includes the handiwork of the little tots in the kindergarten classes and of the higher grades in succession. The exhibit as a whole shows a splendid organization of the city schools, and the perfection which the system is approaching.

The schools of Salt Lake county outside of the city make an exhibit of a character similar to that of the city schools. Some of the school officials have promised to do so, but before time they intended could be made.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY.

The exhibit of this institution is intended to illustrate the work of its most training department, more particularly, though the work of the commercial and academic departments is also shown. A thorough illustration is given of normal work, from the kindergarten up to the highest grade, by which teachers are fully qualified for their profession, and the kind and quality of the work done in the commercial and academic departments is shown. The work of the little kindergarteners is very interesting. Samples of book-keeping work by students in the commercial department are very fine, and the work of the academic department is shown to be of a high order and well executed, by the drawings, scientific and artistic, which have been selected from those usually executed in school, pleader maps, etc. This exhibit indicates the high position which the Brigham Young Academy has attained as an educational institution.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

This institution is certainly a credit to Ogden city. The exhibit of class work which it presents is of a high order of merit. In its art department, it shows a number of drawings and paintings of a high degree of worth. In large portfolios, laid out for inspection, are problems in the higher mathematics elaborated by students, and well-penned commentaries on moral and mental philosophy. There are also beautifully written manuscripts of poems, essays, criticisms, etc., showing a very high order of literary and classical instruction. This exhibit requires to be viewed at length to be appreciated.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS' COLLEGE.

The exhibit embraces a fine collection of scientific apparatus, and a chemical laboratory, but not many specimens of students' work.

FRENCH OF EXHIBITS.

By half past two o'clock this afternoon, the grand stand outside the building was densely packed with humanity, and vast crowds were assembled in front of it to witness the exercises which were to signalize education day. Shortly before 3 o'clock, the enormous concourse was called to order by Hon. J. A. Melville, who introduced Prof. T. B. Lewis, at Ogden. Prof. Lewis has a stentorian voice and he tried to make himself heard, but thousands failed to catch his words. He congratulated the people of Utah on the Fair, and the management of the latter on the progress they had arranged and carried out in the art. He said our schools were now submitting the statement of a new and great state, and declared that the exhibit of school work, from kindergarten to university, was magnificent. He closed by urging the people of Utah to exert themselves to perfect their school system. Professor Lewis's address was warmly applauded.

The next exercise was a childhood drill by pupils from the public schools, under the direction of Susie B. Root. There was a large platform, some distance in front of the grand stand, on which this exercise took place. The latter was witnessed with great interest by many thousands of spectators.

The program, which included a balloon ascension, competition of buy drummers for the prize offered by the Fair, a contest between the University and high school cadets, and gymnastic exercises by the Young Men's Christian association, was in progress when we went to press.

Up to the whole Education day was an immense success, and will be long remembered by thousands of children, and indeed by hosts of adults.

NOTES.

McLaren's type-setting machine, which was to operate yesterday afternoon, was an object of much interest.

Included in the display of home made shoes exhibited by Robinson Bros., are several new lasts which promise to be great sellers. The exhibit of this firm is very good.

The Hoover Woolen mills make a display of flannels, linseys, cassimeres, etc., which is exceedingly creditable. The most of city dry goods dealers were engaging it admiringly yesterday.

At a few minutes before 8 o'clock last evening Prof. Harris made another balloon ascension, which elicited prolonged cheers from the vast throng present.

At 8:30 last evening the Giant Soap company's gas drawing took place. The unique contrast of some of the prizes, and the manner in which the drawing was conducted, created much enthusiasm.

After the arrival of the manufacturers' prizes at the Exposition building yesterday afternoon Col. J. R. Winder called the people to order and introduced J. H. White, Esq., who made a very pleasant address upon home industry. Among the good points he made was on showing the duty of our women in selling wheat at from 40 to 50 cents per bushel, while the Territory was importing hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of jack and hog products annually. Mr. White was followed by H. S. Grant, Esq., in a rattling five minute talk, in which he denoted that this year Utah was consuming double the quantities of home products she ever did before. He showed the folly of longer importing dairy articles that were on exhibition. The speech closed the special exercises of manufacturers' day.

THE CRIMINAL BILL.

Castine and Harmon Acquitted on a Charge of Cattle Stealing.

PETER SWENSON'S SECOND TRIAL.

Thomas Hall, Once Convicted of Horse-breaking, Goes His Way—Robbie Sickes.

In Judge Bartch's division of the Third district court this morning things moved slowly. Too following cases came up:

SWENSON'S SECOND TRIAL.

At the request of Attorney Critzer, the second trial of Peter Swenson, on a charge of shooting at his uncle, Carl Anderson, near Hartley, and in which case the jury yesterday disagreed, was set set for Wednesday, the 17th inst.

CHARLES TUTSON.

The trial of Charles Tutson, on charge of murdering his wife at Murray, will begin before Judge Bartch on Wednesday morning next. It is expected to occupy a week, at least.

HE WAS LUCKY.

On motion of Assistant District Attorney Howat, the charge of cow-breaking against Thomas Hall was dismissed.

The defendant was convicted at the last February term of court and sentenced by Judge Zane imprisonment in the penitentiary. His attorney, S. P. Armstrong, carried the case to the Territorial Supreme court, and at its recent session a new trial was granted on the ground that the evidence adduced at the trial was insufficient to justify the verdict. The reason now given by the prosecution for dismissing the case was that one of the witnesses had died since the trial took place and others were absent from the Territory.

CONTINUED.

The case of the People vs. J. B. Binns, assault and battery, has been continued indefinitely on motion of the prosecuting attorney, on the ground that the People vs. Herbert M. Abbott, assault and battery, because to the latter one of the witnesses cannot be found.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

People vs. Ely Wright. Ten days additional time was allowed the defendant's attorney (H. L. Roth) to prepare a bill of exceptions. The official reporter was ordered to transcribe the testimony taken at the trial at the expense of the Territory.

CONVICTED.

In the case of the First Furniture company vs Mata Hudson, the report of the referee was confirmed.

GRAND LARCENY CHARGED.

The first and only case on the list for trial today was that of John Castine and George Harmon, indicted for having stolen in Tooele county, on June 19, 1893, eight steers, the property of Stephen S. Worthington.

Castine was defended by Attorneys Rawlins and Hurley; Attorney J. M. Hamilton was counsel for Harmon.

The case was not called for hearing till 11:30, and a jury having been impanelled, Assistant District Attorney Howat obtained permission of the court for a quarter of an hour's postponement in order to talk informally with his witnesses. Meanwhile the court took a recess.

According to the testimony of Mr. Worthington, he is a farmer residing in Grantsville, and some time in the fall named the eight head of stock were taken from his premises, but by whom he was unable to state. Certain circumstances which reached prosecutor later induced him to visit the defendants at their place of residence near Murray. W. Weller at Murray, where he found fifteen of the stolen steers in the corral and the carcasses of the other three hanging up.

Mr. Weller now testified that a man came to his place on Saturday about the date named, stated that he had a bunch of cattle, some state-in head, for sale, and asked witness to purchase them. He went to look at them on the Indian range, where eleven miles distant from Murray. They were then in charge of another man at the back of a corral, near a new brick house. Witness did not want to purchase the whole of them, but the man said he first came to him seeming very anxious to get rid of the whole lot. Witness asked him his reason, remarking that some were pretty fat, and to be worried, "I'll tell you, he said. I've got a call this house; I've a mortgage to fill, and I must dispose of these cattle to get the money." After a deal of talk, witness offered $12 per head for the lot, which was eventually accepted. As witness, he had only $10 with him, the man accepted this, and arranged to go to Murray next day for the balance, but he did not come and he saw nothing more of him. The man said he had all the cattle, the other had not seen them.

Judge Howat—You came you were buying these cattle for the fun of it or what they were worth about you?

Witness replied "That's right" and said he knew he had a bargain.

Counsel for the defendants asked no question, as there was nothing to show up to this time that the defendants were the same men, and the court adjourned soon after 12 o'clock to 1:30.

The prosecution had intended to call a sixteen year old premier named Hall as a witness, but when court re-assembled this afternoon Prosecuting Attorney Howat stated that he could not now be found, and without him the prosecution would not have sufficient evidence to convict. Judge Howat therefore asked that the jury be instructed to return a verdict of "not guilty," which they did, and the defendants were discharged.

ATTORNEY E. R. ATCHIN.

Judge Bartch this afternoon dismissed the indictment against Attorney Elmer R. Atchin, for perjury, on account of a certain defect therein, but intimated that this would not prejudice the finding of a new indictment.

GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

The grand jury this afternoon reported four indictments under the Territorial statutes and one under the laws of the United States.

They have found an indictment against Mordecai Sickes, charging him with murder.