

and conditions are "met up with," sometimes a village, like the hen that was set on two dozen eggs, spreads itself—so much so that it is difficult to tell where the farming district leaves off and the town proper begins. In such places the audiences are apt to be like the houses—scattering; but they are in every case comparatively numerous and invariably discriminating, making it necessary for him who essays the task of addressing them to be on his best behavior and equipped for such emergencies as those who have not made such a campaign would be apt to look for only in the metropolitan.

The "little log school house" is in such places the temple of all-round education and people of general information are to be found occupying its wooden benches in as great numbers proportionately as in the cushioned seats of the metropolitan auditoriums. But the more rustic phases are hurriedly dispelled when one penetrates the long defile which yawns between here and Weston on the east, and all at once is ushered into the presence of Malad. It is so unlike any other place yet visited, looks, even at a distance, so much more like a populous and well-appointed city of limited proportions, that expressions of admiration are spontaneous. There are reasons for this, of course, as there are for everything.

Malad is the oldest settlement in southern Idaho, older, in fact, than any other in the state, with the possible exception of one or two, and its growth has been steady, solid and unflinching. It now contains, I should say, not far from 1,500 people, but is envied by farms and ranches more or less closely connected, and these added would swell that figure considerably. It has some fine private residences, while neat and productive gardens and orchards are everywhere. Though as yet innocent of the electric light, the telephone and any kind of public transportation methods, nearly every kind of business is represented, in some cases abundantly so. Here is the finest amusement hall I have yet seen in Idaho; it is called the opera house, and in this case the designation is not a misnomer. The auditorium would contain probably 600 people and the appointments generally are neat and convenient. There are several three-story buildings, of brick and lumber, and the amount of business transacted is considerable.

A Democratic meeting was held in the opera house last evening, at which some 400 people listened to addresses by Hon. R. P. Quarles, candidate for district judge, and S. A. Kenner. Judge Quarles, like many others in this State, is a Kentuckian; he practices law at Pocatello when at home, is comparative young and altogether able. He stands very high wherever known without reference to political or religious differences.

The speakers named cross the beautiful Malad valley today and hold forth in the little town of Samaria tonight. Tomorrow night they will appear at Nine Mile creek and be joined by "Joe" Rich, not at all unknown to fame in Utah or anywhere else in this division of the public domain. He is running for district attorney.

Tonight Hon. W. H. Clagett, repre-

sented the Populists, speaks here. The rival candidates for governor and many other speakers of note have already appeared. Malad is off by itself, so to speak, but is receiving as much attention from the genus politician as though it were penetrated by a grand trunk line of railway. And so it will be to the end.

The campaign is of an educational character, being generally respectably conducted and devoid of the bitterness and jealousies so often manifested on such occasions. K.

THE TERRITORIAL FAIR.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY OCTOBER 3.

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

The woolen mills, shoe, soap, cracker and broom factories, and a large number of other home manufacturing exhibits each had creditable exhibits.

This afternoon a parade formed in front of Grant Bros.' stables on West Temple street, which was decidedly novel in character, and the means of stirring up much interest. It consisted of a long line of vehicles bearing the proprietors of home manufacturing institutions and their employees, to the number of about 500 persons.

The column was headed by the great Raymond coach, which was followed by the drag Utah, which in turn was followed by a line of busses, etc. The boys and men riding in the vehicles had been liberally supplied with tin horns, and the noise they made as the procession passed through the principal streets to the Fair was something surprising. The parade was a great success.

The balloon ascension from the Fair grounds yesterday afternoon was a pronounced success. A great height was reached, and the immense crowd was much pleased. By the way, this scheme was a home enterprise. The balloon was made here, and Logan Paul, of Provo, was the business manager of the affair. The name of the aeronaut was B. E. Harris.

The cannon belonging to Battery A of the Utah National Guards are placed in the rear and to the south of the building. They include two Gatling guns, which are a source of much interest to great crowds of Fair visitors. An officer of the battery was in attendance part of the day, and explained to spectators the operation of these guns. There has been talk of firing from one of them a quantity of blank cartridges, just to show the crowd how rapidly they shoot, but it has not yet been announced that this will be done.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY OCTOBER 4.

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 scene 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 childhood. The children took 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 of Utah made a very extensive and complete exhibit of the work done by pupils in all departments.

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 Brigham Young Academy of Provo had a very fine exhibit of the work done in its several departments, as did the Sacred Heart Academy of Ogden.

This exhibit embraces a fine collection of scientific apparatus, and a chemical laboratory, but not many specimens of student's work.

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, of 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 program they had arranged and were carrying out. He said our schools were now educating the statesmen 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.