

delegation was escorted to grounds by the exposition management.

President Wattles, in a warm welcoming speech, said:

"The motion to hold this exposition was made by William J. Bryan, and was seconded by George Q. Cannon."

The Utah exhibit will not be of second interest to none. The history of Utah was more fascinating than any romance. When Brigham Young accomplished his promising enterprise he proved himself one of the great leaders of the age. The industry and frugality of the inhabitants of Utah express all who visit you. In the tide of emigration which will follow this great exposition-Utah will share. Utah has greater resource than Pennsylvania." He closed by tendering the hospitality of the exposition to the Utah party.

Governor Wells said he was proud that we are now apart of these United States. The Utah division in the war acquitted themselves creditably.

President Snow contrasted the uninhabited and desolate Omaha of fifty years ago with its grandeur and glory of today. He then indulged in stirring reminiscences of settling up of Salt Lake City. He said he was as rich as any one when he arrived there, for he had 5 cents in his pocket.

President Cannon said in a short address that he appreciated the eloquent welcome of President Wattles and on this occasion were awakened many emotions as a boy fifty-two years ago when he spent the time in cutting grass on the Omaha ground. He spoke of the departure of the Mormon battalion, of the Winter Quarters, the suffering there, and the departure of the pioneers in 1847 together with the march across the Plains he felt delighted to be here in Omaha on this auspicious occasion with the glories of the exposition.

President Smith then related his experiences. How he was chased by the Indians here on this Omaha flat in 1846.

Despite the cold the audience were intensely interested. Exercises closed with music by the Innis band. The Utah party is now lunching at Markel's.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 20.—Disastrous typhoons, sand storms and floods have caused a fearful loss of life and property in the orient. In the district watered by the river Feng in Japan, hundreds of villages have been swept away and 2,000 people have been drowned.

Another report says 250 towns are under water. Thousands of refugees are flocking to the cities. The Ishkarl river has also overflowed, drowning over 1,000 people. Seven prefectures were destroyed.

In a terrible typhoon off Formosa about the same time as the floods, great damage to shipping was done. At Ternani eight junks were wrecked and a hundred lives lost. Twelve junks were driven to sea and lost.

The steamer Rensl Maru was piled up on shore.

Among the ships were the American bark Comet.

The ship was abandoned and crew saved.

The French steamer Holhow is wrecked on the beach near Amoy. The German steamer Cildud, formerly of the Cunard line, was lost in the open sea. Homeward bound passengers say they passed through twenty miles of abandoned vessels. The loss of life must have been enormous.

St. Louis, Oct. 21.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Virden, Ill., says a serious fire is raging in the shaft of

the Chicago-Virden Coal company there. This mine is surrounded by a stockade and is the one about which there has been so much trouble and loss of life recently.

The fire now is of a kind that burns in a circle so the fire boss, John Crouch says, and unless heroic means are applied at once it will result in great damage to the mine.

New York, Oct. 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says:

Rear Admiral Dewey's seizure of Aguineldo's steamers, has made the natives indignant, and their attitude is threatening.

Chinese and native thieves here are legion, and the officers and civilians are frequently robbed.

Alienments among the American troops are mostly slight, being those common to Europeans newly arrived in the tropics. The food is of a good quality, but the volunteers, accustomed to better food, are complaining.

A baseball contest has begun. Silver cups have been offered by a brewing company and a distillery in the United States. The Fourteenth regular's team has been defeated by the Utah volunteers' nine. The South Dakota troops won from the Fourteenth Minnesota. The game between the Nebraska and Colorado troops was called off.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—The U. S. transport steamer Rio de Janeiro arrived today from Manila via Hongkong and Nagasaki with sick soldiers on board, supposed to number about 50. The vessel was sent to the quarantine station a Angel Island and particulars of her voyage are unobtainable at this hour.

The Rio brought 150 sick and wounded soldiers from Manila. On the voyage home eight soldiers died.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—A dreadful tragedy was enacted in the east end of the city tonight when Eliza Burrill, wife of a well-to-do mechanic, became demented and strangled her three children, Ethel, aged 8, Stanley, aged 3, and Harold, aged 11 years. The husband of the woman found all of them dead when he came home from work tonight. The demented woman gave as a reason for her terrible deed that she did not want them to grow up wicked.

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 22.—An explosion occurred in the mixing room of the Judson Dynamite & Powder works at North Berkeley today. The building was totally destroyed and two men, Thomas Roach, foreman of the nitroglycerine department, and Peter Anderson foreman in the mixing room were blown to atoms.

Some 200 pounds of gelatine just being made into dynamite, went off. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Only the two dead men were in the mixing house at the time of the explosion.

Marquette, Mich., Oct. 25.—An attempt apparently was made at 1:10 a. m. to murder James Pendill, an enthusiastic anti-saloon man, and incidentally his entire family by blowing up the house with dynamite. The charge was not heavy enough to wreck the house. Pendill and his family escaped.

London, Oct. 25.—All interest today is centered in the Marquis of Salisbury's addition to the Fashoda correspondence contained in the publication of the British blue book on that subject. The conservative newspapers express themselves as being highly pleased with this rejoinder to the French yellow book on the same subject. They declare that it dispells the idea spread by the dispatch of the French ambassador here, Baron de Courcel, that the premier was willing to negotiate on the whole question.

The entire press, however, scouts the

idea of the possession of Fashoda coming within the sphere of discussion. The St James Gazette says this afternoon: "We are prepared to negotiate of Bahr-el-Ghazal district, but we must control the Nile both banks and watersheds from its source to the sea."

The Globe thinks the Marquis of Salisbury has made it clear that Major Marchand must quit Fashoda without conditions. Until that is done, the says, there can be no discussion of the French claims in Africa.

The Globe points out the significant announcement in Gen. Kitchener's report that he sent gunboats south to Sebat towards Mesha-er-Rek. The principal trading center of Bahr-el-Ghazal region with instructions to establish necessary outposts and that before the the maintenance of these stations.

These moves, the Globe adds, brings our position down to an eighth parallel of north latitude and the valley of Bahr-el-Ghazal at this moment is under the rule of the Khedive. It would be interesting to see the effect of this revelation upon the French government.

The Pall Mall Gazette concludes from the publishing of the bluebook that the French government has been given to understand that, wholly apart from the Fashoda question its title to the territory abutting on the left bank of the Nile is rejected as utterly untenable and France must accept the position or take the consequences.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 25.—A race across the continent between John S. Vosburg and his wife, Kate, resulted today in a compromise decision by D. E. Pettit, the referee appointed to adjust the difficulty between man and wife. It appears that last spring Mr. Vosburg became angry at his father-in-law, J. S. Slauson, the Los Angeles banker, and left his home, taking two of his three boys with him. He settled near his old home in this state and a short time ago returned to Los Angeles to make efforts to induce his wife to live with him, and away from her father's influence. Mrs. Vosburg took advantage of Vosburg's presence in California by taking the first train with her father for the east with the apparent purpose of securing the two boys. Vosburg got wind of her departure and followed twenty-four hours later, first telegraphing his relatives to take care of the boys. When Mrs. Vosburg arrived here she procured a writ of habeas corpus and the boys were produced in court. Testimony was presented on both sides with a view to showing whether he or she was the proper custodian of the children. The referee finds that neither the father nor mother is morally bad and gives to the oldest boy to the father and youngest to the mother.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Henry Morris, consul of Ghent, has furnished to the state department as a matter of information, a translation of a report made by the Belgian consul at Manila upon the export trade of the Philippines during 1897. During that year there was a great increase in the export trade, notwithstanding the rebellion, the export of hemp alone increasing nearly 44,000,000 pounds. Copra exports also increased nearly 28,000,000 pounds, although the business only dates from 1892, prior to which time almost all the copra came from the Carolines.

The exports of sugar by Manila decreased 92,000,000 pounds, but at Cebu, the contrary was the case, and in the Vizayas and Negros Islands, the product of sugar was greatly developed. The export of cigars fell off from 194,456,000 in 1896, to 194,136,000 in 1897. China and Japan imported more of these cigars than any other country, and only a very small proportion came to the United States.