

GLASGOW TO HAVE  
A BIG EXHIBITION

The Scotch City Bending Every  
Energy to Its Success.

WILL BE A GREAT AFFAIR

And is to Celebrate the Incoming of  
the New Century—Opens in  
Summer of 1901.

Special Correspondence.

Glasgow, Scotland, January 10.—To properly celebrate what is here generally conceded to be the first year of the Twentieth century, those interested are putting forth every energy for the success of the Glasgow international exhibition to be held in this city during the summer of 1901, and which, it is believed, will be one of the most important of such exhibitions opened in Great Britain in recent years. Backed by her majesty the queen and his royal highness the Prince of Wales as patron and vice-patron respectively, the undertaking promises to assume grand proportions and to exceed in artistic merit, anything before attempted in this country. It has already met with hearty and widespread support among all the classes, and in the list of office-bearers will be found many of the leading noblemen of Great Britain and Ireland as well as the civic heads of all the principal towns of the United Kingdom. In this respect, therefore, the exhibition will have the undivided support of the entire British isles, and present negotiations are successful, will also receive encouragement from friendly nations, among them the United States, which now has the matter of a handsome appropriation awaiting the united action of both houses of Congress. The guarantee fund now exceeds \$100,000, to which is being added daily very substantial contributions, all tending to give the big show an outlook exceedingly rosy.

The exhibition will be held on the same site as that of 1888, and will be under similar control. While not following lines identical with those of its predecessor, its attractions and success may reasonably be expected to surpass those of the former exhibition, which was visited by over six millions of people and left a clear surplus of \$14,000. That surplus, with accumulated interest, has been supplemented by the subscription of private citizens to the amount of \$74,000, and is now being expended in the erection of fine art galleries, which will form an important part of the forthcoming exhibition, and which, when completed, will have cost about \$172,000.

The site, which comprises 67 acres in western Glasgow, has been tendered by the corporation, and is one of exceptional beauty and convenience. It is a spot dear to every Scottish heart, having figured conspicuously in the songs of dear old Scotland ever since the heart strings of Bobbie Burns and others of his ilk, became attuned to its sublime grandeur. It comprises the western portion of Kelvingrove Park and the Bunhouse grounds, and is intersected at several points by the river Kelvin, while the slopes of Gilmorhill, crowned by the University buildings, command a dignified and appropriate boundary on the north.

Glasgow itself, as all Scotchmen well know, lies in the center of the great manufacturing and shipbuilding industries of Scotland, and has a population amounting to nearly 200,000. Its environs are also well populated, while Edinburgh and other large cities are within an hour's railway journey. In addition to this tourist routes to the Western Highlands radiate from Glasgow, so that visitors will have ample opportunity to see this beautiful country at a time of the year when even the hills speak with their luxuriance.

The management says that the scope of the exhibition is to be wide and general. It is intended that it shall present a full illustration of the products and manufactures of the British empire, its dependencies, dominions and colonies, and that an adequate representation from other countries shall also be arranged, for which purposes special courts will be provided. Among the many different sections, the following will receive special attention: Fine art, history and archaeology, locomotion and transport, electricity, labor saving machinery, marine engineering, the women's section, and sports. Of these the former is destined to be an especially the feature of the exhibition, and will include a large and extensive collection of sculpture and paintings illustrative of the art of the dying century. Other features will comprise musical entertainments, both vocal and instrumental, lectures, scientific and otherwise, illuminations, and sports and recreations of every kind provided for the enjoyment of visitors. Restaurants, tea rooms and other places of refreshment will be found on the grounds, and postal, telegraphic, banking and other

facilities will be available within the buildings for the convenience of exhibitors and the general public. The buildings, some of which are now in process of construction, will cover some thirteen acres, and will be of the very latest and most convenient design. The ornamental flower plots, ponds and fountains at Kelvingrove Park will be included in the exhibition grounds, while the terraces in front of the University, also included, are well adapted for the effective display of electric lighting and pyrotechnic illuminations, as well as for musical promenades and other entertainments, which it is intended to provide. The river Kelvin will serve for the exhibition of naval ship building and life-saving apparatus. The median of stationery, the reach of the river which can be utilized for this purpose having a length of 1,500 feet, a width of 30 feet and a depth of six feet. Again, the situation of the exhibition buildings is specially convenient of access for exhibitors, as by means of lines of rails running into the exhibition grounds, trouble and risk in depositing goods where they are to be exhibited, will be reduced to a decided minimum. Likewise, the port of Glasgow offers a cheap and ready means for the delivery and re-delivery of goods carried over the water.

Your correspondent visited the proposed site of this exhibition a short time ago, and beheld a small army of workmen busily engaged making ready for the big show. The art buildings are well under way, while here and there, in all quarters of the 13-acre space, things are being pushed with an avidity betokening a keen eye to business. That the show will be a mammoth affair, well worthy the patronage and support of all civilized nations, there can be no doubt, and that it will serve greatly to advertise the resources of this side the water is a fact seemingly already assured.

The officers of the exhibition are: The Right Honorable the Lord Blythswood, president; the Honorable Sir David Richmond, Lord Provost of Glasgow, chairman of executive council, with John Shaver and James Hunter Dickson, vice chairmen; Sir James David Maxwell, LL.D., town clerk of Glasgow, honorary secretary, and Henry Anthony Hedley, general manager and acting secretary. To the latter, of course, belongs the great responsibility of seeing that the exhibition is a fitting and successful climax, and that he will do so, is only an echo of the sentiments of those who know his aptness at such business. Hundreds of committees are connected with the big enterprise, while the women's section is to be presided over by Lady Blythswood, who will have the assistance of several scores of the representative women of Scotland. The exhibition will be non-competitive, no awards being issued, and will be open for six months, commencing early in May, 1901.

ALEX. BUCHANAN, JR.

PROHIBITION THAT WORKS.

Kansas Temperance Advocates Offer  
Rewards for Convictions.

According to the St. Louis Republic, a scheme that works has been devised for enforcing prohibition in Kansas, and temperance leaders are hopeful that its adoption in all parts of the State will practically stop illegal traffic in liquor. It is called the "Reward for Evidence" plan, and consists in the offering by temperance organizations of cash rewards for evidence of the illegal sale of liquor. No "joint" but has among its patrons some persons to whom a cash reward appeals, and these are coming forward with the evidence that convinces.

The scheme originated in the minds of the Rev. James Kerr, pastor of the Methodist church at Scandia. At a meeting of the ministers of Scandia Mr. Kerr laid the matter before them, and a plan of action was decided upon. They went to the business men and women living in and near Scandia with a proposition that they should all contribute to a fund to be paid for convicting evidence against violators of the prohibition law. A fund of several hundred dollars was promptly and easily secured, and immediately the following advertisement appeared on every hand:

\$50 REWARD.

The above cash reward will be paid for information and evidence leading to the arrest and final conviction of any person or persons found violating the prohibition law within the city limits of Scandia, or within a radius of two miles of the corporate limits of said city, whether as vendors, owners or lessors of buildings used or occupied in such traffic. Funds are on deposit and payment of rewards will be guaranteed by bank holding same. For further particulars or information see J. H. Callers, W. C. King or the Rev. Mr. James Kerr, chairman of committee.

The first day the advertisement was out one jointkeeper had his goods hauled to the depot and then left Scandia with unseemly haste. The next day another jointkeeper left town, and the two remaining quit business a day or two later and expressed a hope that they might not be prosecuted for violations previously committed.

This method demolished the joint business in Scandia within forty-eight hours after the reward was offered, and without a single prosecution.

The plan is now being tried with the same encouraging results in Courtland, Belleville, Norfolk and elsewhere in the northern part of the State. Judge F. E. Carver, chairman of the legal advisory committee of the State temperance union, and President J. W. Gleed, both approve heartily of the plan, and it is probable that the union will officially recommend it in the next number of the Kansas Issue.

20,000  
BY THE  
20th Century!!

CAN WE MAKE IT?

WE refer to the circulation of the Semi Weekly News. We have entire faith that we can, and so have a host of our agents, but faith without works is dead, and we want to ask all our agents to show their faith by their works for the remainder of the year. If they do success will be a foregone conclusion.

The agents of the News set out during 1899 to reach the 15,000 mark by January 1, 1900. That meant an increase of 50 per cent in one year. They accomplished it, and had several hundred to spare. To reach TWENTY THOUSAND by the opening of the TWENTIETH CENTURY means an increase of only about 27 per cent over the circulation today—15,800. The necessary 4,200 subscribers can be obtained in the eleven months remaining, without a question, if our agents will work with the same zeal that they manifested last year. It is only 330 subscribers a month, only 15 a day, a mere nothing to a body of workers like the News' agents, if they only set their hearts on achieving it.

Gentlemen: We guarantee to publish a paper that you can conscientiously urge the people to support. Will you do your part? Let us all work together unitedly and we will be enabled to celebrate the opening of the TWENTIETH CENTURY with our Semi-Weekly paper at the TWENTY THOUSAND mark.

THE DESERET NEWS.

EQUINES FED TO COYOTES.

Poisoned Horse Served to Scavengers of the Plains — Done to Protect the Sheep — Dozen's of Man's Best Four-Footed Friends Thus Escape the Cannery — Mule Meat Used Also.

To what an ignoble end has come the horse, man's most faithful four-footed friend, when he is cut to pieces and fed to the coyotes, says the Boise Statesman. To preserve him within the confines of bright-labeled tin cans were an imperishable honor in comparison. Still Idaho horses are being fed by the dozens to the scavengers of the sagebrush plains, according to reports made to the wool growers' association, and all for the protection of the mild-eyed wearer of 20-cent wool.

The coyote question has been one of the most annoying, not to say expensive, with which the wool growers of this State have had to deal. Flocks have been known to be decimated by these sharp-toothed prowlers of the night. To resist these onslaughts upon their flocks Idaho sheep owners have expended thousands of dollars, and no success was shown. Their efforts until poisoned horse was resorted to as the result of concerted action among the sheep men of various localities.

CAMPAIN REPORTED.

The reports made to the association are very interesting. State Senator Frank R. Gooding in his report of the work of the Lincoln County Wool Growers' association made extended reference to the campaign being made there against the mutton-loving coyote. During the past year, he said, 150 head of horses have been killed, liberally inoculated with strychnine and used as baits for the coyote. The result, Mr. Gooding declared, had been highly satisfactory. The coyote family had been materially diminished and flocks now nibbled the green grass with the danger of their being ushered into the maw of their ravenous enemies materially diminished. He recited an instance of one flock straggling away without its herder. When these sheep were overtaken not one was missing, although three miles they had passed without their guardian. Before the coyotes would have played sad havoc with them. Mr. Gooding stated that during the past year the horses had been found much cheaper to cut them to pieces and to distribute the poison-reckless remains over a wider area. That would be done in the future. He added that the industry was fast becoming self-sustaining. The coyote skins, commanded a fair price, while the horse hides were worth \$2.50 each.

BAITED WITH JACKASSES.  
Robert P. Chittin, the State sheep inspector, also had a very interesting

story to relate apropos of the coyote evil. He had baited them with the segregated remains of wild jackasses, a large herd of which roam the Snake river plains. It has been popularly supposed that these animals belong to no one, but Mr. Chittin solemnly averred that he acquired all title to those bearing certain brands, together with all their issue, whether branded or not. The original parents of these jackasses supposed to have died years ago, their progeny becoming so wild as to baffle the attempts of the most ingenious cowboy to get near enough to them to shoo his lasso, much less scorch their hides with an iron. A life in the hands of a crack shot is about the only thing that has been able to curtail these long-eared sons and daughters of Balaam's mount. Whether or not it is a rifle title that Mr. Chittin has is a matter of no consequence. He claims the animals, and he publicly announces he will prosecute to the full extent of the law any and all persons who infringe upon his rights. He let a contract last summer for the capture of 150 of the jackasses, but the parties who undertook the job could not get near enough to them to distinguish them from rabbits, and they were forced to give up the job. Some 150 or 200 of them were killed, however, and fed to the coyotes. Mr. Chittin states that from 5 to 10 coyotes were found dead around the carcass of each poisoned jack.

HORSES AT \$5.00 A HEAD.  
President Wood related the experience of his company and others with coyotes. A year ago last spring, he said, the Wood Live Stock company lost \$3,500 worth of lambs on account of coyotes, and other sheep owners lost in proportion. A liberal distribution of poisoned horse had resulted in a great saving. Last spring the saving was only 3 per cent. The range in this locality is about 100 miles square, and it was dotted with horse flesh bait during the time the anti-coyote campaign was on. The company purchased 152 of strychnine at wholesale prices and it was all used. One horse distributed over a lambing range three or four miles had resulted in the death of 15 coyotes by actual count. Sheep men in his section were contracting for horses at \$5.00 a head to be used as coyote bait. The contractors furnished the horse meat and distributed it at that price, the sheep men supplying the strychnine.

FREE MASONRY AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

In a former issue of the Advocate attention was called to the ruling of the Tennessee and other grand lodges of Free Masons forbidding lodges to re-

ceive liquor dealers as members. To this action the editor of the Freeman, London, takes exception, and superciliously says that for a lodge to discipline a member for making or selling whisky or brandy, or for any infraction of the moral law, "would justify people in inferring that making or selling whisky or brandy is an infraction of the moral law."

To this the editor of the American Tyler replies, and among other things says: "Well, we will say for the information of our British brother, that quite a number of people do consider this 'business' an infraction of the moral law, the Tyler among the number."

"The great light in Masonry—which rests on every British as well as American Masonic altar, and which is given as the Mason's rule and guide—states clearly and distinctly that the man is cursed 'who putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips, that maketh him drunken—for ye know no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven.' And however our English brethren may construe this statement or view the business of making drunkards or selling intoxicants, we here in America do not care for 'material' that has the seal and sign of God's disapproval resting upon it."

"We sadly confess that our masonry in America is in many points weak and susceptible of much improvement, but we do honestly pride ourselves particularly upon the fact that in it drunkards or drunkard makers have no place. When, by some oversight such 'material' succeeds in slipping by the Tyler at the outer door, it does not do much harm, congeniality among brethren working to build up a beautiful system of morality, and from want of affinities it is finally 'starved out,' and this blavasted bloody country don't furnish any lush banquet in masonry, don'tcher know?"

WHERE THE BOERS GOT THEIR GUNS.

The war in South Africa is demonstrating in a most marked manner the relative merits of French and English artillery. To many the showing made by the Boer guns has been a veritable surprise. Time after time it has been demonstrated that the French field-pieces were fully equal to reach the enemy's position, while when the Boer guns searched out every nook and cranny of the English army.

The explanation of the "boycott" of the French artillery is simple. During the siege of the Transvaal was preparing for war the burghers were wise enough to draw their military supplies from these plants in Europe driven to produce the necessary munitions of war.

Le Creusot is to France what Krupp is to Germany, and to England, and Bethlehem to the United States. France, today, according to the general consensus of military opinion, possesses the most efficient field batteries in the world. The Boers went to France for their field-guns.

At Le Creusot works are the French ordnance engineers, M. Canet and M. Schneider. These two men have developed French field-guns of no other two men have, and by reason of their improvements they have forced other countries to undergo enormous expense in the attempt to catch up with the French advance. Today, Russia, it is understood, is equipping her artillery service with new rapid-fire field-guns at an expense of nearly sixty million dollars.

The scheme feature of the guns possessed by the Boers is the great range attainable. Range means high velocity, and high velocity is generally accompanied by heavy recoil shocks. The workmen at Le Creusot have exhibited their handiwork in turning out carriages capable of withstanding the recoil of the guns, and at the same time the carriages have been made so light that the Boers have found it possible to drag the big guns over the roughest kind of ground. Within the past eighteen months the French engineers at Le Creusot have evolved, it is said, a type of field-gun and siege piece even more efficient than the standard weapons of the French army. The French government has hesitated to take up in toto the latest guns, owing to the enormous expense entailed, but is now adding the newly-designed pieces at the rate of a few batteries at a time. The Boers, however, in making their artillery acquisitions secured the very latest model pieces produced at Le Creusot—Collier's Weekly.

BRANDY FOR SOUP.

"Some years ago," said Paderewski the other day in the Chicago Post, "I dined with an official of the Russian army. This official had in his command an officer of great ability, who was addicted to strong drink. It was arranged that the man should take dinner along with us that day. Instead of soup, the first course served to him was brandy, which he must swallow a spoonful at a time, just as he would have swallowed soup. After the first spoonful he was so sick that he implored to be spared. Under cover of a drawn revolver the official commanded him to swallow every spoonful in the place. The officer never drank a drop of liquor after that. Try to drink champagne from a cup or liquor as that man was forced to drink it. It will make you deathly sick."

AUTOMOBILES FOR  
THE MAIL SERVICE

Proposition to Employ New Vehicles  
in Gathering Route Loads.

TO BE TRIED IN WASHINGTON

Investigation Made in Denver as to  
the Practicability of Adopting  
the System There.

An automobile service for use in the collection of mail is predicted for Denver in the near future. The problem of gathering mail together quickly from the different city mail boxes, says the Post of that city, which has fretted the postoffice department at Washington since the box system was first established, may be solved by this departure. The practicability of the automobile has been investigated and tried, but under a great disadvantage, and the ideal city for the mobile truck has not yet been discovered in this country.

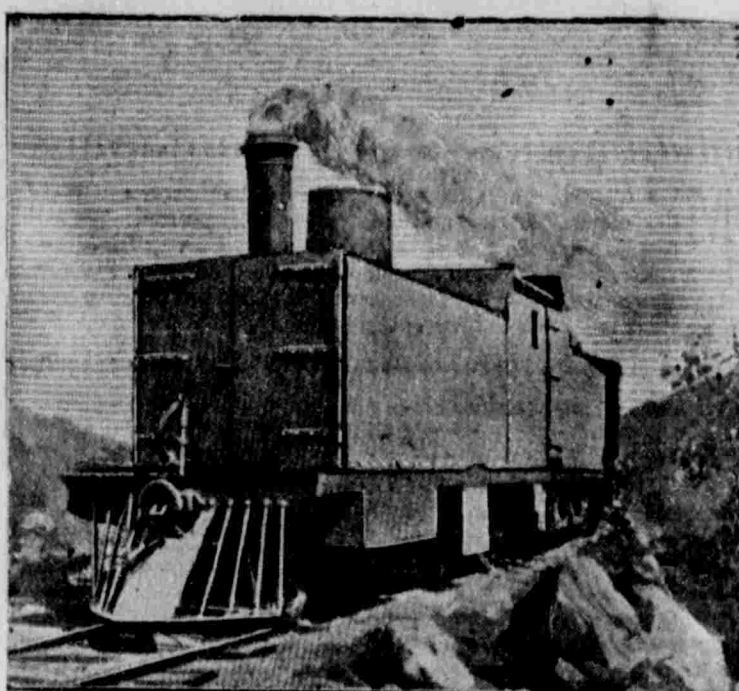
However, the investigation of W. H. Edens, assistant superintendent of the carrier system of the United States, who is spending the week in Denver in making an official inspection of the service, bids fair to result in the selection of a city suitable for an experiment such as is to be made in Washington, D. C., by Mr. Edens within a few weeks.

When the automobile first was discussed by the department, Mr. Edens was appointed to investigate its capabilities for the line of work, and he, without doubt, the best authority upon that question in the country. "Before I came to Denver on this trip," he says, "I had satisfied myself that there were three cities in the United States in which I might, without undue expense, make an experiment with the automobile. They are Washington, Buffalo and Denver. As the most important of the three I chose Washington, and upon my return to Chicago I shall send there two machines, manufactured by the Woods Motor & Carriage company. One is a small collection cart and the other a heavy wagon for pouch mail. These machines I have had in use in Chicago. I had little confidence in the success of an experiment there, and I will confess that automobile service there, so far as it has been tried, has proven a failure.

"If I voted merely upon my experience with the machines in Chicago, I should say 'Keep to the old system,' but I shan't vote upon that experience, for I am confident that when the automobile is perfected and the cost has come down to a reasonable figure, that it can be used in the mail service in all cities which are fortunate enough to have good streets.

"There is no doubt in the world that in a year or two automobiles will be perfected and can be adopted as useful

WAR LOCOMOTIVE IN CAPE COLONY.



This photograph shows how the British protect the engines of their fighting trains from stray bullets and shells. Every vulnerable part of the locomotive is cased in steel armor. Against a less resourceful foe than the Boers these armored trains would be formidable. The Boers simply make sport of them.

MONDAY Begins the Greatest and Most Important Sale of

EMBROIDERIES

In all the very newest designs of ALL-OVERS, EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, and BEADINGS, "EXCELLENCE OF QUALITIES," "IMMENSITY OF ASSORTMENT," and above all LOWNESS IN PRICES.

Mark! this is the Greatest of all Embroidery Sales ever held in this City. Each and every piece of our new and attractive line just received, including many beautiful sets to match; good bargain prices during this great sale, but for your convenience we have grouped seven Special lots at

5c, 7½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c  
A YARD.

J. Auerbach & Bro.

HERR VONHOLLEBEN.

The Kaiser's representative at Washington, who is striving to get the United States government to act in concert with Germany in the matter of the centennial of war claims of Great Britain.

