THE STATE FAIR IS OPEN TODAY.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

IF IT HAPPENS IT'S IN THE HERALD — 1ST PRIZE

Established June 6, 1870. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1905 Price, Five Cents.

LAST EDITION.

WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE.
Fair.

Silver, 61⅝c per ounce.
Copper (casting), 15¾c per pound
Lead, in ore, $3.50; New York, $4.85.

PETTY GRAFT AS WELL AS BRIBERY OF LEGISLATORS

More Damaging Statements Drawn From President McCall.

New York Life Owns an Apartment House Where Some of the McCalls Live—Income Derived from the Property is .023 Per Cent.

President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance company testified before the insurance investigating committee today that the New York Life Insurance company's expenses for legal services from June 1, 1900, to Aug. 31, 1905, were $1,103,920. Of this amount Mr. McCall said Andrew Hamilton received $476,927.

In states where Mr. Hamilton looked after legislation, Mr. McCall said he was expected to deal with the men who could produce the results.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—That John R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, borrowed $50,000 from the New York Life Insurance company at ½ per cent interest, a rate below the market rate, was brought out in the insurance investigation last week, but today President John R. McCall of the New York Life Insurance company testified that he in turn borrowed $75,000 from the Metropolitan at the same rate. This was in January, 1903; the loan was renewed in January, 1904, and ran until March, 1905, when the rate of interest was advanced to 2 per cent, at which rate it is still running.

Mr. McCall testified that he was a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, but not a stockholder. The fact of his being a director, Mr. McCall continued, did not deter him from procuring a loan at as low a rate of interest as possible, when it was to his interest to do so.

Checks Are Missing.

Somewhat of a sensation was caused in the late hours of today's session of the legislative committee, which is investigating the method of life insurance companies, when Neillie F. Towner of Albany was called to the stand and disclaimed any knowledge of the whereabouts of cancelled checks of Judge Andrew Hamilton of Albany. Mr. Towner testified that he was associated with Judge Hamilton in the practice of law in Albany. The Hamilton account was again under investigation, and Mr. McCall had been excused for a few minutes while Mr. Towner took the stand.

Threw Them Into a Drawer.

Mr. Towner testified that he made deposits for Judge Hamilton, but not while the latter was in Europe. He had taken cancelled checks from the Albany Trust company early in September and had thrown them into a drawer in Judge Hamilton's desk. He had had no occasion to look at them again until last week, when he received the subpoena to appear before the committee. He was asked to bring these checks with him, but when he looked for them they were gone. He had no knowledge, he declared, of where they could have gone or who could have taken them. Pressed by Mr. McKeen, he said almost anybody had access to the drawer in which the checks were placed.

Hamilton's Rake-Off.

Mr. McCall, resuming, was asked about a deposit to the credit of Judge Hamilton of $162,041 on Sept. 1, 1905. Mr. McCall said the New York Life Insurance company had paid Mr. Hamilton no money, but suggested that part of it might have come from the state controller's office by reason of an assignment of tax moneys which would come to the judge by reason of his securing the repeal of the tax law which relieved the New York Life from payment of taxes. Judge Hamilton was to have one-third of the amount that would rebate to the company, a sum of $272,000, netting Mr. Hamilton about $90,000.

New York Life's Real Estate.

Another interesting point was brought out by Mr. McKeen just before the committee adjourned for the day. Edward Devlin, the real estate manager for the New York Life Insurance company, was again called to continue his testimony of the last week relative to the real estate values of the company's properties in this country and abroad. Mr. Devlin had had to consult records, and he presented a number of transcripts of the records.

Graft of the McCalls.

It developed that the New York Life had acquired by foreclosure an apartment house in one of the most desirable residential sections of this city, and the cost, with improvements deemed necessary, was $20,365, the net income from this property was found to be .023 per cent on the investment. Among the improvements was the throwing of two apartments into one of nine rooms with two baths. These were rented for $1,500 and $1,800 a year. It then developed that four of the tenants were the immediate family of President McCall, three sons and a son-in-law. Mr. Devlin was asked who fixed the rental of these properties, and he said he discussed it with Mr. McCall.

No Record Kept.

Mr. McCall enlivened the day's proceedings further when he said that there was no record on the books of the New York Life Insurance company of the $150,000 paid the Republican national committee for contributions to presidential campaigns. While he had no personal knowledge that the money was paid, he assumed it was, because he had told the treasurer to make these payments.

Earlier in the day Mr. McCall, in detailing the general legislation work of Judge Hamilton and the counsel he employed, denied any knowledge of the legislative pool which was disclosed in the examination of Alfred W. Maine, auditor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society last week.

Blackmailing Bills.

Mr. McCall on this question made the startling assertion that three-quarters of the bills affecting life insurance companies were in the nature of blackmail. The officers of the companies were worried at the beginning of each year, he said, by the proposal of laws that would hamper their companies, and these officers "really trembled at what they would have to endure the first six months of each year."

While Mr. McKeen was engaged in looking up some documents, Chairman Armstrong took the opportunity to ask Mr. McCall if he had ever given any thought as to the feasibility of a standard policy that should be written by all companies.

Mr. McCall said that he had, and that he thought if some such policy could be devised it would be a good thing.

Technical Deception.

Rufus Welles Weeks, second vice president of the New York Life Insurance company, was another witness today. He went into the technical description of the various forms of policies, the tables upon which the cost of life insurance is computed, and the various other computations of his department.

The committee adjourned until tomorrow morning, with Mr. Devlin still explaining the real estate holdings of the company.

DIDN'T KNOW THE LAW.

How McCall Explained One Practice of the New York Life.

New York, Oct. 4.—John A. McCall, president of the New York Life, was again called to testify before the special legislative committee investigating the life insurance companies of this state when the sessions of the committee were resumed today.

For the first time since the investigation began, James McKeen, associated with Mr. Hughes as counsel for the committee, conducted the examination. Mr. McKeen, who has been studying the technical end of the life insurance business, opened by outlining to Mr. McCall the power and scope of the committee and said its report to the legislature will in no way be limited by the testimony taken at these sessions.

Inquisition Begun.

Mr. McCall, in answer to questions by Mr. McKeen, then described in detail the system used in making reports to state insurance departments and also explained the mortality tables followed by the New York Life Insurance company.

Mr. McCall was questioned as to surrender values under the Massachusetts laws, and also as to non-forfeiture laws. He said the first non-forfeiture law was known as the law of 1861 and was the result of a general demand that a policy holder should be remunerated for premiums paid if the policy was surrended before its expiration.

How a Surplus Is Earned.

Mr. McCall said a company surplus is earned by a less mortality than that assumed to be probable, and also by securing a rate of interest on money and investments better than that counted upon in the actuaries' tables. Asked as to the difference between government supervision in England and state supervision in New York, Mr. McCall said there was practically no government supervision in England. The only thing of this nature, he said, was the filing of a statement by the insurance companies with the board of trade.

Mr. McCall then went into a history of life insurance in this state, telling of the greater number of companies started from 1875 to 1880, and of the failure of most of them through extravagance and incompetence.

Temptation to Rebate.

Mr. McCall said that the increasing compensation to agents was a temptation for agents to rebate, but Mr. McCall said under the "Nylic" system the agents contracted not to do so and forfeited the benefits of that system if they violated their agreements. He then went into a detailed statement of general legislation, saying:

"With the beginning of every year, I dare say, it is the feeling of every executive officer—I know it is of myself—that for the ensuing five or six months of the year we shall be badgered and harassed to death in every state in the Union by introduction of bad bills of every kind, sometimes by men of honor who feel that they have a right to amend a law, and their motives are all right, but mainly the general insurance legislation of this country emanates from people who are desirous of striking at insurance companies.

Blackmailing Bills.

"I believe that three out of four of the insurance bills introduced in the United States are blackmailing bills. The management of these companies really tremble in the beginning of the year as to what they have to encounter during the first six months of the year.

"It is a condition which I think your committee can do much to prevail against if it will but pass a law similar to the Massachusetts law—which has been very effective, I believe—that every bill introduced shall be lodged or reported in the office of the secretary of state."

Agents Discharged for Rebating.

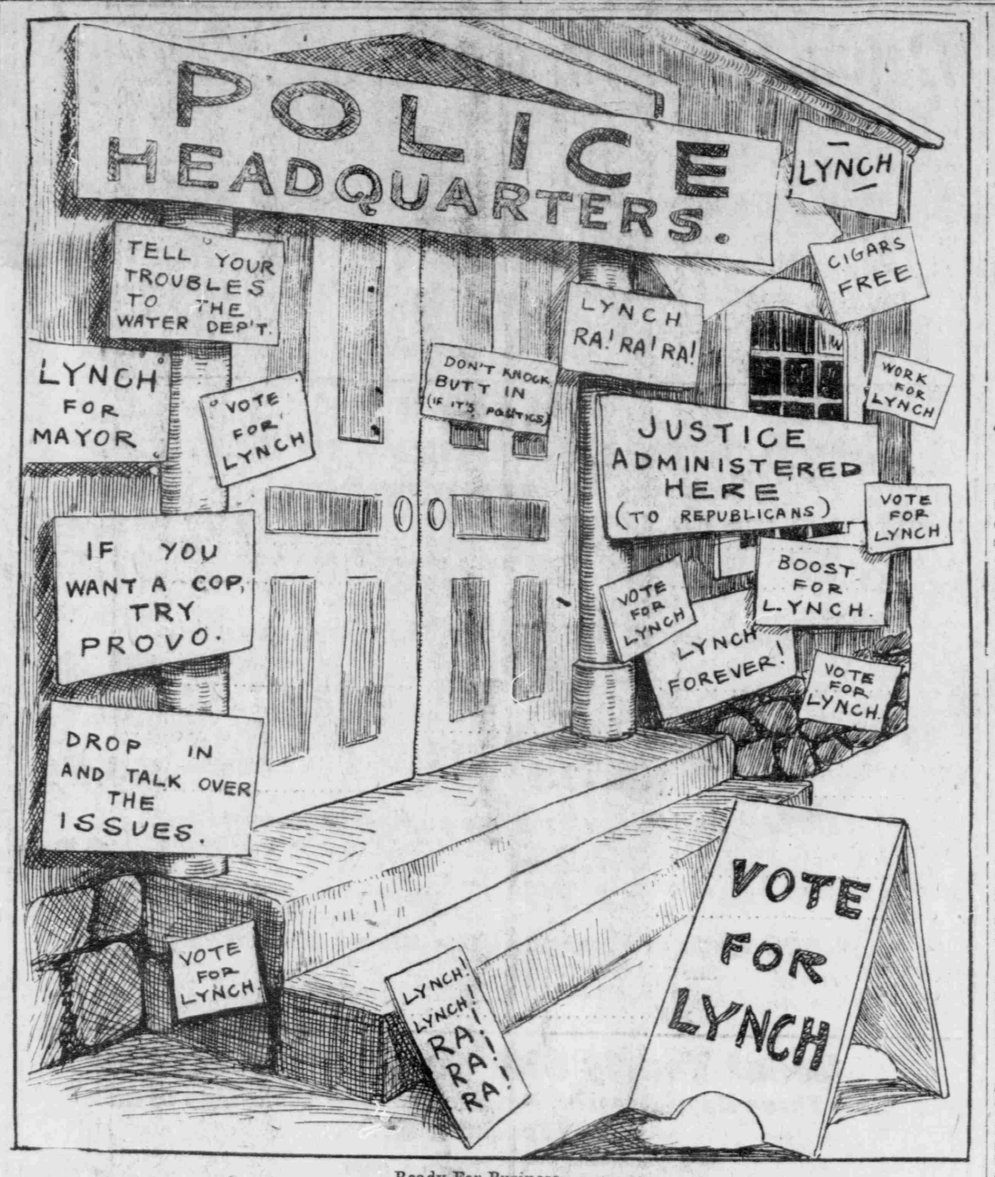
Mr. McCall said that the New York law of 1899 did not wholly prevent rebating, but it had done much good, and that the New York Life Insurance company had done as much as possible to make the law effective. He had discharged many agents for rebating.

After explaining the tontine and deferred dividend plans of insurance, Mr. McCall said:

"Every fund of the New York Life Insurance company has a class. There is no fund which may be expended for the motives of its officers. There is no reserve or surplus that does not come under the provisions of the laws of New York."

Mr. McCall was asked if he agreed with Elias Wright, sponsor for the Massachusetts forfeiture law of 1861, that a life insurance company's reserve should be the absolute property of policyholders. The witness replied that he did not; he thought Mr. Wright's view an extreme one. His own view, Mr. McCall said, was that a charge against the reserve on a surrendered policy was legitimate. The policy holder who surrenders a policy

Continued on Page 2.



Ready For Business.

SAVED IN UTAH TO DIE IN CANADA

Man Executed at Fort Saskatchewan Believed to Be Martelli.

IN SHEEP RANCH HOLDUP

AS CHARLES KING MURDERED PARTNER IN LONELY CAMP.

CHARLES KING, formerly of Salt Lake City, who is supposed to have been Robert Martelli, alias "Bob" Duvold, alias L. E. King, implicated in the daring hold-up of the Sheep Ranch gambling house with James Lynch in 1900, when Colonel Godfrey Prowse was murdered, died Sept. 30 on the scaffold at Fort Saskatchewan, Canada, for the murder of Edward Hayward. Advices from there are that King had a record in police circles in Salt Lake City, and the accompanying

"Charles King," Executed for Murder at Fort Saskatchewan, Canada.

photograph has been identified as one of Martelli, alias King.

Twice Martelli was tried for the murder of Colonel Prowse. The first time he received a death sentence. He was granted a new trial and evidence was introduced in the form of an affidavit of James Strange which secured his release. Strange was at the time imprisoned in Canon City, Colo., but his affidavit was to the effect that he was in Salt Lake at the time and that he was with Martelli when the hold-up and murder took place. On this evidence King, as he was known here, was released.

Prior to this, however, his case became of international character. The Italian consul, Dr. Cuneo, at Denver interceded for him and brought the matter before Secretary of State John Hay. It was made known at that time that King's real name was Martelli, and that he was the son of a wealthy Italian who formerly lived in New Orleans and afterward went back to Italy. Martelli, however, was born in New Orleans, and for some reason was disinherited by his father.

Trouble in Denver.

After Martelli's release from the Utah state prison on Nov. 18, 1903, he went to Denver and lived there for some time. He was tendered receptions by the Italian colony and treated like a member of the royal family. About June, 1904, Martelli got into trouble again. He assaulted a man with a knife and carved him up. Martelli escaped and since that time has never been seen or heard from by those who knew him here.

Lynch, who was picked up on the floor of the gambling house with a bullet wound in his head, is now serving a life sentence for the murder of Colonel Prowse. On his first trial he was given a death sentence, but secured a new trial. He was not so fortunate as Martelli, and received a life sentence at the time Martelli was set free.

Partner Murdered in Camp.

Charles King, who is believed to have been Martelli, arrived in Edmonton, Canada, about August, 1904. This was about two months after Martelli left Denver. He made the acquaintance of the prominent citizens of the town and gave his residence as Salt Lake City. He wanted to go into the far north. He heard of a young Englishman by the name of Edward Hayward who was prospecting in the north near Lesser Slave lake. Hayward had come out to Canada to make a fortune for himself and for a faithful girl in far-off England, who was awaiting his success. Hayward was sadly in need of a partner and he took King into his confidence. He told him of the great bodies of rich ore in the north and of the wondrous tales brought down by the Indians. King was anxious to make the journey and the preliminaries were arranged. They covered 300 miles to the southern shores of Lesser Slave lake by the middle of September. At this point their provisions gave out and they suffered hardships.

They camped in a bunch of willows on the edge of Sucker creek Indian reserve. Sikachese, a Sucker Creek Indian, who had been trapping, noticed the tracks of two white men and wondered what they could be doing so far from civilization. Sikachese told Sergeant Anderson of the Royal Northwest mounted police, who was patroling that district. Kisands, another Indian, watched King cooking Hayward's last supper. On the night of Sept. 18 he heard the crack of a rifle shortly before midnight, and, believing that the men must have been attacked by some wild animal, went early in the morning to investigate. He found the camp deserted, but noticed the tracks of only one man leaving it.

Finds Suspicious Signs.

The campfire had been enlarged since he last saw it, the pile of still glowing embers being fully twelve feet long and half as wide. This struck Kisands as being peculiar, for the weather was still warm and he could not see the necessity for so large a fire. These observations he also told to Sergeant Anderson and then traced the footprints of the lone man to a trapper's shanty, several miles off, on the way toward Edmonton, to which town King had already started to return. When asked as to the whereabouts of the missing man, his answers were far from satisfactory, so Sergeant Anderson arrested him.

Jack Moostoos, son of Chief Moostoos, searched the camp fire. The ashes were still glowing and on the surface appeared to be the remains of some garment. He found a charred button which fell to pieces in his hands. Telling his father and other Indians, the investigation started in earnest. In the campfire the Indians found pieces of bone and flesh, a gold-filled tooth, some shot, and a piece of a broken tent needle. In a slough, which was drained, were found two pairs of boots and the sole of another.

Proving King's Guilt.

On King's person were found many articles which had belonged to Hayward.

This was the foundation on which the police had to work. They sent to North Mundham, England, for Henry Hayward, a brother of the murdered man, and he identified many of the articles found on King and in the fire, proving beyond a doubt that it was his brother who had been killed. The pieces of flesh and bone found in the fire were sent down to Toronto for analysis, and the report came back that they were portions of a human being.

King was tried twice and each time convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Indian witnesses to the number of sixty came hundreds of miles to testify.

One of the peculiar incidents in connection with the crime was told in dispatches from England which stated that on the morning of Sept. 19, the morning after the murder, Henry Hayward told his sister that during the night he had had a fearful dream. In his vision he saw his brother Edward shot and the body thrown into a huge fire.

In the corner of the Fort Saskatchewan police barracks the body of the murderer was buried and over the mound was placed a slab bearing the simple inscription "Charles King, Sept. 30, 1905." It is not doubted, however, that King was the same man who was charged with the murder of Colonel Prowse in Salt Lake. The picture resembles the one of Robert Martelli, alias E. L. King, in the local "Rogues' Gallery."

FLOCK OF EAGLES ATTACKS POULTRY YARD INSIDE LIMITS OF SALT LAKE CITY

Ever since the mighty hunters of bounty fame killed mountain lions, bears, wolves and coyotes in Salt Lake county by the hundreds, sober-minded citizens of this burg would scarcely give a second thought to a statement that a herd of wild elephants were running loose in Liberty park. But when several citizens got out with guns to ward off an attack by a flock of eagles and at least one, a monster measuring six feet from tip to tip is brought to earth, it must be admitted that the days of big game in Utah are not past. Such an incident happened yesterday and ten of the eagles are still at large in the southern part of the city looking for domestic fowl of some kind to gratify their hunger.

Last evening those living in the neighborhood of State and Twelfth South streets were surprised to see a flock of eleven large eagles come down from the mountains and drop into a neighboring chicken yard. The birds of prey failed to land a meal at the first attempt and again soared into the higher air.

Next time they chose the home of "Cuddy" Russell, at 1496 South West Temple street, the well known University football player. A flock of tame ducks were swimming in the yard and were espied by the eagles. About the same time "Ike" Russell, a brother of "Cuddy," saw the eagles and, quickly running into the house secured a gun. As the flock descended he picked out the leading bird, a large bald eagle, who seemed to be the leader of the flock, and gave him the contents of two barrels of large sized shot. The eagle fell and was quickly killed by Russell, while the other birds stretched their mighty wings and sought safety in the high air.

Russell exhibited the eagle last evening and it was as fine a specimen of the national bird as one could ever wish to see. Russell said he did not have the least idea of where the eagles came from, but that he and several neighbors saw the birds while high in the air and they appeared to come from the mountains. A number of attempts were made to get a shot at the birds.

At dusk last evening the eagles were still hovering around.

WILDLY EXCITED MOB

Man, Woman and 14-Year-Old Girl in Jail at Fort Scott Charged With Murder.

Fort Scott, Kan., Oct. 4.—The county jail here is surrounded tonight by men who insist that Mrs. Belle Higgins, her daughter, Clarissa, aged 14, and her husband, George Higgins, held by the coroner's jury for the death of Higgins' 6-year-old son by a former wife, should be lynched. The sheriff, expecting an assault on the jail, has, it is reported, fled with the prisoners. The jail is strongly guarded.

That the little boy was tortured to death is specifically charged by the coroner's jury. The boy's 2-year-old sister was also cruelly treated and is at the point of death in a hospital here. While Mrs. Higgins' own children were well fed and treated kindly, the two stepchildren, according to the evidence presented to the grand jury, were literally starved.

It is understood that the sheriff will take the prisoners to Girard, Kan., twenty-six miles south of here.

"YALLER KID" NOMINATED

W. R. Hearst the Candidate of the Municipal Ownership League for Mayor of New York.

New York, Oct. 4.—W. R. Hearst was named as a candidate for mayor at a municipal ownership mass meeting tonight in Grand Central palace, and a committee appointed by J. G. Phelps-Stokes, who presided, will select the remainder of the ticket.

Resolutions denouncing both of the old parties as being dominated by trust interests and declaring that the people of New York should elect officials to oppose corporations, were adopted with much enthusiasm, and much cheering followed the reading of a letter from Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in which he praised the growing demand for government interference to protect the public from the tyranny of monopolists.

Mr. Hearst was hailed with enthusiastic applause. He denounced the Republican and Democratic leaders.

Immediately after Mr. Hearst's speech a man in the audience moved that the speaker be nominated for mayor, and the motion was seconded and carried with enthusiasm.

After Chairman Stokes had announced that he would appoint a committee to complete the ticket, provided Mr. Hearst accepted the nomination, the convention adjourned.

MANY HAVE CALLED BUT FEW ARE PAID

American Party Creditors Since 1900 Long for Barrel's Opening.

DEFICIT IS ALMOST $8,400

NEW CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS MAY SETTLE OLD SCORE.

THE creditors of the "American" party who were cheered by the assurance that innumerable patriots were just looking for a chance to pay its bills, are beginning to have qualms of doubt. The barrel which was to be split wide open hasn't even shown signs of having met the treasurer's bung-starter. Two printing establishments and one bookbinder threatened to bring suit and got Herr Checkmeister Darmer to "loosen" to the tune of fifty simoleons each, and the hierarch lighting company got its old bill by making Darmer use candles for a night or two, but the trial balance still shows a net deficit of almost exactly $8,400, with no acute symptoms of immediate assets with which to meet the emptiness of the barrel.

Old Bills Must Be Paid.

One of the embarrassing things about the deficit is the fact that most of the capitalists who are depended upon to finance the patriots, have an impression that the decks are clear and that the contributions they are making will meet all the needs of the campaign. They have not been furnished a transcript of the proceedings at the inquest held in committee headquarters last fall when the chairman was having checks thrown out of the bank. Even now, some of the most conspicuous men in the party are going to their work every day as blithely as though they would not be called on to "dig" several times more before the campaign is closed.

In order that they may know the worst at the start, The Herald has gone to a great deal of trouble to secure an itemized statement of the liabilities which are pressing, and presents them herewith as sorrowful evidence of human nature's credulity and confidence in a party that pledges its life, its liberty, its sacred honor and the other fellow's property to the holy cause it has espoused.

Two Big Overdrafts.

It may be noted in advance that the largest indebtedness is in the shape of notes to secure two overdrafts in bank; one of the state committee and one of the city committee, the two amounting to a little over $6,500. What disposition will be made of this will not be known until the committee of this year gets through with the philanthropists who went security in bank for the overdrafts. It is understood the committee hopes to convince the indorsers that they really made a contribution of the amount last fall, though neither of them suspected it at the time, and it is regarded as a long chance they will fail to see it now.

Besides this $6,500 debt, the committee is being urged pressingly and often to meet the following itemized claims for services, material or printer's ink, amounting in round numbers to $1,900.

Other Old Debts.

Gibson's Cafe	3 60
Joseph McKee	2 50
Frank Shaw	7 50
W. L. Richardson	1 90
F. O. Greene	1 25
Telegram Publishing Co	10 35
Utah Ind. Telephone Co	1 60
J. W. Langley	$ 15 00
Salt Lake Bladet	12 50
S. S. Walker Estate Co	12 50
R. Parker	6 00
Kelly & Co	388 40
Utah Light & Railway Co	25 00
Mike Gallagher	2 50
F. Parker	6 00
A. R. Derge & Co	42 80
O. K. Furniture Co	75
Highland Boy Livery	26 00
O. H. Barrett	5 00
William Ernst	2 50
Rocky Mountain Bell Tel. Co	20 67
Remington T. W. Co	5 89
Tribune Printing Co	12 50
Dr. E. D. Hammond	7 00
Rocky Mountain Bell Tel. Co	7 40
S. W. R. Brown	2 50
J. R. Richardson	4 40
Utah Light & Railway Co	34 92
Hydro-Carbon Light Co	3 25
Frank Proctor	5 00
Lindsey Brady	5 00
Dominic Burns	6 00
Mrs. A. F. Phillips	5 00
E. M. Bader	6 00
The Herald Co	106 40
Freed Furniture Co	10 40
Mrs. Robert Thompson	2 50
Mrs. M. F. Burmester	2 50
Daily Reporter Co	6 00
Tribune Publishing Co	19 60
W. Smith	2 50
Mrs. D. H. Bero	2 50
American L. S. Co	3 00
Bingham Bulletin	6 00
Frank Osborn	5 00
Tribune Printing Co	181 50
Nellie Sperry	2 50
Tribune Publishing Co	6 15
J. S. Cowan	2 50
Jackson Jones	6 00
A. R. Derge & Co	24 30
C. F. Druce	10 00
Bingham L. & T. Co	50 00
Bingham Brass band	125 00
Huddart Floral Co	5 50
John Foote	2 50
Tribune Publishing Co	4 10
W. C. Palmer	2 50
Miss Pugsley	5 00
Eli Manning	10 00
J. W. Cahoon	10 00
F. M. Orem	6 00
M. Fitzgerald	2 50
Will Nutting	2 50
Freed Furniture Co	10 65
Mrs. A. R. Watson	7 00
H. H. Voss	3 50
Frank Godbe	2 50
Lucile Morrison	5 00
M. L. Durst	6 00
Deseret News	1 50

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SUCCEEDED IN ESCAPING.

Detectives Unable to Locate Great Northern Train Robbers.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 4.—Sheriff Lou Smith of King county late this afternoon recalled all his deputies who were scouring the city to the north of Ballard in an effort to locate the men who robbed the Great Northern train ten miles out of Seattle Monday night. This action was taken by the sheriff as he was convinced that the robbers were no longer in hiding in the neighborhood of the scene of the crime, but were either in this city or had escaped northward toward Everett or Bellingham.

During the day Robert H. Hodent, with two other deputies and three bloodhounds, succeeded in finding the remains of a camp where it is thought the hold-up men stayed on the night of the robbery. The camp was a mile in the woods near Bitter lake and in a desolate spot. The hounds were unable to carry the scent any farther than this place.

It is reported that Terry, suspected of robbing the C. P. R. a year ago, has been missing from Sumas since the night preceding the late robbery. Bill Miner, an ex-convict, sentenced for robbery and known to be a friend of Terry's, is also missing. The Bellingham police are looking for them.

DOGS HAVE DAY; BABIES ARE NEXT

"Beautiful Little Darlings" Will Be on Exhibit Today.

MORE CROWDS AT THE FAIR

AWARDS CONTINUE TO BE MADE BY JUDGES.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME.

Cache County Day.

2 p. m.—Races, followed by free open air performances.

4:30 p. m.—Baby show begins. (End not in sight.)

8 p. m. to 9 p. m.—Free open air performances.

Wednesday's attendance exceeded 9,500. Total to date, 27,500.

DOGS were the whole thing at the state fair yesterday. Today, beyond a doubt, the babies will carry off first honors. The dogs have had their day and have two more coming—now let them step aside this afternoon for Utah's best crop. There is no limit. Babies of every kind and color, disposition and appearance may enter—none are barred.

Of course, there is some difference between the standards which govern the awarding of prizes in baby shows and in dog shows. In the latter the homeliest brute will carry off first honors as often as his better looking neighbor. In a baby show no one sees mothers scrambling for prizes for homely youngsters—and, besides, there are no homely babies on such occasions.

The fair management gave out last night that there would be no dearth of entries, so the afternoon promises to be an interesting one. The baby show will be held in the Manufactures building, probably on the band stand, beginning at 4:30 p. m. Governor John C. Cutler has shown himself a Roosevelt endorser by offering a gold medal and $10 to the babe winning first prize; a silver medal and $5 for second prize, and a silver medal for the "third" baby.

Crowds Still Come.

Weber County day at the state fair brought out almost as large an attendance as Salt Lake day. Faces from many of the southern counties were also seen—an indication that the conference visitors are beginning to move state fairwards.

Yesterday saw the judges getting down to hard work on the awarding of prizes, and as a result several entire departments were cleaned up by evening, including manufactures, mineral, stock, dry goods and "dog department."

The latter feature was beyond everything else "the" feature. From dainty, toy poodles, to low-browed bulldogs and immense Danes, all classes were represented. The ugliest of them all, and a prize winner at that—Rubber-neck, jr., the Lloyd bulldog—elicited as much feminine praise as did Diddle Diddle Dit, H. F. Hapgood's little poodle.

Lively Times Among Dogs.

There was not a quiet second day or night in the dog show. If a bulldog wasn't trying to swallow his next door companion, a pound puppy was trying to bark a giant Newfoundland into activity. The Newfoundlands were really the only sober dogs of the lot. They took about as much interest in the proceedings as though a dog show was the veriest routine.

The tying on of blue ribbons was given much attention in the afternoon, although the complete prize list was not made up at that time owing to the fact that in the case of several prizes the donors had not clearly stated for what class they were offered.

Another Big Crowd.

Yesterday's story, as far as the day at the fair is generally concerned, would be but a repetition of Monday's and Tuesday's—a big crowd, much praise, many "Ohs!" "Ahs!" lost babies, etc. The Midway, though smaller than last year, still has power to lure, and is crowded night and day. There are fewer shows of the "he-eats-snakes-alive" variety, but whatever is lacking in this respect is more than made up by the excellence of the free shows, including Kilpatrick's thrilling bike and auto rides and the aerial trapeze performance.

Today is Cache County day at the fair and a large delegation is expected from the north.

OBJECTS TO SEELY CAPTURING PRIZES

J. R. Allen & Bros. of Draper are protesting that John H. Seely of Mt. Pleasant has had an unfair advantage in the prize line because he has been supervisor of the stock department, and also had authority in naming the judge of cattle. J. R. Allen stated last night that this was the reason he and other farmers had not entered cattle and sheep at the state fair this year.

Mr. Allen stated further that the American Short Horn association contributes $300 toward the total of $900 offered by the state fair management of prize money in the livestock department. For this the association is allowed to submit a list of judges from which the management may pick one to act in that capacity at the fair. Mr. Allen notes that it was a singular fact that H. Clay Duncan, the man picked through suggestion of Mr. Seely, the supervisor, was the same man who sold Mr. Seely his prize-winning bull, which took the sweepstakes. Other cattle have been purchased from Mr. Duncan by Mr. Seely.

Seely's only competitor this year was J. E. Ellison of Layton, and he entered only at the last minute. Mr. Allen says that this condition might be altered and a representative exhibit secured if it were forbidden that the supervisor or any member of the board of directors be an exhibitor. Mr. Allen claims he has the support in this demand of George Daybell & Sons of Charleston, A. J. Egbert of Payton and other Utah livestock men.

As will be seen by reference to the prize list, Mr. Seely carries off this year about nine-tenths of all prizes. Mr. Allen says this is an evidence that the

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