

GEN. LEE PRAISED BY THE PRESIDENT

Extols the Virtues of the Southern Confederacy's Great General.

SUGGESTS A MEMORIAL TO HIM

Honors the Life and Career of That Soldier and High-minded Citizen.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee was commemorated here tonight under the auspices of the United Confederate and Southern societies of the District of Columbia. The ballroom of the New Willard hotel was filled to overflowing. A special session was set apart for Confederate veterans, who marched to the hall escorted by Spanish war veterans. Although unable to attend, President Roosevelt sent a letter, in which he extolled the virtues of the Confederacy's great general. His suggestion that the centennial anniversary be celebrated by the establishment of a permanent Lee memorial with some great representative educational institution of the south met with favor. The exercises were presided over by Hillary A. Herbert, former secretary of the navy.

The reading of the president's letter was assigned to Mrs. Ralph Walsh, president of the District of Columbia division United Daughters of the Confederacy.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

"To the Hon. Hillary A. Herbert, chairman, and others of the committee of arrangement for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Gen. Robert E. Lee:—

"Gentlemen—I regret that it is not in my power to be with you at your celebration. I join with you in honoring the life and career of that soldier and high-minded citizen whose fame is now a matter of pride to all our countrymen. Terrible though the day of the Civil war, awful though it was that a conflict should occur between brothers, it is yet a matter for gratitude on the part of all Americans that this, alone among contests of like magnitude, should have left both sides as a priceless heritage, the memory of the mighty men and the glorious deeds which iron days brought forth. The courage and steadfastness, the lofty fealty to the right as it was given to each man to see the right, whether he wore the gray or the blue, now makes the memories of the valiant dead, alike of those who served under Grant and of those who served under Lee precious to all good Americans.

"Gen. Lee has left us the memory, not merely of his extraordinary skill as a general, his dauntless courage and his leadership in campaigns and battle, but also of that serene greatness of soul characteristic of those who most readily recognize the obligations of civic duty. Once that was over he instantly undertook the task of healing and binding up the wounds of his countrymen in the true spirit of those who feel malice toward none and charity toward all, in that spirit which, from the throne of the Civil war brought forth the real indissoluble Union of today. It was eminently fitting that this great man, this war-worn veteran of a mighty struggle, who at its close, simply and quietly undertook his duty as a plain, everyday citizen, bent only upon helping his people in the paths of peace and tranquility, should turn his attention toward educational work, toward bringing up in fit fashion the younger generation the sons of those who had pressed their faith by their endeavor in the heroic days.

"There is no need to dwell on Gen. Lee's record as a soldier. The son of Light Horse Harry Lee of the revolution, he came naturally by his aptitude for arms and command. His campaigns put him in the foremost ranks of the great captains of all time. But his signal valor and address in war are more remarkable than the spirit in which he turned to the work of peace, once the war was over. The circumstances were such that men, even of his high character, felt bitter and vindictive or oppressed or spiritless, but Gen. Lee's heroic temper was not warped nor his great soul cast down. He stood that hardest of all strains,

ECZEMA VERY BAD FOR THREE YEARS

Consulted Physicians to No Avail—Uses Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills and Is Soon Perfectly Well—The Disease Having Left Her Entirely.

CANNOT RECOMMEND CUTICURA TOO HIGHLY

"I take great pleasure in informing you that I was a sufferer of eczema in a very bad form for the past three years. I consulted and treated with a number of physicians in Chicago, but to no avail. I commenced using the Cuticura Remedies, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, three months ago, and today I am perfectly well, the disease having left me entirely. I cannot recommend the Cuticura Remedies too highly to any one suffering with the disease that I have had. Mrs. Florence E. Atwood, 18 Crilly Place, Chicago, Ill., October 2, 1905. Witness: L. S. Berger."

FOR WOMAN'S EYE

Much of Interest to Every Woman Is Found in Cuticura Pamphlet.

Complete local and constitutional treatment for distressing, debilitating conditions from which women suffer may be found on page 5 of the Cuticura Pamphlet, which is sent free upon request. The pure, sweet, gentle, yet effective properties of the Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, commend them to women, especially mothers, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for the treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions, as well as most efficacious medicinal agents in restoring to health, strength and beauty pale, weak, nervous, prematurely faded, run-down women.

Complete Internal and External Treatment for Every Kind of Itching, Burning, and Smarting Skin Condition, such as Eczema, Itch, Scald, Sunburn, etc., is given in the Cuticura Pamphlet, which is sent free upon request. The pure, sweet, gentle, yet effective properties of the Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, commend them to women, especially mothers, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for the treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions, as well as most efficacious medicinal agents in restoring to health, strength and beauty pale, weak, nervous, prematurely faded, run-down women.

FREE TEA



The Pure Good Tea

Imported and packed only by
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San Francisco, Cal.

the strain of bearing himself well through the gray evening of failure and, therefore, out of what seemed failure he helped to build the wonderful and mighty triumph of our national life, in which all his countrymen share. Immediately after the close of hostilities he announced with a clear-sightedness which at that time few of any section possessed, that the interests of the southern states were the same as those of the United States, and that the prosperity of the south would rise or fall with the welfare of the whole country, and that the duty of the citizens appeared too plain to admit of doubt.

"He urged that all should unite in honest effort to obliterate the effects of war, and restore the blessings of peace. To everyone who applied to him this was the advice he gave. Although absolutely without means, he refused all offers of pecuniary aid and all positions of emolument, although many were offered him. He declined to go abroad, saying that he sought only a place to earn honest bread while engaged in some useful work.

"This statement brought him the offer of the presidency of the Washington college, a little institution in Lexington, Va., which had grown out of a modest foundation known as 'Liberty Hall academy.'

"Washington had endowed this academy with 100 shares of stock that had been given to him by the state of Virginia, which he had accepted only on condition that he might with them endow some educational institution. To the institution which Washington helped to found in the spirit, gave his services. He accepted the position of president at the salary of \$1,500 a year. In order, as he stated, that he might do good to the youth to the south. He applied himself to his new work with the same singleness of mind which he had shown in leading the army of northern Virginia.

"All this in word and deed he was striving for the restoration of real peace, of real harmony, never uttering a word of bitterness or allowing a word of bitterness uttered in his presence to go unchecked. From the close of the war to his death all his great powers were devoted to two great objects: The reconciliation of his countrymen, the reconciliation of the youth of the south and with fitting the youth of the south for the duty of a lofty and broad-minded citizenship.

"Such is the career that you gather to him, and hope that you will take advantage of the one hundredth anniversary of Gen. Lee's birthday, appealing to all our people in every section of the country, to compare the life of the great general with the establishment at some great representative educational institution of the south of a permanent memorial that will give the youth of the country as he in the closing years of his life served those who so sorely needed what he so freely gave. Sincerely yours,

ROOSEVELT.

Speeches were made by Senator Berry of Arkansas, Justice David Brewer of the United States supreme court and Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi.

The annual ceremonies of presenting crosses of honor to Confederate veterans of distinguished military record then took place.

CUTICURA CURED MY SISTER

Of a terrible humor.—Mrs. L. C. Walker, 5 Tremont St., Woodford, Me.

AMERICAN AD IS NOT WANTED

(Continued from page seven.)

community, which appreciates the kindness of the Americans. As soon as it became known what had been done by Gov. Swettenham and that the American ships, in consequence, were to leave, the emergency session of the city council was called. The discussion showed that the governor's attitude toward the Americans did not meet with the approval of those in the city, and a letter to Admiral Davis was drafted and adopted in which the action of Sir Alexander Swettenham was wholly disapproved and the American ships, and officers, were warmly thanked for the thoughtful, effective and timely aid they had given in the emergency. This letter was immediately dispatched.

Admiral Davis was also asked to remain in spite of the unfortunate incident. The request was dispatched to him and he made a reply in which he said that there was no misunderstanding with the Jamaican authorities, but he added significance in reply to the request to remain: "As a foreign naval officer I am bound to respect the wishes of the constituted authorities of Jamaica."

Up to the time of Admiral Davis' departure the situation was improving, but the work has been much retarded by the governor declining further assistance by the Americans. Much suffering will result from their departure and the refusal of supplies.

THE PRINCIPALS.

New York, Jan. 21.—Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, whose offer of assistance for the earthquake sufferers was refused by Gov. James Alexander Swettenham of Kingston, is the man who received the surrender of the Port of Ponce when he was in command of the Dixie. His record in the American navy was a continuous succession of diplomatic triumphs. He is second in command of the North Atlantic squadron, and a title as "Grand Commander of the Order of Isabella" was conferred by Spain in recognition of his services as personal conductor, as a representative of this government, of the Infanta Eulalia when she visited this country in 1893 as Spain's representative to the Columbian celebration.

Admiral Davis is a brother-in-law of Senator Lodge and a friend of the president, who formed his acquaintance while Roosevelt was a member of the United States commission and living in Washington.

Rear Admiral Davis was selected as the American member of the international commission which met in Paris two years ago to inquire into the firing by Russia's Baltic fleet on the British fishing trawlers. Davis served as superintendent of the naval observatory

at Washington for five years and has been on many ships of the navy through his various grades.

Sir James Alexander Swettenham, K. C. M. G., captain-general and governor-in-chief of Jamaica, has been in the colonial service of Great Britain for 40 years. He is 61 years old, the son of J. O. Swettenham of Belper Lodge, Derby. After graduating at Cambridge, he entered the Ceylon civil service in 1868 and remained in various grades of Ceylon service for 15 years. He was auditor-general of the island of Ceylon from 1884 to 1891 and auditor-general of Ceylon from 1891 to 1895. Then he was made colonial secretary at Singapore and from 1895 to 1900 was acting governor of the Straits settlements. Then he went to British Guiana as governor and commander-in-chief, where he was kept until 1904.

Sir Alexander got his decoration and his knighthood for colonial service and then they sent him to Jamaica where he arrived in the fall of 1904. Sir Alexander got his decoration and his knighthood for colonial service and then they sent him to Jamaica where he arrived in the fall of 1904. Gov. Swettenham came in conflict with United States officials last October, when he refused to permit United States laborers to work on the Panama canal unless certain demands made by him were conceded. He refused to permit the recruiting of laborers unless he was paid a shilling per head was paid to the island government for the laborers and also the sum of \$2,500 for the agent's license. After considerable discussion Sir Alexander was granted by the governor that the United States guarantee to compensate the laborers for any damage or injury they might sustain should not be introduced before the canal. This demand was positively refused.

THE MARLBOROUGHS REACH AN ARRANGEMENT.

London, Jan. 19.—The conferences which have recently been going on between relatives, lawyers and others concerning the differences between the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have resulted in an arrangement by which the duke and duchess will live apart, but the separation will be effected without publicity. This was largely brought about through the intervention of royalty, which is desirous of averting public proceedings involving the ancient ducal house. The following is believed to embody the most essential features of the arrangement:—

"Through the intervention of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the duke's uncle, the duchess has been induced to take a position favorable to an adjustment. The duke and duchess will live apart, the duke retaining Blenheim palace and continuing to enjoy the \$100,000 a year settled upon him by the duchess' family, with the custody of their four sons and six months each year, the control of their education until they become of age, and the choice of their profession.

"On the other hand, the duchess will enjoy the use of the Marlborough family jewels and will have precedence as a duke's wife with the right to take her sons with her to any part of the continent during their holidays, but without interfering with the duke's duties. The duke is also said that the agreement exacts that the boys shall not be taken to America for an extended period until they reach the age of 21, the place of residence for themselves. The young boy, Lord Ivor Charles Spencer Churchill, has been ill at Blenheim with measles. Blenheim will not be closed at all. The duke and duchess will continue to live there instead of at Woodstock house, where he purposed to make his headquarters when he decided to leave his ancestral home. The duchess, however, has withdrawn her services, china, books and her antique furniture and pictures by Lancret and Watteau, which she took there at the time of her marriage.

"Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who has been with the duchess for five weeks, has done her best to further an understanding between her daughter and the duke. She is still with the former at Sunderland house, where Mrs. Belmont is also staying.

PLAGUE AT RIO.

New Orleans, Jan. 20.—In Rio Janeiro during the week ending Dec. 6 there were 32 cases of bubonic plague and eight deaths, the highest daily toll of health of the steamer Duhan, which arrived here today from that port. In the same week there were three cases of yellow fever, with one death, and three deaths from leprosy.

AN ALBERTA TRAGEDY.

Four of Family Found Dead and Two Boys Dying.

Calgary, Alberta, Jan. 20.—A tragedy, the full details of which probably never will be known, has befallen the entire family of Edward Ferdinand, proprietor of a tannery here. The police on breaking into the house, found Ferdinand dead in bed, the dead body of a young infant at his side, while the dead body of Mrs. Ferdinand lay on the floor near the bed. In another bed were two young boys, still alive, but so badly frozen that they died while being taken to the hospital. The suspicion is that the wife, overcome by coal gas, that the wife recovered sufficiently to attempt the adjustment of the pipes, gave premature birth to a child and died.

THE HAWORTH CASTLE.

The Vaderland Did All She Could to Save Crew and Passengers.

Antwerp, Jan. 20.—The Red Star line steamer Vaderland, from New York for this port, which on Saturday sank the Dundee steamer Haworth Castle, near Antwerp, was today being towed away being seriously delayed by fog. When the steamer entered the harbor she showed no signs of distress, but the inquiry to her plates, being below the water line, The Associated Press correspondent learned from the captain of the Vaderland that she was steaming at half speed at 2:30 Saturday morning and suddenly found herself upon the Haworth Castle. It was too late to go astern and the Vaderland's stern ran into the starboard stockpile.

A panic followed on the Haworth Castle. The Vaderland's officers did everything possible. Several other survivors think the density of the fog rendered the accident unavoidable.

CARRIE NATION

certainly smashed a hole in the barroom of Kansas, but Ballard's Houndstooth Syrup has cured all records as a cure for coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Pulmonary diseases. T. C. H., Horton, Kansas, writes: "My wife and I have used this medicine that would cure a cough so quickly was Ballard's Houndstooth Syrup. I am a drug dealer, 112 and 114 South Main Street."

Mechan. Dental Co. for newest methods in dentistry. 65 Main St.

MANSFIELD AS AUTHOR.

Great Actor Will Devote Part of His Time to Writing Plays.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 20.—It is stated here, through a friend of Richard Mansfield, whom it was conceded during the tragedian's recent engagement in this city in "Peer Gynt" that he would devote a portion of his time in the future to writing plays. During his Chicago engagement he blocked out and arranged a scenario for the new play, which was completed by the time he left the city. The new play is said to be produced by the late Mr. Russell, but it is to be more powerful and of a higher class. Mr. Mansfield is connected with the dramatic world and has already acquired some distinction as a dramatic critic and a dramatist.

NOT KAISER'S BROTHER.

Berlin, Jan. 20.—The Associated Press learned that the Kaiser, who in his issue of today said that Prince Henry of Prussia was in a sanitarium at Charlottenburg, suffering from a severe cold, confused the emperor's brother with Prince Frederick Henry, son of the late regent of Brunswick, who is in a sanitarium under treatment for a throat affliction. Prince Henry of Prussia is at Kiel, following his naval duties.

FIVE INDIANS BURNED TO DEATH IN A JAIL.

Pendleton, Or., Jan. 20.—Five Indians were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the jail at the Umatilla Indian reservation here today. The dead: Asa Thomas, Abraham Lyman, Henry Cook, J. Cook, Umatilla; one Lapwai Indian from Montana.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought the Indians were trying to burn their way out.

UNREST IN BRAZIL.

Asuncion, Paraguay, Jan. 21.—Great political unrest prevails in the district of Matto Grosso, Brazil. A new revolution seems imminent.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

DR. J. E. ENNIS

Of Atlanta, Ga., Addresses the People of Salt Lake City on a Matter of Health.

"To Whom It May Concern: Of late there has been a good deal of discussion in regard to advertised medicines, their value and power to cure.

"I want to say to the people of Salt Lake City that I believe the most valuable cod liver oil preparation, the best bodybuilder, health restorer and strength creator known to medicine today is Vinol.

"While Vinol does not contain the system-clogging oil of old-fashioned cod liver oil and emulsion, it actually does contain all the curative medicinal principles of the cod's liver in a highly concentrated form, with tonic power added, and it is delicious to take.

"I advise Vinol in my practice, and find it has no equal for healing coughs, colds, bronchial troubles and sore lungs. I have used it in many cases of indigestion, mal-assimilation, and for patients who were anemic and rundown with splendid results. I have also found Vinol to be a boon to the aged.

"I believe Vinol to be well worthy of any honest physician's endorsement. We sell Vinol to the people of Salt Lake City on an offer to refund money if it fails to benefit. Dr. J. E. Ennis, Atlanta, Ga., also Smith Drug Co.

Note.—While we are sole agents for Vinol in Salt Lake City, it is not for sale at the leading drug store in nearly every town and city in the country. Look for the Vinol agency in your town.

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The night was dark, and heavy rains had rendered the streets of Sandford almost impassable. As the passenger engine went by the powder car, standing on an adjoining track, the explosion came without warning. The entire car was blown from the tracks and crashed into the mud mass of debris, pinning under it 40 human beings. Fire broke out, and before the eyes of citizens who rushed to the rescue many persons were seen to death before aid could be rendered them.

In the darkness, by the light of the burning coaches, the people of Sandford and the rescue men for the stricken. Cries of the injured and the crackling of the flames, together with the odor of burning human flesh, greeted the rescuers, who worked frantically, but soon were forced back by the terrible heat.

Among the first rescued was L. F. Rose of Mattoon, Ill., engineer of maintenance of way of the Big Four railroad. His leg was broken and he was severely bruised. He was carried to the home of C. E. Marrs, 200 feet away. Soon Mrs. Rose was brought in, partially bruised, but assisted in the care of her husband until she collapsed.

Others were rescued as the flames advanced. As men threw their strength to the work of rescuing the human forms from the wreckage the women of Sandford cared for the injured.

When the fire drove the rescuers away they waited till the fire died down and then started to drag out the charred bodies. Men searched nearby fields and found pieces of human flesh and wearing apparel.

There was no efficient water supply to fight the flames and the bitter cold added to the suffering.

Four badly mutilated bodies were found in the woods several hundred feet from the tracks.

One thousand feet of the track was torn up and a great hole shows where the powder car stood. This car was being hauled from Concord Junction, Mass., to East Alton, Ill., and contained 500 kegs of powder.

Engineer Welch and Fireman Jerrold of Mattoon, Ill., who were in charge of the passenger train, were hurled nearly 100 feet through the air and fell in a muddy field.

The explosion and fire destroyed telegraphic communication, and Sandford with its victims was alone for hours. The first news to reach here from the wreck came by those who walked the distance to secure help. Relief trains with physicians and supplies were started out at once.

Four of the injured were able to leave the hospital today. None died there.

Frank Fielder of Findlay, Or., an employee of the Ohio Oil company, was among the killed.

Harry Shickel, who was at first reported dead, is among the injured at Sandford. He will recover.

The wreckage was cleared this evening sufficiently to permit traffic to resume.

The four officials who today were directing the care of the injured, stated

ENTIRE TRAIN WAS BLOWN UP

Big Four Passengers Were Either Torn to Pieces, Cremated or Rescued in Bad Condition.

VICTIMS NUMBER ABOUT 40.

Twenty-three Charred and Mutilated Bodies Recovered—Accident Caused by Explosion of Car of Powder.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 20.—Twenty-three charred and mutilated bodies have been taken from smoldering ruins of passenger train No. 3 on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four) which was destroyed by the explosion of a carload of powder as it passed a freight train at Sandford, nine miles west of here, last night. The number of injured will reach at least 35.

The entire train was blown from the track, the coaches demolished and the engine hurled 50 feet. The passengers were either blown to pieces, cremated or rescued in a more or less injured condition.

The injured, some of whom are fatally hurt, are at the hospital in Terre Haute and Paris, Ill., and at Sandford.

The full extent of the disaster was revealed at daylight, but the death list will not be complete until workmen have finished clearing the debris away from the tracks.

According to trainmen of the freight, the powder was exploded by the concussion made by the passenger train, which was slowing down for the station at Sandford. Another theory is that a gas escaping from an oil pipe line near by entered the powder car and a spark from the passing engine ignited the gas. Others express the belief that the disaster was due to a tramp who intoxicated man firing a shot into the car.

Cars were smashed to pieces by the force of the explosion. Huge pieces of iron were found hundreds of feet away from the track. The tank of the engine was hurled nearly a hundred feet from the track. Two passenger coaches and one baggage coach were consumed by fire.

The freight train in which was the car of powder was demolished. Sandford was badly shocked. Windows were shattered, dishes and furniture broken and doors torn from their hinges.

The night was dark, and heavy rains had rendered the streets of Sandford almost impassable. As the passenger engine went by the powder car, standing on an adjoining track, the explosion came without warning. The entire car was blown from the tracks and crashed into the mud mass of debris, pinning under it 40 human beings. Fire broke out, and before the eyes of citizens who rushed to the rescue many persons were seen to death before aid could be rendered them.

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The wreckage was cleared this evening sufficiently to permit traffic to resume.

The four officials who today were directing the care of the injured, stated

that the dead might number 30 or 40. Of these 18 have been identified. Four unidentified bodies have been taken from the wreck and, according to E. W. Thwiers, local freight agent, other arms, legs and remnants of bodies indicate 10 or 12 more victims.

MISSING.

Missing and believed to have been burned to death: Mrs. Bud Wolfe, Sandford, Ind. Two daughters of Mrs. Wolfe, aged 8 and 6 years. A. Kukendal, thought to be a Vandalia fireman. Body of aged woman, burned beyond recognition. Three charred bodies, not identified.

INJURED.

Injured at St. Anthony's hospital, Terre Haute: Keith Brian, Salem, O. Miss Cora Buckley, Terre Haute. L. F. Rose, engineer of maintenance of way of Big Four, Mattoon, Ill. Mrs. L. F. Rose, Mattoon, Ill. Miss Jessie Southcott, Shelbyville, Ill. Miss Ann Cummings, Terre Haute. Miss Frances Jones, Terre Haute. Injured in hospital at Paris, Ill.: U. S. Wishard, Franklin, Ind.; will recover.

Harry Jarred, fireman of No. 3, Mattoon, Ill., perhaps fatally. Louis Prince, Vermillion, Ill. Ed Welch, Mattoon, Ill., engineer of No. 3.

George Richards, Memphis, Tenn. A. B. Carpenter, Vermillion, Ill. Joseph Hendricks, Mattoon, Ill. Frank Thomas, Mattoon, Ill. Bud Wolfe, Sandford, Ind. Charles Boggles, Westville, Ill., may die.

Perry Duck, Sandford, Ind. Will Davis, Vermillion, Ill.; head injured; may die. H. E. Epperson, Westfield, Ill. J. O. Lawler, Terre Haute; may die. Lindsey Edgington, Vermillion, Ill.; may die.

Charles A. Wiley, Kansas, Ill.; may die. T. C. Allen, Paris, Ill. Oscar Gitt, Mattoon, Ill. S. C. Sisco, Mattoon, Ill. Fred Vermillion, Sandford, Ind. Harry Proctor, Vermillion, Ill. Charles Root, Mattoon, Ill. Left at Sandford: P. O. Rhodes, Sandford. Harry Shickel, Terre Haute. Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20.—General Superintendent E. F. Houghton of the Big Four railroad tonight gave a statement to the Associated Press regarding the disaster at Sandford, last night.

According to reports received by the superintendent, 15 are dead and 35 injured.

Mr. Houghton declared he did not have the least idea as to the cause of the explosion.

"The number of dead," said Mr. Houghton, "according to official reports, number 15, of these nine have been recovered and six more are known to be dead. There are six injured in the hospital at Terre Haute, Ind., 25 at Paris, Ill., and probably four or five in residence at Sandford, Ind."

"Of the passenger train crew the express messenger, baggage and brakemen were killed. The engineer and fireman are living, but badly injured. Conductor Thomas is fatally hurt."

"The entire train of No. 3, consisting of an engine, tender, combination mail and baggage car, smoking car and one coach were destroyed by the explosion and fire which followed soon after. Of the freight train containing the powder cars, eight cars were destroyed. One coach of the freight train was tipped up by the explosion, and considerable damage done to telegraph and telephone wires. The car containing the powder was killed from Concord Junction, Mass., consigned to East Alton, Ill., and contained 500 kegs of powder."

"I have not the least idea what caused the explosion. I could not have been caused from the passenger train as the train was moving slowly, possibly not over 10 or 15 miles an hour."

Mr. Houghton says it would be a hard matter to estimate the number of people on the train, as it did local work. He thought the train contained 60 to 80 people when it left Terre Haute.

Coroner Levitt said tonight that he was caused from the passenger train as the train was moving slowly, possibly not over 10 or 15 miles an hour.

searching party this afternoon found the body of a lad named Kiever hanging in a tree several hundred feet from the scene of the explosion. The boy was 12 years old. His home was in Paris, Ill.

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KNABE.