

BLOODY TRAGEDY IN OLD KENTUCKY

A Drunken ex-Confederate Soldier
Started Trouble by Hurling
For Jeff Davis.

THREE KILLED, THREE WOUNDED

Man Who Hurling Was Told to Shut
Up or He Would be Killed—Then
The Ball Opened.

Naugatuck, W. Va., Nov. 10.—A cheer for Jeff Davis, uttered by a drunken man on Beaver creek, on the Kentucky side of the river today, resulted in a bloody tragedy, in which three men were killed and three others were wounded. There had been much drinking after the election on Tuesday, and among the men who had become intoxicated when he yelled, "Hurrah for Jeff Davis!" C. Prater, a young man in the crowd, told Estep to "shut up or he would be killed." Enoch Bentley, another member of the crowd, told Estep to "hurry up for anyone in Prater turned upon Bentley and emptied his pistol at short range, and five shots taking effect. After he had fallen Bentley shot and killed Prater, Rube Morgan, a friend of Prater, who had shot Bentley after the latter had fallen, fired at Tom and John Bowling, friends of Estep, and then fled, but he was shot and mortally wounded after the shooting and Morgan died two hours later.

During the fight John Sadler, belonging to the Prater gang, was dangerously wounded. The Bowlings were both hit, but not fatally hurt. An electric light had caused hard feelings between Estep and Prater. The excitement over the tragedy is intense, and another clash of the factions is expected.

Girl Commits Suicide.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—In view of hundreds of shoppers in State street, Miss Fannie Baines of Detroit, Mich., jumped from a fifth-story window of one of the principal department stores today. She was instantly killed. Several persons barely escaped being struck by the falling body.

Universities Closed.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 10.—The universities and high schools throughout Russia have been closed today by order of the minister of education.

Poland Wants Autonomy.

Warsaw, Nov. 10.—Representatives of political parties in Poland, at a meeting held in the palace today, decided to send 20 leading citizens to St. Petersburg to request the emperor to grant Russian Poland full autonomy and its own parliament. The delegation will leave tomorrow.

Heywood Will Sustain.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—The supreme court today sustained the will of the late Franklin Heywood, a wealthy lumberman. The defendant left an estate valued at \$250,000, which was to be held by Mrs. Heywood while she lived. His adopted daughter, Maude M. Heywood, received a legacy of \$150 a month and was to get one-half of the remainder of the property on the death of Mrs. Heywood, while the other half was to go to distant relatives.

The Drunkard's Tombstone

reads: "Here lie buried Friendship, Ambition, Self-respect, Health, Hope and Love."

Drink, the old grave-digger, has dug thousands upon thousands of these graves, and is today busily engaged in making new ones.

Drink robs men of all their lovable and manly traits of character and leaves nothing but a repugnant, useless husk.

In Drink's graveyard lie buried all that was highest and best of thousands of the world's once-promising men.

Is there one man in whom you are interested that is under the influence of this world-wide curse?

You can regain him. You can free him from his bondage.

White Ribbon Remedy can be administered without the patient's knowledge in tea, coffee, water, milk, or food.

It banishes the appetite for intoxicants forever.

It is recommended by thousands of women whose dear ones have been cured by White Ribbon Remedy.

It is endorsed by prominent clergymen and eminent physicians.

White Ribbon Remedy does its work so surely and swiftly that while the devoted wife, sister or mother looks on, the drunkard is cured—even against his will.

Write today to White Ribbon Remedy Co., 218 Tremont St., Boston, Mass., for trial package, and letter of medical advice free in plain, sealed envelope. All letters confidential and destroyed when answered.

White Ribbon Remedy sold by druggists everywhere or sent by mail in plain package, price \$1.00.

FOR SALE BY
Druehl & Franken,
THE CENTRAL DRUG CO.,
S. E. Cor. Main and Third South Sts., Salt Lake City, Utah.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The presence of radium emanation in the gases of mineral springs has suggested a possible explanation of obscure points in the action of mineral waters on the human system. How widely distributed this element may be is difficult to determine, but eminent chemists have recently found in quite a number of springs indications of helium, the gas into which the radium emanation seems to change. Like results are now reported by Charles Mouren, of Paris, from an investigation of twelve other radio-active springs of France and Austria. In these analyses, the gases of these springs were separated into carbonic acid, oxygen, nitrogen, and a residue containing argon, helium, and other rare elements. This last portion of residue formed from the emanation of the total gases of the different springs. The range noted in the radio-activity was very great, the spring of the top of the list being fifty times as active as the one at the bottom.

The up-to-date hot-water bottle lacks the water. In its place are coils of fine wire, and when the bottle is connected in the plug in an electric lighting fixture, the heat in the coils is maintained at the desired temperature, which is maintained as long as needed. The advantages are obvious. The bottle is neither too warm nor too cold. It does not scald, and it does not freeze. It is proper heat without waiting for water to boil. Keeping one lot of plants for two months in the atmosphere containing five times the normal proportion of carbonic acid, and another lot in ordinary air, E. Demoussy has shown an average increase of growth due to the carbonic acid of 60 per cent. The plants included lettuce, tobacco, castor, geranium and mint, only lettuce showing no increase.

In our industrial age the discoverer of an abundant new fuel must rank as a public benefactor. The experiments of S. Bordenave have been making in France indicate that the great quantities of refuse vegetable matter produced on farms may be economically used for making gas to run small farm motors. The gas is made by heating a profitable regular annual crop of fuel a marketable industry. He has tested dead leaves, straw and other substances. The materials were compressed into briquettes for convenient handling, and the cost of one horse-power per hour was found to range from about four-fifths of a cent with leaves and low grade hay to one cent with oat straw and a cent and a half with hay of average quality.

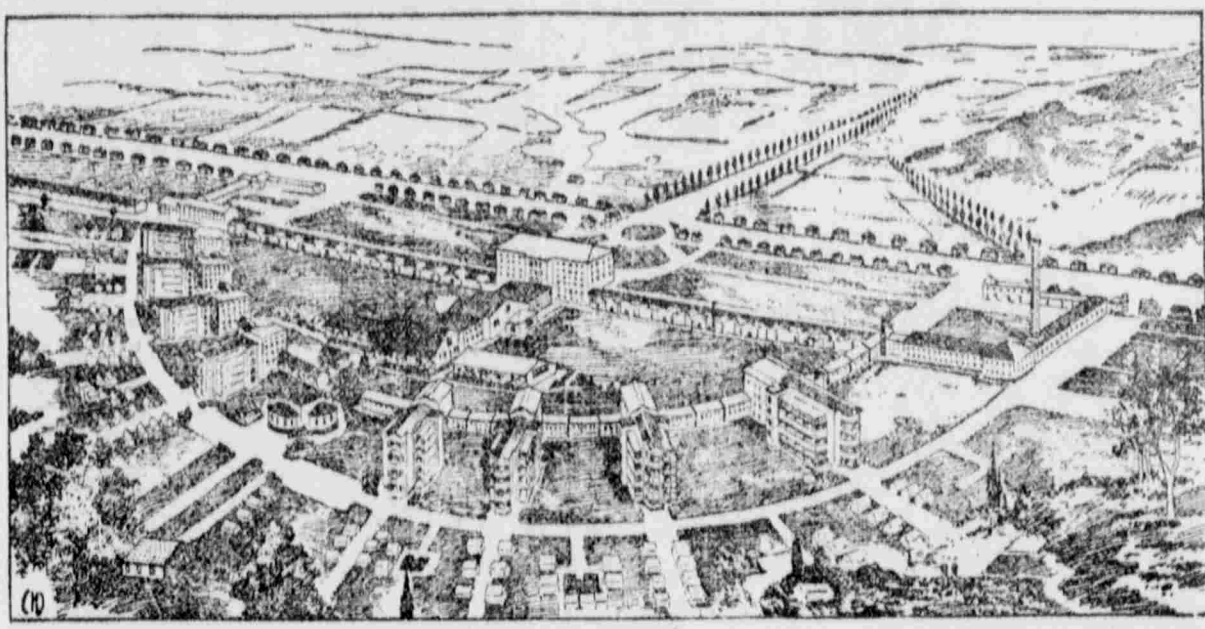
What seems to be true in South Africa by Dr. H. J. Marshall. Of four singular species belonging to the genus *neomembranum*, two resemble both in form and color the quartz pebbles among which they grow, and the others have each two leaves about the size of a duck's egg, with a stone-like like weathered stone, and a surface like brownish gray color tinged with green. At least two of these species do not change their characters under cultivation. A species of the genus *anamorphos* has leaves covered with white papery stipules, and also resembles the surrounding quartz pebbles.

The injurious effects of light on the eyes are found to increase with the number of ultra-violet or chemical rays contained. This is the conclusion of Dr. A. Steenike, of Basel, who shows that petroleum is the least harmful light, and is followed in order by gas-light, electric light, incandescent gas-light and acetylene, the last named being most harmful. Yellow, red or green lessens the injurious rays.

When the newest English "penny-in-the-slot" apparatus receives its coin, it must be at a distance, as in an other room, begins to play, being operated by wireless telegraphy.

Acetylene black, a fine quality of carbon of black pigment, is obtained as a by-product at Foligno, in Italy, by an interesting process lately described by H. Becker. The residue from purifying crude sugar by the baryta process is treated with barium carbonate and hydroxide and then with carbonic acid—consists of moist barium carbonate, and this is fed with carbon into an electric furnace, where it is converted into barium hydroxide. The carbon monoxide evolved is burnt, the heat evolved being used to dry the raw material. The carbide produced is at once decomposed with water so as to obtain barium hydroxide, and the acetylene liberated is made by imperfect combustion to deposit its carbon.

THE PROPOSED NEW YORK CITY HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS.



The great structure herewith illustrated is the contemplated hospital for those suffering from consumption which will in time be erected on the highest hill on Staten Island, overlooking New York harbor. There will be accommodations within the walls of this gigantic sanatorium for 800 patients at the same time. It will be the most extensive institution of its kind in the world and will cost \$2,000,000. Fourteen buildings are included in the plan, and on the top of each of them will be a roof garden. Staten Island was selected on account of its proximity to the city, and because enough space could be obtained for a camp of several hundred patients besides those within the walls.

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS.

Interesting Features of Industrial Life in Denmark.

Consul Walter C. Hamm of Hull, England, sends the following interesting account of co-operation among farmers in Denmark, as given by the leader of a party of Yorkshire farmers who recently visited Denmark to study methods of agriculture. He says:

The Co-operative Dairy at Esbjerg has a membership of 230 farmers, milking 1,600 cows. A small quantity of the milk is retained in Esbjerg; the bulk, however, is made into butter, and practically speaking, all exported to England. The milk is paid for by weight and quality. The manager, who receives \$750 per annum, embraces in himself the functions of managing director, manager, working foreman, and clerk. His clerking being done during the afternoon after the butter is made. The board of directors of such a concern get virtually no remuneration.

The Danish co-operative butter and egg rooms were next visited. This society has 50 separate dairies scattered over different parts of the north and west of Denmark, where the butter is made, then sent on to headquarters at Esbjerg to be blended and made into uniform quality before exportation to England. The membership embraces 30,000 farmers, and the society is shipping 4,000,000 pounds of butter yearly.

The egg department was then inspected. Eggs are sent in weekly from the different dairies, each egg being stamped by the farmer with a rubber stamp with figures representing name of farmer, district, and date, so that any bad egg can be easily traced back to the farmer who sent it. Every egg is tested, the method being to place the eggs on perforated trays holding up to 120 each. The tray when full is put over a strong electric light in a dark room, the light being confined in a kind of wooden washing sink, so as to concentrate all the light on the eggs. It is only the work of a moment to separate the good from the bad, the former being bright and clear, the latter dull and muddy. On the farmer who sent the bad ones a fine is imposed for each bad egg. This method soon sharpens the farmer's eye, and she takes good care to see that the nests are cleared every day, and any doubtful eggs are going. The eggs are paid for by weight, so much a pound, not by number, and are all graded in packing into three different sizes. The farmer is paid weekly in a notation fixed in accordance with market prices in London and Copenhagen.

CONTROLLING THE MARKET.

In order to avoid putting so many eggs on the market as to depress the price, and still further depressing it, immense quantities are preserved in huge vats of lime and water, with an airtight covering of water glass. These are sold as eggs become scarce and dearer, so that the farmer has not to dispose of his eggs when there is a glut on the market, nor has he or his wife to trudge miles with a heavy basket to the market, and then accept any price that is going. They can stay at home and look after the work of the farm. The turnover in this system in butter and eggs is about \$2,500,000 per annum; cost of buildings and plant between \$5,000 and \$75,000. It has only been established 10 years and is still

growing, especially in the egg department.

Other egg societies at Odense and Halsey were visited. The latter, though only established two years, has already a membership of 450 farmers and has a rapidly increasing trade. The estimated cost of collecting, forwarding to central depot, grading, testing, and packing for export is about 2 cents per dozen. The egg societies are growing more rapidly than either the butter or bacon societies, but it must be remembered that the former are only in their infancy.

The bacon factory at Halsey has a membership of 500 farmers who supplied 15,000 hogs last year. It has been established eight years. That at Odense has a membership of 5,000 farmers who last year supplied 70,000 hogs from all over the Isle of Funen. At the entrance to the factory are posted the day's prices for first, second and third quality hogs, so that any one can see current quotations, or a farmer can by telephone ascertain the current price, and then decide whether he will send in his hogs or not.

CO-OPERATION.

All these societies are purely co-operative. The farmers in a district meet together to establish a co-operative society to deal with their produce—milk, hogs and eggs. Each one undertakes to supply the factory with a certain amount of produce. A dairy has to be built and machinery bought. No prospectus is issued, nor are there any shareholders. How, then, is the money raised? Each farmer signs a document by which he is held responsible, not for a part of the money that must be borrowed, but for all. Say, for example, that \$10,000 has to be raised for cost of building, plant, etc., and that 200 farmers become members of the society. Every one of the 200 signs his responsibility for the \$10,000, so that if the 199 can't meet their liabilities the remaining one is bound for the loan. Actual experience, however, proves that in Denmark no risk whatever is attached to this. Armed with such a bond there is not the slightest difficulty in borrowing the money at a low rate of interest. Banks or loan companies are only too glad to lend on such a security. One of the most important committees of management appointed, their pay being practically nothing, these in turn appoint a skilled manager, the milk is delivered at full price, made into butter and either sold by the dairy direct to England, or if the dairy is too small it affiliates itself to a larger dairy.

The price to be paid for milk, hogs and eggs is settled by the weekly quotations for butter, bacon and eggs in Copenhagen or London, a certain margin being left for working expenses. At the end of the year the balance sheet is made out, all expenses paid, including interest on loan and depreciation, and the balance is distributed as bonus to each farmer in accordance with the amount of produce he has sent. Bacon factories are established in the same way. The eggs society is the simplest and least costly of all, and is often worked as a branch of the Bacon or Butter society.

The farmers of England, Russia, Canada, and other countries are studying these co-operative methods of the Danish farmers in order to introduce them elsewhere. It might be well for American farmers to take the same trouble.

HOW TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.

The experiment station of the Agricultural College of Utah recommends "Formalin" for the treatment of wheat to prevent smut and the following extracts are taken from a bulletin issued by the station:

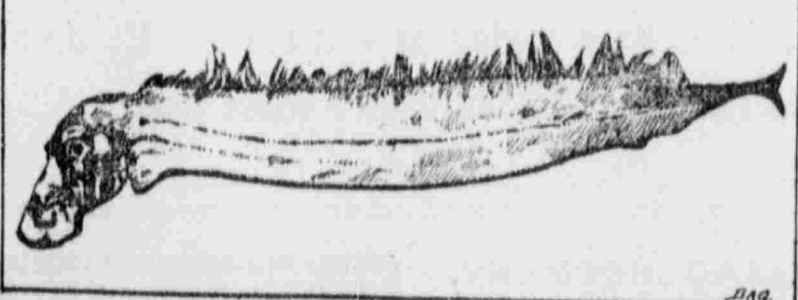
The Utah experiment station has, during the past several years, used the formalin treatment for the prevention of smut. The treatment has in every instance been satisfactory. "We place about one bushel of seed in a loose burlap sack and immerse in a solution of one pound of formalin to 50 gallons of water. After submerging for 10 minutes and allowing to drain for four or five minutes the sack containing the grain is hung up on the south side of the barn and turned at intervals until the grain is thoroughly dry. We not only recommend but urge the farmers of Utah who are growing smut infested grain to use the formalin treat-

ment, because, first, it is more easily handled than the other treatments now in vogue; secondly, it is less expensive than other known treatments; thirdly, the seed so treated is not dangerous when red to domestic animals, and fourthly, its effectiveness has been demonstrated conclusively.

The main for grain smut—in treating by immersion, a large tub or barrel vat will be necessary for the formalin solution. Place the grain in a loose burlap sack, and immerse in the solution, after tying the sack the grain can be easily churned about thus bringing every kernel in direct contact with the solution. After treating, remove and let drain for a few minutes, then empty out on the floor to dry. When dry it may be sacked up and kept until wanted for use. The grain should be completely submerged for 10 minutes.

In sowing the seed, it should be spread out thinly on the floor and the

A STRANGE MONSTER OF THE DEEP.



The curious marine specimen here illustrated is a strange deep sea fish, with a head bearing a resemblance to that of a horse, which was caught recently by a trawler off the New England coast. Its jaw is fixed, indicating that the fish is always on the sea bottom. The creature is a variety of *Trachyrhynchus* arcticus, and the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh has been trying to secure it for its collection. There are several specimens of the *Trachyrhynchus* in this country, but this one is the largest and most characteristic yet taken.

We Are Not Going Out Of Business.

The closing of the Provo Woolen Mills will have no effect on us. We are going to offer you some startling bargains every week.

Watch Our Advertisements.

Our Clothing sale was such an unqualified success that we want to give the ladies some of the benefits of our low prices and offer next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 13th, 14th and 15th.

25% Discount on Ladies' Skirts.

OUR LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR is unbroken, and we want every lady in Salt Lake City to examine these goods. Children's silver gray lined sleeping garments, 25c each. CHILDREN'S PLEATED SILVER GRAY UNION SUITS, 55c each. CHILDREN'S SWISS RIBBED WORSTED UNION SUITS, 55c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, \$1.00. LADIES' SILVER GRAY FLEECE VESTS AND PANTS 25c per garment. LADIES' SILVER GRAY FLEECE UNION SUITS, "ONEITA," 60c each. LADIES' SILVER GRAY FLEECE LINED UNION SUITS \$1.00 per suit. LADIES' "ONEITA" WOOL UNION SUITS, \$1.50 per suit. CHILDREN'S CAMEL'S HAIR AND NATURAL WOOL VESTS AND PANTS, 20c to 50c each, sizes 15 to 30. CHILDREN'S FLEECE JERSEY RIBBED VESTS AND PANTS 10c to 45c each in sizes 15 to 24. INFANTS' CASHMERE WRAPPERS, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, and 50c. INFANTS' ELASTIC FLEECE WRAPPERS, 15c, 20c and 25c each. Our line of Hosiery is a most extensive one. Men's, Women's and Children's. SEE OUR WINDOW OF BLANKETS.

Inspect Our Notion Department.

KNIVES FROM PINS AND NEEDLES TO WHAT NOT! KNIVES, SCISSORS, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS. Our line of cutting Flannels, Canton Flannels, Wool Flannels, etc., can be seen to profit. The Dress Goods Department has always been a favorite with the ladies.

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36 MAIN ST. DRY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Hamilton's SMART SHOP

Bargains in Suits, Gowns and Coats Are Wonderful. The recent purchase of our buyer while in New York enables us to give our customers some Rare Bargains in high class goods at the following prices:

SUITS.	Coats and Evening Wraps.	GOWNS.
75.00 for\$50.00	\$100.00 for\$80.00	\$125.00 for\$95.00
\$50.00 for\$32.50	\$75.00 for\$55.00	\$100.00 for\$78.00
\$40.00 for\$29.00	\$60.00 for\$45.00	\$75.00 for\$60.00
\$35.00 for\$25.00	\$50.00 for\$35.00	\$50.00 for\$40.00
\$30.00 for\$19.50	\$40.00 for\$27.50	\$65.00 for\$50.00

BELTS AND NECKWEAR BARGAINS

One lot of Imported Belts and Collars at Less Than Regular Cost. These goods were bought in one large lot at a great sacrifice. Hand Emb. Collars from 25c to \$1.00. Hand Emb. Collars and Cuffs 50c to \$2.00. Lace Trim, and Emb. Suits 65c to \$5.00. All the Late Novelties at Reduced Prices.

BIG SHIPMENT OF NEW HATS.

Patterns and Street Hats have never been offered at these prices so early in the season. But we must make room for our Holiday Novelties.

Beautiful Line of Furs and Feather Boas and Muffs. The New Novelties in Silk and Fancy Hosiery just received.



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