

WAS A DAUGHTER BY ADOPTION.

One of the Victims of the Iroquois
Honored Member of a Salt
Lake Family.

DIED PLAYING HEROIC PART.

Belonged to "Bluebeard" Company
And Was Attempting to Save
Two Little Girls.

Miss Nellie Reed, the only member of the "Mr. Bluebeard" company whose life was lost in the Iroquois horror at Chicago, was a daughter by adoption of Mr. and Mrs. Miland Pratt of Salt Lake. She perished in the heroic act of trying to save two little children from the flames, after having once made her escape from the scene of terror.

Miss Reed was a leading member of the aerial ballet in which she undertook at each performance the daring act of flying over the heads of the audience, suspended by a wire. This wire was said by some to have been the cause of the halting of the Iroquois asbestos curtain when part way down. The act in which Miss Reed participated was not on when the fire broke out. She got out of the building in safety.

But after reaching the outside she remembered that two little girls who took part had been left in her keeping and, heedless of the warning of friends and bystanders, the young performer rushed into the building again to find them. She was caught by falling scenery and her body was found a day or two later, near the corpses of the girls she had attempted to save.

It was the intention of Miss Reed, according to a letter received by Mrs. Pratt, to come to Salt Lake to reside immediately after the close of her engagement in "Mr. Bluebeard." This letter was written the day before the fire broke out, and did not reach the parents until after the news of the disaster.

Miss Reed was originally of London, an orphan, and she met Viola Pratt Gillette there about three years ago. A warm attachment sprang up between them, and it was even stronger when after coming to this country the girl and Mr. and Mrs. Pratt became loving friends.

Mrs. Pratt was "Mamma" to the young lady, who recently sent home a photograph, upon the back of which was inscribed:

When we are parted, let me lie
In some far corner of thy heart,
Silent, and from the world apart
Like some forgotten melody.

Cherished by one and one alone
For some love memory of its own
So let me in thy heart abide
When we are parted.

"To Mamma from Nellie."

The funeral services were held in New York a week ago and members of the profession attended in large numbers.

Mrs. Gillette took charge of the remains with the intention of shipping them to England for burial alongside the girl's parents.

THE PROPER TIME TO PRUNE TREES

To the Editor.

Now is the time to commence pruning (not slaughtering) trees. To accomplish the slaughtering all you need is a saw and an ax, and start in any way and every way, you can see the result of such work every spring, in dilapidated and ruined trees. On the other hand, if you want to prune your trees, which is a necessity, you will first reflect over what you want to prune your trees for, what object you have in view, and work accordingly. Pruning should be done, and is done, for several objects, any one of which may be the main one; the others are merely auxiliary, yet are to be kept in view all the time.

First—Pruning may be done to shape the tree.

Second—To relieve it of excessive growth of wood.

Third—To increase its vitality or wood growth.

Fourth—To cause it (if a fruit tree) to increase its quality and size of fruit.

Fifth—To prevent the tree growing to an excessive height, and make it easier to gather its fruits.

Sixth—To open its crown to sun and air, and make it easier to spray and keep clean.

Seventh—To make it more easy to cultivate the ground around it.

Eighth—To relieve it of dead and broken branches. For instance, where two branches cross one another and rub, remove one and sometimes both; smooth off any disfigured stumps, and thereby prevent the tree from becoming hollow and rotten inside. This last should always be kept in view.

Ninth—Cut down all dead or half dead trees wherever found.

Tenth—In pruning branches over 14 inches, make a small cut first with the saw from below, say 1/2 or 3/4 of an inch or more, according to size of limb. It saves the splintering and spilling of the trunk or heavy branch. Cut close to the trunk or branch. Cover all large wounds with common paint.

Eleventh—In pruning young trees, if the first year's growth after planting does not exceed two feet in growth of branches, leave them alone. If they exceed that, cut them back, leaving them about 18 inches in length out from the main stem. If more branches come out on one side, even it up by cutting some of the surplus branches off, clean into the stem.

Twelfth—Treat the second year's growth in a similar manner, leaving 18 inches to two feet of second year growth, and trim off the excessive growth whether it be in numbers or in misshapen limbs, not forgetting to take off one branch and wherever two branches rub, taking away the weakest of the two.

JOHN P. SORESENSEN.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The Man With the Thumb" is the title of a new two-part novel beginning in the Popular Magazine for February. There are 12 other features in the number, one being a complete novel by Louis Joseph Vance, entitled "The Moccasin Lodge." There are three two-part stories and an array of short fiction by well known authors—Street & Smith, New York.

The January number of Wayside Tales appears in enlarged form. Although it is primarily a short story monthly, a large number of timely articles are contributed and there is much alive-ness and up-to-date-ness about the periodical.—Chicago.

Ayer's

Talk this over with your doctor. If he says Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is all right for your hard cough, then take it. We are willing to trust him.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S SERRAPILLO—For the blood. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

Cherry Pectoral

TELEPHONES ON THE SHORT LINE.

Experience in the Direction of In-
stalling Service on Telegraph
Lines a Success.

SEVERAL STATIONS EQUIPPED.

Intention to Make it Possible to Call
Up Operators from Any Caboose
On the Line.

The experiments in the direction of installing a telephone service on the Oregon Short Line in connection with the telegraph system of the company have proved an unequalled success. Several stations on this end of the system have been connected and also communication is now established with several section houses. It is the intention to make this system universal so that section crews and working gangs will be brought into closer touch with the heads of their departments through the nearest dispatcher. The system may also be used in the dispatching of trains. The regular telegraph lines are to be used to talk over and it is said that the simultaneous dispatching of

telegraphic messages will not be interfered with. Another good feature of the innovation is that advice of accidents and wrecks, or other reports may be sent in to the nearest dispatcher by telephone from any caboose simply by making connection at any place along the line.

SPIKE AND RAIL.

Yesterday George F. Randolph was elected first vice president and traffic manager of the Baltimore & Ohio system.

T. P. Shonta was yesterday elected president of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western railway and will take charge of the road tomorrow.

The Chicago & Northwestern railroad has issued an order that under no circumstances shall passenger trains exceed their schedule speed. No matter how late a train may be, the engineer must not make up time by running faster than his schedule calls for. All trains that become late on any portion of their trip must arrive at destination late. The explanation is made that the management does not care to risk disaster which might occur on account of fast running to make up lost time.

Gen. Bates Assumes Command.
St. Louis, Jan. 15.—Maj.-Gen. John C. Bates today formally assumed command of the northern division of the United States army with headquarters at St. Louis.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Jan. 15.—Maj.-Gen. S. S. Sumner arrived here today, accompanied by his staff, to assume command of the newly made division of the southwest, the headquarters of which will be situated in this city.

Gunboat Quiros Floated.
Manila, Jan. 15.—News has just been received here that the United States gunboat Quiros, which recently went ashore on the coast of Borneo, has been floated with little damage to the vessel.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY.

Governor Eli H. Murray read his message to the Legislative Assembly of Utah territory. Two-thirds of the document was devoted to plural marriage.

A fire in which several entombed miners lost their lives was raging at the Utah Central mine, Scotland.

John L. Sullivan and his company of "shoulder strikers" appeared at the Walker Opera House.

Kate Field was here securing material for a lecture on "Mormonism."

Senator Edmunds of Vermont was elected president of the United States senate.

The Earl of Shaftesbury accepted the office of president of the International Arbitration Peace society.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY.

It was definitely announced in Congress that all intention of restoring the Hawaiian throne to Queen Liliouokalani had been abandoned.

A score or more lost their lives in a wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad.

FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY.

The pleasure yacht Paul Jones was believed to have gone down with a party of prominent southern society people, while cruising between Louisville and Pensacola, Fla.

A new trial for Capt. Dreyfus was assured.

Cubans in Havana stormed a hotel on top of which somebody had unfurled a Spanish flag.

The Utah Mining exchange was organized in this city, to run in opposition to the Salt Lake exchange.

The funeral of George Goddard occurred in the Tabernacle.

THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE CENSURED.

Senator Newlands Declares His
Action in Panama an Act
Of War.

CONTRAVENES CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Dewey Highly Praises His Policy
As Patriotic and Justified by
Precedent.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The senate today listened to speeches by Mr. Newlands and Latimer in advocacy of the adoption of a plan for the improvement of the public wagon roads of the country. Mr. Newlands declared that the course of the president in Panama was an act of war and in contravention of the treaty of 1846, of international law and of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Dewey praised the president's policy as patriotic and justified by precedent and law. Consideration of the postoffice investigations resolutions was postponed until next Monday.

When Mr. Latimer concluded the German Panama resolution was laid before the senate and Mr. Newlands was recognized. He conceded that the president had not been bound, because a resolvable time had not elapsed, to turn from Panama to the Nicaraguan route. He also assented to the proposition that the United States had a grievance against Colombia on account of the rejection of the Hay-Herran treaty. But he contended that the action of the United States in preventing the landing of Colombian troops in Panama was an intervention that amounted to a declaration of war. He said also that our dealings with Colombia in the Panama affair had been in derogation of the treaty of 1846 between the United States and New Granada. He discussed at length the provisions of that treaty and engaged in a controversy with Mr. Spooner as to the guaranty of the right of transit.

Mr. Newlands contended that this guarantee did not go to the extent of authorizing the country to land troops for the purpose of attacking Colombia's sovereignty. If there had been cause for grievance the question should, under the terms of the treaty, have been diplomatically presented and satisfaction asked. Then, and not until then, might there have been a resort to war. Mr. Newlands said he was willing to admit that the spirit of the treaty of 1846 called for the building of the canal. But even with that construction, Colombia's refusal to allow the building of the canal would not have been authority for war or for the landing of American troops in Panama at the time of the recent insurrection. Mr. Newlands also complained that the president had prematurely recognized Panama. The established methods of diplomacy were ignored, and immediate prompt armed intervention and a display of force were made without complying with the formal procedure required by international law. Mr. Newlands said it was doubtful whether the status which existed before the war could be restored. A new government had been created by the violent acts of the United States government. He said:

"The honor of the United States demands prompt disavowal by the Congress of the United States, whose constitutional prerogative has been invaded by the lawless and unconstitutional acts of the chief executive."

Such disavowal would mean compensation in some form. Mr. Newlands added "had these outrages been committed by the executive upon a great power, Congress would promptly disavow them, and shall the impotence of Colombia disqualify her from receiving satisfaction for injury inflicted on her by the unconstitutional action of this country's chief executive?"

Mr. Spooner retorted that Mr. Newlands on what the former denominated an espousal of the doctrine of international eminent domain in the last declaration of his speech in the interest of collective civilization. It was, he said, a recognition of the right to cut a way through the isthmus for the purpose of wedding the two oceans, dependent only on the payment of damages. Mr. Newlands said he was not prepared to accept the definition of his own position, and had accepted the president's position only for the sake of the argument.

Mr. Spooner retorted that whereas the Nevada senator had originally emerged from the chaparral into the open, he now had gone back to the chaparral. Mr. Dewey spoke in support of the administration in its conduct on the isthmus, and said that the opponents of the treaty were aiding the enemies of the canal. "If," he continued, "there ever was a concert of action among any

great railway corporations to defeat this most beneficent work of commerce and civilization, I am not aware of it; but, if such a combination does exist, then its allies and its most efficient assistants are to be found among those who, under any device or excuse, are endeavoring to defeat the treaty with the republic of Panama."

He then went into detail concerning the Hay-Herran treaty, declaring that President Marroquin of Colombia had had the Colombian congress in his power and had dictated the course pursued by it with the end in view of securing financial terms from the United States at the expense of the canal company. He charged Marroquin with ignorance of the fact that the United States has a conscience.

"We are," he said, "a commercial nation. Our people are trained to all the refinements of business obligations and to all the reciprocal relations of trade. Much as we want the canal, we never could have taken it by becoming a partner in this highway robbery of the property of citizens of France."

Mr. Dewey contended that the argument that the position of the United States in recognizing the republic of Panama was a reversal of our national position on the subject of secession. In reviewing our diplomatic history in the recognition of new countries, Mr. Dewey said:

"In the providence of creation and decay of nations no state ever became independent so completely, so righteously or so timely as Panama. The hour struck for her when the world was watching the clock. No people ever did a more timely or patriotic act than did President Roosevelt in his recognition and defense of the republic of Panama."

Mr. Dewey ridiculed as absurd the contention of Mr. Newlands that the president had made war on Colombia.

Mr. Dewey concluded at 4:10 and after an executive session the senate at 4:28 adjourned.

MRS. J. E. POPE SUICIDES.

She Was a Society Leader of Mora, Minn.

Mora, Minn., Jan. 14.—With one end of a rope tied around the waist and the other tied to a tree, Mrs. J. E. Pope, wife of an attorney, was dragged from a lake today. Mrs. Pope had been suffering from insomnia and left a letter saying that she had determined to end her suffering from sickness.

She had gone out on the ice to where an open space had been made by ice cutters. There it was found she had tied one end of a long rope to a scantling imbedded in the ice, and with the other coiled around the waist, had plunged into the lake. Mrs. Pope was a society leader in Mora.

Stands by the Clallam.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 15.—Supt. Heath, who built the steamer Clallam in Tacoma and is now building the Jefferson for the Puget Sound Navigation company, is not surprised at the criticism that is being made of Capt. Roberts or of the steamer Clallam. It is more than natural under the circumstances, but it is all wrong. There was never a stauncher or more seaworthy vessel on the sound than the Clallam, and I know Capt. Roberts did all in his power to save the vessel.

"The Jefferson, which I am now building, is being built after the same fashion as the Clallam, though somewhat larger. I hope the inspectors in their investigation may see fit to come to Tacoma and go over her that they may understand just how the Clallam was built. The Clallam's life-saving apparatus was of the best and was in perfect condition."

MRS. BECHTEL'S TRIAL.

Evidence Shows That Mabel Swore At Her Mother.

Allentown, Pa., Jan. 15.—In the trial today of Mrs. Catherine Bechtel as an accessory after the fact to the murder of her daughter Mabel, Mrs. Margaret Miller, under cross-examination, testified that she observed blood spots on the sidewalk directly in front of the Bechtel home, and also saw tracks made by carriage wheels in the rear of the Bechtel house, after Mabel's body was found. The witness said that it was a fact that Tom Bechtel, one of the defendants, did not talk to Mabel and that he hardly spoke to any member of the family. She said that Mabel controlled her mother and did as she pleased; that they had quarreled and that Mabel had sworn at her mother.

Car-Barns and Cars Burned.

New York, Jan. 15.—The three-story car-barn and about 50 cars of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad company in Brooklyn were destroyed by fire today, the fire threatening the safety of the adjoining powerhouse and putting a number of the Brooklyn car lines out of commission for several hours. Three men were injured, but not fatally. The loss is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$125,000. The building destroyed occupied an entire block.

Sugar Trust Directors.

New York, Jan. 15.—The directors of the American Sugar Refining company today re-elected the old officers with one exception that W. B. Thomas was chosen to succeed C. S. Senn as vice president.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN HAS NO CANDIDATE

He is Advocating No Man's Can-
didacy Nor Has He Any
Ambition.

EVERYTHING POINTS TO VICTORY

Declares That He is Still a Believer
In the Principle of Free
Silver.

St. Louis, Jan. 15.—"Everything points to victory," said William J. Bryan, who spent an hour in St. Louis today, enroute home to Lincoln, in answer to a question asked by the Post-Dispatch as to the Democratic national outlook.

"I think we will win and I am now convinced that a dark horse will capture the nomination," he continued.

"What do you think about Judge Parker of New York?" he was asked.

"I am not thinking of Parker at all."

"How would Senator Gorman of Maryland suit you?"

"I am not discussing Mr. Gorman or any other candidate at this time."

"Is it true that you have expressed a preference for Mr. Hearst?"

"Now," said Mr. Bryan, "I wish you would write down what I have to say about Mr. Hearst."

He then dictated the following:

"I appreciate the work Mr. Hearst has done for the Democratic party and count him among my personal friends, but I am not advocating his nomination or that of any other person. I am avoiding any expression of preference for anybody."

"Are you a candidate, Mr. Bryan?"

"I think I have already made it sufficiently plain that I am not."

"Would you become one if conditions should indicate the necessity of your making the race?"

"I can imagine no circumstances under which it would be either wise or necessary for me to become a candidate."

"Mr. Bryan would not commit himself as to the eligibility of Mayor McChel-lan of New York, for the Democratic nomination."

"Did your journey modify in any way your views on the money question?"

Mr. Bryan was asked.

"It did not," he replied emphatically.

"I am still a believer in the principle of free silver. But I will say this, that I got one new idea, which I will discuss at some future time."

CLOVER OR LUCERN FOR HENS.

Few poultry raisers realize to what extent fowls are herbivorous. When fed strongly on a grain ration they will often leave their morning allowance to go to the fields, where they may be seen busily pulling grass. A wheat or grass field which adjoin the farm buildings is apt to be eaten bare where the chickens run. This is bad for the grain, but excellent for the poultry, and suggests an idea to the farmer who is after winter eggs. This is to plant a piece of rye near the henhouse, and early enough so that it gets a good top, before cold weather. During late fall and on pleasant days in winter the hens can run on it and be wonderfully benefited for health and egg production.

Every farmer should save some of his clover or lucern for the poultry, says the New York Tribune Farmer. It may be cut fine or mixed with the feed, boiling water being added in mixing. It gives bulk and is a valuable source of protein. To one peck of dry clover or lucern leaves add a mixture of the following: Corn meal, five quarts; wheat bran, five quarts; animal meal, one quart. This may be fed every other day as much as they will eat up clean. An excellent way to prepare the clover or lucern, is to run it through the thrashing machine, which makes the leaves and blossoms fine and rejects the coarser stems. One hundred grains of lime are required in forming the egg shell, etc., and as 1,000 pounds of wheat or corn contain less than one pound of lime, the hen is starving for lime. Clover or lucern contains 20 times as much lime as the grains; hence its usefulness in an egg ration. Its great advantage lies in the fact that the lime it contains has all been prepared ready for assimilation through its combination with the vegetable acids. One hundred pounds of clover digested produces three pounds of soluble lime prepared by nature for immediate use.

Of the phosphates clover contains

seven times as much as corn; of sulphur ten times as much. As a source of protein clover or lucern is the cheapest for the farmer. If he goes to buy it in the shape of middlings or brewer's grains it takes a lot of cash, and the hens must have protein from some source. As a rule, the farmer raises more corn than any other feed, but corn is too fattening to be used very largely in an egg ration. Alfalfa or clover balances it up, and at the same time makes a more healthful diet for all farm animals.

Right You Are When You Write

If the paper is Whiting's. We have it in every popular tint and make a specialty of white. There's nothing in stationery put up in such exquisite form as the Whiting paper. Regular sizes, and novelties in different lengths, in boxes of beautiful design, ranging in price from 25 cents up.

SCHRAMM'S,

Where the cars stop.



Diamonds Watches Jewelry

Utah's silver product is immense, and her citizens should amply provide themselves with useful and ornamental articles made of that valuable metal. We can supply anything in that line.

LYON & CO., 143 Main St.

THIS REMEDY CATARRH

is sure to give Satisfaction.

Ely's Cream Balm

Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

It is absorbed. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50c. at Druggists or by mail: Trial Size 10c. by mail.

Ely Brothers, 54 Warren St., New York.

HAY FEVER

Is the worst disease on earth, yet the easiest to cure. WHEN YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO. Many have pimples, spots on the skin, sores in the mouth, ulcers, falling hair, bone pains, catarrh and don't know it is BLOOD POISON. Send to DR. BROWN, 85 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn., for "BROWN'S BLOOD CURE," \$2.00 per bottle; lasts one month. Sold in Salt Lake only by F. C. Schramm, First South and Main Sts.

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Is the worst disease on earth, yet the easiest to cure. WHEN YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO. Many have pimples, spots on the skin, sores in the mouth, ulcers, falling hair, bone pains, catarrh and don't know it is BLOOD POISON. Send to DR. BROWN, 85 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn., for "BROWN'S BLOOD CURE," \$2.00 per bottle; lasts one month. Sold in Salt Lake only by F. C. Schramm, First South and Main Sts.

McConahay's

Dollar Alarm Clock, not only hard to beat, but hard to tie.

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