

BERTHE CLAICHE'S TRIAL IS ENDED.

She Pleaded Guilty, on Counsel's Advice, to Murder of Emil Gerardon.

THEN SHE FELL IN A FAINT.

Police Said to be Involved in Case May be Brought to Trial.

New York, March 6.—The trial of Berthe Claiche for the murder of Emil Gerardon came to a sudden termination today, when the young French woman pleaded guilty, on advice of her counsel, to manslaughter in the first degree. That this is not the end of the case, and that an attempt will be made to continue it as an investigation of a certain class of policemen, with Berthe Claiche as state's evidence, was made plain by statements both of the judge before whom the trial was conducted and by the defendant's own counsel.

Supreme Court Justice Davis, in remanding the young woman for sentencing until March 29, and in dismissing the jury, said: "There are many features of the case which induced the court to accept, and the defendant to offer, the plea of manslaughter in the first degree, and I think when final results shall have been reached and sentence imposed the court will see that the interests of justice will be served."

The defendant was then carried to the Tombs prison, struggling hysterically with the police officers, and screaming. The trial had proceeded up to the point where it was expected that Berthe Claiche would go on the witness stand herself within the next few minutes, when, during a recess, her counsel went into conference with Dist. Atty. Jerome. At the end of this conference Judge Otto Koslosky, one of the defendant's lawyers, talked with his client for three minutes.

At the close of this talk she burst into tears and nearly collapsed, that she had to be assisted to the railing before Justice Davis, where she was to plead. A clerk asked her if she would plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree.

The young woman replied: "Yes," and fainted, falling to the floor of the courtroom. When revived she became hysterical, crying out: "I shall never see my mother on this earth again."

At the Tombs a physician was summoned to attend her. Possible charges against policemen growing out of the case have been foreshadowed from the beginning of the trial. The prosecuting attorney declared that Gerardon was lured to his death on July 3 by a plot in which policemen assisted the defendant.

Miss Claiche has claimed in justification of the shooting that Gerardon had kept her in virtual slavery and forced her to the streets to make a living for him. Abraham Levy, Berthe Claiche's counsel, said late today that he had pledged that she will tell all she knows about the relations of the defendant with the women of the tenderloin.

MIDDLE LIFE

A Time When Women Are Susceptible to Many Dread Diseases—Intelligent Women Prepare for it. Two Relate their Experiences.

The "change of life" is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and the anxiety felt by women as it draws near is not without reason. Every woman who neglects the care of her health at this time invites disease and pain. When her system is in a deranged condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy, or congestion of any organ, the tendency is at this period likely to become active and with a host of nervous irritations make life a burden. At this time, also, cancers and tumors are more liable to form and begin their destructive work.



"I wrote you for advice and commenced treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as you directed, and I am happy to say that all these distressing symptoms left me and I have passed safely through the change of life, a well woman. I am recommending your medicine to all my friends."—Mrs. Annie E. G. Hyland, Chestertown, Md.

PAIN IN THE JOINTS

ONE OF THE TORTURES OF RHEUMATISM.

Pain and Swelling Cease When Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make New Blood.

The first sign of rheumatism is frequently a pain and swelling in one of the joints. If not combated in the blood, which is the seat of the disease, the poison spreads, affecting other joints and tissues. Sometimes rheumatism attacks the heart and is quickly fatal. The one remedy that has cured rheumatism so that it stays cured is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills expel the poison from the blood and restore the system, so that the poisonous matter is passed off as nature intended.

Mrs. I. T. Pitcher, of No. 139 Monmouth street, Newark, N. J., suffered for about three years from rheumatism before she found this cure. She says: "It began with a queer feeling in my fingers. In a little time it seemed as though the finger joints had jumped on them and I could not get my gloves on. Then it grew worse and spread to my knees. I could not stany up and I could not sleep nights. My suffering was more than I can describe. I took a great deal of medicine, but nothing even gave me relief until I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I read an account of a cure in a case that was exactly like mine and my husband got me some of the pills. I took them for three weeks before I really felt better but they finally cured me."

Mr. Pitcher, who is a veteran and a member of E. D. Morgan Post, No. 307 of New York, substantiates his wife's statement and says that she now walks without difficulty, whereas a year ago he was compelled to push her about in a wheeled chair. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pitcher are enthusiastic in their praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These wonderful pills cured Mrs. Pitcher by driving the rheumatic poison out of her blood. In the same way, they drive out the germs of other diseases and build up the blood to carry health and strength to every part of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured the worst cases of bloodlessness, indigestion, influenza, headaches, lambo, sciatica, neuralgia, nervousness, spinal weakness, and the special ailments of girls and women whose blood supply becomes weak, scanty or irregular. For further information, address Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

"ANDY" HAMILTON RETURNS FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 6.—Andrew Hamilton returned to New York today on the steamer Deutschland, on which he was registered under the name W. Milton. Mr. Hamilton was at the head of the legislative bureau of the New York Life Insurance company, and had of the large companies. Explaining the cause for his return to the United States, Mr. Hamilton said today: "I had something about criminal proceedings, and here I am."

Mr. Hamilton's connection with the New York Life was mentioned at length in a recent report of the Fowler committee, and it was urged that he should return to New York. A Mr. Call, shortly before his death, said his long Branch home in order to return to the New York Life, which it is alleged he advanced to Hamilton without proper vouchers. Mr. Call maintained, both during the insurance investigation and after he resumed the presidency of the company, that he would trust Andrew Hamilton with every penny he had.

HOLD INSTITUTE AT ST. GEORGE

"Boost for Dixie" the Slogan Promulgated by Prest. Judd of Horticultural Board.

LECTURE BY PREST. W. J. KERR

Need of Instruction in Agriculture and Manual Training in All Public Schools—Reform Demanded.

A farmers' institute was held at St. George, Friday, March 2, at 4 p. m. in the Lyceum.

Thomas Judd, president of the state board of horticulture, opened the institute with remarks upon the benefits to be derived from such meetings and opportunities in Dixie. His slogan is boost for Dixie. The people of this section enjoy a climate equal to that of California and are able to put many products upon the Salt Lake market as early as California and of a quality unsurpassed. While our facilities for transportation are not of the best, yet, by utilizing it is possible to market much of our produce at market prices. The orchards and vineyards are troubled with but few pests and the water supply is ample. Let the people of St. George get together and organize and boost for Dixie, thus helping themselves.

President Kerr of the State Agricultural College, followed Mr. Judd and very heartily seconded the idea of farmers' organization. The speaker was full of praise for Dixie's unsurpassable climate and the opportunities offered to its people. The work and purpose of the state farmer's institute were explained.

Prof. Northrop followed with a discussion of seed selection for the purpose of developing a plant immune to certain prevalent diseases and also for the purpose of growing plants of the type and large of yield. The tomato crop of the past year was afflicted with blight over a great part of Utah. There were however, plants which did not have the disease, though they were surrounded by blighted ones. If seed were selected from these plants, was it not possible, in time, to secure a product more or less immune from this disease? "Like begets like," hence a diseased plant will produce a seed more liable to the disease than one not afflicted. Also, seed from small plants are likely to produce small products. He urged the people to grow and select their own seed.

Prof. McLaughlin discussed the work of experiment stations at some length. He stated it was the purpose of the act creating them that the stations assist in developing the agricultural interests by introducing new methods, new and more profitable crops together with the improvement of old ones. It was in a word their work solving the perplexing problems of the farmer and to that end the experimental work now being conducted in nearly all counties of the state was detailed.

Prest. Judd commended the work of the Utah station mentioning the benefits he had derived through certain of his investigations. The local farmer's institute was urged to get in touch with the station and its great work.

SESSION AT TABERNACLE AT 8 P. M.

In the evening meeting, Prof. Northrop discussed the problem of pruning fruit trees and its effect upon the crop. A large woody tree is not the one of profit but rather the one of neglect and disease. The correct form for a tree able to produce the maximum of fruit was shown. A tree with two or more of its branches heading at the same height was almost sure to split if heavily laden, as was also the case with a tree which had its trunk in pruning should be to develop a symmetrical, stocky tree, and one not having several of its limbs trying to occupy the same place.

Prof. McLaughlin discussed ways of preventing seepage from canals. Several methods were suggested applicable to the canals of St. George. It was shown how by shoveling clay into the canal while filled and then turning the water out, a band of sheep was to be driven up and down the canal or a disc harrow, stripped of its woodwork was to be drawn back and forth, thus puddling the bottom of the canal. Where there was considerable seepage through the bank of a canal, a trench was to be dug lengthwise of the bank, and this trench filled with clay or well tamped earth. Prof. McLaughlin stated that one of the great sources of loss was from the innumerable number of cracks growing along the canals and ditches. The water is set as pumps to lift the water from the ditches to be evaporated and lost. Better forms to the ditches and less weeds would check greatly the evaporation loss.

MEETING AT 2 P. M. SATURDAY.

President Judd spoke for a few minutes upon some problems for solution in Dixie and suggested a discussion of the following: Fighting the insect pest, and grape mites; orchard irrigation, and drainage. Prof. Northrop gave practical suggestions for preventative and curative measures in taking care of these pests and diseases. Bordeaux mixture and the spray pump should be used for grape mites and many other pests.

A general question box was then opened, and Prof. Northrop answered many perplexing questions. Prof. McLaughlin gave practical suggestions for the irrigation of orchards, stating that deep furrows and small irrigation streams were preferred.

Practical suggestions for planning and building different kinds of drains was ably presented, together with a discussion of drainage for alkali and drainage for waterlogging. The difference of draining in humid and arid sections was a revelation to most of the auditors. In a rainy section, the object is to remove water after it had reached the land, while in the arid section the primary object is to keep it from ever reaching the land. One is draining for surface water, while the other is draining for seepage water. A drain in the arid section should be water logging should be above the land to be drained and across the slope.

A lengthy discussion followed these remarks. The meetings were all very well attended, and will no doubt result in much good.

PREST. W. J. KERR'S LECTURE.

Modern Demands of Education the Theme of a Splendid Address. Sunday evening, March 4, the people of St. George and vicinity were treated to one of the most finished lectures ever delivered in this community. President W. J. Kerr of the Agricultural College at Logan, delivered his lecture on "The Modern Demands of Education," before an audience of nearly 400 people. This lecture was one of a series which have been arranged for the benefit of the Woodward school. The progressive

spirit of the people of St. George was evidenced not only in the fact that these lectures have been arranged for under very unfavorable circumstances, but also in the manner in which the points brought out by the speaker were received.

Mr. Kerr pointed out the development of education from the time when schools and colleges were organized for the education of the so-called upper classes, until the recent past, when the great aim has been to arrange a course of study which would more fully satisfy the needs of the great mass of the common people engaged in the industries. Continuing he pointed out the faults of this development, by showing that while the system would meet the requirements of the industries, in training men for the various lines of work occupied by them, it did not give to the mass of the people the preparation for their life's work to which they are entitled. He exemplified this by showing that in the case of the farming class to which approximately 35 per cent of the population belongs, there could be but a very small percentage prepared for their avocation in the schools, because at present there is but very little agriculture taught except in colleges, and since only about one-tenth of one per cent of the 16,500,000 children in our elementary schools ever get into college, those receiving scientific training in agriculture are exceedingly limited. In fact are limited to such an extent that the men so trained are not to be found in sufficient number to meet the demands of the government and experiment stations. Moreover, because only six-tenths of one per cent of the elementary students ever get into the last year of the high school the fact becomes at once apparent that if the farmer's children are to be placed on an equal footing with the children of the professional and business man, some preparation along the line of their life work must be instituted in every rural school.

The speaker continued by showing how such a change was entirely feasible, for by cutting out from the curricula of the schools as at present arranged such obsolete material as arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, etc., together with the so-called nature study now commonly found, courses in agriculture, domestic arts and mechanic arts could be substituted.

This he insisted would more satisfactorily train children to become men who could do things which he considered the first demand of modern education. The second demand, he thought was for men who are morally strong. If the work of our schools can be so arranged as to force upon our children the idea that only by building character of the highest order can the greatest success be attained, then we can think that the greatest demand of modern education is being satisfied, for in this age of high finance, when "grat" is being daily exposed, the world at large is calling for strong men, men who can stand strongest temptation without faltering, men who will not lie, and to such men success is certain to come. This he thought was the greatest demand of the day. At the close of the address many words of commendation were heard from all present for all realized the strength of the arguments advanced, and felt that only good could result from such thoughts.

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These tapestries, each measuring 4 1/2 x 3 1/2 feet, are beautifully wrought in colored silks; they are faithful copies of original paintings illustrating notable events in the exploration of the Mississippi by La Salle and his associates.
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"For the excellent character of the designs; the execution of the work in the delicate and artistic shading, shown in figure and landscape; the expression of faces and attitudes, produced with the accuracy of the artist's brush; the perspective observed the wonderful fidelity of detail in the reproduction of dress. The flesh tints in the faces and the light in the eyes; the hair and the features are so skillfully depicted as to warrant the belief that it is the work of the brush and not of the needle. The high quality of the work merits the most unreserved praise; the advance made in applying to artistic creations what was first intended simply for the useful, marks an Era in the World's Progress as well as in the development of the Sewing Machine."
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Dear Mr. Luke—Your letter with check enclosed received yesterday, and I thank you kindly for the same. You are certainly engaged in a good work. I am going to tell all my friends about you and they will turn in all their bad debts to your for collection.
Sincerely,
MRS. —
Don't mention my name in the papers.
The above is one of hundreds of letters we are constantly receiving from our satisfied clients throughout the world.
If you turn in your bills we will mail you a check.
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