

LOGAN REPUBLICAN

T W I C E - A - W E E K

LOGAN, CACHE COUNTY, UTAH, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1903.

NO 45

production we are able. I thank you for your indulgence."

As he bowed himself behind the curtain the audience joined in the denunciation by vociferous and vehement applause.

Attorney Richard Hartley, representing Miss Craig and Miss Due in their separate claims for unpaid salaries each in the sum of \$150, said last evening that he went to the box-office Thursday evening at 9 o'clock and told the management he would attach the box receipts unless the amount due the girls was paid. He went to the box-office again yesterday and was told that the Salt Lake Theater had a prior claim of \$1,400. Realizing that he could not collect the back salaries in that way, he notified the management at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the girls would not go on unless the amounts were paid or some show of good faith made, that the matter might be adjusted. He again went back at 7:30 last evening and made the same statement. He was told by Messrs. Ethier and Thatcher that if the girls did not appear that a speech would be made before the curtain denouncing them and their attorney, which he had heard subsequently had been done, although he had not heard the speech. Mr. Thatcher had also claimed that the amounts were not due the young actresses.

Miss Ida Due, in talking of the matter last night, said, "I have been deceived. I thought when I agreed to file suit with Miss Craig that we were suing the Deseret Dramatic syndicate. If I had known that Mr. Thatcher was in sole control I never would have done it, but I understood that the syndicate would be in possession until Saturday. Miss Craig came to me yesterday and said she was going to begin suit, and suggested that I should go in with her and cut down the expense. This I agreed to do, and the attachment papers were served on Thursday evening. This morning I went to Mr. Hartley, whom I hold responsible for the whole matter, and told him that I would like to withdraw from the case. He said it was too late, because the attachment papers had been served. I am very sorry for the part I have taken in the matter, and shall withdraw at once from the suit, taking my old part at the matinee this afternoon.

Mr. Thatcher said last night that Miss Due had been misled and that he had agreed to forget the matter and that she would appear today. Asked whether Miss Craig would appear, he answered emphatically in the negative. The absence of the two players last night caused some slight parts to be omitted. The last act is being played differently now than it was at the previous appearance of the play here, and consequently Miss Boyer was able to take the part of Relia for Miss Due, while Miss Lottie Levy appeared in the role of Manita, formerly taken by Miss Craig.—Sunday's Tribune.

Although we live in the shadow of Butte city, how many in this valley have any conception of the wealth produced each year in that Idaho city. It is simply enormous, and according to Ray Stannard Baker in a recent number of Century, the revenue from mines, \$55,000,000 is equal to the income of the government of Holland. The recent great progress in every department of electrical development has been made possible in large degree by the energy of these men of Butte.

For the city and its environs now produce a quarter of the world's entire product of copper, about two-fifths that of the United States. A single group of mines in the heart of the city, the Anaconda, yields more than twice as much copper yearly as all Germany. Nor is the treasure confined to copper. Butte is the greatest silver producing center in the United States, its annual output, some \$13,000,000, being nearly equal to that of the entire state of Colorado, which, next to Montana, has the largest production of all the states. And of all gold Butte still yields considerably over \$1,000,000 yearly.

SOMETHING LOCAL

A "Youngster" Poetizes—Mrs. Bodrero Dead.—Taylor.

DON'T SELL THE SQUARE.

Men of honor! Men of reason!
Show your mettle now; today!
Long live Logan! Death to treason!
Cry it! Live it! Come what may.

Know you not our town is dying?
Is not life here dull enough?
Up! Awake! Why are you lying
While they make your road more rough.

Could you worship God in clamor
In the rear of filthy shops?
Be not dazzled, by the clamor
Of the gold of greedy fops.

Quiet can be bought; no never,
In the city's center more
If we sell the "square" we sever
All that's fair! for wealth we're poor.

Can we walk for miles to meeting,
Or to breath one breath of air?
Space, within the town, is fleeting;
Let us keep the good old "Square."

Keep it here where all can reach it;
Beautify it as we can;
Men, proclaim it! Bishops, preach it!
Give it not to greed of man.

It is green and cool and shady;
Years could not replace it so.
It is small enough, already;
We will never let it go.

"YOUNGSTER."

The Logan Tabernacle choir will hold its next practice Thursday evening April 9th at 8 p. m.

ALEXANDER LEWIS.

Mrs. Bodrero, an estimable lady of the Third ward who underwent an operation at Salt Lake a few weeks ago, finally succumbed on Sunday morning to the cause which made the operation necessary—a severe throat trouble. She was an excellent woman who had made many friends in the 70 years of her existence on earth, and was admired and highly respected. The funeral services will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) at 1 p. m. in the ward meeting house.

The war department of the A. C. has recently received 40,000 rounds of ammunition, and in a short time the "awkward squad" will begin target practice. This is in preparation for the fight that is to be made against the mosquitoes on camping trips this fall. It is reported that some of the boys in the mechanical department can, even at this time, hit their fingers occasionally, and that the band boys frequently hit the right notes, so the possibility for the development of a large number of "sharpshooters" is excellent. The President has given instructions that the members of the company must keep their eyes off of Beers and on the target, else someone may get shot, or half-shot, which is worse. This precaution is taken for the reason that there is but one Hutt on the A. C. farm where the wounded might be stored, and there is also a desire to save the veterinary surgeon any extra labor.

As an investment for the different railroads of the state and the business men of Salt Lake City, the semi-yearly conferences are not so bad, when the matter is figured up. Not less than 300 tickets have been sold at the Logan Station and probably not less than 600 visitors have gone from Cache County. This means that \$2,280 has been spent for car fare. Each of these visitors to the city will spend on an average of \$6 while they are gone—this for board and such materials as the big stores offer them at reduced(?) prices. This means that another \$3,600 is spent, a total of \$5,880 from this community of 18,000. Granting that the state has a population of 275,000, with 75,000 in Salt Lake, there are 11 such communities in the state. \$5,880 from eleven communities means a total of something near \$65,000 spent by conference visitors, and this twice a year runs up to \$130,000. Of course that amount wouldn't keep Salt Lake business men running for a great while, but it's a part of their business and they are glad to get it.

Once before, this paper has taken

opportunity to mention the excellent business qualifications of J. E. Taylor, manager of Student Life, but a recent "coup d'etat" of his makes our words seem as weak as boarding house coffee. Richmond is the scene of Joe's recent operations, and the unsuspecting hotel people of our sister city were the victims of his shrewd business scheming, but that takes none of the glory from his head nor the halo from his brow. When it was definitely decided that the "Midsummer Night's Dream" Co. would tour the world, of course an advance agent was needed, and the honor fell to that tenanted student in the agricultural department. Whether Joe was selected for his beauty, his cute and winning ways, or just because he is popular with the Sorsosis girls, will probably remain a mystery, but that they made no mistake was evidenced by his first effort. Joe went to Richmond to look over the field and secure grazing grounds for the company, and this is where his agricultural training came in good stead. He understood what was needed, where to get it and how to get it and he went after it. "Cheap feed, but good" was his motto and he proceeded to storm the first boarding house he came to. The fray was a battle royal; and although the regular rate was 35c a meal, Taylor argued, and talked about the great number of children, small eaters, etc., in the crowd, until he secured a plate rate of 20c per. This much accomplished, the little man backed out smiling in such a way that the landlady felt honored and flattered at having the privilege of entertaining at least a part of the company. Joe proceeded to the next attack and won the victory as before. By impressing the kind hostess that a bundle of hay, a few beets and cucumber pickles would satisfy the crowd he secured a rate of 25c for adult and 15c for the children, and now came the real and only pile driver movement ever accomplished in the valley. The advance man marshaled his company before him and in tones that would have done Commandant Beers great credit, gave the following orders: "Adults, attention! Forward march, to the 20c boarding house! Fairies attention! March to the 15c boarding house. Thus the young man saved an additional 5c on every person, and in the end forced seventy-five complimentary tickets upon the members of the families at the boarding houses, for which he received in return 40c each. By his scheming, Taylor is reported to have fed his entire company and come out 45 cents ahead of the boarding houses. It is now figured out that if the company goes to Brigham City and Pocatello, the receipts from Taylor's scheming must necessarily run ahead of the house receipts. "Ah, mein gracious, tear, vat's to matter with little Isaac?"

Ward conferences will be held in the following wards at 2 and 7:30 p. m. on April 19th: Logan 2nd, 3rd, 4th.

Yours Respectfully
ISAAC SMITH, Clerk.

News From Trisco.

C. M. Harris, writing home from San Francisco states that he would like to have the people of Cache Co. in that city for one week, so they could see how the great Estey pianos are being sold. Sherman, Clay & Co., second largest music firm in the United States, make this statement in one of their advertisements: "Our experience covering over forty years, has taught us that for \$400 cash the Estey pianos are the best that are made to sell at that figure. The wonderful Steinway runs from \$775 to \$5,000. If better pianos were made (that could be sold for \$400) we would give up the agency for the better instrument. We can take a stand of this kind because the factories prefer as agents the larger concerns, selling the greater number of instruments."

This is a great point in favor of the Harris Music Co. People know that in large cities where there is so much competition, prices are down to bedrock, and yet this is just what the Harris Music Co. has been selling the Estey, for \$400 cash. They have been doing better than Sherman, Clay & Co. because they have been giving a larger sized piano for \$400. They have never claimed that the Estey piano is the best in the world but have always admitted that the great Steinway piano is entitled to that place; but as the best Steinways cost \$700 and a great deal is charged for the name, they have pinned their faith to the Estey.

Here is a claim they do make: A shrewd buyer can purchase almost any upright piano made except the Steinway for \$400 cash. If he cannot, let him turn the money over to the Harris Music Co. and name his piano, letting them get it for him. But it would be safer to take the Estey, and then he knows what he is getting.

The above statement coming from a firm like Sherman, Clay & Co. a copy of which can be seen at the Harris Music Store will have great weight with most people because a house of their standing would not dare to put out an advertisement of that kind if the Estey pianos were not what they claim to be.

ABOUT IRRIGATION

Congressman Howell Talks Intelligently on the Subject.

Congressman Howell frequently breaks into print now and talks like a veteran. Mr. Howell has been in Salt Lake the past few days looking after the matter of appointing a cadet for the naval academy at Annapolis, and while there the "Trib's" reporters got from him an expression in regard to irrigation development. The Tribune says: "Mr. Howell talked most interestingly yesterday respecting irrigation developments in Utah. He believes the State can and should get the greatest possible benefits from the operation of the new national irrigation law, and trusts that there will be a unity of action.

"If it is found that Utah lake is the most feasible case of operation," said Mr. Howell, "I hope that will be adopted. There should be no division among our citizens, no pulling or hauling. We should all stand for the greatest good to the greatest number, for the best interest of the State. We should cooperate with the Federal Government in selecting and developing sites, and we should all be willing and ready to make any reasonable concession. No one or group of citizens should object to the adoption of any body of water, if it is plain that such adoption is in the interest of the people. There is nothing that will more rapidly or substantially build up our State, with its millions of acres of desert lands, than irrigation. It will give us a very desirable class of population and splendid improvements and wealth and general prosperity."

Congressman Howell has an abiding faith in the efficacy of the work now going on in Utah to rid the soil of salt and alkali. He believes it will prove successful, and with water which will come from the irrigation work, will complete the efforts to make productive the millions of acres of our wastes.

Remarkable Scientific Achievement.

Special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun from Ann Arbor Mich., says: "Professor Benjamin F. Bailey in a demonstration before his class let a 500,000 volt alternating current of electricity pass through his body. The current that kills at Sing Sing prison is 1,500 volts. Prof. Bailey has robbed electricity of its deadly effects by creating a current which alternates at the rate of 435,000 times a second.

"His startling experiments were performed with a current from the laboratory generators of about 133,000 alternations a second. This current was run through two 'step up' generators, which increased the rate of alternation.

"Two students were called from the class to the front of the room. An ordinary electric light, suspended on a two foot length of wire bare of insulation, was handed to them. Each grasped an end of the naked wire in his bare hand, and the pair stood swinging the light between them like a boy and girl holding a pall. Their other hands were connected with the 500,000 volt current. Professor Bailey turned the current on, and the swinging lamp suddenly glowed and then lighted the darkened room.

"Prof. Bailey himself took hold of the bare wires, which were purposely separated so that no current could possibly pass except through his body. If one of the 'step up' transformers had failed to work at that moment, he would have grasped his own death warrant. The spectators held their breath, but both transformers were working. Calmly Professor Bailey described his sensations.

"There is no sensation except a

slight feeling of warmth in my wrists, due probably to the fact that the great amount of bone at that point crowds the current some as it rushes through the flesh," he said. "If I should keep only a loose grasp on those wires, I should feel a light pricking sensation in my hands."

"There is a theory that because of its extremely rapid alternations the current has no time for deadly effect. No one professes to understand the phenomenon fully, however. Though the current is harmless, it possesses the possibility of great practical use.

"In a darkened room Prof. Bailey placed the ends of the wire in communication with two zinc plates, which were set up facing each other about three feet apart. A gray milky looking haze was seen between the plates."

Easter Dishes.

Birds' nest pudding is a good old standby for Easter and has never been surpassed by a more modern dish in the delight of the children and in real charm of appearance. Once the method of preparation is understood it is much less trouble than the lengthy rule would indicate. When completed, it has the appearance of a gelatin nest covered with orange peel straws and flecked with feathery whipped cream, in which are snugly ensconced cornstarch eggs of various hues.

First make a lemon jelly and mold it in the shape of a nest. To do this turn a granite or earthen pie dish upside down in the bottom of a two quart granite basin. Turn in the liquid jelly and let it stiffen.

For the eggs, empty for family use for a day or two without breaking the shells the yolks and whites of the eggs from small holes in the big ends of the shells and carefully save the shells for molds. For the mixture make a very thick cornstarch pudding. Season it with a little sugar, and flavor with vanilla. To obtain different shades, color a part of the mixture brown with chocolate, a part yellow with the yolks of eggs, and some green with spinach green or a vegetable preparation which can be bought. Turn the mixtures into the shells and stand the eggs in a pan of meal or flour to keep the open ends upward. Put them in a cold place. Cut candied orange peel into straws. All this work can be done on Saturday. An hour or two before the pudding is wanted carefully peel the shells from the eggs. Turn the jelly on to a round glass dish and remove the tin with care. Put the straw around the outside of the indentation left by the tin. Fill the hollow with whipped cream and nestle the eggs in it.

An attractive macedoine salad may be made by dicing cold boiled potatoes a boiled beets and adding a few chopped olives, a little celery and a teaspoonful or two of onion juice. Dredge with French dressing. Garnish with lettuce cut in strips arranged about the edge of the dish and tiny lettuce leaves, stuffed olives and feathery celery tops over the top.

Coming Meetings.

Conjoint M. I. A. Conference of Cache Stake will be held at Logan Sunday April 12th. Officers' meeting at Preston Block at 10 a. m. General meetings at tabernacle at 2 and 7:30 p. m. General invitation is extended to all.

S. F. BALLIF,
MARY L. HENDRICKSON
Supts.

The Officers of the Y. L. M. I. A. will meet at 10 a. m. on Sunday April 12th 1903, in their room in the titling office building.

MARY L. HENDRICKSON,
MARTHA W. CARLISLE,
LEAH D. WIDTSON.

Judge Parker has undertaken the job of reconciling Colonel Bryan to his party and avoiding a split in the next national Democratic convention. Where is Billy Heaast? Is he going to let Parker fix up his fences while he stands looking over the palings from the outside?—Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

Judge Parker's boom is in danger of getting out of breath before it reaches the last lap. The papers are printing pictures of the members of the judge's family. This is an extremely advanced stage of the presidential vegetation, and there is liability to many frosts between now and the summer of 1904.

State.

In replying, Logan filed a demurrer to the complaint setting out that the \$85,000 debt was incurred in 1902, four years before the town came under the Constitution by incorporating. On that account it was claimed that the new issue of bonds would not in any way conflict with the Constitution, the taxable property of the city representing a valuation of \$1,700,000.

Judge Baskin, in his decision of yesterday, held that the issuance of bonds in 1892 cannot be held in conflict with the proposed issue for the construction of a municipal electric plant. He interpreted the statutes to provide that a municipal corporation may create a special indebtedness in any amount less than 4 per cent of the valuation, irrespective of any debts contracted previous to the adoption of the Constitution by the town. He placed the costs of action upon the State. The opinion was concurred in by Judge Barch.

Corianton's Trouble.

Crowded with conference visitors last night was the Salt Lake Theater, when Alphonz Ethier, who plays the title role in Corianton, stepped in front of the curtain and denounced Miss Ida Due and Miss Violette Craig, who refused to appear because, as they claimed, their salaries had not been paid. More bitterly and viciously than the young women was their attorney censured by the actor, who received hearty applause from the audience at the conclusion of his scathing denunciation.

All was expectancy at the Theater just before the raising of the curtain. The music had ceased and the audience waited breathlessly for the appearance of Corianton, Isobel and Relia and the other bunch which dances in the palace of the siren and produces other stunts of doubtful origin.

Suddenly the curtain was pushed aside and Alphonz Ethier, clad in the flowing robes of Corianton, stepped from behind. "It is painful, indeed, to apologize for a production," he said, "but I am placed in that position tonight. Because of asinine stupidity and through the efforts of a slyster lawyer, Miss Ida Due, who plays the part of Relia, and Miss Violette Craig, Zoan's maid, have refused to appear. They claim that the company is indebted to them to the extent of \$400 or \$500 which is not true, for I know that there is only about \$50 coming to them. The parts must, therefore, be doubled and we will give you the best