BUCKLE STILL AFTER DOOLY.

Introduced Another Resolution at Council Meeting.

DISCUSSION WAS LIVELY.

Members Allege Conspiracy in a City Contract—Unreliable Smallpox Records—Other Matters.

The session of the City Council last night was purely a business one, and all the members seemed imbued with a desire to work. All were present except Dr. Beatty, and each participated in the proceedings with an apparent disposition to dispose of as much accumulated matter as possible.

One interesting feature, however, developed when President Buckle, after calling Councilman Thomas to preside, offered a resolution which states that the records in the county clerk's office show Mr. Dooly, chairman of the board of public works, to be a director of the Utah Savings and Trust company, which corporation has qualified in amount aggregating over $120,000, as surety upon the bonds of contractors for city work; that the chairman supervises the letting of these contracts on the part of the city, and is also interested in the success of the contractors; that he was trying to serve both sides; that this trust company had furnished one of the contractors at least, funds with which to carry on operations until money was paid over by the city. The resolution also goes on to cite the opinions of Powers, Straup and Lippman, with regard to Mr. Dooly's qualifications, and the document practically embodies the same matter as Mr. Buckle gave as his reasons for proceeding against Mr. Dooly a few weeks ago, while Mayor Thompson was absent.

As soon as the paper was read, President Buckle moved its adoption, and in speaking upon the question said that "the best interests of the city demand that a disinterested citizen who can exclusively protect the interests of the city occupy the position of chairman of said board."

Mr. Buckle further reminded the Council that upon Mayor Thompson's returning from California, after the attempted removal of the board's chairman, that he had said through the public prints of the city he intended to investigate Mr. Dooly's qualifications and see what there was in the charges made against him, but up to date he had not done so, or if he had, the speaker said he knew nothing about it, and it was a one-sided affair, as he had been given no opportunity of stating to the Mayor his reason for attempting to remove Mr. Dooly. Mr. Buckle continued by saying that he thought Mayor Thompson would have shown his consistency to better advantage, if he had at once investigated the matter instead of saying that both the Council and himself were wrong in what they did relative to the question. Councilman Buckle claimed that the development of recent events confirmed him in the opinion that he was right in what he did in the matter; that Mr. Dooly had asked the city attorney for an opinion as to his qualifications, but the questions propounded the attorney were a subterfuge and undoubtedly calculated to bring forth a desired answer favorable to the board's chairman, for Mr. Dooly had evaded the points at issue. He said that a surety on a bond becomes virtually the principal when the latter "falls down," and therefore Mr. Dooly, in the event of any of the contractors failing, would, to a large extent, become the principal on one side, and the city's agent on the other. He stated that in talking with a number of the councilmen upon the subject they admitted that Mr. Dooly ought to be removed, and concurred in his action, but when it come to a vote, yes or no, they were "too fishy to stand off the blandishments of the pipe syndicate that is worked for private gain at the city's expense."

HARTENSTEIN'S REPLY.

Hartenstein then took the floor and said he thought, perhaps, some of the president's remarks were intended for him. Mr. Buckle here arose and said: "I did not know whose toes I was treading on, but if you admit that, it allows I am right."

Hartenstein said he admitted nothing, and that the reason he did not vote to sustain Mr. Buckle was that he considered he was not acting honestly, and claimed he had been a member of the present Council for about thirteen months and had not sought to take the action he had done tonight, but on being made acting mayor he tried to remove Mr. Dooly before Mayor Thompson had scarcely left the city. He did not think President Buckle was so conscientiously struck all at once with reference to the city's interest, that it prompted him to do what he did, but that he wanted to make himself great by attacking Mr. Dooly because he is a rich man and not popular. He wanted to make himself big and his colleagues small, and therefore he opposed Mr. Buckle's motives and action, and voted against the present consideration of the resolution because he did not want to attack any man unless he was present and given an opportunity to defend himself.

At this juncture Robertson moved that Mr. Dooly, the city attorney and the Mayor be each served with a copy of the resolution, and that the whole matter be laid over to come up at the special meeting called for Friday night, which motion prevailed, and hence another chapter in the attempt to remove the chairman of the board of public works came to an end.

CONSPIRACY CHARGED.

Next to the Buckle-Dooly incident, the most interesting matter was with reference to approving a contract let by the board of public works to P. Moran for the installation of a heating plant in fire station No. 4, for $842. Councilman Cottrell said: "I believe the city is being held up for $300 on this contract." He also claimed there was paid in a short time ago which was no less than this amount. He asserted that one of the bidders told him there was a movement among the contractors and bidders to run this bid up about $300 more than was previously paid, and he said that a conspiracy was on to beat the city.

Robertson asked Mr. Cottrell if he would take the word of a man who acknowledged the conspiracy. Cottrell replied by saying his informant was not a party to the scheme.

Mr. Tuddenham claimed that the contract did not cover a number of items, and when the plans and specifications were considered he was satisfied that the present bid was reasonable, and that the city was saving money.

President Buckle desired to know who were sureties on the bond of Mr. Moran, and was informed that J. R. Walker and L. H. Farnsworth were. Hartenstein said that he thought they were better than the trust company which Mr. Dooly was a director of. Mr. Buckle said it was common talk among the bidders of the city that it was useless to bid against Mr. Moran, who was backed by Mr. Dooly.

Councilman Fernstrom expressed the opinion that the city was getting the worst of this deal by $300. The approval of the letting of this contract was then put to a vote and carried.

After this another board contract was approved granting P. J. Moran the privilege of laying 3,645 feet of eight-inch cast iron pipe up in City Creek canyon instead of kalamein pipe. The terms of the contract are $1.29 per foot, and the bond is assured by Thomas Kearns and David Keith.

TO PUBLISH STATEMENT.

Auditor Reiser submitted a communication stating that he intended to file his statement of the city's finances for the past year at the Council's next meeting, and as the law required it to be published in a newspaper having general circulation, he recommended that inasmuch as political assaults had been made upon the present administration regarding the financial condition of the municipality, the document ought to be given as wide a circulation as possible.

Robertson evidently did not relish this allusion to the city's financial condition, and moved that the recorder notify the auditor to file his statement and that the Council would instruct him how and when to publish it.

POWER TO BORROW MONEY.

The finance committee recommended that it with the city treasurer associated be authorized to arrange for the borrowing of sufficient money to run the city for the ensuing year.

The same committee also asked that it, with the Mayor associated, be empowered to arrange for the protection of any bonds when presented for redemption, which had recently been called in. Both requests were granted.

MONEY FOR RESORT PROPERTY.

Ten thousand dollars was placed to the Mayor's contingent fund with which to pay for the Summer Resort property up in Parley's canyon, including its water rights.

UNRELIABLE SMALLPOX RECORDS.

Councilman Fernstrom offered a resolution charging that the information regarding smallpox cases was unreliable, and instructing the health department to accept no statement as to vaccination of patients unless the same was signed by the afflicted party, or by their guardian. The resolution stated that it appears information is only received through physicians attending such cases, and that the records does not properly show whether the victims have been vaccinated or not.

CASES REPORTED WRONG.

Councilman C. R. Howe said he knew of one case of smallpox at least that had previously been vaccinated and it was reported as not vaccinated. The instance referred to was in his own family. Councilman Canning said he knew of several that lived near him, and that the records of the health department are not correct if they are kept as published. The resolution was lost, however, on a vote of 6 to 8.

PHYSICIANS' VISITS.

Fernstrom then submitted another resolution, stating that physicians visited smallpox patients and without washing, fumigating or changing their clothes they went out and immediately boarded street cars and mingled generally with the public. The resolution asked the health officers to report if there are any regulations governing these matters. It also called for a report as to why milk is not now being tested. After some discussion the matter went over for one week, when it is expected Dr. Beatty will be present.

TO CREATE OFFICE.

Canning introduced an ordinance recreating the office of sanitary inspector at a salary of $1,000 a year, and a deputy inspector at a salary of $700. Mr. Canning thought this ought to be done with a view of stamping out the scourge now resting upon the city. Referred to committees on laws and finance.

Street Supervisor Condie sent in a recommendation asking that the streets running from the paved district to the depots, and State from Ninth to Tenth South be repaired. Referred to committee on streets.

AGAINST SUNDAY OPENING.

Messrs. Whittemore and Hewlett, of the library committee, reported against the proposition of keeping the free library open on Sundays. They said a letter had been received from the librarian which they had sent in with the report, and desired it read, but it could not be found. Action on the report was deferred for a week.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The resolution introduced by Hewlett last week, changing the time of meeting from 7:30 to 8, was taken up and passed.

SPECIAL SESSION.

After transacting some other business, it was agreed that the council adjourn until next Friday evening, then to meet in special session to take up the matter of letting a contract with the Utah Light & Power company for lighting the city, for the next four years. The granting of a franchise to the Utah Home Telephone company, who submitted a draft of an ordinance permitting it the privilege of erecting poles, etc., in the streets of the city, but as the usual deposit was not made, it was laid over to come up for consideration at this special meeting. The resolution offered by Mr. Buckle will also have right of way at this session. These three propositions will receive the main part of the councilmen's attention at the special meeting.

Such littel pills as DeWitt's Little Early Risers are very easily taken, and they are wonderfully effective in cleansing the liver and bowels. F. C. Schramm.

Not a Bald-head

"I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and am glad to say that it brought my hair back again and I am not today obliged to be classed among the bald-heads."—W. D. QUINN, Marseilles, Ill., Aug. 25, 1899.

One thing is certain,—Ayer's Hair Vigor feeds the hair and it grows. It could not do differently, for it's Nature's plan. It stops falling of the hair, too, and always restores color to gray hair.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

SCOTCH HONOR QUEEN AND POET

Scotia's Beloved Robin Inspired Song and Speech Last Night.

A TRIBUTE TO VICTORIA.

Resolutions in Honor of the Queen to be Sent to King Edward—Burns' Poetry is Made Use of.

The lives and memories of Robert Burns, the beloved "Robin of Scotia," and Queen Victoria, were given equal honors last night at the gathering of the Scotch people at G. A. R. hall.

That which was denied the immortal Burns in the flesh is poured out upon his memory without stint. His great sympathetic soul has brought the world to its knees before his shrine. The man who had such a current of sympathy for a mouse, a "wee sleekit, cowering timorous beastie," and such an exalted love for all creation, reaching its acme in "Mary," his beloved Highland sweetheart, will win the world some day. As for England's departed queen, it might be said of her as it was said of Henry Grady, she died literally loving two nations into peace.

G. A. R. hall was filled to its limit. The stand was occupied by Chief James Rae, Judge Baskin, Judge McDowell, David Henderson and William Scott. Chief Rae began the exercises by offering the following resolutions in honor of Queen Victoria:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, ruler of the universe and king of kings, in His infinite and inscrutable wisdom to call unto Himself, on January 22, 1901, the soul of the great, good and glorious Victoria, queen of the British nation and empress of India, after a reign of almost sixty-four years unequaled in the world's history for its examples of queenly and womanly virtues; and,

Whereas, This club and its members are all of Scottish birth or descent and have learned to love, honor and respect her great and magnanimous spirit, and many virtues and love of the human family generally, her love of and desire for peace between the nations wherever possible, it is deemed eminently proper that we adopt and duly place upon record the feelings which possess and influence us at this time, over her loss to her own people and the family of nations in general; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this club and its members will ever and truly hold in fond and affectionate remembrance the memory of her departed majesty, her sterling qualities as queen, wife and mother, her patience, integrity, perception and diplomatic knowledge and resources, love of country and its defenders a often exemplified by her acts; and be it further

Resolved, That by her sad loss not only Great Britain and her colonies but the entire world has suffered, and the greatest advocate and bulwark of peace between the powers has been removed; and it is also

Resolved, That our adopted country, the United States, has especially lost a true and tried friend, who during two wars of this country, the Civil and Spanish conflicts, by her keen sense of perception, honor, right and filial kinship, held her government and people to our advantage, thus precluding possible complications; therefore be it

Resolved, That we do hereby extend for our club and the Scottish people generally of the State of Utah, our sincere and deepest sympathy with the royal family of her departed majesty, and to the great kindred nation over which she ruled so long and faithfully, in her loss (to them), and a departure to a heavenly throne (her gain), and we hereby extend to his imperial majesty, Edward VII., our sincere condolence in his great loss, which he feels so keenly, and we as sincerely extend our fondest wishes that he may have the full strength of his government and people behind him in taking up "the reins of government where his honored and lamented queen mother let them fall," and in all things follow in her footsteps and enjoy the long glorified reign such as her departed majesty so richly earned and enjoyed; and be it further and finally

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and sent to his imperial majesty, Edward VII., and that the same be published in the daily papers of Salt Lake City, Utah.

The resolutions were promptly adopted. Mrs. and Miss Murdock played a piano duet, introducing a medley of Scotch airs which were highly appreciated. D. McPherson Boyd was very amusing in a song entitled "Under the Circumstances."

Judge Baskin delivered an interesting address upon Burns, quoting from his best known poems, both those in light vein and his melancholy productions.

Mrs. Lizzie Thomas Edward did beautifully in "Within a Mile of Edinboro Town," and responded to an encore with "Coming Thro' the Rye."

David Henderson read an original poem of no mean ability, which was applauded heartily. It was called "Aye, Always Staunch and True."

A very great portion of the pleasure of the evening was derived from John F. Hardy's two songs, "Two E'en Sae Bonnie Blue," and "My Ain Sweet Nellie Brown."

Judge McDowell made a happy though brief speech, and William Nisbett recited "The Cotter's Saturday Night." There was a bass solo by T. G. Crawford, and brief speeches by Uncle David Nellson, Bishop James Watson and Colonel M. M. Kaighn.

One of those present wondered where all the Scotch came from, the country being such a small one, and yet its citizens are everywhere. Bishop James Watson shed partial light upon the mystery by explaining that he came to Utah when a boy, had lived here fifty years and had raised twenty-four children.

By request Mrs. Lizzie Thomas Edwards sang "The Bank and Braes of Bonnie Doon," and the audience sang "Auld Lang Syne." Miss Murdock danced the Highland Fling, and then the hall was cleared of seats and dancing was indulged in until "the wee sma' hours of the night."

KING INTERVIEWS MERCER.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."]

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—Representative Mercer, chairman of the committee on public buildings, has returned. Representative King had a long interview with him this morning. Mr. Mercer said that the omnibus bill which contains an appropriation for the Salt Lake building, will be reported to the committee tomorrow and that he expects the bill will be reported to the House on Friday.

Mr. A. E. Chart of Utah, has been reinstated at $840 position in the treasury department. W. T. Eddingfield of Utah has been promoted from $1,000 to $1,200 in the same department.

TO RECLAIM ARID LANDS.

Measures Introduced in the State Senate by Senator Bennion.

SEN. WHITNEY'S MEASURE.

Proposes to Award Prizes for the Best Text Books on Botany, Zoology and Geology—Two Bills Pass.

The Senate expedited business yesterday afternoon with more than ordinary dispatch. There were three new bills introduced and two bills were passed. The latter were Senate bills No. 3, providing for the burial of indigent soldiers, and Senate bill No. 9, giving the railroad corporations the right to construct cut-offs. The former was passed unanimously and the only dissenting vote in the latter was that of President Evans. Senator Whitney introduced a bill that will appeal strongly to the teachers of the State, being a proposition to award prizes to the authors of the best text books on botany, zoology and geology.

AGAINST COMPULSION.

Senator Bennion presented a petition from 284 citizens of Scofield, praying the Legislature to relieve them of compulsory vaccination; also to do away with the State board of health as it is now constituted and impose its duties upon the local boards of health.

ARID LANDS BILL.

Senate bill No. 31, by Bennion, an act to provide for the acceptance by the State of Utah from the United States of certain desert lands and providing for the reclamation, occupancy and disposal of the same.

In accordance with the act the State will accept the lands and the conditions set forth in the act of Congress making the grant. Applications to the land board for the selection of lands to be reclaimed must be accompanied by proposals to utilize or extend irrigation systems already constructed, or in process of construction, or to build ditches, reservoirs, etc., for the complete reclamation of land so selected. The board shall pass upon the sufficiency of the irrigation systems decribed. The board shall make no contract which give longer than April 1, 1903, for the construction of the irrigation system, or for the extension of the lands to be reclaimed.

Citizens of the United States over 21 years of age may enter to be reclaimed land not exceeding 160 acres, upon presenting a contract for perpetual water right with the person authorized by the board to furnish such water, together with 25 cents per acre for the land applied for, and a declaration that he will settle upon and improve the land. Referred to the committee on public lands.

RESERVOIR SITES.

Senate bill No. 31, was introduced by Senator Bennion, an act creating the reservoir land grant fund and providing for the procuring of reservoir sites and the construction of reservoirs for the purpose of supplying water to state lands.

The measure provides for the creation of a fund to be known as the reservoir land grant fund, to consist of the money received from the sale of land selected under the grant of 500,000 acres of land for the establishment of permanent reservoirs for irrigating purposes. The State board of land commissioners is authorized to select suitable sites for these reservoirs and to acquire titles for the land by selection, grant or purchase.

The land board is authorized to make all the contracts for the construction of the reservoirs under the supervision of the state engineer. Referred to the committee on Public lands.

PRIZES FOR TEXT BOOKS

Senate bill No. 33 by Senator Whitney, an act to aid in providing text books on the natural sciences for use in the public and higher schools of the State. The measure proposes to have the Legislature direct the State board of education to select under competitive manuscripts or books submitted, One text book on botany, one on geology, and one on zoology, to be used as text books in the higher schools, including one or more nature readers, of the study of natural phenomena also to be used as text books, the books to be written with special reference to the natural physical features of the intermountain region.

The first prize of $3,000 is to be awarded to the best text-book on geology.

For the best text book on botany, a prize of $1,000. For the best text book on zoology, $1,000. For the best text book on nature study, $1,000. This is to be done provided that two or more legislatures of the inter-mountain States do the same thing. The bill was referred to the committee on education.

LIQUOR LAW.

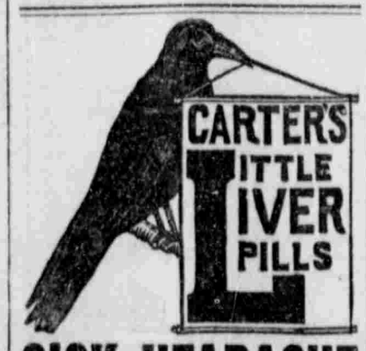
The committee on county and municipal corporations recommended the passage of Senate bill No. 5, amending the liquor law and doing away with the proviso that parents or guardians can give consent to the sale of liquor to minors and others who come under prohibition. The report was adopted. When it ame up on its second reading Smoot moved that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Considerable opposition to the motion arose and Smoot withdrew it. The bill then passed its second reading.

The committee on counties and municipal corporations recommended the passage of Senate bill No. 8, giving the boards of county commissioners power to remit the taxes of the indigent poor. The report was adopted and the bill passed its second reading.

TO VISIT FISH HATCHERY.

The senators decided to accept the invitation of the State fish and game warden to visit the State fish hatchery Thursday morning at 10 o'clock



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

RIGHT OF WAY TO BE PERFECTED

Senator Clark Says Franchise for 71 Miles Will be Obtained

WILL THEN LET CONTRACT.

Construction of San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Road to be Pushed in California.

In connection with the plans of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad, the following interview with Senator Clark, clipped from the Butte Miner, will be of interest at the present time:

Asked if he had any information to impart concerning the progress of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad, of which he is president, Senator W. A. Clark said that in the course of a few days 71 miles of right of way would be perfected. As soon as this matter is fixed up a contract will be let to build that much road. This will take it to Redlands. "That is a great fruit section," said he, "second in importance to Riverside, but it has no railroad facilities at present."

It is understood the California orange crop this year will reach 20,000 carloads.

Senator Clark's attention was called to an article which appeared a few days ago in a Salt Lake paper to the effect that he was negotiating for the purchase of the Oregon Short Line south of Salt Lake City. Among other things this article contained the following:

"The Short Line people held out for their figure, and there being such a chasm between the offer and the bid negotiations were declared off."

After scanning the above the senator said: "There isn't a word of truth in that article. In the first place, I didn't go to New York to 'finance' the road. The money is already for the construction of the 71 miles I spoke of, to Redlands. There have been no negotiations of any kind whatsoever for the Oregon Short Line tracks."

TERMINAL TRANSFER.

Los Angeles Road Practically Loses Identity in Salt Lake Line.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 29.—The board of directors of the Terminal Railway company met today and took action by which the road virtually lost its identity. It was merged into the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad by a resolution presented by Vice President T. E. Gibbon.

BURLINGTON SITUATION.

Two Interesting Features in the Plans of the Big Road.

A New York dispatch to the Pioneer Press says: "There are two interesting features in the Burlington situation at present. One is the possibility of an extension towards Salt Lake or California, or Butte, Mont. The other is the question of its refunding. If the Burlington desires western extensions an interesting situation may be presented in which every large system west of the Missouri river may be interested.

"It will be recalled that when the Union Pacific was prosperous 'the bell was rung' by the Burlington, selling $10,000,000 stock to its stockholders with which to advance immediately its system to Denver, Colorado. The proposed increase of 10 per cent in the capital stock of the Burlington, which the directors have voted to offer stockholders at par, has no reference to the absorption of any other railroad property, but simply to provide for construction and equipment already contracted for, and which may be found necessary in the immediate future; also for the proposed transcontinental lines.

"Despite all rumors the Burlington has kept free from the present western consolidation movement so far. It is understood that a portion of the funds realized from the sale of this stock will be used on the Big Horn Basin road in Wyoming, and for extensions on the Iowa lines. The circulars giving the details regarding the subscription are not as yet printed, but they should be in the hands of stockholders within two or three days. The subscription, it is understood, will be payable in three installments ,one of 20 per cent and two of 40 per cent each. The present outstanding capital stock of the Burlington in round numbers is $99,000,000, and is subject to a further small increase when outstanding convertible 5 per cent bonds shall have been retired."

Epworth League Scramble.

New York, Jan. 30.—A meeting of the advisory committee of western railroad presidents will probably be held some time this week. It is probable that the trouble which has arisen among western roads over Epworth league tickets will be considered.

The lines of the trans-continental passenger association recently agreed to give no free transportation to any one for the purpose of enfluencing travel to the Epworth league convention, which is to be held in San Francisco next July. It is now reported that some of the lines have made offers to influential members of the league of one free ticket for every ten secured for the respective lines, and a general scramble for the business is feared unless something is done to prevent it.

Among the prominent railroad men now in the city are President Burt, of the Union Pacific, President Mellan of the Northern Pacific, and President Jeffrey of the Denver and Rio Grande.

Control of Mobile and Ohio.

New York, Jan. 30.—The Journal of Commerce says:

According to the best information available negotiations for the control of the Mobile and Ohio railroad by the Southern Railway company, are practically complete. There may still be some bonds to buy and it is possible that the terms of the lease, or whatever legal form may be adopted to secure the control are not all fixed yet, but as to the probability of a consolidation being effected in due time the information obtained leaves barely the shadow of a doubt. When the Mobile and Ohio is turned over to the Southern, the latter system will have a new road of about 876 miles, leased and operated, with a main line from St. Louis to Mobile, on the Mexican Gulf, a branch from Columbus, Miss., to Montgomery, Ala., and connections over the New Orleans and Northeastern to New Orleans.

Port at Portland.

New York, Jan. 30.—A special to the Times from Montreal says:

David Richards, senior member of the Liverpool shipping firm of Richards, Mills and Company, is in Montreal, and spent the day in conference with G. B. Reeve, the manager of the Grand Trunk railway. As a result, Portland will be a Grand Trunk port the year round, and the Dominion line will supply a freight and passenger service. It will, however, continue its Boston and Montreal lines.

The Grand Trunk management states that it has been compelled to make this arrangement to provide for its traffic, which is expanding month by month, and week by week. It is understood that the terminal facilities in Montreal are altogether inadequate to meet this expansion, and the Grand Trunk managers have felt that the only alternative left in order to insure the prompt shipment of the traffic is to get a line of steamers to handle it at Portland. Among some shipping men it is stated that the delay in the construction of elevators and terminals here has influenced the company in this decision to make Portland its all-the-year-round port. This may be true to some extent, but the activity of its rivals in the grain-carrying business from Chicago and the West has unquestionably spurred it on.

SPIKE AND RAIL.

General Superintendent E. E. Calvin, of the Short Line, has returned from the East.

The bids on eighty-four abutments, solicited by Chief Engineer E. J. Yard, of the Rio Grande Western, will close Feb. 11th.

General Superintendent A. E. Welby and family, who have been spending a vacation in Southern California, are expected to return to this city on Saturday.

J. F. Dunn, superintendent of motive power and machinery, Oregon Short Line, returned this morning from Chicago and the East, where he has been in connection with the recent order for locomotives.

The Union Pacific's large surplus reported on June 30th last, has been increased by current earnings—the gain in six months to December 31st, according to the statement issued yesterday is $2,472,000 in gross receipts, and $843,790 in net on 100 additional miles of road—but with the four per cent established only last October another change is not considered likely at the meeting now in session in New York.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

A Correspondent Voices Sentiments of Many Thousand Indignant Citizens.

Editor Deseret News:

Mayor Thompson is quoted as saying, in an interview, that he proposes to enforce with the utmost strictness the "law" relating to vaccination. Under ordinary circumstances this would be rather a gratuitous declaration, as executive officers are presumed to enforce all laws, ordinances or regulations within their respective jurisdictions; but, unless the interviewer does the official an injustice the latter couples with his statement another which is more significant, to the effect that he "believes in vaccination," and so on. Of course he has the right to not only believe in but practice it and persuade (but not force) others to do so; the striking feature of the utterance is its juxta position. It is made to appear that "believing in vaccination" is not merely a personal but an official inclining and suggests the thought that the mayor intends to make those who do not so believe at least practice. It is hoped there is some misunderstanding in this; Mr. Thompson is usually a conservative, fair-minded sort of man and a resort to intolerance and bigotry on his part would not seem characteristic.

In is altogether unfortunate that those who have every privilege which the citizen has any right to should seek to deprive another class—perhaps the majority—of some portion of their rights. It only produces friction, ill feeling and may lead to more serious trouble. Already neighbors are more or less estranged and even threats have been made. This is folly carried to the most unwarrantable lengths, and the question arises, whose fault is it? Those who simply ask for their rights and act upon them without seeking to force their views and actions upon others, or those who are not satisfied with similar privileges and an equal range of action, but demand that all others see as they see and do as they do? It should not take long to answer.

The writer has endured in silence and with patience the exclusion of his children from the school that he recently paid several dollars to help maintain, but if the compulsory vaccination fanatics think they can carry their oppressive schemes any further as relates to him, they are sorely mistaken. With all due respect to the medical fraternity, I look upon vaccination as a delusion and a snare. It shall not be practiced upon me nor any one under my control; others can do as they please.

Permit me at this point to compliment the "News" upon the courageous, correct and upright stand it has taken upon this question. Being the only daily in the city that has done so, it has become an indispensable factor in the contention now going on, a contention which will not be settled in so nearly an exparte manner as some of its originators and proponents doubtless expected.

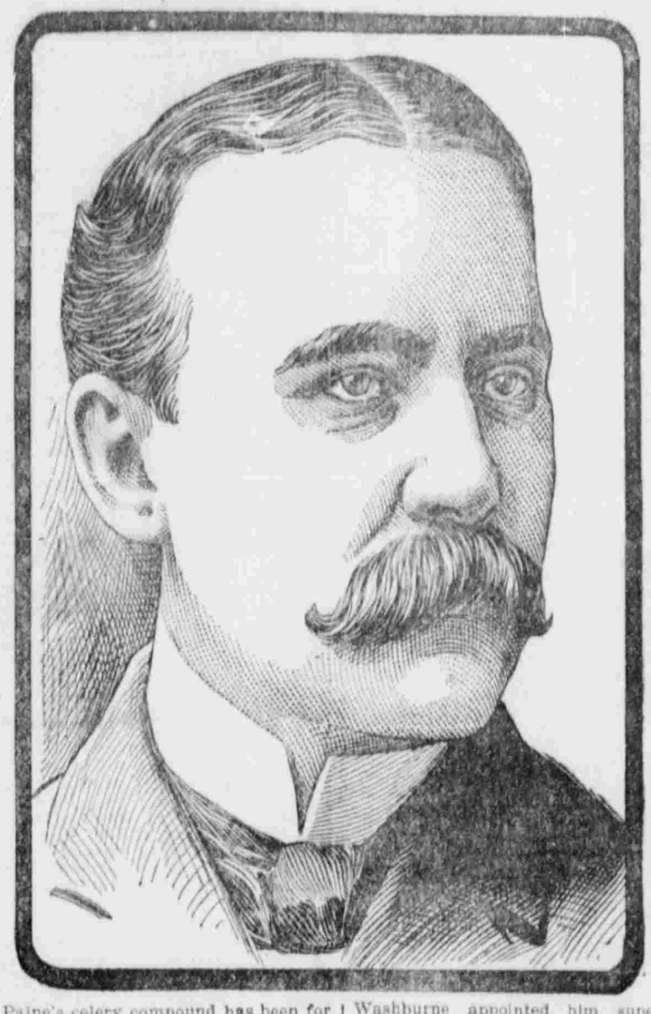
Respectfully,
AN ANTI.

Persons who suffer from indigestion can not expect to live long, because they cannot eat the food required to nourish the body and the products of the undigested foods they do eat poison the blood. It is important to cure indigestion as soon as possible, and the best method of doing this is to use the preparation known as Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and restores all the digestive organs to perfect health. F. C. Schramm.

The fragile babe and the growing child are strengthened by WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE. It destroys worms, gets digestion at work, and so rebuilds the body. Price 25 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

THE ONLY REMEDY THAT ALWAYS CURES.

Senator Dwyer Gives Full Credit to Paine's Celery Compound.



Paine's celery compound has been for years, and is now, the general prescription of most eminent practitioners of medicine in this country. It is the result of the best scientific knowledge and research of the last quarter of a century. It is in no sense a patent medicine, and for that reason more physicians of high standing are using, prescribing, and recommending it than any other remedy.

Senator Dwyer had used various medicines, and they had done him no good. Just how Paine's celery compound was first brought to his attention, he does not remember, but it has done so much for his health that it has no more enthusiastic advocate in the city of Chicago. He gives full credit to Paine's celery compound for the great improvement in his health.

"Senate Chamber, General Assembly, Springfield, Ill., Feb. 25, 1900:

"Gentlemen:—It is with sincere pleasure that I furnish this testimonial to the superior merits of Paine's celery compound. I have found it an efficacious and agreeable remedy for various complaints which refused to yield to other forms of treatment, and I can cheerfully recommend it.

"EDWARD M. DWYER."

Senator Dwyer has held many positions of trust, both in the city and state. Elected Southwest town clerk, before he had concluded his term Mayor Washburne appointed him superintendent of the city water office. Later he became Westtown assessor, and in 1894 was elected to the Illinois State Senate, in which body he took a prominent part during last winter's session.

Senator Dwyer has recommended Paine's celery compound to many of his friends, and has yet to hear anything but the most favorable results from any one of them.

Busy men and women threatened with failure of nerve force and showing the effect of too prolonged, too hard, or depression, nervousness, dyspepsia, or too anxious work by periods of languor, other signs of nerve exhaustion, will find Paine's celery compound an invigorator as superior to all other remedies as modern scientific methods are superior to old-fashioned, inaccurate ones.

When Paine's celery compound is used, other members of the family are quick to see the great gain in health.

Paine's celery compound is the one known nerve feeder and nerve restorative. By its means all the functions of the body receive a fresh supply of nerve food. It encourages the body to produce an abundant supply of this indispensable vital force, without which there can be no health, strength, nor happiness in living. From the lack of nerve force men and women are driven to despondency, melancholy, insanity, and suicide.

There will be no neuralgia, no persistent headaches, no dyspepsia, no haunting pain over the eyes, no nervous exhaustion, if Paine's celery compound is used.

F. Auerbach and Bro

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods etc