

## CITIZENS ENTER STRONG PROTEST.

Want Viaducts if Proposed Railroad Franchises Are Granted.

## PROTESTANTS HEARD FIRST.

Are Opposed to First North Viaduct And Double Track on Third and Fourth West Streets.

A large body of representative citizens of every part of the city assembled at the city council chamber last evening to hear the discussions in relation to the franchises asked by the Oregon Short Line and Rio Grande Railway companies. The council resolved itself into a committee of the whole and heard the arguments of the whole and of the railroad people without taking any part in the discussion whatever. After all had been heard on both franchises who desired to speak, the committee arose and recommended that the matters be referred to the committee on municipal laws and streets, and the city attorney and city engineer with instructions to formulate a report to be submitted to the council on Monday night. Those two committees will meet on Friday night to draw up a report.

## ELI FOLLAND SPEAKS.

Upon motion of Daveler the protestants were given an opportunity to be heard first and the railroad people to make a reply. The Oregon Short Line petition was taken up first. It was read in full, as were also all the protests against it. Eli A. Folland, whose name headed a protest signed by 350 citizens, was the first to be heard. He said that the people on the west side did not want to be classed as "knockers" or as "opponents," because they were as progressive as people in any other section of the city. However, it was impossible, he said, for those people in the eastern part of the city to know the inconveniences the west side had been put to in the past by the Oregon Short Line continually violating the conditions of its franchises by blocking the crossings with their trains for 20 to 30 minutes at a time and thus interfering with traffic, both on North Temple and South Temple streets, which streets are the feeders to the business part of town from the west side. He said that lives had been lost because of the failure of the railroad company to provide proper protection for the citizens on the west side, and that it was time the council saw that they were protected and particularly in connection with this new franchise. "We feel," he continued, "that we are entitled to at least two things. First, we should have a foot viaduct on South Temple street for the trains only, and second, the proposed viaduct for wagons and pedestrians both should be located on North Temple street instead of First North, so that we would not have to go so far out of our way to reach the business section of the city. We feel that these demands are reasonable and should be so stated in the franchise so that there can be no misunderstanding and no question but that it will be done."

## EMERY'S STRONG PROTEST.

Bishop George R. Emery was the next speaker. He entered a strong protest against fencing in Third West

## Hills Bros O-YAMA JAPAN TEA.



O-Yama tea comes from a district in Japan that has long been noted for its fine tea; it is here that the high-caste natives buy for their own use. O-Yama possesses in full that peculiar spicy flavor so highly prized by the true lover of Japan.

The first pickings of the young "af, small and tender, clearly fired, wit' out color or manipulation or any surplus hardening to injure it.

1 Pound makes 250 Cups In Package at Grocery

street and against being deprived of the right to use South Temple street in passing to and from town. If the company is permitted to lay track at their pleasure without applying to the council for permission for each track, he argued that it would only be a question of time before every street crossing from First North to Fourth South street would be rendered impassable to westward by a network of tracks, and especially would this be true if the Rio Grande Western is permitted to close up Third South street. What the people on the west side want, he said, is a foot viaduct on South Temple, a wagon viaduct on North Temple, and that the crossings on First, Second and Third North streets be protected by gates or signals. In conclusion, he said: "My house has less bricks in it than some of the castles on the east side, but it is just as dear to me as any man's mansion and I want it protected. We have used those streets all our lives and should not be deprived of that privilege, which we certainly would be should the franchise be granted as asked. It is the duty of the railway company to give us the protection we ask and if it cannot do it, then it is the duty of this city council to do it."

## AUDITOR REISER IS HEARD.

City Auditor A. S. Reiser presented the protest of the 6,000 inhabitants in the southwestern part of the city. He said that they objected to double tracks being laid on Third West street, for that street is already overburdened with switches, electric light and telephone poles. It is proposed to have a metropolitan street and railway facilities, he argued, then the people should have metropolitan safeguards. Other cities require gates and other safeguards at railway crossings and it is the duty of this city council to see that the same protection is given the residents of this city. "At the mass meeting held last night," he said, "a person stated in the franchise so that there can be no misunderstanding and no question but that it will be done."

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## PLEADS FOR PROTECTION.

E. E. Rich stated that the people demanded a passage way for pedestrians on South Temple street, for when the Rio Grande puts in its tracks and closes Third South street, the west side will have to go either to First North or Fourth South street, and that is to reach the business part of town. He said that the people own and build the city and not the railroads. Some people were of the opinion that the railroads own this city, he said, but they do not. He thought that Daveler put the cart before the horse when he moved to allow the protestants to speak first and allow the railroad people to reply to them, as the latter have had several years to consider this matter while the protestants have only had two weeks. He made a strong plea for the council to protect the rights of the west side so that their property will not be decreased in value and they put to such great inconvenience as is proposed by the franchise.

## FOR THE SHORT LINE.

Attorney P. L. Williams then presented the argument for the Short Line. He said that it had been the boast of this city that it has outgrown its railroad facilities and that is just the reason the company is asking this franchise so that it may meet the requirements of the city in that respect. He said that the people want to put in a new line of tracks, but it is certainly true that cities can not advance beyond a certain stage without railroads. What the people want, he said, is a foot viaduct on nearly every street right now, which would be utterly impossible, as it would cost a \$1,000,000 to do it. He did not think it reasonable to require the company to put in a new line of tracks at the present time, as they could be added from time to time as needed, just as has been done in Denver, Omaha, Kansas City and other large cities. Denver built one viaduct at first, he said, and now it has five, and it seems that the people here want as many viaducts at the beginning as they are needed at the end. He argued that the city council could reserve the right to demand these safeguards and additional viaducts from time to time as they are needed, but that it should not demand that they all be built now and thus stand in the way of it ever being done at all. The damage done to private property by the proposed viaduct, he said, the company certainly intends to reimburse the citizens for. He could not say definitely whether or not the company would be willing to put the viaduct on North Temple instead of First North. However, he thought the company would consider that matter.

The Rio Grande Western petition and protests were then read and considered. Mr. Reiser made the same objections to that petition as to the Short Line. He objected to double tracks on Fourth West and demanded that the street crossings be protected. S. F. Savalun stated that the people in the neighborhood of First North and Fourth West streets protest against double tracks on Fourth West and would like to have an opportunity to employ an attorney and be heard on the matter. W. J. Newman stated that the people would be greatly disturbed by the increased traffic and that their property would be depreciated in value if the franchise is granted.

## ATTORNEY VAN COTT SPEAKS.

Attorney Waldemar Van Cott, on behalf of the Rio Grande Western, told of the great benefit the proposed improvements would be to the city. He said that the streets would be doubled in capacity and that about 300 men would be employed there and the monthly payroll for that department would be secured to about \$5,000. He said that the company would pay for any damage done to private property by reason of the proposed improvements.

## MATTER RE-REFERRED.

Upon motion of Fernstrom, the committee then arose and reported in favor



## Fibroid Tumors Cured.

Note the result of Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine.

"Some time ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and today I am a well woman."

"The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles now."

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. Hayes, 252 Dudley St., (Roxbury) Boston.

Mrs. Hayes writes: "I am glad to state that my fibroid tumor has been cured by the use of your medicine."

Mountains of gold could not purchase such testimony—or take the place of the health and happiness which Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought to Mrs. Hayes.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as conclusive evidence of the value and character of the testimony. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women; all ovarian troubles; tumors; inflammations; ulceration; falling and displacement of the womb; backache; irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation. Surely the volume and character of the testimony and the letters we are daily printing in the newspapers can leave no room for doubt in the minds of fair people.

of re-referring the matter as stated above.

## SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

Among those present at the meeting last night were: D. E. Burley, general passenger agent Oregon Short Line; D. S. Spencer, assistant general passenger agent; Parley L. Williams, general attorney; G. H. Smith, assistant counsel; E. E. Calvert, general manager.

R. A. May, city agent Rio Grande Western; S. V. Derrah, assistant general freight agent; Claims Agent Howard; E. H. Allison and Waldemar Van Cott, attorneys for the road; J. H. Young, general superintendent; J. H. Fisher, secretary of Commercial club; Joseph A. Silver, vice president Commercial club; Street Supervisor P. S. Conley, Joseph Baumgarten, Joseph S. Wells, secretary street car company; A. R. Derge, Charles Johnson, secretary Houston Real Estate investment company; City Engineer L. C. Kelsey; J. H. Smith, Bishop George R. Emery; E. E. Rich, W. N. Williams, ex-state senator; Attorney J. H. Moyle; Henry Dinwoodie, Walter Burton, Spencer Clawson, chairman board of public works; W. F. Hayward, engineer for electric light company; E. A. Folland, John T. Colne, Thomas Hull, speaker house of representatives; R. K. Thomas, W. J. Newman, member board of education; State Senator Simon Bamberger, W. S. McCormick, Auditor Charles S. Bush, City Auditor Albert S. Reiser, O. J. Salisbury, W. W. Ritter, City Attorney George L. Nye, Health Commissioner M. R. Stewart.

## SYSTEM IN HANDLING POULTRY.

It is just as important that there be system and accuracy in handling the poultry as in the handling of the dairy or any other branch of the farm work. Poultry is profitable to the extent that the raising and caring, says Nebraska Farmer. The neglected, uncared for flock of fowls soon degenerates into a mass of diseased and diseased. A few fowls may prosper for a season and show evidence of profit in income, but this lack of system and neglect of care and attention soon develops into loss, and often extermination of the flock.

The barnyard fowl has been brought up under domestic conditions, has been used to colonial and inhabit a home where feed and shelter has been made a part of their everyday life, thus they have been dependent in a greater measure for their existence. There is no part of the animal kind on the farm that responds more readily to liberal feed and good care than the fowl. It does not require much attention; it is not a work of heavy labor to care for a flock of fowls, but it is one of skill and training in the management of the flock. A little attention here and there will often suffice to keep the fowls in perfect health. If the conditions that will give your fowls health and you have achieved success in the poultry business.

Can this be done is the very natural inquiry that comes to the disappointed, unlucky poultryman? It can usually be done by first starting with a strong, vigorous, and pure-bred of fowls you most fancy. Shelter, dry, free from draughts, and give plenty of exercise and plenty of good wholesome feed, with variety, so they will not get tired of too much sameness; diet, fowls like variety. The main thing is cleanliness about their roosting places. Put them just as certainly breed clean in the hen house as it is permitted to be, therefore take warning and clean up all the dirt and manure that will be sure to join the ranks of those who have had luck with poultry. Adopt a system of doing things about the poultry yard and with the poultry and see that it is kept up. One person should handle the fowls, where it is the business of two or three persons it is sure to be poorly attended to.

## NEW YORK MAYORALTY.

President Will Not Interfere in Matter of Candidates.

New York, Sept. 16.—President Roosevelt's attention having been called to the letter of District Atty. Jerome, addressed to a member of the city council, in which mention was made of the president's position in the coming mayoralty campaign in this city, the following authoritative statement was given out today: "It is authoritatively stated that the president's position in the mayoralty situation is as follows: The president has not interfered and will not interfere in any way, shape or manner, either for or against the nomination of any candidate for mayor. As an individual the president is of course keenly interested in the success of any movement for good government in New York City as in any city in the land, but the president does not regard it as any part of his duty as president to use his position to influence in any way any municipal election."

## Given Too Much Bromidia.

Warsaw, Ind., Sept. 16.—The life of Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman was barely saved here last night, by prompt action of several local physicians. By mistake his wife gave him an overdose of bromidia instead of a tonic he had been taking. Dr. Chapman lost consciousness, and the physicians worked several hours before his condition was materially improved. It is now thought he will recover.

## PORTO RICAN FARMS.

Uncle Sam's New Island Looked Upon as Veritable Agricultural Gold Mine.

## AN INDUSTRIAL AWAKENING.

Renewed Cultivation of Cotton Gives Evidence of the Opening of a Prosperous Season.

## Special Correspondence.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 16.—The recent receipt at San Juan from the United States of five cotton gins, the first imported in 40 years, is one of many evidences of the industrial awakening of Porto Rico. Cotton was not largely cultivated during the Spanish regime, the natives confining their agricultural activity chiefly to the three great crops of sugar, coffee and tobacco. Now, however, the cotton plantations cover 1,100 acres, and the area is being added to weekly.

The United States department of agriculture has established a station at Mayaguez, on the east coast, for experiments with crops long recognized as staples of the island, with a view to their improvement and the probable extension of their area of cultivation, while special attention will be given to native products which have not hitherto been considered of much commercial importance and to exotic plants deemed worthy of introduction. The station is in charge of O. W. Barrett of Vermont, an expert botanist and entomologist, who has spent six years in Mexico studying tropical vegetation, and includes about 20 acres of good sugar land, on which are two sugar houses, which are being fitted up for laboratory, office and storage purposes. There is also a well preserved residence.

Orchards of new and native varieties of bananas have been planted, and experiments are being conducted in the culture of oranges, pineapples and tobacco. Later on other and less familiar products will be planted.

Porto Rico is peculiarly an agricultural country, 60 per cent of its inhabitants being farmers, and the great majority of the land is under cultivation. The fertility of the land varies greatly, according to location and length of time in cultivation, but almost all of it is adapted to some form of farming. The best coffee is grown on the hills and low mountains, as the plants there find a suitable soil and the requisite protection from sun, rain and winds due to the presence of larger trees. Prior to the great hurricane of 1899 the coffee crop was by far the most valuable on the island, and it bids fair to assume first place again in the near future. Up to 1899, 180,000 acres were devoted to this crop, and the normal yield of the island was 100,000 tons. This yield was reduced to 6,000 tons in 1899, but the plantations have so far recovered that the output of the island is 100,000 tons, with a good prospect of a yield of 2,000 tons. Porto Rican coffee is of a superior quality, and has been the subject of a letter from President Roosevelt in which he says that he considers Porto Rican coffee much better than the Brazilian article, and that henceforth it will be used exclusively at the White House.

Stock raising on the island has a total area of nearly 100,000 acres, with an average output of over 100,000 tons. With the establishment of a large colony and an increased acreage there is every prospect of doubling the yield of sugar within a very few years.

The tobacco crop is rapidly taking an important place in insular trade. The heaviest crop was raised in 1902, and in the last year, and the present crop is likely to surpass that of any former year. Porto Rican tobacco is more abundant in quantity than that grown in Cuba, but it is nevertheless good. Stock raising on the island has a remunerative industry. Cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats and hogs are raised not only for some consumption, but for export as well. Rice and corn are grown, but not in large enough quantities to supply the local demand. Governor Hunt says that the time is coming when every one of the 2,000,000 pounds of rice annually consumed by Porto Ricans will be raised here.

## STRUCK BY AN ENGINE.

President of Oakley, Ida., Meets With an Accident Which May Prove Fatal.

(Special to the "News.") Oakley, Idaho, Sept. 17.—M. M. Fairchild, well known citizen of this place, was struck by an engine on the Oregon Short Line yesterday afternoon, and it is believed fatally injured. The accident occurred near Shelley, while Fairchild was endeavoring to cross the tracks in a buggy. The engine struck the vehicle squarely in the center, smashing it to splinters and throwing Fairchild high into the air, landing the unfortunate man in a pile of brush. Fairchild's skull was crushed back of the ears, the physicians removing 20 small pieces of bone in the operation last night.



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CONSTIPATION STARTED YOUR SUFFERING, CURE IT AND YOUR AFFLICTION WILL VANISH.

## Mull's Grape Tonic Cures Constipation.

When the bowels move irregularly the entire bodily system must suffer. Constipation more frequently occurs among women and it manifests itself in provoking profuse leucorrhea and other serious female diseases. Regular bowels will result in a complete cure when you use Mull's Grape Tonic. Unlike pills and ordinary cathartics, this remedy is a mild, gentle laxative in addition to being a greater flesh-builder, blood-maker and strength-giver than cod liver oil or any other preparation recommended for that purpose. Mull's Grape Tonic will permanently cure the most obstinate case of constipation, and the numerous afflictions that invariably follow in its wake. No matter if it is piles, liver complaint, kidney disorder, vertigo, palpitation of the heart, diarrhoea or the self-poisoning which follows empties highly diseased germs into the blood, such as typhoid and malaria, Mull's Grape Tonic will positively cure. Large sample bottle will be sent free to any address on receipt of 10 cents to cover postage, by the Lightning Medicine Co., Rock Island, Ill. Send name of your druggist. All druggists sell Mull's Grape Tonic at 50 cents a bottle.

For Sale in Salt Lake City by Neiden-Judson Drug Co.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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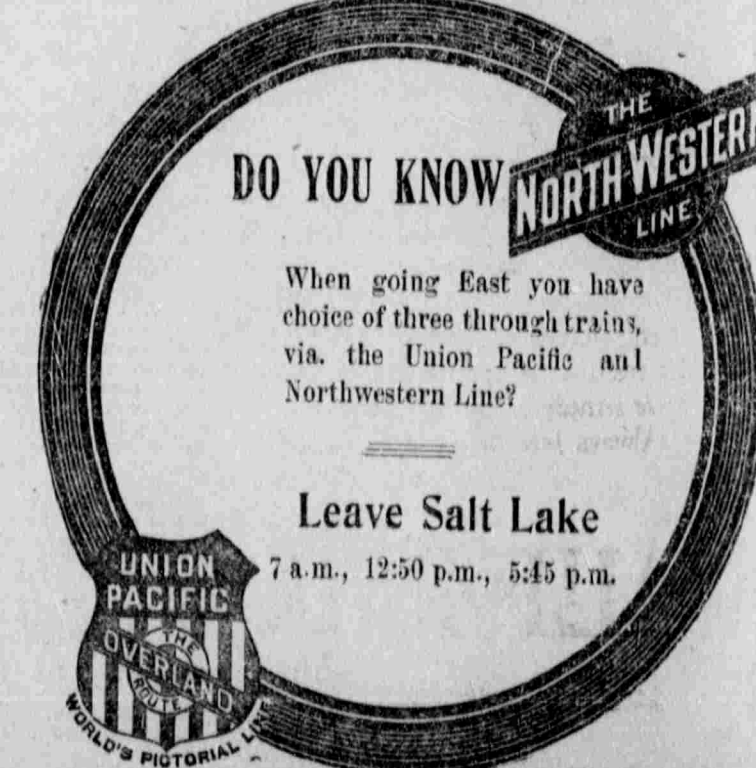
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Leave Salt Lake 7 a.m., 12:50 p.m., 5:45 p.m.

## SUMMER RHEUMATISM

Every season has its own diseases, but Rheumatism belongs to all, for when it gets well entrenched in the system, and joints and muscles are saturated with the poison, the aches and pains are coming and going all the time, and it becomes an all-the-year-round disease; an attack coming as quickly from sudden chilling of the body when overheated, a fit of indigestion or exposure to the damp, Easterly winds of Summer as from the keen, cutting winds, freezing atmosphere and bitter cold of Winter.

Rheumatism never comes by accident. It is in the blood and system before a pain is felt. Some inherit a strong predisposition or tendency; it is born in them; but whether heredity is back of it or it comes from imprudent and careless ways of living, it is the same all ways and at all seasons. The real cause of Rheumatism is a polluted, sour and acid condition of the blood, and as it flows through the body deposits a gritty, irritating substance or sediment in the muscles, joints and nerves, and it is these that produce the terrible pains, inflammation and swelling and the misery and torture of Rheumatism. No other disease causes such pain, such widespread suffering. It deforms and cripples its thousands, leaving them helpless invalids and nervous wrecks.

When neglected or improperly treated, Rheumatism becomes chronic, the pains are wandering or shifting from one place to another, sometimes sharp and cutting, again dull and aggravating. The muscles of the neck, shoulders and back, the joints of the knees, ankles and wrists, are most often the seat of pain. Countless liniments and plasters are applied to get relief, but such things do not reach the poisoned blood; their effect is only temporary; they are neither curative nor preventive. The blood must be purified, and all irritating matter removed from the circulation before permanent relief and a thorough cure is effected, and no remedy does this so certainly and so quickly as S. S. S. It contains not only purifying and tonic properties, but solvent qualities as well, all these being necessary in eradicating the poison and making a complete and lasting cure of Rheumatism. S. S. S. cleanses the blood of all irritating matter and the acid particles are dissolved and filtered out of the system, thus relieving the muscles and joints and removing all danger of future attacks. Under its tonic effect the nervous system regains its normal tone and the appetite and digestion improve, resulting in the upbuilding of the general health. S. S. S. contains no Potash or minerals of any description, but is guaranteed purely vegetable. Old people will find it not only the best blood purifier, but a most invigorating tonic—just such a remedy as they need to enrich the blood and quicken the circulation.

Whether you have Rheumatism in the acute or chronic stage, the treatment must be internal, deep and thorough in order to be lasting. Never be satisfied with anything less than an absolutely perfect cure. This you can get by the use of S. S. S., the oldest and best purifier and greatest of all tonics.

Write us fully and freely about your case, and medical advice will be given without charge, and our special book on Rheumatism will be mailed free to all desiring it.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.



## HIS WIFE A GREAT SUFFERER.

My wife had been troubled with Rheumatism for some time when she heard of S. S. S., which she tried and which cured her completely, as she has not suffered since. I recommend S. S. S. as a good medicine.

Oskolona, Miss. J. E. REEDER.