

MUCH MONEY FOR NEW RAILROAD

Will Run Through Mississippi
Valley States From Iowa
To Gulf.

CAPITAL IS FIFTY MILLIONS.

Furnished by Combination of Experi-
enced Railroad Men—Surveys Al-
ready Begun for Right of Way.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Organization of the
Mississippi Valley and Gulf railroad
was begun here yesterday. W. I. Allen
being elected president, Theodore Rock-
efeller, vice president, and E. L.
Gochanour, secretary-treasurer. Ac-
cording to President Allen, the com-
pany is incorporated in Iowa and all
the western Mississippi valley states
to the gulf, with a capitalization of
\$50,000,000. It is planned, he said,
to start the road from some point in Iowa
on the Mississippi, and engineers al-
ready are engaged in surveying for a
right of way. Mr. Allen was formerly
assistant general manager of the Rock
Island, and is said to have built a por-
tion of the Pere Marquette road.

TRAINS TIED UP.

Striking Telegraph Operators Make
Work Difficult at Missouri.

Missouri, Mont., Aug. 2.—No freight
except sidetracked trains is being moved
out the Rocky mountain division of
the Northern Pacific, owing to the prac-
tical complete tie-up of the system by
the telegraphers' strike. Eastbound
passenger train No. 4, due here at 8:45
a. m., did not arrive until 1:35 p. m. All
persons applying for tickets were re-
fused transportation and told to pay
their fare on the train. During the
afternoon, however, an order was is-
sued to the division headquarters to sell
all tickets applied for. No wires are
working from here, except to El Paso,
Des Moines and Garrison. Local business
at the Western Union office is being
conducted by special messengers to North-
western Pacific officials, and in every in-
stance where possible the long dis-
tance telephone is being used for trans-
mission of orders.

The men who were sent here in an-
ticipation of trouble have stated that
they are induced to come under the
impression, and with one exception,
have refused to go to work. Assistant
Superintendent Gibson of the Rocky
mountain division is out somewhere
on the road, but even the chief dis-
patcher at headquarters has been un-
able to locate him. All trains are be-
ing flagged in and out, but are making
slow time. From reports of the
present conditions are the most
complete tie-up ever known on the
Northern Pacific.

A special train carrying a party of
Chicago capitalists en route to visit the
mines in western Montana, did not ar-
rive here until 4:30 p. m., though sched-
uled to be here for a side trip at 7 a. m.
In the absence of the division super-
intendent no one has authority to speak
for the road, but indications demon-
strate a badly crippled condition of
traffic.

ROAD TO GOLD CAMPS.

Automobiles and New Railway Improve
Conditions in Nevada.

The Goldfield and Tonopah railroad
situation is rapidly improving, and the
country promises soon to be quite
different in its equipment of cars and
traffic methods. The Mining Record
reports on railroad activity as follows:
The broadgauge of the Carson &
Colorado railroad has been completed,
and the laying of the third rail on the
Tonopah road has been begun. It will
take but a few days to do this, when
standard gauge cars will be running in-
to Tonopah.

The laying of rails on the Goldfield
branch of the road at Goldfield Junction
has also begun. A large force of men
was put to work and, unless delays
occur in the delivery of the rails and
material, trains will be running into
this district within the next 40 days.

The railroad company is preparing
for a great influx of people into the
district on the completion of the road,
and has announced that at the begin-
ning of operations it will run one train
a day between Tonopah and this dis-
trict, carrying passengers and freight.
In addition to this, a number of ex-
press cars will be put on for the ac-
commodation of passengers and will be
run on an irregular schedule. J. E.
Hall, representing the Fairbanks-
Morse people, was awarded the con-
tract for furnishing the autos, and by
the terms of them will be delivered
by the 24th of next month.

NORTHWEST GROWING.

Southern Pacific Decides to Build An-
other Branch Line in Oregon.

Portland, Or., Aug. 2.—The Southern
Pacific company made an official an-
nouncement of its intention to build a
branch line leaving the main line at Drain,
Or., running westerly along the Ump-
qua river to Gardiner, a point near the
mouth of the Umpqua, thence south
to Marsfield, on Coos bay.

According to General Manager J. P.
O'Brien of the Harriman lines, who left
for southern Oregon today, active work
on construction will begin as soon as
the work of surveying the route, which
is now in progress, has been completed.
The road will be standard gauge and
will have the highest grade of equip-
ment.

Drain, the point from which the
branch starts, is 155 miles south of
Portland. The new road will be 81
miles in length. It will tap a country
which is completely undeveloped owing
to lack of rail transportation. It pos-
sibly carries the largest timber belt
in the world, has rich agricultural pos-
sibilities, and is a mining center both
for gold and coal. John D. Spierkeles
of San Francisco owns several large
mines of the latter mineral near Coos
bay.

TOMORROW'S ORGAN RECITAL.

Following will be the program for
tomorrow's organ recital in the Tab-
ernacle:
Mission Overture Thomas
Pastorale Lemare
In Paradisum Dubois
Idyl Melody
Concert Overture Faulkes

TEA

Which do you spend most
money on, tea or coffee?

Your guess returns your money, if you don't like
Belling's Best.

Fifty Years the Standard



**BAKING
POWDER**
Made from pure cream of
tartar derived from grapes.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

ABLE DEFENSE OF "MORMON" PEOPLE

John P. Meakin Tells New York-
ers They Are Much Mistaken
Concerning Them

POLYGAMY IS FAST DYING OUT

People Are United and Earnest and
Honest in Their Convictions—
"Mormon" Loyalty.

A recent issue of the New York Journal
contained the following interesting
interview with John P. Meakin of Salt
Lake City:

"Mormons have no idea of encourag-
ing the practice of polygamy, and that
feature of their religion is fast dying
out," said John P. Meakin, of Salt
Lake City, yesterday. Mr. Meakin has
lived among the Mormons since 1889,
and although he is a Christian he de-
fends the sect from the many attacks
that have been made as a result of the
establishment of a church in Harlem.

"There are 400,000 members of the
Mormon Church," said he, "and of
these only about 500 are polygamists.
These entered into the plural marriage
prior to 1890, when the law against it
was enacted. They are honorable men
and will not renounce their wives.
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Morse people, was awarded the con-
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the terms of them will be delivered
by the 24th of next month.

THEIR STRENGTH AND GOODNESS

"What is the secret element of power
that holds the Mormon people together
as a unit?" he was asked.

"The strength and goodness of the
people lie in their unity. The Mormons
are earnest and honest in their con-
victions. They have a fraternity in their
Church which is idealistic, yet real.
Each member is a brother or a sister
to the other. They have a perfect faith
in their leaders, which has never been
misplaced. Of the five presidents of their
Church which is idealistic, yet real.
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Church which is idealistic, yet real.

"Since the Church was organized a
prejudicial war has been waged
against it, for no cause whatever, unless
it be a political one, until it has become
popular and fashionable to abuse the
Mormons. It is a source of amusement
to listen to the stories told about the
people of Utah. Stunt books and vil-
laines find a ready sale if the plot re-
volves around a Mormon or some vil-
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REED SMOOT'S VIRTUES.

"Yes, The Mothers' Club, the W. C.
T. U., are advocates of purity of the
home, yet they take into their circles
some of the vilest men and hold them
up as models. The good women clamor
against it, for no cause whatever, unless
it be a political one, until it has become
popular and fashionable to abuse the
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to listen to the stories told about the
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laines find a ready sale if the plot re-
volves around a Mormon or some vil-
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volves around a Mormon or some vil-

vile names, and they are yelling 'Turn
him out! Turn him out!'

"If these crusaders would turn their
attention to the vices of Philadelphia
and other cities their efforts might
show beneficial results. In the case of
Mr. Smoot they are working from a
mistaken sense of duty. Would it not
be worth their while to get the unpre-
judiced opinions of honest citizens in
Utah rather than follow the howlings of
popular prejudice? God knows the
senate needs honest men."

"MORMON" LOYALTY.

I am being asked if the Mormons
were not unprincipled and un-American.
Mr. Meakin's "No" was emphatic.
"There are few more knighting pic-
tures in the world's annals," said he,
"than the journey of those devoted
men and women to Utah. They were a
determined band; their prophet had
been killed; they had been thrust out of
civilization and hurled naked and deso-
late, upon the wilderness. Behind them
was a flaming sword was upraised; there
was no return for them; so destitute
as they were, they faced the unknown."

"Most Americans forget that the
pioneers were also Americans fleeing
from prejudice into the wilderness.
The Mormon people may have made
mistakes. Who has not? But there
need be no fear of a people who de-
scended from the Pioneers of 1847.

"I appeal to the American people to
give justice to these brave pioneers
and their generation, for it was owing
in a very great measure, to their be-
lieving true to a thought, and the story
the blooming garden of Western Amer-
ica. When the smoke and clamor pass
away, then the beneficial works of the
Mormons will have proper recognition,
as having opened up the New West."

A Warning to Mothers.

Too much care cannot be used with
small children during the hot weather of
the summer months to guard against
bowel troubles. As a rule it is only nec-
essary to give the child a dose of castor
oil once or twice a day, and the mother
need not use any substitute, but give the old-
fashioned castor oil, and see that it is
fresh, as rancid oil causes and has a
tendency to grip. If this does not check
the bowels give Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and then
a dose of castor oil, and the disease may
be checked in its incipency and all danger
avoided. The castor oil and this
remedy should be procured at once and
kept ready for instant use as soon as the
first indication of any bowel trouble ap-
pears. This is the most successful treat-
ment known and may be relied upon with
implicit confidence even in case of cholera
infantum. For sale by all druggists.

DEATH OF MRS. WORLD.

Estimable Woman Passes Away as Re-
sult of an Operation.

Mrs. Annie Beal World, wife of Hen-
ry J. World, of Price, Utah, died this
morning at the Holy Cross hospital as
a result of an operation for the removal
of a tumor. Mrs. World was a most
estimable woman and had a host of
friends in this city and elsewhere, who
will be shocked to hear of her demise.
The funeral will be held at Price for
interment, at which place the funeral
services will be held at a time to be
announced later.

Stop that Cough!

When a cough, a tickling or an irri-
tation in the throat makes you feel un-
comfortable, try Bismarck's Cough
Syrup. Don't wait until the disease has
gone beyond control. Mr. and Mrs. J.
A. Anderson, 224 West 5th St., Salt Lake
City, Utah, writes: "We think Bismarck's
Horehound Syrup the best medicine for
coughs and colds. We have used it for
several years, it always gives immediate
relief, is very pleasant and gives perfect
satisfaction. Price, 50c, 1.00. Sold by Z. C.
M. I. Drug Dept."

BISQUE ICE CREAM.

One quart milk, one pint cream, one
cup sugar, six macaroons, one-quarter
pound candied cherries, small wine glass
sherry wine. Dissolve macaroons in sherry
wine with four tablespoonsful sugar and
add the cream before freezing.—
Boston Post.

A Bad Sores.

Some day you will get a bad sore,
when you feel a pain in your bowels,
and fear appendicitis. Safety lies in
Dr. King's New Life Pills, a sure cure,
for all bowel and stomach diseases,
such as headache, biliousness, consti-
pation, etc. Guaranteed at Z. C. M. I.
Drug Dept. Only 25c. Try them.

The Growing of Sugar Beets.

An Agricultural Problem.

The success or failure of beet sugar
production in this country, in fact
resolves itself into a purely agricultural
problem. While we possibly pay higher
wages in the factory itself, the ef-
fect of this will be relatively small; and
besides this disadvantage is largely
compensated for by the superior abil-
ity of the workmen in the American
sugar factories. The problem, then, most
deeply concerns us is the supply and
quality of the beets, a problem which
affects both the farmer and factory.
The factory is interested in securing a
sufficient amount of beets to maintain
its operation for a hundred days or
more. It not only requires a sufficient
supply, but it requires beets of sufficient
quality. Cheapness of sugar produc-
tion depends largely upon a high per-
centage of sugar in the beets combined
with a minimum of impurities. In or-
der to obtain the most efficient crop the
beets must secure sufficient tonnage
per acre to accept what the factory
can afford to pay for them. He is
also interested in the higher sugar
content and purity, as in many cases
the price he receives from the factory
is not only based on tonnage, but also
on the quality of the beets. It is clear,
then, that with sugar tending to lower
prices, or even continuing at present
prices, the future of the industry is an
agricultural problem and is dependent
upon the amount and quality of the
beets produced. Toward the solution
of this problem we should direct our
agricultural, educational efforts. That
we shall eventually produce a higher
tonnage and a better quality of beets
is in apparent from the progress already
made in communities where the indus-
try is most firmly established.

Many of the communities sur-
rounding the older factories the aver-
age tonnage has been increased 4 or
5 tons per acre. At \$5 per ton, the
beneficial point of beet in this country,
this means an increase of \$20 to \$25 in
the earning power of an acre of land
growing sugar beets. The average ton-
nage in Germany is about 18 tons per
acre, and the average tonnage in this
country runs from 8 to 9 tons per acre.
I think it is only fair to assume that
when our farmers have been educated
to the same care in cultivation, fer-
tilization, etc., we may expect from
our lands a tonnage at least equal to
that of Germany.

I have talked with many German
beet growers visiting this country who
have grown the crop extensively for
years in the old country. In every
instance they have expressed surprise
at the methods of cultivation in this
country. (1) Our farmers are appar-
ently in sugar-beet culture, and (2)
the comparatively large yields we
secure with such methods. They also
predicted that when the farmers of
this country shall use in beet-growing
methods as effective as those used in
Germany we shall certainly produce a
higher tonnage than that produced in
the old country. I am thoroughly con-
vinced that this country will eventu-
ally be able to grow an average of 15
tons of sugar beets per acre in the
best growing sugar beet soils of the
old country. This result will be
secured when best growing has de-
veloped to such an extent that our
factory agricultural superintendents
will be able to select for best-growing
the choicest lands, and what is of
equal importance, the best farmers to
grow the beets; and when these farm-
ers have been educated to the same
methods of cultivation and ferti-

lization. In the irrigated districts
by the same methods we will have an
average of 17 tons of beets per acre.
At the present price of \$2.00 per ton
this would produce in gross earnings
from an acre of land in the irrigated
districts about \$35, and in the irrigated
districts about \$35. It costs an aver-
age about \$20 an acre to produce sugar
beets under rain conditions and about
\$40 per acre to produce beets under
irrigation. This would bring the
farmer in either case an average net
earnings of about \$15 per acre. When
we shall have realized this condition
of things, without doubt every sugar
beet grower will be able to produce his
utmost capacity.—Deseret Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF SUGAR BEETS.

Our experience is that beets should
be cultivated just as soon as you can
see the rows and as near the rows as
possible without injuring the plants,
at a depth of 1 to 2 inches; and should
be cultivated again immediately before
the plants begin to grow. Then the thin-
ning should be done as rapidly as possible,
as soon as the beets show four leaves, and then
they should be cultivated again not to
exceed three inches in depth, as we
find that it is injurious to the plant to
cultivate too deep, because it de-
stroys many of the roots that act as
feet to the plant. It is injurious,
as it destroys a portion of the roots
from which the plant gets its support.
Surface cultivation will cause a fine
dust or mulch, thus retaining the mois-
ture and assisting the plant in its
growth.

We find that farmers have lessened
their tonnage to a great extent by us-
ing water too extensively in the early
growth of the plant.

This is especially so where water is
plentiful, and great care should be ex-
ercised to give the plant the necessary
amount of water that it requires to as-
sist it in its growth and to avoid flood-
ing or getting too much water while the
plant is young.

Great care should be exercised in
cultivation to keep the beets thorough-
ly clean until the foliage has grown so
large that it will be injured by fur-
ther cultivation; (3) the irrigation
should cease, and any weeds that may
grow thereafter should be removed by
hand, as it is absolutely necessary to
keep the beets clean and free from
weeds, not allowing them to go to seed.
In this way the farmers will get their
lands cleaner and produce larger crops
than they would if this important mat-
ter were neglected. Sent Mark Austin,
Idaho Falls, Ida., in Deseret Farmer.

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TO KILL THE BEET PEST.

The presence of the insect pest in
the beets of the Amalgamated Sugar
company led Agricultural Supt. Pin-
gree to inquire of the Agricultural col-
lege of Logan, Utah, a remedy. Mr. E.
D. Ball, head of the entomology de-
partment of the Agricultural college,
has written the following letter:
Job Pingree, Ogden, Utah.—Dear
Sir—The beets that are injuring
your beets belong to the leaf-hopper
family in part and partly to what we

MILL MEN.

C. I. W. IMPACT SCREENS

Will Interest You.

The New Bartlett Simplex
Concentrating Table.

Has capacity, does clean work, weighs
800 pounds. Price, only \$300.00. See it
work at EXHIBITION ROOM, 151
WEST SECOND SOUTH ST., CITY.

Colorado Iron Works Co. of Denver

CLEMENT & STRANGE, AGENTS,
207 Dooly Block.

call false chinch bugs. These insects
do not bite, but simply stick in their
bill and suck. They draw the sap out
of the young beets and cause them to
wither. The little warts that you see
on the beet stems are their eggs.

"It is pretty late now, I am afraid,
to do anything with the brood; they
are about done and most of the beets
that they have injured are too far gone
to help. There are two broods in a
year and they may get numerous
enough to do damage again in about a
month. Usually, however, by that
time the beets have become so large
that they do not materially hurt if the
beets have water enough.

"They can be destroyed by spray-
ing with kerosene emulsion. To do
this successfully you would need to rig
a gas pipe long enough to cover four
or six rows with an attachment for a
spray nozzle for each row. By hang-
ing this behind a wagon or cultivator
about a foot from the beets, with the
nozzle pointed forward and down and
then drawing a stick along in front so
as to turn the beets about the time the
spray struck them, most of these little
hoppers could be killed.

"Robert Wilson, the county fruit
tree inspector, can give you valuable
information in regard to pumping re-
gulating the apparatus, an emulsion of
the emulsion on a large scale, if you so de-
sire. I am going to Sanpete and Sevier
counties to examine the work of
this pest, and, if I have any further
suggestions when I come back, I will
drop you a note.

"E. D. BALL."

AGRICULTURE IN THE SCHOOLS.

One of the hopeful signs of the fu-
ture in the agriculture of this state is
the fact that most of the lead-
ing educational institutions of the state
have included a thorough course in ag-
riculture in their curriculum. The
Brigham Young University at Provo,
the L. D. S. University at Salt Lake
City and the Brigham Young College
at Logan, are all strengthening their
work along this line for the next year.

Dr. John A. Widtsoe is busy plan-
ning the courses in agriculture for the
Brigham Young University at Provo
next year. Dr. Widtsoe has the reputa-
tion of being the best agricultural
chemist in the west and the courses
along the lines of agronomy and stock
breeding which he will give next year
at the University, will probably be the
most comprehensive courses along this
line ever offered in the state.

No Secret About It.

It is no secret, that for Cuts, Burns,
Ulcers, Fever Sores, Sore Eyes, etc.,
nothing is so effective as Bucklen's
Arnica Salve. "It didn't take long to
cure a bad sore I had, and it is all O.
K. for sore," writes D. L. Crenney,
of Hope, Tex. 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug
Dept.

WANT TO BE FREE.

Several inmates of State Prison Ask to
Be Pardoned.

The following convicts have filed ap-
plications for pardon with the state
board of pardons which will be acted
upon at the next meeting of the board:

John T. Carson, convicted for forgery
in Platte county, July 16, 1904, and
sentenced to 18 months in the state prison.
Linn E. Jones, convicted of carnal
knowledge on Feb. 22, 1905, and sen-
tenced in Emery county to 18 months
in the state prison.

Nels Christensen, convicted in We-
ber county of fornication and sen-
tenced to serve five months in the
county jail on April 5, 1905.

Huge Task.

It was a huge task, to undertake the
cure of such a bad case of kidney dis-
ease, as that of C. P. Collier, of Chero-
kee, Ia., but Electric Bitters did it. He
writes: "My kidneys were so far gone
I could not sit on a chair without a
cushion, and suffered from dreadful
backache, headache, and depression. In
Electric Bitters, however, I found a
cure, and by them was restored to per-
fect health. I recommend this great
tonic medicine to all with weak kid-
neys, liver or stomach. Guaranteed by
Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. Price 50c.

AS GOOD AS A VACATION.

Rest in a nice hammock in the shades
of your own home. We have the large-
est assortment and handsome designs
on the market. Prices from \$1.50 to
\$2.00.

DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE,
6 Main St.

Leif-O'Brien Co.
Muslin Underwear.

THIS first-class and desirable
stock is a part of the pur-
chase in New York recently
of Traveling Men's Samples.
Samples of this kind are the best-
selected stock. Having been used
as samples from which to sell goods the
line was bought at prices way below
the usual. The benefit of these sav-
ings are offered the trade in this sale.
It will be noted that the prices are
but slightly above ONE HALF of
their value.

GOWNS—Plain, hemstitched and
neatly made. High and low necks,
and long and short sleeves.
Regular \$1.00
for **65c**

CORSET COVERS—Broken lines and
odd sizes. All made of soft Nainsook.
The prices range from \$1.50 to \$2.00.
Finely trimmed in lace and embroi-
dery.
\$4.50 for \$2.50, \$2.50 for \$1.50,
\$1.25 for 70c.

DRAWERS AND CHEMISES—Com-
plete new stock. The drawers are made
of Nainsook; wide ruffles of embroi-
dery and lace. The chemises are ruffled
and plain trimmed.
GOWNS—Made of Nainsook; low
neck and short sleeves;
embroidery trimmed
Regular \$1.75, for **95c**

GOWNS—Made of Nainsook; lace
and embroidery trimmed, low neck
and short sleeves.
Regular \$3.00,
for **\$1.95**

GOWNS—Made of Nainsook; high
neck and long sleeves and low neck
and short sleeves; lace and
embroidery trimmed.
Regular \$4.00 garment
for **\$2.95**

GOWNS—Made of Nainsook; low
neck and short sleeves. V-neck; lace
and ribbon trimmed.
Regular \$5.00 gowns,
for **\$4.95**

GOWNS—Same material as above,
Beautifully trimmed in lace, ribbon and
embroidery; hemstitched
tuck. Regular \$12.00,
for **\$8.50**