

PACKERS DEFINE THEIR METHODS. Declare Their Plants Clean. Ways Of Manufacture Satisfactory. Products Wholesome. READY TO TAKE SUGGESTIONS. Report Strikes Not at Packing Industry But at Raisers of Stock.

Chicago, June 4.—Eight of the big packing establishments of Chicago issued a statement tonight replying to the charges made in the Neill-Reynolds report of the investigation of the packing plants and President Roosevelt's message to Congress. The packers declare that their plants are clean, their methods of manufacture satisfactory, their products wholesome, and that for years doctors, chemists, sanitarians and official investigators from practically every civilized nation, who have made examinations of the meat packing plants, have been satisfied in every instance with conditions existing in this industry. Despite this, the packers assert that they stand ready to adopt any practical suggestion for improvements. The companies which signed the statement are Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., the G. H. Hammond company, the Omaha Packing company, the Anglo-American Provision company, Libby, McNeill & Libby, and the Schwarzschild & Salzberger company. The statement follows:

STATEMENT OF PACKERS. "The question raised as to whether diseased meats are sold by our packing houses is one on which the whole world wants the facts, and the truth must be told if the meat and livestock industry is to have a square deal. This vital side of the whole question, however, is absolutely ignored in President Roosevelt's message and all but omitted from notice in the Neill-Reynolds report.

ALL MEAT INSPECTED. "Every pound of meat in our packing houses comes from animals which are inspected and passed by trained veterinary agents of the department of agriculture. This is the absolute fact, and we have no objection to its being so stated before slaughter. We do not buy them. Every animal brought by us is inspected before and after slaughter in connection with the strictest inspection. Every animal or carcass that does not pass the rigid inspection is condemned and disposed of under the personal supervision of the agents of the United States. The administration at Washington knows these facts. The writers of the Neill-Reynolds report know them. That these facts are reluctantly admitted in their report, but even this slight concession to the public is almost buried in the tail-end of what they have written.

FAVOR RIGID INSPECTION. "We have been believers in rigid animal and meat inspection since the inspection was first inaugurated. We have shown belief in it by slaughtering an annual loss of approximately \$1,000,000 on animals which are bought as healthy and condemned on inspection after slaughter. And now, in spite of consistent misrepresentation, we are heartily in favor of making this inspection more efficient, if it can be done, and of extending the operation of the law to cover the sanitary conditions of packing houses.

SNEER AT NEILL AND REYNOLDS. "It is to be regretted that Messrs. Neill and Reynolds did not get a practical light on their subject before writing a report in which it is apparently assumed that blood, grease and the everyday incidents of animal slaughtering are dirt. In contrast with their view we call attention to a report on packing-house conditions by Prof. T. J. Burritt, vice president and professor of bacteriology of the University of Illinois, and Prof. H. S. Grindley, professor of chemistry at the same institution. This report by Prof. Burritt and Grindley, which recites the results of an investigation made within 10 days, is offered by the packers as their commentary on the detailed allegations of

CHILD'S AWFUL SKIN HUMOR. Screamed with Pain—Suffering Nearly Broke Parent's Heart—Twelve Years of Misery—Doctor Called Case Incurable—Helped from First, and SPEEDILY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I wish to inform you that your wonderful Cuticura has put a stop to twelve years of misery I passed with my son. As an infant I noticed on his body a red spot and treated same with different remedies for about five years, but when the spot began to get larger I put him under the care of doctors. Under their treatment the disease spread to four different parts of his body. The longer the doctors treated him the worse it grew. During the day it would get rough and form like scales. At night it would be cracked, inflamed, and badly swollen, with terrible itching and itching. When I think of his suffering it nearly breaks my heart. His screams could be heard down stairs. The suffering of my son made me full of misery. I had no ambition to work, to eat, nor could I sleep. "One doctor told me that my son's eczema was incurable and gave it up for a bad job. One evening I saw an article in the paper about the wonderful Cuticura and decided to give it a trial. "I tell you that Cuticura Ointment is worth its weight in gold; and when I had used the first box of Ointment there was a great improvement, and by the time I had used the second set of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent my child was cured. He is now twelve years old, and his skin is as fine and smooth as silk. (signed) Michael Steinman, 7 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 16, 1905."

Messrs. Neill and Reynolds. After going into details and ascertaining that general conditions in the meat-packing industry are as good as could be expected under the circumstances, their report says: "CANT BELIEVE STORIES. "Our observations make it impossible for us to believe the horrible stories recently appearing in print, or that anything approaching the described conditions in this industry really exist. It was apparent to us that the work of the government inspectors was done to strict accordance with the regulations issued by the bureau of animal industry. The condemned carcasses or parts are followed by these officials, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, to the rendering tanks, and these tanks are sealed and unsealed in their presence, and only in their presence. If these men are competent for their work, and they appeared to us to be performing their duty, it is impossible for the packers, if they desired, to use unlawfully condemned animals or carcasses. "NOT DRESS SUIT BUSINESS. "We paid particular attention to the charges that the employees spit on places which come in contact with the products. We saw only one man expectorate during our investigations, and he was a government official. The packing business is for butchers, and anyone who has any connection with the actual work has no use for gloves or kid gloves, as it is not milliners' or jewelers' work. We did not find anything seriously repugnant to cleanliness or wholesomeness in the operations or procedures, but we did find a couple on the part of all employees with whom we came in contact to avoid unclean practices."

RESENT HASTY CRITICISM. "Continuing, the packers say: "In the light of what we are doing, we have a right, we believe, to protest against these and empirical judgments that serve only to injure the American livestock and meat-producing industry. This phase of the question cannot be evaded. At the risk of being accused of trying to hide behind the farmer, we say that hasty, ill-considered, intemperate and untrue American packing-house strikes not at the packers, but at every farmer who raises a hog, sheep or steer for market. Without the foreign market created by the packing industry the American livestock growers' business would be absolutely stripped of profit. "When investigation by Messrs. Neill and Reynolds was undertaken we assumed that its purpose was to forward improvement in packing-house conditions. If improvements could be devised rather than to gather ammunition for an attack on the livestock and meat-producing industry. Acting upon this belief, we invited from these investigators and from President Roosevelt any practical suggestion they could make for the improvement of packing-house conditions, and at the same time we guaranteed that their suggestions would be carried out. "OUR METHODS ARE GOOD. "We know our methods are good, but we stand ready to adopt any practical suggestion in the line of improvement. We do, however, most emphatically dissent from the opinion that the way to better the public's food supply is to attack the source of production, that is already under thorough government supervision."

EFFECT OF MESSAGE. "Chicago, June 5.—The Tribune today says: "One of the immediate effects of the president's disclosure of packing house conditions was seen in an attempt in at least three of the packing houses, to remedy the conditions condemned in the report. Floors were cleaned, walls scraped and light and ventilation improved. The surroundings of the stock pens in these three plants were improved 50 per cent in one day. The general manager of one big plant spent the morning in a down town plumbing establishment picking out the latest sanitary plumbing. Besides renovating the plumbing, the packers put up a variety of signs all over the plants emphasizing cleanliness. The foremen were told that the rule against expectorating must be enforced or discharge would result. "Another more pointed conspicuously was that forbidding the use of tobacco in all food producing rooms."

CONTEST OVER THE WILL OF MRS. JANE STANFORD. San Francisco, June 4.—What practically amounts to a contest of the vast Stanford estate was filed in the county clerk's office this morning by Annie F. Stanford, a niece of the senator, against Charles Gardner Lathrop, Timothy Hopkins, Joseph B. Grant, Whiteley and S. G. Crothers as executors of the will of the late Jane L. Stanford. The action takes the form of a suit for \$108,000 said to be accruing to Asa P. Stanford since the death of his brother and the restoration of \$500,000 worth of stock alleged to have been fraudulently withheld by Mrs. Stanford to cheat her brother-in-law in his old age and destitution. The complaint accuses Mrs. Stanford of conspiracy and fraud. According to the plaintiff, Asa Stanford did not receive just treatment from Mrs. Stanford after the death of the latter's husband. The chronicle in the complaint begins as far back as 1862, when Asa Stanford was one of the directors of the Central Pacific railroad of which his brother was the founder and president. It is alleged that at the solicitation of Leland Stanford he withdrew his position and surrendered his sixth share of the total stock. For this transfer of power and stock, Leland Stanford agreed to pay his brother \$1,000 a month during his life time and to leave him \$250,000 worth of stock at his death. This agreement was faithfully executed by the senator, who investably made the monthly payments and left \$500,000 worth of the capital stock in his safe to be paid his brother when he should pass away. It is set forth in the papers which were filed today that Mrs. Stanford not only took possession of the stock that is said to have been left her brother-in-law but refused to pay him the \$1,000 monthly stipend. After Asa Stanford had made frequent demands for the money, it is said he was told that Senator Stanford had hardly left enough property to pay the debt he has incurred, and that if this claim were pressed it would throw the estate into bankruptcy. Finally, it is stated, Asa Stanford released all his claims against the estate for a consideration of \$25,000. "Annie Stanford asks that the release signed by Asa Stanford be declared void and delivered to her along with the letter he was forced to sign, that it may be destroyed. She demands \$108,000 which is the value of the stock she is intervening between the executor of Leland Stanford and his brother, and finally she asks for the questioned stock in the Central Pacific or \$500,000 as an equivalent."

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco, June 4.—At 11:30 tonight a sharp earthquake shock was felt here.

WANTS DOWIE'S PROPERTY. Chicago, June 4.—Overseer Speicher of Zion City, was directed by Judge Cutting of the probate court today to prepare to turn over to an administrator \$50,000 worth of property left to John Alexander Dowie by Frederick Sinton of that city in 1872. "Sinton left the greater part of his \$1,000,000 estate to Dowie and Speicher as executors under the will. Two brothers and a sister of the testator contested the will, on the ground that Sinton was insane, but Dowie and his associates and also that Sinton left a second will."

THE CASUALTIES AT CANANEA. Only Seven Mexicans and Two Americans Were Killed. ABSOLUTE QUIET PREVAILS. Maj. Watts Makes Official Report on Trouble—No Revolutionary Movement.

El Paso, Tex., June 4.—Senor Francisco Mallen, Mexican consul at El Paso, gave the following statement to the Associated Press tonight: "Only seven Mexicans and two Americans were killed at Cananea. The Mexican officials are now in absolute control and so quiet is the situation that Gov. Ysabel returned to Hermosillo today, leaving Gen. Torres and Col. Kesterlitsky in command. "The Mexican government will not censure Gov. Ysabel for taking armed Americans to Cananea, as they were not American soldiers, and it was time for action. Men were needed in Cananea to restore peace and the Americans volunteered. Gov. Ysabel accepted them pending the arrival of the Mexican troops. The trouble at Naco between Americans and Mexican officers Friday night was due to a mistake of somebody and is deplorable, but I am satisfied that it is ended. There was no organized attempt, as you know, of armed men to force themselves into Mexico. I think the incident is closed. "The troops sent from Chihuahua last Saturday are still camped in Ciudad Juarez and will not go to Cananea, although having permission to pass through the United States. Gen. McCaskey, commanding the department of Texas, will reach here tomorrow from San Antonio tomorrow. This trip is merely for inspection."

MAJ. WATTS' REPORT. Washington, June 4.—The following report has been received at the war department from Maj. Watts, dated at Naco, Ariz., June 3: "My information as to trouble at Cananea is as follows: Mexican employees of Greene Copper company struck for higher wages and made other demands. Mexican story is that a large number of strikers went to company's lumber yards and tried to induce non-strikers to quit work, and that they were peacefully dispersed. The American brothers named Metcalf, resented the action of strikers and went to roof of house and shot and killed four or five Mexicans. Strikers then broke into the house, killing the two Metcalf brothers. "Report of copper company differs somewhat. Claim trouble is socialist and due to labor agitators. The total casualties are two Americans and about 15 Mexicans killed. "The governor of Sonora is at Cananea since June 1. The governor took with him 250 American volunteer guards. Captain Rynning, Arizona rangers, went with them. My information this morning is that all is quiet at Cananea. Talked with Mr. Greene over telephone this morning. He says his men are ready to quit work and have everything well in hand, and that no more disorder is anticipated. Am informed that Americans have resumed work. The American volunteers returned last night, and have gone to their homes. Gen. Torres passed here this morning en route to Cananea. Following is a translation of message to me from governor of Sonora through the Mexican commissario at Naco: "Tonquillo, Cananea, June 2.—Tell the chief of the force from Huachuca

that the strikers are in a peaceable attitude since last night, and more so since arrival; that there is no fear of more disorder. "RAFAEL YSABEL. "We may return to Huachuca as soon as possible to complete our target practice. (signed) "MAJOR FIFTH CAVALRY. NO REVOLUTIONARY MOVE. St. Louis, June 4.—When Mexican Consul Serano was shown the dispatch relating to Ambassador Thompson's telegram to the state department, he made the following statement to the Associated Press: "I do not know of any Mexican revolutionary headquarters in St. Louis. Several months ago a revolutionary newspaper called Regeneration was published here; the editors were arrested and later fled. I think that instance must have given rise to this report of a revolutionary headquarters in St. Louis. "T. J. Wolfley, St. Louis representative of the Greene interests, said: "The Cananea trouble is caused entirely by a strike for higher wages. It is my opinion that he is certainly mistaken about a Mexican revolution being contemplated in St. Louis."

E. S. BARING-GOULD DEAD. Capetown, Cape Colony, June 5.—Major S. Baring-Gould, a cousin of Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, the novelist, died on board the steamer Norman at Port Elizabeth yesterday. A confusion of names led to the cabing, last night, of the death as that of the author. The latter is in London and in good health.

EXCURSIONS EAST VIA OREGON SHORT LINE UNION PACIFIC COLORADO-UTAH MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY SHORT LINE. TO ST. LOUIS. Through our Salt Lake City to St. Louis and Kansas City. Only one change to New York, Buffalo and principal points east—low rates for summer travel. Special attention to ladies and children. Tourist sleepers through to Chicago, Boston and other points without change. TWO TRAINS DAILY. Inquire at ticket office, 168 Dooly Block, Salt Lake City. Any information cheerfully given. G. P. & T. H. C. TOWNSEND, St. Louis, Mo. Missouri Pacific Ry., St. Louis, Mo.

ONLY \$44.50 To Chicago & Return -VIA- UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL LINE. Tickets on sale May 26th and 28th, June 1st, 3rd and 16th. Good Returning Until October 31st. Two Trains to Chicago Daily. Low Rates to Other Eastern Points. Call or Address, C. S. Williams, 166 W. Second South Street, Commercial Agent, Salt Lake, Utah.

One Fare Plus \$2 for round trips to points in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Tickets on sale JUNE 16 Return limit October 31; stopovers allowed at Missouri river points and west thereof. Be sure your ticket reads via the Burlington Route east of Denver. Electric lighted trains, observation cars; standard and tourist sleeping cars, and chair cars (seats free); superb dining car service. Write or call for further information. R. F. NESLEN, General Agt., C. B. & Q. Ry., 75 W. Second South St., Salt Lake City

"Progress leans on little things." The little grains of golden wheat, for instance, that go into the composition of HUSLER'S FLOUR

Sherwood's Market, 749 and 751 State. Choice Meats, Fruits, Groceries, Hay, Grain, Straw, Salt. Orders by Phone or Drivers. Receive Careful Attention.

"The Lagoon Road" Salt Lake and Ogden Railway. TIME TABLE In Effect May 30th, 1906. Sale Lake, Lv. 8 11 a. m.; 1 4 4 p. m. First six trains run through to Kayville. Extra Lagoon to Kayville, 10 40 p. m. (Sunday) 8 30 p. m. Lagoon, Lv. 7 10, 12 a. m.; 1 4, 4 p. m. Sunday and Holidays special through trains to Lagoon at 2 and 8 p. m. SIMON BAMBERGER, President and Gen'l Manager.

LOW RATES EAST DENVER & RIO GRANDE SCENIC LINE WORLD May 26th, 28th—June 1st, 3rd, 16th. Good returning until October 31st. Stopovers allowed both directions.

The Scenic Limited Will carry only Pullmans, Observation car and Diner and will be the finest in the West. First train leaves Salt Lake for Denver and East, 4:30 p. m. June 2nd. 4-Fast Daily Trains-4 Open top observation cars free through Grand Canyon. Ticket Office, Dooly Block, I. A. BENTON, G. A. P. D.

California Excursion \$32.00 To Los Angeles and Return. \$45.00 Returning via San Francisco. On Sale June 1-3-16-26th to July 8th. Good to Return To October 31st. ANNUAL OUTING UTAH TEACHERS. Utah's Most Popular Railroad offers the most attractive trip to all Utah educators and their friends. Vacation days can be passed in such ideal spots as San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles, Catalina, the orange groves or ocean beaches.

ONLY \$31.50 Homeseekers Tickets CHICAGO AND OTHER POINTS TO SALT LAKE CITY AND RETURN Eastbound From Utah Common Points To Chicago and Return \$44.50 Low rates to all other points East. Tickets on Sale May 26th 28th, and June 1st, 3rd, and 16th, return limit October 31st. For full particulars, call on C. A. WALKER, General Agent, 28 West Second So. St., Salt Lake City, Utah. Telephone 572.

REDUCED RATES EAST! FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC VIA Santa Fe From UTAH, IDAHO, AND OTHER POINTS TO MISSOURI RIVER, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, CHICAGO, ST. PAUL and Intermediate Points. DATES OF SALE—May 26th and 28th, June 1st, 3rd and 16th. Return Limit, Oct. 31st. Stop-overs Allowed. For further information apply to C. F. WARREN, GENL. AGENT, 411 Dooly Block, Salt Lake City.

SALT AIR TIME TABLE Time Table in Effect May 21, 1906. Train To SALT LAKE BEACH Going Leave Salt Lake, 10 30 a. m. Returning Arrive Salt Lake, 1 00 p. m. 2 00 p. m. 3 00 p. m. 4 00 p. m. 5 00 p. m. 6 00 p. m. 7 00 p. m. 8 00 p. m. 9 00 p. m. 10 00 p. m. 11 00 p. m. *Sunday, last train leaves Salt Lake at 6 00 p. m. *Monday, last train leaves Salt Lake at 10 00 p. m. Depart First South and Fourth West St. Fare for Round Trip, \$2.00. J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

Utah's Most Popular Railroad. CURRENT TIME TABLE

DEPART DAILY: No. 1—Los Angeles Limited 4:40 p.m. No. 2—Los Angeles Express 4:20 a.m. No. 3—From Stockton and Tinto 7:40 a.m. No. 4—For Nephi and Sanpete Valley 8:00 a.m. No. 5—For Garfield 10:00 a.m. No. 6—For Stockton and Tinto 11:00 a.m. No. 7—For Nephi and Lynn 11:30 a.m. ARRIVE DAILY: No. 8—Los Angeles Limited 1:30 p.m. No. 9—Los Angeles Express 4:20 a.m. No. 10—From Lynn and Nephi 1:30 a.m. No. 11—From Garfield 12:00 p.m. No. 12—From Nephi & Sanpete Valley 1:00 p.m. No. 13—From Stockton and Tinto 1:00 p.m. No. 14—From Tinto & Stockton 4:00 p.m. Finest Dining Car Service in the West. Only direct line to Los Angeles Stage connections for Nevada Mining Camps City Ticket Office, 168 S. Main Street. Phone 1351. Dist. Pass. Agt.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD Time Table IN EFFECT April 1st, 1906

ARRIVE. No. 4—From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver 4:10 a.m. No. 5—From Ogden, Portland, Butte and San Francisco 4:30 a.m. No. 6—From Ogden and Intermediate Points 4:50 a.m. No. 7—From Ogden, Cache Valley, Park City and Intermountain Points 5:10 a.m. No. 8—From Chicago, Omaha, Ogden and Intermediate Points 5:30 a.m. No. 9—From Ogden and Intermediate Points 5:50 a.m. No. 10—From Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Helena, Portland, San Francisco and Intermountain Points 6:10 p.m. D. E. BURLEY, G. P. & T. D. S. SPENCER, A. G. P. & T. City Ticket Office, 30 S. Main Street, Telephone 30. Note:—Train numbers shown above Oregon Short Line train numbers and not apply to the Southern Pacific and Ogden or the Union Pacific eastward.

The DENVER & RIOGRANDE RAILROAD

CURRENT TIME TABLE In Effect June 1, 1906. LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY: No. 19—For Heber, Provo and Marysville 8:00 a.m. No. 18—For Ogden 8:10 a.m. No. 102—For Park City 8:20 a.m. No. 4—For Denver and East 8:30 a.m. No. 11—From Ogden and Local Points 10:50 a.m. No. 1—For Ogden and West 11:00 a.m. No. 1—For Ogden and West 11:10 a.m. No. 2—From Ogden and East 11:20 a.m. No. 1—For Provo and Eureka 11:30 a.m. No. 112—For Bingham 11:40 a.m. No. 113—From Ogden and Local Points 11:50 a.m. Points 12:00 p.m. No. 20—For Denver and East 12:10 p.m. No. 4—For Denver and East 12:20 p.m. No. 4—For Ogden and West 12:30 p.m. No. 5—From Ogden and the West 12:40 p.m. No. 101—From Park City 12:50 p.m. No. 6—From Ogden and the West 1:00 p.m. Marysville 1:10 p.m. No. 20—From Ogden 1:20 p.m. No. 113—From Bingham 1:30 p.m. No. 1—From Denver and East 1:40 p.m. No. 4—From Ogden and the West 1:50 p.m. No. 5—From Ogden and the West 2:00 p.m. ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY: No. 6—From Ogden and the West 2:10 a.m. No. 12—From Ogden and Local Points 2:20 a.m. No. 6—From Eureka and Provo 2:30 a.m. No. 1—From Denver and East 2:40 a.m. No. 1—From Denver and East 2:50 p.m. No. 5—From Ogden and the West 3:00 p.m. All trains except Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 20 stop at intermediate points. Ticket Office, Dooly Block, I. A. BENTON, G. A. P. D. Dist. Pass. Dept.

De Bouzeng's Engraving Co. 27-29 W. Temple St.