MRS. BRADLEY'S BROWN CHILDREN

"I Acknowledge Arthur Brown And Martin Montogomery as my Children by Anna M. Bradley.

THE SENATOR WROTE THAT.

Dated Feb. 10, 1905, and Brought to Light by Colonel Maurice M. Kaighn.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The story of former United States Senator Brown's acknowledgment of the paternity of the two youngest of Mrs. Bradley's children was told today in Judge Stafford's court by other lips than hers. "I acknowledge Arthur Brown and Martin Montogomery as my children by Anna M. Bradley."

Such was Mr. Brown's own method of expressing himself on the subject, and the legend was inscribed on a soiled and blotted piece of writing paper. It was dated Feb. 10, 1905, and was brought to light by Col. Maurice M. Kaighn, an attorney of Salt Lake City, the present receiver in the United States land office in that city, and a friend of Senator Brown of 30 years' standing. Col. Kaighn was on the witness stand for about an hour during the afternoon's session of the Bradley trial, and testified that Mrs. Bradley brought the telltale slip of paper to his office just after she received it from Brown, with the ink not dry; how she fairly danced into his room, and how she beamed with joy as she held the paper aloft and told him that now all would be well. Col. Kaighn related many interesting facts concerning his association with both Mrs. Bradley and Senator Brown, and, upon the whole, made by far the best witness for the little woman that has yet taken the stand, herself excepted. He told in simple but forcible language of many dramatic interviews with Mrs. Bradley, and closed with the expression of opinion that she had become a monomaniac on the subject of her relationship to the ex-senator. He said he believed her mind to have been unbalanced. "I hated to do it," he said after he left the stand, "for Senator Brown was one of my most intimate friends, but one can not trifle with one's conscience."

Other testimony in Mrs. Bradley's behalf was given by Maj. Samuel A. King, who related many incidents going to show that Mrs. Bradley was in a very nervous condition for some time before coming to Washington, and Albert H. Barnes, assistant attorney-general of Utah. An effort was made to find a Mr. Schreadquire, an uncle of Mrs. Bradley, who had been brought to Washington to testify concerning the insanity in Mrs. Bradley's family, but he had disappeared and could not be found. Judge Powers explained that Mr. Schreadquire was not used in haste, and confidence was expressed that he will make his appearance tomorrow.

MRS. BRADLEY CALMER.

Mrs. Bradley more capable of asserting control over herself, and more reserved generally, than when she took the witness stand on Tuesday. Mrs. Bradley took it at noon today after recess, after the adjournmet of the court for two days and a half. She was more composed then at any time and her counsel expressed confidence that she would have been able to go on longer if called upon to do so. They were satisfied with her testimony and believe that it will result to her advantage. There were very few tears today, but on the other hand, smiles were more frequent on the face of the prisoner than heretofore. There were some references to occurrences in connection with herself and Senator Brown which evidently touched her and aroused memorable memories. She was especially pleased when Col. Kaighn told the story of her presentation to him of Senator Brown's acknowledgement of his children, and she would today have almost justified his characterization of her manner at the time of the original transaction.

Again the court was crowded to suffocation, and it was necessary to keep all the windows open in order to satisfy Judge Stafford's demand for fresh air. Many of the spectators were women—indeed, a majority of them were of the afternoon session. The crowd was orderly, and few admonitions to be quiet were necessary. No one was permitted to leave while the court was in session, and so intense was the interest that no one seemed disposed to go.

The envelope that was opened with "letters I am keeping" written to Mrs. Bradley, according to Mrs. Bradley's statement, by them, she received beneath with December of last year. On the 6th of that month he wrote to her:

"Your letter full of buoyancy, hope and courage at hand. It gives me new light. I shall in fact be able to accomplish all we desire if you stand at my side and help in such magnificent fashion. Every word is a trumpet call for battle. We will not fail. You have nothing to regret. If our life was wretched, as you said last night, it was not for me. I will resurrect it, and you shall behold anew something in life that you will be proud of, something that will please you."

On the 6th of the same month he wrote:

DOLLY M. BROWN.

"Dolly, Sh. Brown—Sweetheart: I talked to Judge H. tonight. He will stay with us and help us through thick and thin. He was astonished at the ultimatum, but said all right, it ought to be adjusted, and he would help. I feel encouraged. The fight was shorter than I feared. I feel that we will win. Let us love and be true and trust."

In a letter dated Dec. 4 he says:

"I have heard nothing from the enemy. I am still determined to go on through life with you. We cannot turn back. We have set our hands to the plow and neither you nor I can falter or fail. Our love will be a beacon light and lead us to the end of life and happiness that will be ours. Put your hand and life in mine and I will never fail you. I regret we did not get that divorce long ago. If madame should sue she will bring in your name and Clarence might think that would protect him. But of course you will take no action until I see you and talk to you. Don't forget that I love you and will love you all my life and yours—that you are mine and I yours forever. I am homesick for you. It seems as though I cannot stay away from you for 24 hours at a time."

Dec. 16 he wrote her a short letter, saying:

"Desert you—never. Our love must overmaster all else."

On the 12th he wrote:

"I only think of the duty I owe you—the wrong I have done you and ours. I feel guilty that I am not always at your side protecting you from insult and injury. When I look backward, what a different man I would have been if I had married F. in early manhood! How different you and I would have been had we met and both been free in 1890, and loved then as we love now, love me as I love you. God knows I have never loved anything so much. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder for life. You are my own dear wife—mine, true love, and your gift divine."

On the same date he wrote her another letter and, speaking of their difficulties in court, said:

"I do what I can in the midst of all this anguish of heart and brain. You must not think that I regret; I do not, but I feel the weight of the situation intensely. I expect you to repay me for all this in the light and sunshine of your smiles and a future life."

In a letter addressed to Mrs. Bradley as "Dolly Madison Brown," Mr. Brown, referring to young Arthur, said:

"We must accomplish that we have promised each other that we owe each other—all that we owe the joint result of our love."

On Dec. 29 he wrote:

WHO CARES?

"Let the men talk. If we get together, who cares?"

Dec. 28, in a brief note, Mr. Brown referred to having an overcoat mended, and said:

"As you said, you could have done it better. When we live together I shall depend wholly on you, as now I depend upon your love."

In a letter date Dec. 6 and addressed to "My Own Sweet Love," Senator Brown referred to their relationship, saying:

"We have a great problem and work before us. We must strip ourselves of all other thoughts and reflections until we accomplish the end. I am worried about what to do with you. I fear you will go crazy there (Chicago), and I doubt if any oetter else * * * But we must not lose courage, faith and trust in each other. We will look the world bravely in the face. I am yours and yours forever. Nothing can or shall part us. I will love Martha. How I wish you and I and the boy were seated in a house of our own, loving each other as we will do in the future."

He wrote on the 22nd:

"I reread what letters of yours I have, and see how dreadfully you felt, but the bright dream will come true."

Dec. 30 he bitterly complained of Mrs. Bradley's failure to write more freely, but said:

"I don't blame you: I am an old man. Two years ago you wrote me on every occasion, and now I do all the writing."

Jan. 8, 1902, he repeated his complaint, saying:

"Your silence is the worst torture my life has ever endured," adding "My own beloved, we must not turn back or fall or doubt. Together we will push on and our lives shall and must be one."

DIVORCE ON REASONABLE TERMS

On Jan. 7 he expressed confidence that his wife would agree to a divorce on reasonable terms, "and then," he said, "you and I will celebrate the spring by ending our troubles in uniting our life. The best thing I can say on your birthday is the hope and promise, and I believe it will be rewarded for our affection and devotion to each other by a life of mutual devotion. Will write you at length tonight, but remember that we are to go on loving to the end of life."

Jan. 9 he wrote:

"I have no wish to delay anything with madame, and will not, but will bring the matter to immediate issue and result. I believe I can get it all settled by the time this case is closed, and when I do, you can and must return to Salt Lake City, where I will see you daily. So keep up your courage just a little while longer. You will receive the reward you ask. You may not like it as well as you imagine when you find it is nothing but a feeble old man that loves you."

Again, on Jan. 15, he wrote:

"We must not admit failure. If at first we don't succeed, we must try, try again. The way may be filled with difficulties and troubles, but we will win if we patiently and truly keep our purposes in view."

YOUR OWN HUSBAND.

This letter was signed "Your Own Husband."

Jan. 21 he expressed confidence in winning in the divorce matter, and added:

"I believe we will live together and enjoy each other all the better for the little troubles that now best us."

Feb. 3:

"If you marry me, I do not ask you to marry the rest of my relations. I certainly shall not marry yours. The experience of Clarence will not be repeated with me. * * * You can not do your duty to any husband or your children until you put away the thought that your sisters must be first in everything. When they are married, they will put you away. My darling, my beloved, my own dear wife, don't let anything come between us."

On Feb. 4 he expressed a determination to see "madame," and said:

"I am very much determined today to make all my life subservient to my devotion to you."

Feb. 17, he tells of a call upon Mrs. Brown. "She answered the bell," he said. "I said, 'I have only a moment. If you will consent, will try to please you, but if nothing else will answer will bring suit, etc.' She replied that she could not, would not, wanted to talk longer. I said, 'It must and here; will bring suit,' and so it ended. I thought rather unexpectedly. I believe she could be persuaded to agree with us, and yet as you say, the more patience, the less action."

On the same date he telegraphed: "Refuses. Will proceed and win. Don't doubt it."

On Feb. 19 he wrote an affectionate letter referring to Mrs. Bradley as "the mother of our child," and on the 26th said:

"I will turn heaven and earth until I marry you."

Senator Brown expressed himself as follows on March 11, 1905:

"God governs: I am his son. God and I will always be at your side, loving and protecting you. The more vicious the attack the more earnest and loving the defense. You can never be alone and defenseless as long as God and I live. Never despair. You say you will be true. Be true in that sense that this needs no promise."

AFFAIR WITH ENGLISHMAN.

March 15 he said:

"Again I ask you, will you stop your affair with the Englishman or not? You can not continue his acquaintance and stop the affair. Will you stop it or not? Answer me and keep your promise."

March 30 he writes of an unpleasant experience on the street, saying:

"Just there came your four sisters, all locked arms, and the vicious and scornful glances they gave me would have angered you as they amused me. Is there anyone of the family that has not worn your clothes? Is there one today that can dress herself without some of your apparel?"

The letter closes with the usual protestations of love. In a note of the same date he says:

"Is the gold ring big enough or should your ring be a little larger? I ordered yours a little larger. Shall I bring the gold ring also?"

LETTER SIGNED "YOUR HUSBAND."

A letter of March 23 is signed "Your Husband." March 28 the senator mentioned a telegram just received from Mrs. Bradley and said "that it at once dissipated all the anger and suspicion I was silly enough to entertain. I am heartily ashamed of it and beg your pardon."

An extract from a letter written by Mrs. Bradley to Senator Brown in 1902 was shown to her. It read:

"Keep away from the enemy and you will prosper in love and happiness. How would it do to have a good bed put up in your big back office?"

"When you referred to 'the enemy,' whom did you mean?" Mr. Baker inquired.

"Everybody who was interfering," she replied. She indignantly denied that she referred in particular to Mrs. Brown, but had reference to Judge Henderson, Mr. Barnes and others.

Witness appeared about to cry, but composed herself.

In another letter in 1903, she said to the senator:

"Do not talk or speak to madame."

"To whom did you refer as 'madame?'" asked Mr. Baker, and the witness replied:

"Mrs. Brown."

The letter was further quoted as saying to Mr. Brown "you do all the compromising, and it has never helped." She admitted that she referred to the relations between the senator and his wife. She also recalled an interview with Judge Wenger concerning a divorce between Brown and his wife when Mr. Wenger had said that he would do nothing to separate husband and wife.

BROWN'S FIRST WIFE.

"I told him," she said, "that if he must insist on the morality feature of it, he should insist that Mr. Brown should go back to his first wife."

"Do you recall ever having referred to Mrs. Brown as 'the old woman on the hill?'"

"I never did; I never spoke disrespectfully of her," replied Mrs. Bradley with decision.

Mrs. Bradley admitted writing Mr. Brown in 1901, saying:

"Madame told me everything should cease between us; she would forgive me and never let it make any difference in our friendship."

REDIRECT EXAMINATION.

Beginning the redirect examination, Mr. Powers read a letter from Mrs. Bradley to Brown, which was in part as follows:

"When I reflect on the bitterness in my life I am filled with resentment. Then when I think of you is the winter of my discontent made glorious summer, my heart leaps to go forth to you in words and kisses, my dearling child. There is no woman's heart stronger, truer or bigger than mine is to love you, admire you and worship you. Your success and happiness are more than anything in the world to me.

"I shall be alone tonight, as I am really all the time that I am not with you. Our souls, at least, are free, and if it is in vain we would against them make the flesh obey, the spirit in the end will have its way. Your most affectionate,

"LITTLE MINT JULEP."

Judge Powers questioned Mrs. Bradley regarding certain parts to the letters to Senator Brown, with particular reference to the following:

"* * Instead of wasting breath on Schroeder, Evans, McGuire, 'The Priest,' or anyone else we should sip life's sweetest nectar from each other."

She said that in the winter of 1901 she had known Mr. Schroeder very well. He was a member of the same church organization and was interested in a small paper, as she also was interested in a paper. They met quite often, and Schroeder asked her opinion regarding certain manuscript. "When Senator Brown heard about it he raved and demanded that I never speak to Schroeder again," she added.

She said she met McGuire casually in Chicago. He was a newspaper man and she did not see him again for two years, when he met her in Salt Lake. "I am very sorry anyone else's name was used. I know those gentlemen will be astonished," she said, with some show of regret.

In another letter, written in May, 1903, Mrs. Bradley wrote: "I am wondering if you are true to me. Are you? I so want to feel your arms around me and hear your loving words. Are you asking for divorce? If not, when will you begin? I am sewing every day and praying with every breath that our troubles may soon end."

She closed by declaring that she and the senator were:

"Linked closer than the church could link them."

Judge Powers asked her how she felt when she became aware that her relations with Brown had gotten to the ears of Mrs. Brown.

"I wanted to go away immediately," the witness said:

"I was begging him to send me away."

"Had he said anything to you on the subject of what you should do or say in the event of his wife talking with you?"

"He immediately sent a messenger to me. I threatened to go, and he sent word to me instantly not to say anything and to deny everything."

A letter of 1902, written from the Idaho farm, was quoted at length.

Mrs. Bradley closed it by asserting that the disgrace she and Senator Brown had brought on themselves would leave a scar on her life and said she would give half the pleasure she expected to obtain through a proper life with Brown to efface the humiliating past.

LEATHER WHIP EXHIBITED

A leather whip which Mrs. Bradley brought to Washington in her trunk last December was exhibited to the jury. She said the senator had given it to her and she did not know she had it with her.

"Had you any intention of using it on the senator?" she was asked.

"Not the least."

Little tokens of friendship were exchanged between her and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Bradley said, and added with a touch of sadness:

"When Arthur was a baby, Mrs. Brown gave him three little dresses. To Martha she gave two pairs of silk stockings and some ribbon and lace and other little things."

She then spiritedly replied in answer to Judge Powers, that she "never in any manner, shape or form" received any support from Mrs. Brown for herself or children. Once the senator deeded a piece of real estate to her, but she deeded it back voluntarily.

On re-cross-examination, Mrs. Bradley said that when she came to Washington last December she brought several letters written by her to Senator Brown.

"Where did you get them?"

"At the house on Brigham street."

"Were these the ones torn up that were shown you yesterday and which were pieced together?"

"I presume so, I don't remember."

Mrs. Bradley was then finally excused.

DR. C. W. WHITNEY TESTIFIES.

This afternoon Mrs. Bradley's Salt Lake physician, Dr. C. W. Whitney, was introduced to corroborate Mrs. Bradley's statements concerning criminal operations performed on her and to testify about her health during her intimacy with Brown.

The doctor said Mrs. Bradley first visited his office in 1902, and that Brown accompanied her. When Mr. Powers sought to bring out the conversation between himself and Senator Brown, Mr. Baker objected. The objection was sustained and the witness was excused for the time.

COL. S. A. KING.

Samuel A. King, an attorney of Salt Lake, testified that he knew Senator Brown intimately and also knew Mrs. Bradley.

He said he was the brother of Judge William H. King, who had been referred to in the testimony.

He was questioned regarding the reputation of Mrs. Bradley for peace and good order.

"I can only speak from 1898 down to Dec. 8, 1906."

"What was it?"

"It was good," said the witness, with emphasis. Mr. King said that between September, 1902, and March, 1904, he had visited Mrs. Bradley and endeavored to persuade her that any relations that had existed between her and Senator Brown should cease, and that even if Brown was not under any obligations to her he was perfectly willing to provide for her and her children. Mr. King said:

"She stated she did not desire Brown's money or his property; that all she wished was for him to fulfill his promises and his obligations to her and to give her the love which he had promised to her."

Mrs. Bradley had also said that Mr. Brown was the father of her children and she had contended that even though he did not owe her anything, he was under obligations to give them a name.

COL. M. M. KAIGHN.

Maurice M. Kaighn, another Salt Lake Attorney, at present receiver in the land office, said he had known Brown since 1877 and had also known Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Bradley, the last named since 1898. He recalled Mrs. Bradley's appearance in 1898, saying she was full of animation and life and "exceptionally, phenomenally bright mentally."

She was artistically and literarily inclined. He had met her at many social functions.

Mr. Kaighn said that as counsel for Mr. Brown in the adultery proceedings, he had conversed with Mrs. Bradley about the relations between herself and Brown, the scandal it was causing and the distress ensuing to many people. He said he was leading up to the money proposition which he was authorized to make, when Mrs. Bradley became greatly excited and said she had thought better of him than to make her such an offer to settle the "terrible condition of affairs."

"You know I am not after money," she declared. Mr. Kaighn said he insisted that something ought to be done; that nothing but further suffering, distress and sorrow could come out of it. He said he suggested that she go away and accept some support from Senator Brown for herself and one child. "She said: 'Col. Kaighn, you evidently don't know anything about this. Would you listen to me if I told you something about it?' I said, 'I don't care to.' She said, 'I must.' She said, 'Don't you think I am an impure woman, or bad woman.' She then told me that Brown was a miserable, unhappy man; that while he and Mrs. Brown were living together as man and wife, they were not so in fact. They occupied different parts of their residence and that he could not break with her or have a scandal while he was an aspirant for the senate, but that as soon as that was settled one way or the other Mrs. Brown and he were to agree to a divorce and that there would be a division of property; that he was drawn to her more so than to any other woman. She said, 'He has promised to marry me and I know he will as soon as he can.'"

"During her conversation, describe her appearance."

"The thing that impressed me most," said Mr. Kaighn, "was her terrible earnestness, her nervousness, and when she would speak of Brown her voice took on a tenderness; there was a tremor in it."

At this juncture Mrs. Bradley buried her head in her hands and wept.

"Do you remember any occasion when she said she must talk to you or somebody, or go insane?" asked Mr. Powers.

"Yes, sir; it was some time before she went to Ogden—the time her child was born."

A few months after that, Mr. Kaighn said, Mrs. Bradley was in a frightful state. "She was very pale," he said. "She got up and walked back and forth. I said to her, 'Woman, you are going crazy. What is it?' She said, 'Oh! the senator, the senator.' Then she said, 'Col. Kaighn, you are a friend of Arthur Brown's. I must talk to somebody or I will go mad.'

"I said I had heard enough of the matter. She said, 'You must listen to me. He has been abusing me frightfully, horribly, myself and whole family. That man has performed three operations on me, and because I won't consent to the fourth he is saying all kinds of scandalous things about me.' She wheeled, sat down, and sobbed and cried."

The witness recalled that in the spring of 1905 Mrs. Bradley called on him in good spirits and presented him a paper, saying, "Arthur has acknowledged the children and we are to be married."

This paper was presented and Mr. Kaighn identified it.

"Did you observe Mrs. Bradley's face when she seized hold of your desk?"

"Yes, her face was alternately flushed and pale; her voice was shrill and her hand cold. Two or three times she gave a strange laugh and was hysterical, nervous."

Witness thought there was a noticeable progress in her hysteria after that interval.

Mr. Kaighn told of another interview with Mrs. Bradley, when she came into his office in a state of collapse, and said:

"I am going to end all this; I can't endure it any longer. I am going to take my own life. Arthur is cruel and says he will never do anything for me and I have nothing to live for."

SHE THREATENED SUICIDE.

"I remonstrated and tried to cheer her up," said Mr. Kaign. "She said, 'No, it's no use. I am going to do it.' She handed me a deed and told me to give it to her sister when she was gone. I asked her if she had seen Arthur, and she replied, 'Yes, I've just left him and I'll never see him again.' She added:

"'I hope my death will cause him to be kind to the children.'

"I was so much impressed with what she said," said the witness, "that I went to see Senator Brown."

Mr. Kaighn told of other interviews and said he had had a hundred or more with her.

The witness was present at an interview in 1906 between Brown and Mrs. Bradley, in which Brown, at first surly and disagreeable, said afterward:

"Dolly, you know I love you and I want to do right by you, but you know my difficulties." He assured her, putting his arm around her, that "I will redeem my pledges and make you a happy woman."

"Her face beamed," continued the witness, "and after the senator left she pirouetted around, and exclaimed, 'Oh, colonel, it is all right.'"

As to Mrs. Bradley's mental condition, Mr. Kaighn said:

"I thought then that while she was not absolutely insane, her mental condition was disturbed. She could not think logically, or reason coherently, especially on the subject of Brown and the children. She was a monomaniac on that subject."

Mr. Turner, who conducted the cross-examination, asked:

"Do you think her mind was diseased on the subject of Brown?"

HER MIND COLORED.

"It was a little colored on that subject."

At this reply Mrs. Bradley broadly smiled.

"At any time did you regard her as dangerous?"

"It was at that stage that I thought she would become dangerous, and I told Senator Brown that she was mentally affected; she was liable to become violent and might do him harm."

After she threatened suicide Mr. Kaighn told Mr. Brown that he must go to see the woman, adding that by so doing he would save a life. "That night I saw them on the street together," said the witness.

MRS. BRADLEY LAUGHS.

The conclusion caused general laughter, in which Mrs. Bradley joined.

Albert H. Barnes, assistant attorney-general of Utah, testified to appearing for both Brown and Mrs. Bradley at the time of their arrest for adultery. After Brown had been acquitted, the witness said, he endeavored to persuade Mrs. Bradley to withdraw her plea of guilty. "She said that Brown was the father of her children." Mr. Barnes testified, "that he should not deny his paternity, and she would openly confess the whole matter. It was almost impossible for me to convince her as a matter of duty to herself and her children to withdraw the plea of guilty."

With reference to her manner witness said: "Mrs. Bradley would sigh and moan, and walk up and down and wring her hands."

Mr. Barnes said that Mrs. Bradley had consulted with him in regard to a divorce from her husband after the death of Mrs. Brown saying Brown had requested it. He had told Brown of the request and the latter had not seemed pleased.

After Mrs. Bradley discovered that Brown did not want her to have a decree she seemed very unhappy. In the spring of 1906 she told the witness she was about to become a mother. She said that Brown had given her $100 to have an abortion performed. "Leaving her in my office I went and told Brown I had dissuaded her. Then I told her that I had told Brown he could not add this to the list of the other crimes committed by him, and she replied by assuring me that nothing had been done."

Court adjourned until tomorrow.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $225,000.
A thoroughly modern savings department conducted in connection with this bank. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

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Utah Commercial & Savings Bank.
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Commercial Banking in all its Branches. Four per cent interest paid on savings deposits.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

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DESERET NATIONAL BANK,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Capital $200,000.00
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H. S. YOUNG.....Cashier
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Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

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An Exponent of Conservatism Combined with Enterprise.
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W. W. Riter, President; Moses Thatcher, Vice President; Elias A. Smith, Cashier; L. S. Hills, John R. Barnes, John T. Caine, David Eccles, Chas. A. Carlson, Charles Kenney, J. R. Winder, George Sutherland, Reed Smoot, W. F. James.
Four Per Cent Interest Paid on Savings.

McCornick & Co.,
BANKERS.
SALT LAKE CITY - - - - - UTAH
Established 1873.

WALKER BROS., BANKERS.
(Incorporated). Established 1859.
Capital $250,000.00
Surplus $100,000.00
Absorbed the Salt Lake Branch of Wells-Fargo & Co.'s Bank.

R. G. Dun & Co.
119 Offices.
THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.
George Rust, General Manager, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming.
Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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MOVE THE BOWELS AND WORK OFF A COLD WITH THE ORIGINAL LAX-FOS LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP. BEST FOR A COUGH
Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 124 Main.

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BIG FIVE DAYS SALE
The Ensign Knitting Co.
30-32 RICHARDS ST.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
Will cure any case of Kidney or Bladder Disease not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more.
Cures Backache. Corrects Irregularities. Do not risk having Bright's Disease or Diabetes.
FOR SALE BY F. J. HILL DRUG COMPANY, SALT LAKE CITY.