DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY JULY 24 1909

DIARY OF AN ARTIST-STUDENT WITH THE U. OF U. EXPEDITION

(Special Correspondence.) UDA GEEI CAMP, Segie of Sosa, Utah, July 11 .- Field operations in the Segie of Sosa are bringing forth many interesting indications of a people who seem to antedate the so-called Cliff Dwellers. During the last week we have excavated several caves which contain remains of an apparently still older people than have yet been known in the North American continent. These people are undoubtedly of the same origin as the Cliff Dwellers, but more primitive in their civilization. The chief reasons for believing this are that all of our recent discoveries have been made in caves which have a distinct character by themselves, and the remains are decidedly more crude and of a much simpler nature than have been found in other caves occupied by the Cliff Dwellers.

The caves are generally much harder to reach. In fact several of them are almost inacessible, and had it not been for the complete knowledge Mr. Wetherill has of the various remote nooks and corners of the country, and Prof. Cummings' determination to thoroughly cover every possible ruin, we should have passed them over unnoticed. Their situation can best be understood when it is realized that this is a mesa country completely cut and slashed by a thou sand precipitous desert canyons many miles in length and as barren as heat and cloudburst can make them, and when it is remembered that everywhere they are gouged out by tremendous caves generally circular in nature and

measuring very often 300 feet in height and 200 feet in depth. On the crude floor of these caves are the rules we presume to be still more ancient than any yet found in the coun-try So little is now intact of these mysterious homes that conclusions of any consequence are difficult to form, especially in regard to the details of their life, and it is but occasionally that the dwelling itself presents anything of its original nature.

UNIFORM CHARACTERISTICS.

There are three prominent characteristics, however, that accompany all the discoveries. They are, first, the remains of a kiva or worship hall whereve actual habitation took place; the great abundance of woven fabrics of various kinds: and third, the great number of agricultural implements and agricultural products.

The kiva itself explains that they were primarily a religious people or at least a superstitious people. For it in-variably occupies the commanding position of the cave and the living rooms appear as mere attachments on the out-side built with comparatively little care and considerably smaller. The size of the kiva varies from 10 to 15 feet in di-ameter and is usually circular or ob-long in shape with the entrance com-ing through the top. On the floor which is paved with mud, is built a sort of ultar where scorifices ware probably altar where sacrifices were probably burned, and the orisons were offered. This altar is nothing more or less than a fire pot of clay, six or seven inches deep and about two feet across, but al-ways made with the utmost care. Close to this, near the center of the kiva, is the sipapu, where the spirit, according to the legend of our modern Hopi In-dian, comes from the bowels of the rth. This is usually only six or sev-inches wide and runs cone shaped earth. about 10 inches deep.

An interesting example of this has been excavated in the Skeleton cave where we found some odd little cubbyholes built of sandstone slabs and con taining what the rats have left of the worshipping paraphernalia of the medicine men. At one time this must have presented a gorgeous as well as fan-tastic effect. Tassels of feathers taken from the hawk, the eagle and the turkey, strings of fur made from the rabbit and the deer, fine bits of weav-ing from the vucca fiber and bleached string from the same which was made

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Kina, humo 5,1909

KIVA RUINS, SKELETON CAVE.

of the modern Navajo or Maki or Monumental Park would present new Ute, so was theirs-one for rain. DONALD BEAUREGARD. wonders unequaled elsewhere. The Gar den of the Gods is absolutely insignifi-cant in comparison. Its pinnacles are

Oljato, Utah, June 2. 1909.

We have successfully crossed the treacherous San Juan river, passed over the sun-parched desert of the Moonlight so variously modeled. As our caravar passed under one of the lone sentinels every man stopped quite unconsciously Waters, and are now camped at Oljato ready to explore the wastes that stretch and gazed upward as a child would gaze at the sun, awe struck by the handiwork of omnipotent powers. Neararound us for hundreds of miles in solitary mystery. The crossing of the San Juan at this season, and especially ly every pinnacle consists of a huge shaft of columnar sand stone formation capped by a thin layer strata of softer sand stone and surrounded by a tatus slope about 500 feet high. When this year, is one of the most perilous adventures of desert life. We were ad-vised by the veterans of Bluff not to one stops to consider the extreme dry ness of climate in which they are found attempt it, but Dr. Hewlett and Prof Cummings were anxious to get into the field of operation and consequently our their tremendous height and the vast party of seven men, six horses and four valleys stretching away from them, he feels the innumerable centuries re-guired in the formation of our earth. burros, went contrary to advice and luckily landed without accident on this It is a sight without parallel, and some day tourists will pour in there by millions. FRONTIER LIFE AT OLJATO.

not half so high, nor so rugged, nor

the crossing to two Navajo Indian boys, and had it not been for an ex-treme coolness on their part and on their absolute knowledge of every nook in the river we should either have been washed down by the swift current or much that has a culcksands that lie so Oljato, which consists of a cottonwood tree, a spring of water and lone house, lies directly to the southwest sunk into the quicksands that lie so treacherously along the bottom of the river. It was a sight to make one's just three-quarters of a mile north of the Arizona line and is possibly one of the finest examples of existing frontier heart stop beating when the two boys with the horses got far out in the river with the horses got far out in the river fighting for a projecting sandbar, and trading posts. Mail reaches the place but once a week and that is carried horseback by a Navajo Indian medicine to gain it only to drop down suddenly in a bed of quicksand and then fight with every fiber to pull themselves out. Time and again this happened before man. Supplies are brught in by way of Gallup in Arizona by ox teams, tak-ing about 21 days to make the trip. Time and again this happened before the opposite bank was finally reached. Several times our men fought as des-perately to retain their footing against the current of the stream and two of them sank dangerously low in the sand. Those only who have witnessed the write of fractice life against point The hills about are crowded with goat herds owned by Navajos, and it affords a most picturesque sight to see them shooting down over a barren stone ridge or through yellow sands followed by an Indian boy or girl with their perils of frontier life can imagine how bows and arrows, most probably more interested in finding a lizard or a snake than in the welfare of the goats. The joyous we all were when the last mar pulled himself on to the dry bank. Mr Weatherell, who lives at Oljato and has spent his life on the frontler, says the San Juan is much more dangerous than the Colorado and that it is noted as a romantic hogens are pitched promiscu-ously in old corners and the Indians wander around quite contented with their allotment in life.

bed of quicksand. MONUMENTAL PARK WONDERS. Yesterday we passed through Monu**GENEALOGY**

All communications for this depart-ment should be addressed to the secre-tary of the Genealogical society. Elder lists of ancestors, included in separate pamphlets or in volumes-making all together at least 227 genealogies of dif-ferent families; also 102 volumes of Joseph F. Smith, Jr., Historian's office Salt Lake City, Utah.

HISTORY OF THE NEW ENGLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

The address of J. H. Sheppard, libra rian of the society, read at the monthly meeting many years ago, gives a brief history of the New England Historic-Genealogical society from its formation in 1844 to 1862. This report has so much of interest that we quote largely from its pages:

"The time will come, sir, when it will be accounted an honor to have descended from the men who first settled this country."-Address, 1852, by the Rev William Jenks, D. D.

Every association, institute or po-litical body, like a human being, as it progresses to maturity, has its infancy, youth and manhood. It has been so with our Genealogical society; at first feeble, then vigorous and now strong and flourishing. The preliminary steps toward the formation of this society occurred at the residence of William H. Montague, merchant of Boston, in Orange street, October, 1844: which Ware followed by a meeting at Mr. Shattuck's, No. 79 Harrison avenue, on Friday evening, Nov. 1, of the same year. The gentlemen then present were Charles Ewer, Samuel G. Drake, Wil-liam H. Montague, J. Wingate Thorn-ten and Lemmal Shattuck. They are ton and Lemuel Shattuck. They or-ganized the meeting and chose Mr. Ewer president and Mr. Thornton sec-

retary. Charles Ewer was the first mover and originator of a plan which led to the formation of the "N. E. Historic-Gene-alogical Society." which he wished to be entitled the "N. E. Genealogical and Heraldic Society." He was a man of leisure, was anxious to form such an association and invited congenial spir-its to unite with him in this object. It was a grand and noble thought; for this genealogical society is the first one, particularly devoted to the pedi-gree of families in the world. Some years after, a similar society was in-stituted at London.

In December the constitution, which had been drafted by a committee, was adopted. March 18, 1845, an act of in-corporation was granted by the legislature, wherein the object of this so-clety was set forth in these words "For the purpose of collecting, preserving, and occasionally publishing genealogical and historical matter, re-lating to early New England families. and for the establishment of a cabinet. This great aim was also emphatically represented in a circular by the dl rectors, June, 1847; that is, to rescue the decaying records of New England These words were not a mere flourish of the pen; for a quarterly was pub-lished by the society, young and com-paratively feeble as it was; and No Genealogical Register was issued Jan. 1, 1847, under the editorial care of the

late Rev. William Cogswell, D. D. The birth of the society began in poverty. No rich patron, nor benefi-cent donor smiled on it as it stretched out its little arms. Its nursery was a solitary chamber, No. 9, in the third story of the "City Building," so called, Court Square; an out-of-the-way place, small, being only 12 feet square, badiy lighted from back windows overlooking a dark alley—a room, indeed somber enough and poorly adapted to the wants of the little genealogical stranger. An old table, a chair or two which had seen better days, and a set of pine shelves without back or panel, subject to the rickets; such was the furniture. But as the society held its meetings for business in the attic room of th Am. Ed. Soc., in Cornhill, this dar dark chamber was resorted to rather as a place for depositing donations. The amount of these donations for the year 1845, as appears by the records, will show how small was that beginning which formed a nucleus around which have gathered so many golden treas-ures of antiquarian research. There were presented in 1845, 24 bound volumes of books-10 manuscripts-6 plans -an old lease-4 bound volumes of the



sell's Treasury Accounts of Massachu setts Bay, 1645-1656. Among the donors whose names ap

among the donors whose names ap-pear on our records, reference should be made to the liberality of Charles Ewer and William Whiting, our past presidents—to the Hon. Edward Everett, who in March, 1852, donated more than 100 volumes—to the Hon. David Sears for some costly works he prosears for some costly works he pro-cured for the society from London-to the late Hon. Nathan Appleton for some rare and valuable volumes-and for several hundreds of books, many of them scarce and ancient, besides a mass of old MSS, and pamphlets, from Dr. Lewis. The heart that is warmed with grateful emotions delights to speak of its benefactors. And we would not forget the generous bequest of the late Dr. Henry Bond of Phila-delphia-of which an account is given in a memoir of him in the N. E. His-Gen. Reg., vol. 14, p. 1-3-which bequest has been invested in the "Bond Fund." Nor would we be silent on the two do-nations of John Barstow, Esq., of Providence, R. I., which are to form a per-manent fund. Mention should also be made of a rich gift from the British government, viz. The Rotuli, or Rolls of Parliament and Record Publications of Great Britain, being 29 volumes, when the state of the stat principally folios: and also of a large number of its publications, including three great folio volumes of plates sent



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could make. Somewhat below the kiva Prof. Cum mings unearthed the body of the owner of this paraphernalia and found a bodice of feather cloth made from ex-tremely fine feathers and representing nany months if not years of patient and artistic work. One can readily see how much these strange personages must have resembled any of our modern medicine men, but the paradoxical fact remains that with all this fantasy and semiciviliazion they produced such wonderful specimens in the art of weaving.

WONDERFUL SANDAL FOUND.

This brings us to the second charac-This brings us to the second charac-teristic associated with our supposition of a people antedating the Cliff Dwell-ers proper. In the same pothole where the primitive paraphernalia was found a sandal of really wonderful crafts-manship was unearthed. Its design is beautiful and the color combination of yellow, brown, black and green woven in harmonious juxtuposition. Other yenow, brown, black and green woven in harmonious juxtaposition. Other bits of basketry made of cedar bark possess the same unique features, and a sort of hand-bag crocheted in black hair, presumably human, and dug up from a dump heap is even finer in workmanship. All this goes to show that weaving was a developed ort and

that weaving was a developed art and of common knowledge among this un-knawn people, and according to historic data from other primitive people it agrees admirably with the theory of a ry ancient and decidedly simple civ-

very ancient and decidedly simple civ-llization. We have noted also in connection with this abundance of woven fabrics that there is a great scarcity of pot-tery and clay remains. When you con-sider that clay is practically impregna-ble to the ravages of time, it must be concluded that very little clay work was done and that that was the sim-plest kind of black ware made of crude clay modeled crudely and burned very clay modeled crudely and burned very imperfectly. This is a good argument again for an antedating cliff dwelling people, for pottery making among the Cliff Dwellers was a finished art and in all the excavating done by various archaeologists the predominating re-mains have been in pottery.

BIG DEPOSITS OF SEEDS.

That they were at the same time an frictitural people is plainly shown by ho many implements of agriculture lound in all the caves and the deposits of various seeds in large quantities for Frinding. It will be seen from illustra-ion that their implements were of the ion that their implements were of the irudest kind, carved out of oak and horn. In a previous article it was pointed out that a large jar of corn was found perfectly fresh and unshrunken. Since then we have found holes filled with corn and carefully covered over with bark and grass, and in several ther instances smaller grain deposited ikewise. In one hole more than a bushel of seed--top grass seed-was un-tarthed just as it was left originally. Indications are that were it not for the Beiddows work of the set we should Insidious work of the rat we should and innumerable deposits of grain. It will be of interest to know also hat in no case have we found instru-nents of warfare. Several arrow heads and stone axes of excellent craftsmanthis stone axes of excement crartsman-this have been picked up but these in-licate only the fact that possibly some bunting was done, and are no proof at ill that strife and war were common. The nation of the buildings themselves would not substantiate the idea of con-

druction primarily for protection. They were built rather with the prime motive of religious worship and as is the pray-

the least known of any spot in the world. This has erroneously been called Monumental valley. As a matter of fact, it is a great plateau dotted with isolated pinnacles that shoot through the air to a height of a thousand feet above the plateau. The plateau itself covers an area of possibly 200 square miles, extending south of the San Juan miles, extending south of the San Juan river into northern Arizona. It is so completely surrounded by vast tracts of desert that the ordinary tourist would find it disagreeable to make the tour, but for one who is not afraid of hot winds and hot sand and a hot sun,

various talents. ticularly instructive to hear her talk with the Navajoes quite as uncon-cerned as she talks English, and to see how she is able to handle them to her liking. One might think to hear her talk that she is a matured young lady. She has gained the sense of responsi-bility that isolation only can give and ish charms.

20 miles south of the Arizona lin

day there was scarcely a hall large enough to hold the congregations. Dur-

ing its life there were several noted

Ing its life there were several noted lecturers, who interested the people, among whom were the late Elder Hyde, H. W. Bassett of Pason, John Morgan of Salt Lake City and Hon. Warren Dusenberry, now of Provo, be-sides many speakers of local fame. This association never solicited mem-borship. The members or would the

bership. The members pursued the even tenor of their way, and made the association desirable to all those who desired improvement, especially

along literary lines. As a result others

began to solicit a membership, and all who presented themselves or were recommended, were admitted, the only

requirement being, "a good moral character and the payment of a one dollar membership fee annually." The membership and interest grad-

ually increased, and in 1869, we had a roster of 130, with 260 volumes in

our library. For several years a manuscript paper

For several years a manuscript paper was published, monthly, under the title "The Endeavor." The writer was for several years editor. Early in the winter of 1875, under the order of President Brigham Young, there was a movement started to or-ganize in all the wards, Mutual Im-provement associations for all young

people of each sex. Our association was merged into that movement.

was merged into that movement. About 15 years ago, when Andrew Jenson, Church chronologist, was in Springville, the writer gave him the data of the Y. M. M. I. A. of Spring-ville containing the gist of the fore-going information. While our volume of Church Chronology is not at head

of Church Chronology, is not at hand, we are of the impression that it con-tains the substantial facts given above.

Respectfully, D. C. JOHNSON. Springville, Utah.

STARVED TO DEATH.

STARVED TO DEATH. is what could truthfully be said of many children who die. They have worms, poor little things-they don't know it and you don't realize it. If your child is cross, fretful, pasty com-plexioned and loses weight for no ap-parent reason, give it White's Cream Vermifuge, you will be surprised at the results and how gulckly it plcks up, Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main St. Sait Lake City. _ B

bility that isolation only can give and at the same time she has kept her child-Tomorrow we make our first excavation of the expedition at Segie-ot-Sosie, a supposed burial mound. This is about

The most interesting feature of our visit here is the acquaintance of little

Miss Ida Weatherell, 11 years old, who has charmed our party with her viva-

DONALD BEAUREGARD. Springville Now Claims the First Y. M. M. I. A. in Utah

E DITOR Deseret News-Reading in a recent issue of the "News" a communication from W. C. A. P. H. Boyer, deceased and the writer, who was the youngest member. Meetings were held weekly, meeting alternately at the residence of the sev-eral members. Occasionally public lectures were given under the auspices

Smoot, in relation to when the first Mutual Improvement associations were organized in the state, or rather Territory of Utah, beg leave to state Just after the 24th day of July, 1866, a few young men in Springville organized a society, under the name and style "The Young Men's Mutual Im-

provement association."

In an old volume, Prescot's Conquest of Mexico, is a card which reads: "Y. M. M. I. A. library, Springville, Utah, No .- " etc. The names of those, that I now remember, being my boon com-panions, were A. G. Sutherland, of Salt Lake City, William M. Bromely, of American Fork, John S. Boyer, still a resident of Springville, F. C. Boyer,

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It is par Independent Chronicle, 1804-1811-and 185 pamphlets, consisting of sermons, catalogues, orations and miscellaneous matter.

To follow its growth and progres year by year, would be unprofitable and only weary the reader's patience. Daily records have been kept wherein the donations and donors' names are pre-served, with all the proceedings, and deposited in our archives. The ghost-ly chamber in the City building was abandoned Oct. 6, 1847, for a room larger and a little better, but still badly windowed on the first floor in Massawindowed, on the first floor in Massa-chusetts block, No. 8. This building tors. was then a kind of Lincoln's inn, and the little fellow got nestled among the lawyers. Some furniture was procured with cases and shelves, and the dona-tions soon began to accumulate and make a show of antiquity where they stood carefully arranged. During the three or more years this

tenebrious place was occupied, our prospects were slowly and hopefully en-couraging; until January, 1851, a new room was hired, more lightsome and pleasant, No. 5 Tremont Row; and here to continue our similitude, the society passed its youth; for this room was occupied nearly seven years, until the shelves, cases and walls were so crowded, with books, pamphlets, MSS., newspapers, portraits, etc., that the grow-ing society had but a small space to meet in, and a bibliothecal stevedore and ought to be repudiated as drones meet in, and a bibliothecal stevedore would have found it difficult with a cottonscrew to press more donations into any part of the library. Another and a better apartment, No. 13, Brom-field street, was secured for use in Oc-tober, 1858, and any one who knows how small in size the society once was, and now looks around on the numerous sholves and cases for books and closin the hive of human society. I refer to hunters of English fortunes-weak men, led on by speculators to false hopes and great expectations, and de-luded into a notion that some rich old **A** Tonic That Will

shelves and cases for books, and clos ets for manuscripts, which are all well filled, must acknowledge that it has reached the full stature of manhood and well deserves the "freedom suit" of some fire-proof building. Before contemplating the society lib-And Show What It Is To Have Strong

And Show What It Is To Have Strong Nerves and Pure Blood. As a strengthener, livener, blood puri-fier, ambition maker that gives you that get-up-and-do feeling, Make-Man Tablets have no peer in existence. Any man or woman who is big-minded enough to send the coupon below with his or her name and address for a free 50e box, or will go to the druggist and actually buy a box, will appreciate what a true, genuine, does-what-it-says tonic really is. Make-Man Tablets are a wonder in their effect upon the nerves and blood, for both men and women. I you are weak, your nerves are exhausted, you lack ambition, have Nervous Prostration, Kidney or Liver Trouble, Insonnia, Mei-ancholy, Rheumatism. Wasted Vitality or any Nervous or Blood Disorder, you will say Make-Man Tablets are remark-able, after you have tried them. They are sold at all druggists at 50 cents a box or six for \$2.50, or sent direct by mall on receipt of price. rary, it may be well to cast our eye on the annual increase of resident members. Beginnig with 1844, when there were only 5 original members, the statistical table shows an annual increase of over 30 members, up to 1861, when the society consisted of about 325 pay-ing members; in addition to which there were a large number of corresponding and honorary members. The presidents were as follows: Charles Ewer, Esq. January, 1845-1850; Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL. D., 1850-1853; William Whiting, Esq., 1853-1858; Samuel G. Drake, A. M.,

 Esq., 1853-1855; Samuer G. Drake, A. M., 1855-1856; Almon D. Hodges, Esq., 1859-1861; and Wislow Lewis, M. D., 1861.
By the report of Frederic Kidder, Esq., chairman of the library commit-tee, Jan. 1, 1862. it appears that there were then 5,000 bound volumes of books, and a books. and about 18,000 pamphlets of various kinds belonging to the library.

Many of the books are very valuable, and if lost could not be replaced. For instance twenty large follo volumes, well bound, of the U. S. Direct Tax of 1798, in Massachusetts, including Maine, 1495, in Massachusetts, including Maine, then a district. This gigantic work, containing nearly every town, is all but complete. Three volumes have each a coplous index—the rest need one. This Domesday-book of the Bay state is of inestimable value to the genealogist and blographer of New England. In and biographer of New England. In addition to numerous plans and ancient charts and a great collection of MSS., some of which are very old and rare, the society has 4 bound volumes of pedigrees and about 133 distinct family

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