

Interstate Commerce Commission Reports to Congress on Its Investigations of Relations.

KILLS OFF ALL COMPETITION.

Largely Monopolizes Handling of Petroleum-It Scraples at Nothing To Attain Success.

Washington, Jan. 28 .- The interstate commerce commission sent to Congress a report of the investigations made by under the Tillman-Gillespie resolution concerning the relations of common carriers by rail to the production and distribution of oil. The report covers the distribution of petroleum and its products east of the Mississippi river, and, incidentally, the Kansas and Texas fields. The report points out generally the method by which the Standard oil company "has built up and perpetuated its monopoly." It is asserted that "the ruin of its com-petitions has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil company in the past, systematically and persist-ently pursued."

#### THE REPORT.

THE REPORT. "No instance," the report says, "is been interested in oil lands or in pe-troleum production, and only one in-stance is shown where officials of a rallway company were interested in the production and sale of oil. This re-lates to certain officials of the Balti-more & Ohlo Southwestern having owned stock of the Argand Refining company, which was on their pecom-mendation afterward sold to the Stand-ard Oil company, and the lubricating contract which the road transferred to the Galena Oil company, a Standard Oil company. company.

#### MONOPOLIZING PETROLEUM.

"The Standard Oil company largely monopolizes the handling of petroleum from the mouth of the well until it is from the mouth of the well until it is sold to the retailer, and sometimes to the consumer, and under ordinary cir-cumstances its margin of profit is very large. Estimates made in the report show a profit on refined oil from the Sugar Creek refinery at Kansas City of from five to eight cents a gallon. A much higher profit is indicated for gas-oline. The sale of refined oil from the large Standard refinery at Whiting is correspondingly profitable. "The evidence shows little basis for the contention that the enormous divi-dends of the Standard Oil comptny are the legitimate result of its economics. Except for its pipe lines, the Standard has but little legitimate advantage over the independent refiner.

the independent refiner.

### METHOD OF ADVERTISING.

The Standard buys advertising space in many newspapers, which it fills, not with advertisements, but with reading matter prepared by agents kept for that purpose, and paid for at advertis-

that purpose, and paid for at advertis-ing rates, as ordinary news. The as-sumption is that this literature furnish-es many of the ideas touching the great benefits conferred upon the public by the Standard Oil company. "Possession of the pipe lines enables the Standard absolutely to control the price of crude petroleum and the price which its competitors in a given local-ity shall pay. It can raise the price in one locality and obtain its own oil from another, and reverse the process when it desires to do so. Whoever con-trols the avenues of transportation of the raw material or of the refined pro-

Treasures Found in

HAY'S Hairhealth Keeps You Looking Young top, hair failing; positively removes dandrun; a high-class hair-grower dressing, keeping hair soft and jux-flant down not stain with or lines. Large boc bottle, druggists. Skinbealth Treatment with Harfna Soap is an invaluable ald to Hairbealth. Bend for postage to Philo Hay Co., Newark, N.J., for FREE SAMPLES Treatment with Harfing Soap. east.

duct can speedily drive his competitors out of existence, and the production and distribution of petroleum is no excep-tion to the rule."

# PIPE LINE SYSTEM.

The pipe line system of the Stand-ard, the report continues, is not a na-tural, but rather an artificial advan-tage. It is argued that the reason why long pipe lines competing with those of the Standard have not been provid-ed is found in obstacles in the way of such undertakings having been op-posed by the rairoads, whose right of way has generally stood as a Chinese wall against all attempts to extend pipe lines. Ordinarily, it is said, the Standard has not received rebates in recent years, so far as has been dis-covered, but it has novertheless en-joyed secret rates possessing all of the elements of jlegal rebates, and the ad-vimtages so obtained over independent shippers have been of very great value The pipe line system of the Standshippers have been of very great value to that company. Numerous instances to that company. Numerous instances of discrimination in favor of the Stand-ard resulting from the published rail-way rates were found, says the report. In this connection the following is an instance given:

#### RAIL RATES ADVANCED.

"A low rate of 10 cents per 100 pounds upon petroleum and its by-products ex-lsted for many years from Neodesha, Kan., where the Standard operated a refinery, to Kansas City, This was for the interest of the Standard; but when the Standard constructed its refinery at Sugar Creek, Kansas City, and con-nected it by pipe line with the Kansas oil wells the rull rate was advanced from 10 to 17 cents per 100 pounds. While the railways insist that this was not done at the instance of the Stand-While the railways insist that this was not done at the instance of the Stand-ard, the significant fact remains in this and many other cases called to the commission's attention, that the rate was not changed until it came to be for the interest of the Standard that it should be changed, and it was changed, as that company naturally would desire."

### RUINING COMPETITORS.

In discussing the assertion contained in the report that "the ruin of its com-petitors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil company." the commission says one method has been the organization of a perfect sys-tem of espionage over the shipments of its competitors, resulting in knowledge as to the destination of every car of oil leaving the refinery of an inde-pendent. The Standard agent at the destination, says the report, is held re-sponsible if the independent oil is sold.

# BUYING INFORMATION.

"It does not appear," continues the report, "that the railroad companies have directed the furnishing of this in-formation, or that the practise has been sanctioned by superior officers of the roads, but it does appear that such information is systematically obtained from the railroad employes. The testi-mony shows that the Standard at one stime, if it does not now, devoted a fund to the purchase of obtaining this information. It has frequently hap-pened, when the supply of independ-ent oil in a particular territory was low and a shipment was peculiarly ne-cessary, that the shipment has unac-countably gone astray. Information also appears to have been given the Standard, concerning the whereabouts of its cars, while such information was not furnished to other owners of tank cars, and some discrimination in tank cars. "It does not appear," continues the port, "that the railroad companies cars, and some discrimination in tank car mileage in favor of the tank line is shown for one railroad."

# COMPETITION KILLED.

It is asserted that it is the practise of It is asserted that it is the practise of the Standard, whenever a competitor erects a storage tank to which the oil is transferred from the tank car, to re-duce the price of oil in the locality to such a point as to make the business unprofitable to such competitor, while prices were maintained in other locali-

ties. There was much complaint that the railroads allowed the Standard to crect its tanks at convenient points on the right of way, and declined to ac-cord this privilege to inedpendent re-finers. The commission says that it is satisfied that such discrimination has been very generally practised in the cast

OIL FOR RAILROADS.

OIL FOR HAILROADS. The report shows that "at present every considerable railroad in the United States is buying of the Galena Oil company, one of the Standard com-panies, most of its lubricating and sig-nal oils, the prices paid for lubricating oil, which is of three grades, being sub-stantially the same to the various rail-roads. The contracts generally contain a guaranty to the road that the cost of lubrication shall not exceed a certain sum per mile or engine mile, and pro-vide for oil inspectors appointed by the sum per mile or engine mile, and pro-vide for oil inspectors appointed by the oil company to supervise the use of the oil, The Galena company is rarely called upon to pay anything under the guaranty, and the prices obtained by the oil compony are extravagantly high. Oils of the same grade could be bought in the open market for about one-half the Galena company's prices." The record severely availants one-The The report severely arraigns the Standard's methods of competition saying:

#### METHODS CONDEMNED.

The Standard has repeatedly, after The Standard has repeatedly, after becoming the owner of a competing company, continued to operate it un-der the old name, carrying the idea to the public that the company was still independent and competing with the Standard. It has used such purchased or independently organized companies to kill off competitors by such compa-ples reducing rules. The operation of to kill off competitors by such compa-nies reducing prices. The operation of such fake independent concerns has been one of its most effective means of destroying competition. The Standard has habitually reduced the price against its competitor in a particular locality, while maintaining prices at other places. When competition was destroyed it advanced or restored for-mer prices. The Standard has sold dif-ferent grades of oil at different prices from the same barrel. It has paid em-ployes of independent oil companies for information as to the business of those competitors, and has paid employes of industrial companies to secure the adcompetitors, and has paid employes of industrial companies to secure the ad-dition of its oil in preference to that of its competitors. It has followed every barrel of indepudent oil to its destination. Its agents are instructed to secure customers at any sacrifice. It has tampered with the oil inspectors in different states. The laws of several states concerning the inspection of oil are singularly defective, and this has been turned to profit by the Standard.

#### COMMISSION'S KNOWLEDGE.

"The commission's only knowledge of "The commission's only knowledge of the competitive method of the Stand-ard Oil company is obtained form evi-dence taken under oath in this Investi-gation. The Standard was given per-mission to explain or rebut the facts. "This, if true, demonstrates that the competitive methods of the company in the past have been unfair and disre-putable. Its motto has been the de-struction of competition at any cost, and this policy has been pursued with-out much reference to decency or con-

and this policy has been pursued with-out much reference to decency or con-science, and it is significant that the larger independent refinences sell the greater part of their product in for-eign countries. One independent pro-ducer testified that 75 per cent of his product went abroad, and said that he could compete with the Standard in Germany, where its methods as fol-lowed in this country would not be tol-erated, but that he could not compete with it here."

On the question of remedies, the report says:

STANDARD SUPREMACY.

"More than anything else the pipe line has contributed to the Standard Oil monopoly, and its supremacy must continue until its rival enjoys the same transportation facilities. The amended act to regulate commerce makes the existing pipe lines common carriers subject to the act, and the power to prescribe just and reasonable rates, re-gulations and practises, after complaint and hearing, is conferred upon the commission. But the pipe line tariffs filed with the commission are alleged to be of no factual advantage to the in-dependent operators. The commission dependent operators. The commission only can act upon these schedules after er the complaint has been made chal-lenging specific rates, regulations or practises, Some complaints are now



Senator Beveridge Holds Congress Has it Under Commerce Clause of Constitution.

SPOONER OF OPPOSITE VIEW.

# Sharp Colloguy Followed, Indiana Senator Saying no One Could Tell the Wisconsin Senator Anything.

Washington, Jan. 28,-Senator Bevridge today resulted his speech in behalf of the measure prohibiting interstate commerce in articles which are the product of child labor. Mr. Beveridge stated that three-fourths of the cotton factories of the south were opposing the bill, that the railroads of the south were opposing it, and that the coal mine operators of the south were opposing it.

Senator Tillman acknowledged the very great evil of child labor in his state, but he belleved the question one for state rather than federal control. Adding to the difficulty in his state, he said, was the northern millionaire, who invested his money in cotton mills and then influenced the legislature against child labor laws.

"The senator is to a certain extent right," interrupted Senator Gallinger, "There is northern money in South Carolina, and God help South Carolina if there are no senator. there was not northern money there

there." "Rather than have northern money there exercising its lobbying influ-ence," retorted Mr. Tillman, "I would to God the senator and all others would keep northern money out of my

A spirited colloquy resulted between Senators Spooner and Beveridge when the former asked if it was the posi-tion of the Indiana senator that Contion of the Indiana senator that Con-gress had power to enact, under the commerce clause of the Constitution, a law which would prevent child labor in the states. Mr. Beveridge replied that he so held. Mr. Spooner indicat-ed that he should later have some-thing to say against that position, whereupon Mr. Beveridge retorted that the senator could issue a "fiat" if he saw fit, indicating at the same time that this fiat would be from the sen-ate judiciary committee. "I issue the fit for myself." retorted Mr. Spooner. "You did give a fiat yourself," con-tinued Mr. Beveridge, "when you in-troduced a resolution directing the judiciary committee to advise the sen-ate on the constitutionality of the ouestion involved." He they

Judiciary committee to advise the sen-ate on the constitutionality of the question involved." He then said that the effect of the resolution was to make Senator Spooner chairman of the sub-committee who would report

Mr. Sponer replied that he had been a member of the senate for some time—somewhat longer than the sena-tor from Indiana, but, he added, he did not expect to be a senator as long as the senator from Indiana—and that it was not en musual there for the

as the senator from Indiana—and that it was not an unusual thing for the senate to refer a matter to the judici-ary committee for report as to the power of Congress to act on a given matter. "The flat lay in the adoption of the resolution." he concluded. Mr. Beveridge then remarked that he had yielded to the senator, and that he had announced when the senator was not in the chamber that he would be glad to answer any question. To this Mr. Spooner replied that the com-mittee would be glad to get informamittee would be glad to get informa-tion from the senator on the question, and that he should be glad to do so. "Of course," retorted Mr. Bever-idge, "I cannot give the senator in-



formation nor can anybody else." He then added, "well, I might, but the senator does not think so." Mr. Beverldge closed the incident by remarking that it might be well to postpone action until the supreme court had pronounced on the subject. "But there seems to be here," he added, "a junior supreme court with a desire to relieve the supreme court of the United States of constitutional questions and the senate of all con-stitutional responsibility, and above all, I think this practise is extremely dangerous." dangerous.

dangerous." Senator Beveridge continued his re-marks until 5 o'clock, when he sus-pended until tomorrow. His position is that the power of Congress to en-act the legislation is ample, but when asked by Mr. Rayner if this power could be exercised to absolutely pro-hibit commerce between the states he replied that the question was an im-possible one.

#### U. S. SUPREME COURT RECESS.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Chief Justice Fuller today announced that the su-preme court of the United States would take a three weeks' recess from Mon-day next for the purpose of consultation

# PRISONERS RELEASED.

Eighty-four Deserters Turned Out From Leavenworth Military Prison.

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Address

Kosmeo

For Men After Shaving

Frice 50c .- At All Dealers.

Rings Dyspepsia Tablets RELIEVE INDIGESTION AND STOMACH TROUBLES

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We are sole agents and invite your inspection of our handsome display.

Schroeder-Son Nursery Company Lafayette, Colorado.

Special Clothing Sale

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Co.,

46 S. MAIN.

From Leavenworth Military Prison. Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 28.—Eighty-four inmates of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, most of them men who had been punished for deserting from the army, were released today on an order from the secretary of war-This is the largest number of men ever freed from any prison at any one time. The men had been sentenced to serve from one year up in the prison and all had done one year. They were recommended for clemency by Lieut. Col. Young, commandant of the prison, because of good behavior. There was not enough citizens' cloth-ing in the prison for them, and several remain for a few days until clothing can be supplied. The government has made no appropriation for giving the men transportation to their homes, as is done in the United States penitentiary, and they have been turned adrift with-out a cent in their pockets. The major-thy cane to Leavenworth during the day and begged food and shelter for the night. Some of them managed to set as far as Kansas City with money borrowed from soldiers at Fort Leaven-worth. The chiefs of police in Leavenworth

The chiefs of police in Leavenworth, Atchison, Kansas City and St. Joseph were notified by Col. Young to prevent them picking the fellows up for desertion from the army.

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# DESERET EVENING NEWS TUESDAY JANUARY 29 1907

# **Our American Forests.**

That our American forests abound in plants which possess the most valuable medicinal virtues is abundantly attested by scores of the most emine w medical writers and teachers of this and other countries. Even the untrooped Indians had discovered the usefulness of many native plants before the advent of the white race. This information, imparted freely to the whites, led the latter to continue investigations until to-day we have a rich assortment of most valuable American medicinal roots.

Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., believes that our American forests abound in medicual roots for the cure of most obstinate and fatal diseases, if we would properly investigate them, and, in confirmation of this conviction, he points with pride to the most marvelous cures effected by his "Golden Medical Discovery," which has proven itself to be the most efficient stomach tonic, liver invigorator, heart tonic and regulator, and blood cleanser known to medical science. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, torpid liver, functional and even valvular and other affec-

# tions of the heart yield to its curative action.

The reason why "Golden Medical Dis- | and other displacements caused by covery" cures these and many other weakness, ulceration of uterus and affections, is clearly shown in a little kindred affections, often after many book of extracts from the standard other advertised medicines and physi-medical works which is mulied free to any address by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., to all sending request women in all stations of life, whose

for the same. To aid in healing old sores, or ulcers, dermined and broken-down by over-

To aid in bealing old sores, or ulcers, apply Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve to them while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" to purify and enrich the blood. D r. Pierce's All - Healing Salve is Dr. Pierce's All - Healing Salve is Decemping and prain reliaving it do cleansing and pain relieving. It de-ing, restorative strength-giver ever de-stroys the bad odors arising from sup-purating, or running, sores and puts them in the best possible condition for in sustaining their strength and promothealing. The "All-Healing Salve" is a superior child. Expectant mothers too will find

dressing for all open, rupning, or sup-purating. Sores or Ulcers For healing open wounds, cuts and scratches it is unsurpassed. It can do no harm in any state, or con-

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distice, ervous, weak women, who suffer from frequent headaches, back-ache, dragging-down distress low down in the abdomen, or from painful or ir regular monthly periods, gnawing or distressed sensation in stomach, dizzy or faint spells, see imaginary specks or spots floating before eyes, have disagree-spots floating before eyes, have disagree-spots floating before eyes, have disagree-spots or periods of the trouble. It is in the abdomen of the trouble. the cause of the trouble. It is in the anteversion or retroversion or other blood that the great battle of health has to be fought. The ulcer and the sore are simply the scarlet flowers of disease, experience many or only a few of the with roots running down into the blood. above symptoms, find relief and a permanent cure by using faithfully, and fairly persistently, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Both the above mentioned medi-These roots must be eradicated or the disease will break out afresh. "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanses the blood of all foul and poisonous accumulations,

pushes out the dead and waste matter, and thus purifies the entire life current. cines are wholly made up from the glyceric extracts of native, medicinal Disease in the fleah must die out when it is no longer fed by foul blood. "Golden Medical Discovery" effectively sures disease in the flesh by curing its cause in the blood. roots. The processes employed in their manufacture were original with Dr. Pierce, and they are carried on by skill-ed chemists and pharmacists with the

Not less marvelous, in the unparal-leled cures it is constantly making of woman's many peculiar affections, weaknesses and distressing derange-tion, as is amply attested by thoosands by grateful patients who have been proved by the the thermony of the the thermony beck.

by grateful patients who have been cured by it of catarrhal pelvic drains, stipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you gues the disease Easy to take as candy. mired by it of catarrhal pelvic drains, minful periods, presentarities, prolansus

practises. Some complaints are now pending. How far the amended au-thority will prove adequate to the cor-rection of such injustice as now exists in respect to this traffic remains to be

# NOTHING LIKE ITS MONOPOLY.

NOTHING LIKE ITS MONOPOLY. "Since in the past petroleum rates have not always been established to promote, but often to check, traffic, and the tariffs are more or less permeated with discriminations in favor of the Standard Oil company, having been built up during a series of years in that view, it may be that this discrim-ination will never be eliminated by any process of complaint against a specific rate or practise. Judging by the past, discriminations as to this traffic may arise more frequently than those how existing can be rooted out by that method. As to no other important tarf-fic is there an approach to the monopo-ly of the Standard Oil company in that of oil. Under these conditions it may become necessary to the uprooting of established wrongs and the prevention established wrongs and the prevention of others that the government shall fix in the first instance the rates and regulations for the transportation of this traffic. This method has been adopted by the legislature of one state It probably will be found necessary to disassociate in the case of oil, as in that disassociate in the case of oil, as in that of other commodities, the function of transportation from that of production and distribution. What other remedies in addition to those already provided it may be necessary to prescribe can be better determined in the near fu-ture by the results of experinece in aministering the present law."

# IMPORTED IRON MOLDERS.

Allis-Chalmers Co, Fined \$1,000 for The Offense,

Chicago, Jan. 28 .- The Allis-Chalmers company, manufcturers of mining machinery, was fined \$4,000 today by Judge Landis in the United States district court following the return by a jury of a verdict mains the company sulity of importing four iron molders from Manchester, England, in violation of the alien contract labor law." Counsel for the company will appeal the case to the United States circuit court of appeals.

#### TO MAKE GAMBLING OPTIONAL.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 28 .- A bill will be introduced in the legislature tomorrow by Representative Norriss making gam-bling at faro, roulette and poker a ques-tion of local option. A sliding scale run-bing from \$6,000 down for cities is proided. One-half of the fee goes to the tate and the remainder to the cities and school funds. Notice of intention to introduce was given today.

## BALLINGER CONFIRMED.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Rich-ard A. Ballinger of Seattle to be com-missioner of the general land office.

# W. T. MARTIN, JR., SENTENCED.

A Year and a Day's Imprisonment and A Ten Thousand Dollar Fine.

Muskokee, I. T., Jan. 28 .- W. T. Martin, Jr., convicted of stealing a Creek Indian roll from the Dawes commis-sion, today was sentenced to serve a year and a day in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan,, and to pay u fine of \$10,000. Judge Lawrence refused to grant a per trial. An appeal will be taken.



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LEE KIM YING. The Celebrated Chinese Physica 153 West South Temple St. Thousands of Testimonials of Persoi Cured of Consumption Catarth Hemorrhages and Every Disca and Sickness. Herbs Used. No Poisonous Druss ASSESSMENT NOTICE. ASSESSMENT NOTICE. PROVO ICE & COLD STORAGE (°) Location and place of business Sai Las City, Utah. Notice is hereby given the at a meeting of the Board of Directors' said company held on the 3rd day of November, 1906, an assessment of by cents per share was lavied upon the car tal stock of this corporation, payables mediately to the secretury at this off. 27 East Second South Street, Sait 126 City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment perember, 1906, will be definquent and a vertised for sule at public anerton, at unless payment is made before, will be collect p. m., at the office of the cent assessment, together with the cent and cothe 21st day of December, 186, 8 City, Utah, to pay the definquent assessment, together with the cent and on the 21st day of December, 186, 8 City, Utah, to pay the defination assessment, together with the cent and cother of H. GREEN Secretar Sait Lake City, Utah, November Sh. 196. First publication November Sh, 192 By order of Board of Directors time of time of the store of the office of the she By order of Board of Directors time of delinquency extended to January 18 997 and date of sale to February, cth. 1807. H. GREEN, Sect SUMMONS. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE third Judicial District of the State of task county of Sait Lake Mary & Bastin, Plainiff, vs Nathan to the said pofendant. You are hereby summaned to suppear within the State of these there is through to the which this action is through to the which within their design after service, and defend the above ar-titled action; and in ease of your failur so to do, judgment will be readered the complaint of which a coup is hereast the complaint of which a coup is hereast MARRY CHARTIAN Plainting P. O. Arddress M2 Atlas Block, Sait Jake the complete the second of the second of the the complete the second of the second of the MARRY CHARTIAN Plainting P. O. Arddress M2 Atlas Block, Sait Jake the composite the second of the second of the the second of the second of the second of the Marky Chartier Second of the second of the the second of the second of the second of the Marky Chart Alles Block, Sait Jake Chart Chart Second of the second of the second of the the second of the Marky Chart Second of the second SUMMONS. NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT NO. 1. MENT NO. " "ES COMPANY Suit Lake Chi-irren that at a loce, an assess-whate was lev-to H. T. M.-te en the Sinte-rity. Unit. Any ment the Sinte-rity. Unit. Any ment of usiness-difference in the Sinte-rity. Unit. Any ment of usiness-difference in the second at the orchock and to organic, a CHERRY CREEF Tri-claid place f 1 Utah. Notice is 1 meeting of the bo-ine 20th day of Di-ment of two (2) c-led on the capital tion, payable fram Ewan, secretary, -Bank of Utah. Sri-steck on which t-main uppaid at to the sch day of chinquent and made before will b-the cuertising and r. advertising and experse of sile. HENRY T. McEWAN, First publication Jan. 8, 195.