

contended, are inaccurate with regard to this Freeport incident, and a recent novel that deals largely with Illinois politics of the '50s and early '50s is the battle of 1860 is worth a hundred of These quotations from writers of the shown to have no authority for a drahighest character, might be supplematic chapter. mented by many similar quotations from others. The truth of these state-

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Mr. Carr is satisfied that there was no "cornering" of Senator Douglas in the affair, and that he was not forced ments, so far as the writer knows, has into a disagreeable answer-one that menaced his political future. He is also never heretofore been questioned. assured that the replies and comment credited to Lincoln-which Mr. Carr titled "The Crisis," which has recently been published, attempts to give an thinks reflected on his sagacious grasp account of the alleged interview be-

of affairs-were never uttered. But let Mr. Carr relate the story in his own words and place a new aspect on a momentous episode in the politics of Illinois and of the nation.

At the second of the Lincoln and Douglas joint debates, which was held Freeport, Ill., on the 27th of August, 1858, Mr. Lincoln propounded to Senator Douglas four questions, the second of which was as follows:

"Can the people of a United States territory, in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a state con-

It is not proposed in this article to stitution? in this question. This was fully done sonsider the legal by the principals in the great contro-versy. It is simply at this time pro-posed to consider what has seemed to be throughout the country a general misapprehension in regard to the circumstances of propounding this question, which does great injustice to Senator Douglas.

Stephen Brice, the hero of the story. The writer tells of Mr. Lincoln reading to the gentlemen the four questions he intended to propound at Freeport, and proceeds with his account of the intimes. "We don't care about any of the the oviden

This of itself should have satisfied everyone that ever knew Senator Douglas that in replying to the question he had enunciated no new doctrine, but the same he had proclaimed many

swered, as it is claimed was predicted

by Mr. Lincoln's friends, at the alleged

conferences held at Mendota and Dixon,

It will be observed that in this reply

the senator says: "I answer emphatically, as Mr. Lin-

coln has heard me a hundred times from every stump in Illinois

He heard me argue the Nebraska bill

on that principle all over the state in 1854, in 1855, in 1856," etc.

NO NEW DOCTRINE.

and on a flying railway train

times before. Everyone who knew Senator Douglas knew that he was incapable of making that statement unless it had been substantially true. In the three years that had elapsed he had probably enunciated that doctrine more than a hundred times-certainly many

Fortunately we are not left to rely upon the senator's unsupported statement in regard to this matter. We -We

egislation is unfriendly, as it would be if they were opposed to it. BALLOT WOULD DECIDE.

entirely satisfactory to me.'

appeared in the Chicago Times.]

INJUSTICE IS ALLEGED.

honest man that he was, have said

Douglas' Bloomington and

Springfield speeches, is to assume that he was entirely unequal to the great

BLOT ON HIS ABILITY.

have been so easily "driven into a cor-

her and compelled to proclaim the doc-

assume that the foremost statesma

which are held both of the mighty con-testants and to rob them of the laurels

and Spaingfield speeches before us, t

say that such a conference as is alleged was held on the day before the Free

That some of them, years after the death of both Lincoln and Douglas,

thought they could recall such a confer

ence simply shows a defective memory in having forgotten the speeches at Bioomington and Springfield.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS ARISE.

But why, it may be asked, if not for

the purpose of driving the senator into

a corner and of wringing from him an unwilling answer, did Mr. Lincoln pro-

The same question might be asked in regard to either of the three other in-

fourth? A more relevant question would be, how did Mr. Lincoln with such consummate wisdom formulate the four interrogatories? If one will

pound the second interrogatory?

contest in which he was engaged.

trine of 'unfriendly legislation'

they so richly earned.

Senator

been done to Senator Douglas?

"They could pass such local laws and police regulations as would drive slav-ery out in one day, or one hour, if they were opposed to it, and therefore, so far as the question of slavery in the neerned, so far as the

ing police regulations and remedi s, and an omission to furnish them would

be as fatal as a constituional prohibi-tion. Without affirmative legislation

in its favor slavery could not exist any

longer than a new-born infant could survive under the heat of the sun, on

would wilt and die for want of sup-

"If the people of a territory want slav-ery they will encourage it by passing

affirmative laws and the necessary police regulations, patrol laws and slave code: if they do not want it, they will

withhold that legislation, and by with-

holding it slavery is as dead as if it was prohibited by a constitutional pro-hibition, especially if in addition their

'Hence," continued Senator Douglas,

a barren rock, without protection.

States Senate and vast assemblages of people and great representative conven-tions, and dictated the policy of the nation; it was because Mr. Lincoln bravely met and successfully coped. with such a personage, that he was held in such estimation as to be accorded the highest honors the people could The character of Abraham Lincoln

was so exalted that after we have free-ly and generously given the full meed of glory they earned to all those with whom he came in contact or was asso-ciated, whether adversaries with whom he contended or statesmen he called in to his cabinet, he still majestically towers above them all. The whole clvflized world enshrines him among the immortals. His glory can neither be illumined nor dimmed by anything we may put forth or withhold. As with devotion akin to worship we recall his resplendent personality, sublime, be-nignant, considerate, let us not be unmindful of what is due to those with whom he lived and moved and acted. There was no envy, nor hatred, nor malice in his nature. He was always just. We can in no better way manifest our high appreciation of his resplendent virtues than by doing justice to his illustrious adversary .-- Clarke E. Carr, in Record-Herald.

corporation.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stocknolders of the Saltair Beach Com-pany will be held at the office of the President of the company, No. 69 E. South Temple Street, on Thursday, the oth day of January, A. D. 1902, at 8:30 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing directors of said company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction

ten rods to beginning; also Second:-An undivided one-fourth of expense of sale. WM. B. SPRAGUE, Secretary. that piece of land beginning at the northwest corner of said lot, thence orth three rods, thence west five rods, NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY CIVEN OF A special Stockholders' Meeting of the Stockholders of the Solar Crystal Salt Company, to be held at Room No. II, Nau-voo Block, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, the 31st day of December, 1901, at 10:00 a. m., for the purpose of consider-ing the advisability of selling the corpor-ate assets and franchises; and the disso-lution and winding up of the affairs of the corporation. NOTICE. thence south three rods, thence east five rods to beginning; also Third:-An undivided one-eighth of

that piece of land beginning at the southwest, corner of said lot, thence ast three rods, thence north ten rods, thence west four and one-half rods, thence south ten rods, thence east one and one-half rods to beginning, on or after the 31st day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and written bids will be received at the office of Bennett-W. H. JACK, Secretary. Howat-Sutherland & Van Cott, 183 south Main street. Sait Lake City, Utah: terms of sale cash, and subject to confirmation by said court.

ARTHUR W. TAYLOR. Guardian of the Estate of Allen A. Van Amadala a mine

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PRO-

deceased. Notice, The petition of Car

rie C. Lawrence, administratrix of the

estate of Frank L. Lawrence, deceased,

praying for an order of sale of real property of said decedent, and that all

persons interested appear before the persons interested appear before the said Court to show cause why an or-der should not be granted to sell so much as shall be necessary, of the fol-

lowing described real estate of said de-

ceased: to wit: Commencing 78 rods east and 50 feet

Also a part of lot 3, block 79, plat D.

Salt Lake City Survey, beginning at the northwest corner of said lot, thence

east 30 feet, thence south \$2% feet, thence west 30 feet, thence north \$2%

feet to point of beginning together with

a right of way over a strip 15 feet wide joining the aforesaid last named do

Court with the seal thereof

By C. FRANK EMERY, Deputy Clerk.

Dated December 20, 1901.

First .-- An undivided one-fourth of

that piece of land beginning at a point

three rods east from the southwest

corner of lot one, in block sixty-seven,

plat A. Salt Lake City Survey; thence

east three rods, thence north ten rods,

thence west three rods, thence south

FALLACIES ARE ALLEGED.

It is understood that by propounding this question Mr. Lincoln forced the senator into a position which he re-luctantly found himself obliged to assume, and wrung from him a reply sume, and wrung from him a reply which he was loath to give. It is fur-ther understood that Mr. Lincoln, in propounding the question, could only surmise what position the senator would take, but that he believed the senator would be driven to answer the question in the affirmative in order to keep his hold upnthe people of Illi-nois and retain his seat in the Senate, and that for the purpose of forcing the senator to this position Mr. Lincoln deliberately placed in jeopardy his own chances of election.

It is believed that Mr. Lincoln was prestaSorca--of-o -uaasenow rofir i ek warned by his political friends against asking this question, but that he per sisted in his determination to do (although, by so doing, he imperiled his own chances of being elected to the Senate) with the deliberate purpose of forcing Senator Douglas, as the only hope of his being re-elected to the Sen-ate, into a position that would defeat him for the presidency.

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This view of this matter is supported by so much authority and so generally accepted as to make it seem like presumption to question its correctness. Arnold, in his "Life of Lincoln," page

151, says that a friend to whom th question was shown, said to Mr. Lin-"Douglas will adhere to his doctrine of 'squatter sovereignty' and de clare that a territory may exclude slavery." "If he does that," said Mr. Lincoln,

"he can never be President." "But," said the friend, "he may be

senator." "Perhaps," replied Lincoln, "but] am after larger game-the battle of 1860 is worth a hundred of this."

Horace White, the distinguished editor, at the time of the contest was a young newspaper correspondent, and wrote the most graphic and interesting accounts of the campaign. In an ar-ticle writted in 1890, which may be found in Herndon's life of Lincoln, Mr White tells of a conference held," at Dixon, "just before the Freeport debate, between Mr. Lincoln and a numher of his friends from Chicago, among whom were Norman B. Judd and Dr. C. H. Ray, the latter the chief editor of the Tribune. "I was not present, says Mr. White, "but Dr. Ray told m that all who were there counseled Mr. Lincoln not to put that question to Douglas, because he would answer it in the affirmative, and thus probably secure his re-election.

others," answered Mr. Medill, "but I tell you this, if you ask that second one you will never see the United States "And the Republican party of this

NEW STORY OF THE AFFAIR.

A novel by Winston Churchill, en-

tween Mr. Lincoln and his friends on

In this account the interview is as-

sumed to have taken place on a rail-

way train, and the parties, as stated, were Mr. Lincoln, Joseph Medill, Nor-man B. Judd and Mr. Hill (the latter

meaning probably Robert R. Hitt), and

the eve of the Freeport debate.

erview as follows:

state will have a blow from which it cannot recover," added Mr. Judd, chairman of the committee. "Mr. Lincoln did not appear to hear

His eyes were far away over the wet prairie.

"Stephen held his breath, but neither he nor Medill nor Judd nor Hill guessed at the pregnancy of that moment. How were they to know that the fate of the United States of America was cealed in that question-was to be decided that day on a rough wooden platform at Freeport, Ill.?"

RESTATES THE QUESTION.

After some further rhapsodies of the author of this story, he makes "Abe and Joe and Judd" continue the con-versation in a similar strain, and Mr. Lincoln reads to them the question under consideration:

"Can the people of a United States territory, in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits rior to the formation of a state con-

This evoked, according to the author titution? of "The Crisis," more warnings and protests from "Joe and Judd," to which Mr. Lincoln offered a reply, in the ourse of which he is made to say:

"I'll tell you why I'm in this cam-paign-to catch Douglas now,and keep him out of the White House in 1860 o save this country of ours. Joe, she's

Suppose he answers yes-that slavecan be excluded?" questioned Mr.

"Then," said Mr. Lincoln, "then Douglas loses the vote of the great slaveholders, the vote of the solid South, that he has been fostering ever since he has had the itch to be Presi-Without the solid South, ittle giant will never live in the White And unless I'm mightily mistaken Steve Douglas has had his eye as far ahead as 1860 for some time."

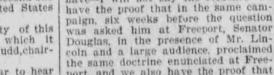
MAKING OF HISTORY.

Not satisfied with all this, the author in commenting upon the question and inswer as they were heard at Freeport,

What man amongst those who heard exclaims: and stirred might say that these minites, even now lasting into eternity, held the crisis of a nation that is the hope of the world? Not you, Judge Douglas, who sit there smiling. Conternation is a stranger in your heart but answer that question if you can. Yes, your nimble wit has helped you out of many a tight corner. You do not feel the noose-as yet. Can you not guess that your reply will make or par the fortunes of your country? With all that has been quoted and much more, for which we have not space, giving the same understanding

of the matter under consideration, it nay, as has been said, seem presump-

tuous to question the correctness of



the same doctrine enunciated at Freeport, and we also have the proof that on the following day before another audience he again proclaimed the same doctrine. That campaign of 1858 between Lin-

coln and Douglas was opened by Mr. Lincoln with his prophetic address before the Illinois state republican con-vention on June 17. in which, after exclaiming that "A house divided against itself cannot stand," he declared that "This government cannot endure per manently half slave and half free," etc.

SPEECHES AND REPLIES.

Upon his coming home from Washington some time thereafter Senator Douglas was, on July 9, given a public eception at Chicago, when he replied to Mr. Lancoln's Sprinfield address. Lincoln was present and heard this Chicago address, and on the next eve-

ning, the 10th, he made a speech in Chicago replying to the senator. On Friday, July 16, Senator Douglas spoke at Bloomington, and Mr. Lin-coln was present, but he himself spoke at the same place in the evening. (That Springfield speech, in which the senator used almost the precise language upon this matter as at Bloomington, was

published in full in the Illinois State Register on Monday, the 19th. See files of the Illinois State Register in the state library at Springfield.)

Senator Douglas' speech at Bloomington, it will be observed, was made on the 16th of July. The Freeport debate was held on the 27th of August, six weeks later. Not being limited in time at Bloomington and Springfield as in the joint debates, the senator could elaborate his views fully.

DOUGLAS' UTTERANCES.

Let us see what Senator Douglas said upon the question under consider-ation six weeks before it was propounded to him at Freeport in the presence of Mr. Lincoln and a large audience at Bloomington, and which he repeated on the next day at Springfield. This is what he said: "Mr. Lincoln is alarmed for fear that

under the Dred Scott decision slavery will go into all the territories of the United States. All I have to say is that, with or without that decision, slavery will go just where the people want it, and not one inch further. You have nown to last winter, that slavery was sustained and supported in Kansas by the laws of what they call a 'bogus legislature. And how many slaves were there in the territory at the end winter? Not as many at the

end of that period as there were on the day the Kansas-Nebraska bill pass-There was quite a number of ed.

principle of popular sovereignty is con-Too Fine for Use. cerned, in its practical operation, it matters not how the Dred Scott case may be decided with reference to the When Grandma Cook came home

from the picnic she asked with interest territories. My own opinion on that law point is well known. It is shown about the different villagers whom she by my votes and speeches in Congress. had seen for the first time. But, he it as it may, the question is "Who was the handsome young wo-

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an abstract question, inviting no prac-tical results, and whether slavery shall man who poured the tea?" she asked. exist or shall not exist in any state or territory, it will depend upon whether the people are for or against it, and whichever way they shall decide it in "A thin, pale, melancholy girl-very quiet. I did not see her smile once." "Oh, that," said her niece, "is Annie any territory or in any state will be

ordon. She's always that way." "Has she lost friends? She was not in Gordon. [See "Political Debates and Speeches mourning

"No. Her people are all living, but of Lincoln and Douglas," Follett, Fosthey are rather commonplace, while Annie is a girl of ideas and originality ter & Co., Columbus, Ohio, 1860, page 34, which presents Mr. Lincoln's -almost a genius. She wrote very good beeches as they appeared in the Chi poetry at school. But the Gordons are cago Tribune and Mr. Douglas' as they poor. They could not send her to col lege. She wanted so much to go abroad It must be apparent to every candid --to see Greece and Rome: but that, of course, was impossible. She is a salesperson who has before him these words spoken by Senator Douglas at Bloomvoman in Bryce & Potts' store. But ngton and Springfield that there has she is always melancholy, as you see been some mistake about Senator Dou-glas having been at Freeport, six weeks afterward, "forced" or "driven" into ter now. She lives apart, makes no friends, hardly knows the name of her next-door neighbor. Always turning over in her mind her dreams, I supa corner and "compelled to proclaim the doctrine of 'unfriendly legislation.'"

Mrs. Cook knitted in silence awhile. "It puts me in mind of Prudence Max-well's shaw!," she said. "Did I never tell you of that? Well, Prudence's un-With the speeches of Senator Douglas at Bloomington and Springfield before us is it not apparent to every candid brought her a real cashmere shawl mind that great and eruel injustice has when she was a young girl. It was ke a picture, with its fine texture and In the light of those speeches at Bloomington and at Springfield is it not wonderful colors.

'Hang it up.' we all said, 'on the ikewise apparent that a wrong has been wall. Let people enjoy it. Nobody in the village ever saw such a thing. It also inflicted upon Mr. Lincoln? After having heard that Bloomlagton speech will be a pleasure to us all.' and read it in the newspapers where i was published, how could Mr. Lincoln

"'No, indeed,' Prudence said, 'it would fade. I can't spoil it that way.' 'So it was foldled in tissue-paper, put

what has been attributed to him in in a box and hid away. "Prudence married, but the shawl those alleged conferences, and how could he have silently listened to what as been attributed to others who are

was not just the thing to wear, even on her wedding morning. Her daughter grew up. We begged Prudence to give alleged to have taken part in the dis cussion? Does it not convict him of it to her as a bridal gift. 'No,' she said, eing gullty of disingenuousness, or of 'I will leave it to her when I die.' something worse, which every one who

"Well, she did die at last. The Box knew Mr. Lincoln knows was impossi-ble? To say that Mr. Lincoln was not was opened and the shawl lifted out. It fell into rags! The moths had done erwectly famillar with and that he did their work, and all the beauty was ot understand and had not weighed wasted, the effect of every sentence and line o

"Now neither Annie Gordon nor any other girl has a thought too high or a fancy too fine for every-day use. she would put their beauty or purity into her talk with her old father and mother or into her actions in the store they would make her life beautiful and To say that Senator Douglas could a blessing to the world."

Patti's Complex Genealogy.

Genealogy presents some curious problems. Take the case of Mme, Patand the ablest debater in Congress was a person of very ordinary ability. It is ti. She was born in Madrid, her fathto detract from the high estimation in er was a native of Catania in Sicily, and her mother a native of Rome. She was brought up by an American step-With Senator Douglas' Bloomington father in the United States, married two French husbands, before she settled down in Wales, and is now the wife of a Swedish nobleman. To preport debate, is a reflection upon Joseph Medill, C. A. Ray, Norman B. Judd, Rohert R. Hitt and others-the ablest vent any difficulty in consequence of this complex state of affairs in connec tion with her property, she has taken out letters of naturalization as a Britmen in Illinois of that day, who were watching with intense interest and anxiety every move of Senator Douglas. ish subject .-- London Standard.

Women Upset Norway Politics.

The privilege recently granted women to vote for and sit in municipal councils in Norway is adding unusual interest to the approaching elections. The women's battle cry is: "Away with politicians: only men and women who further social reform to the front. Conservatives and liberals are trying to induce the women to vote for their candidates, but even in the smalles towns the women insist right to pick the best men of both par ties and to support the women candl terrogatories. Why did Mr. Lincoln dates. The men are greatly propound the first, the third or the an do not know how to vote. The men are greatly disturbed

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used study these together he will find that, Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands

of electing directory of such a state of the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. W.M. McMILLAN, bate Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate of Frank L. Lawrence,

Salt Lake City, Utah, December 19th,

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Salt Lake & Los Angeles Kallway Co. will be held at the office of the President of the company, No. 69 E. South Temple Street, on Thursday, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1902, at 3:00 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors of said company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. WM. McMILLAN, Secretary,

Salt Lake City, Utah, December 19th,

commencing is rogs east and so feet south of the northwest corner of sec-tion 11, township 1 south, range 1 west. Salt Lake Meridian, thence west 132 feet, thence south 50 feet, thence east 132 feet, thence north 50 feet to point of heatpains.

SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING Notice is hereby given that there will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Salt Lake Baseball Association, held at the office of J. H. Clive, Room 222 D. F. Walker Bldg., Salt Lake Clty, Utah, Wednesday, Jan. 15th, 1902, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of voting on the proposition to increase the capital stock of said as-sociation, listening to the annual report of the Secretary and Treasurer, electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may legally come before it. S. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

joining the aloresan has hinted or scription and situated in the County of Salt Lake, State of Utah, has been set for hearing on Friday, the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Implement Co. will be held at the company's office, No. 150 S. State street. Lake Oity, Utah, at 20'clock p.m. Monday, January 27th 1902. The purpose of said meet-ing is to consider a proposition to consolidate the Consolidated Implement Co. and the Co-op. Wagon and Machine Co., and to transact any other business as may properly come be-fore said meeting. at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Sait Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah. Witness the Clerk of said (Seal.) atflxed this 20th day of De-cember, A. D. 1901. JOHN JAMES, Clerk.

any other business as may properly come be-fore said meeting.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A

RIDGE AND VALLEY MINING CO.

NOTICE-THERE ARE DELINQUEN'

spective shareholders, as follows:

ECCLESIASTICAL WARD NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT

here will be a meeting of the members

of the Church of Jesus Christ of Lat-

ter-day Saints, residing in the Six-

with Ecclesiastical Ward, of the Salt

Lake Stake of Zion," in the County

of Salt Lake, and State of Utah, at the

Meeting House, of said Ward, on Mon-day, the 13th day of January, 1902, for

the purpose of authorizing the Board of

for the legal title to all the real pror

erty belonging to said Corporation, t

leorge R. Emery, as Bishop of the

Sixteenth Ecclesiastical Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the County of Sait Lake,

GEORGE R. EMERY.

and State of Utah.

ectors of said Corporation to trans-

"The Corporation of the Members

following described stock count of assessment No. 3, levied on the sth day of November, 1901, the several amounts set opposite the names of the

Shares, Amt

A. J. Evans, Attorney. Secretary and Treasurer. Salt Lake City, December 24, 1901.

of beginning.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. ESTATE of Frank L. Lawrence, deceased. Credi-tors will present claims with vouchers to the undersigned at No. 32 Alameda Ave., Sait Lake City, on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1992. CARRIE C. LAWRENCE, Administratrix of the Estate of Frank L. Lawrence, Deceased. Date of first publication, Dec. 14th, 1901. A. J. Evans, Attorney. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of Co-operative Wagon & Machine Co, will be held at the company's office, 138 S. State street. sait Lake Uity, Utah. on Monday, January 27th, 1962, at 3 o'clock p. m. The purposes of said meeting are to vote up-on the proposition to consolidate the Co-operative Wagon & Machine Company into one corporation and to do whatever may be necessary to perfect such consolidation, to read the annual report and to transact any such other ousiness as may properly come before said meeting. MELVIN D. WELLS, Secretary, Sait Lake City, Utah. December 24, 1901.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF A special Stockholders' Meeting of the Stockholders of the Jeremy Salt Com-pany, to be held at Room No. II, Nau-voo Block. Salt Lake City. Utah, on Tuesday, the 21st day of December, 1901, at 9:30 a. m. for the purpose of consider-ing the advisability of selling the corpor-ate assets and franchises; and the disso-lution and winding up of the affairs of the corporation. corporation.

W. H. JACK, Secretary.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

GREEN RIVER OIL CO. PRINCIPAL place of business, Sait Lake City, Utab. Notice, —There are delinquent upon the fol-lowing described stock on account of an as-sessment of 1-10 of one cent per share, levied Nov. 22, 1901, payable Dec. 2, 1901, the soveral amounts set opposite the names of the re-spective shareholders, as follows:

NAME.

No. of Shares. Amt 60,000

S. L. Boggs. George Ronney, Jr.... Fred C. Bassett. Henry McGee. L. W. Ely. J. H. Moyle. 40,000 10,000 20,000 20,000 38,000 40,000 30,000 5,000 5,000 -----0. M. Raybould Frank E. Wilson

| l | TION A THE ROUTED JUNEAU TRANSFERRE | 00 000 | 20.00 | |
|---|--|---------|--------|--|
| l | Mrs. M. F. Easton | 20.000 | 40 00 | |
| 1 | Wm. S. Romney | 20.003 | 00.00- | |
| I | WILL S. FORDINGY COLONNERS AND | 20,000 | 20 00 | |
| 1 | 1 Hal Moore | 20,000 | 60 99 | |
| 1 | ATA LATER AND AND ANTICIPAL ANTICIPA | 18 000 | 10.00 | |
| | T. W. Naylor | 70,000 | 5.00 | |
| 1 | D. C. McCready | 5,000 | 9.03 | |
| 1 | D. C. MCCFORDY management | 5.000 | 5 00 | |
| I | G. E. Ensign | N. 1000 | 5.00 | |
| 1 | | 5,000 | | |
| I | D. A. Brockbank | | 80.00 | |
| 1 | P. S. Keogh | 20,000 | 9.00 | |
| 1 | A . 17. ALCONDER AND PRESENT PRESENT OF THE TRACE | 0.000 | 2.00 | |
| | J. E. Hosmer. | | 00.00 | |
| ł | Fred E. Arnold | 20,000 | | |
| ł | FICH ID. PLEIDIGAMERICANTERING | 60.003 | 30 00 | |
| ĺ | W H Child | 00,000 | 10.03 | |
| | W. B. Child. | 10.000 | 10 00 | |
| l | W. D. C. Gill Garana err terserer interest and the | 1000 | 10 00 | |

And in accordance with law and an order of the board of directors, made on the End lay of November, 1901, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at the company's office, No 25 West First South Street. Sait Lake City, Utah, on Monday, the 6th day of January 1902, at 13 o'clocz noon, to may the delinquest assessment together with the cost of adver-W. H. Child..... 10,0.0

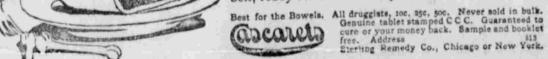
Too much of a good thing! That's what we are all liable to take during a holiday season. Healthy, jolly people will do it and make themselves sick. "In time of peace prepare for war," and have about the house a pleasant, perfect, palatable, positive medicine for sour stomach, sick headache, colic, winds, belching, biliousness, furred tongue, lazy liver, constipation, bad breath, bad taste, all liable to result from holiday over-indulgence. Cascarets Candy Cathartic is what you want; a tablet after a big meal will prevent sickness, or a tablet at night before going to bed, after a good time, will fix you all right for morning, and let you get up clear as a bell, ready for business or pleasure.

last It was their opinion that Lincoln however, that the truth be the Missouri compromise, and in spite

Too Much Holiday Fun and Folly

and not one inch further.

had experience upon that subject in the case of Kansas. You have been told by the Republican party that from 1854, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed,



study these together he will find that, with the sagacity of a philosopher and the instinct of the keen and discrim-inating lawyer he was, Mr. Lincoh made and arranged those interroga-tories, following one another in logical sequence, each relating directly to and

