Mr. Dallin of Utah in Paris.

Indian which possessed a strong fuscination for the French, by reason of its unfamiliar subject, and for visiting Americans, by reason of its associations with the home-land. This Cyrus Dallin's "Medicine Man"-inscribed in the French catalogue with quite unconscious humor as "L'Apothicaire" ("The Apothecary")--represents a superbly built red man of majestic countenance and far-seeing eye, quite nude, except for far-seeing cyc, quite nude, except for moccasins, a breech ctoth, a bone necklace and a curious horned and feathered bonnet, sitting a small sinewy horse with such phenomenal ease that horse and rider seem to have come into the world together. His left hand rests upon his thigh and his right hand is raised in a dignified and portentous gesture. He is the seer, the prophet. He forcesees the approaching ruin and ultimate ex-tinction of his people and is striving, with little more chance of success than against impending catastrophes. SERIES OF INDIAN STATUES.

SERIES OF INDIAN STATUES.

SERIES OF INDIAN STATUES. The "Medicine Man." which is now in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is the second of a series of four statues which synthesize in simple and im-pressive symbols the tragic history and the pathetic destiny of the abori-gines of America. The first of the series is: "The Signal of Peace". (now in Lincoln Park, Chicago,) a mounted chief, nude, like the Medi-cine Man, save for moccasins, breech clout and war bonnet, with one hand on the neck of his mount and the other holding uprifht a feathered spear as a sign that he yearns for peace. The third is "The Protest" (exhibited at St. "Louis in 1904) which represents a chief hurling de-fiance in the teeth of the superior forces arrayed against his race. The National Sculpture Society's exhibit at Baltimore in the syning of 1908, and which is to be exposed in this spring's **Fa**ris Salon,) is a glorification of the having proved as vain as the over-tures of peace and the valuentantons of the public, there is nothing left for him but "an appeal to the higher outri." court.

This tetralogy (to use, with a certain license, a term much in favor now-adays), is a symmetrical, dramatic and ndays), is a symmetrical, dramatic and moving presentment of the higher at-tributes of the Indian. It constitutes a memorial (for the edification of gen-erations yet unborn) of the pride, the stolcism, and, above all, the mysticism of a race which is in a fair way to be-come as extinct as the dodo or the mas-teder. It suggests vasily more than

come as extinct as the dodo or the mas-todon. It suggests vastly more than it directly depicts and herein, perhaps, lies its power. Had Cyrus Dallin done nothing else, he would have deserved well of the American people. Paris has by no means forgotten Mr. Dallin's wonderful work and when I heard that he was this year making his third visit to this city I set out to find him. He was here, I had learned, for the purpose of finishing and casting his great soldiers' monument for the city of Syracuse, N. Y., a great work which might well round out his indus-trious career. trious career.

INGENIOUS STUDIO ARRANGE-MENT.

When I knocked for the first time at Mr. Dallin's door in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs, I expected to find an enormous studio, encumbered by stag-ings such as we have come to asso-clate with the preparation of colossal groups. Instead, the opening of the door disclosed a tiny studio, hardly larger than a typical New York flat-room, in which only a dozen heads and several legs, arms and trunks, strewn about in seeming disorder, were visible; and, had it not been Mr. Dallin him-self who answered my knock, I should When I knocked for the first time at

about in seeming users and, had it not been Mr. Dann and, had it not been Mr. Dann self who answered my knock, I should have beaten a retreat under the im-pression that I had been misdirected. My evident astonishment amused the sculptor immensely. "You can't image ine what I can be up to in this little box of a room," he laughed. "I don't wonder. The fact is, I have made a moder. The fact is, I have found a means mean discovery. I have found a means that one would not have it otherwise. He is putting the best of himself into mean means the state of the state of the state of the state mean discovery. The state of the state of the state of the state means that one would not have it otherwise. He is putting the best of himself into wonder. The fact is, I have made a great discovery. I have found a means of getting the biggest kind of a monu-ment into shape in the smallest space —a sort of pocket-edition sculpture in a nutshell arrangement. And it is rapid, too. Thanks to it, I am accomplishing commuch in six months as I would have as much in six months as I would have otherwise in two years." "It is this way," he went on to ex-plain. (I do not assume to give his ex-act words.) "The old method demand-ed a studio as big as a barn. Clamber-ing up and down ladders and winding the ref ent emerge derives was very for in and out among stagings was very fa-tiguing. Besides no matter how big the studio might be and no matter how extensive the stagings, the sculptor could not recoil far enough from his product to see it properly; and these same stag-ings made it impossible for him to get a general view from below while the work was in progress. This procedure was so back-breaking, neck-breaking, nerve-racking, so clumsy and so gen-erally unsatisfactory withal, that of late years most of the sculptors have contented themselves with turning their models over to professional enlargers to be put into plaster. Macmonnies' Brooklyn monument was done in this fashion. The disadvantage of this seeto see it properly; and these same stag-The disadvantage of this secfashion. ond method is that it leaves too many things at the mercy of the enlargers, things at the mercy of the enlargers, who are skilful artisans, it is true, but to Springville constantly to sell hides and game. They camped about the town for weeks at a time. He and

N the grounds surrounding the Art Palaces of the Paris Exposition of 1900 was an equestrian statue of an Indian which possessed a strong the plaster the fine points of the small cky model. The artist's execution al-most invariably loses something and even his conception may be falsified. And the sculptor is absolutely power-less to retouch his work after it has left the enlargers' hands. The third method, the new method, the method I am employing, consists in having the enlargers put their enlargement into a plaster (prepared by a secret process) that remains as soft and workable as clay (the much ridiculed butter woman of 1876 was perhaps prophetic after all) that remains as soft and workable as clay (the much ridiculed butter woman of 1876 was perhaps prophetic after all) and that is even superior to clay in color from the sculptor's viewpoint since it lends itself better to a study of lights and shadows. The sculptor retouches the enlargement as freely as he desires, and if the ultimate result is not entirely satisfactory, it can be no-body's fault but his own. It is as great an advantage, you will readily under-stand, for a sculptor to retouch his en-larged work as it is for an etcher to do his own printing. Macmonnies, who was in to see me the other day, is very enthusiastic over the process."

enthusiastic over the process PROGRESS ON THE SYRACUSE MONUMENT.

Mr. Dallin showed me photographs representing a portion of his monu-ment before and after retouching; com-pared for me the enlarged heads, arms legs and trunks with which he was surrounded (like an anatomist in his dissecting room) with the correspond-ing pieces of his original model, and then proceeded to operate on the soft then proceeded to operate on the soft plaster of a strong and beautiful Ameri-can head by the way of an object los-son. The layman must not venture to set up as a judge in such matters, but it certainly all looked and sounded very plausible and—it seems to be work-ing. One of his two principal groups is finished and will be avroad in the ing. One of his two principal groups is finished and will be exposed in the coming salon. The other, some of the elements of which were in evidence at the time of my last visit, is well under way, and the entire work will be com-Bleted and ready to ship by October Should Mr. Dallin's method be gen-erally adopted, it would be vastly easier than it has been for inpecualus young men to start as sculptors, since one of the principal obstacles to their experi-menting with monumental work has been the enormous rents of studios large enough to permit setting up and modelling groups in clay.

MATISSE DISGUSTS HIM.

It seemed to me that it would be worth while to get Mr. Dallin's impres-sions of the changes which have occur-red in the Paris art world during his red in the Paris act world during his 10 years' absence. He confessed to rat-isfaction in being again in a city where a certain amount of freshness, spon-taneity and independence of judgment prevail as distinguished from a city like Boston, for instance, where the average person seems afraid to venture an art criticism or an art appreciation until he has heard what Mrs. A.— or Mrs. B.— has to say about the matter; out he prudently refrained from committing his sole for the matter is full himself further regarding the art situa-tion. "I have been much too busy, too absorbed with my daily stunt, too anxious about the success of my experiment with the soft plaster, to pay much attention to what was going on about me. I have not got into touch with recent developments and recent movements. As to painting, the impression made upon me by the few minor shows I have seen is rather unfavorable. They seem to indicate a considerable change --for the worse rather than for the bet-ter. I hear students raving about a certain Matisse, and, if this Matisse is a fair representative of the new art, I am afraid it is doomed to become a sort of asylum for the inefficient. But I cannot form any adequate idea of the outlook in either painting or sculpture until I have taken time to gaze about me a bit and more particularly not until I have seen the spring salons. Rodin is

Many Salt Lakers will remember T.

the other boys learned scraps of their language and imitated their ways. He was deeply impressed by their cos-tumes and their handiwork, their beads, their basketry, their daily uten-sils—the one note of art in an other-wise artless community; and he is more than half inclined to believe that it is to them he owes his first groping aspirations artward. The subject of his "Signal of Peace" was surgested to him by an unforgettable spectacle of his boyhood—a band of Indians filing down from their mountain fast-nesses to smoke the peace pipe. Mr. ning down from their hountain fist-nesses to smoke the peace pipe. Mr. Dallin knows the Indian psychically as well as physically. He has not only put himself inside his skin, as we say, but he has climbed into his consciousness and studied the way his wind works. He possesses a special

consciousness and studied the way his mind works. He possesses a special faculty for winning the confidence and friendship of Indians—or, rather, they recognize intuitively his sympathy and admiration, as the dog recognizes a dog-lover. And they do not forget him. him him. On his first journey east from Utah, he spent four days in the same train with a large deputation of Indians, headed by an aged sachem, bound for Washington. He refrained from ap-proaching the old chief, out of a sort of bouich are but he culokly sof on

of boyish awe, but he quickly got on intimate terms with all the braves, and particularly with one whose name signified "Bearer-of-Many-Honors" or something like that. When by part-ed company with them, there was genuine sorrow on both sides, and the old chief, to whom he had not dared to address a word, spontaneously of-fered his hand and wished him godspeed. Last winter, while on a visit to Washington, he espled in or near to Washington, he espied in or hear the Capitol two Indians, in one of whom he fancied he recognized "Bearer-of-Many-Honors." He was not mistaken. It turned out that "Bearer-of-Many-Honors" was the successor of the old chief, who had long ago departed to the happy hunt-ing ground and that he and big come long ago departed to the happy hunt-ing-ground, and that he and his com-panion were the only members of the original deputation still living. The trio had a good talk, and when they separated. "Bearer-of-Many-Honors" assured Mr. Dallin that he should al-ways remember him and should al-ways think of him as "his boy." "I had just shaken hands with President Roosevelt." Mr. Dallin concludes when he narrates this incident, "but I can tell you that the hand-clasp of this red man who had befriended me when I was setting forth into the world and red man who had befriended me when I was setting forth into the world and who had carried my image in his heart for a quarter of a century, meant a great deal more to **w**e. Bearer-of-Many-Honors' expressions of affection, you may depend upon it, were no empty form. The word of the Indian once solemnly given is in-violable. Of what so-called civilized neople can you say as much?"—Bos-



can you say as much?"-Bos-

ton Transcript.



The is putting the best of himself into his Syracuse monument, which is, in a very real sense, the culmination and the vindication of his career. It must be an immense satisfaction to him to have this occasion to show that he care headle groups as well as model. can handle groups, as well as model individual figures, and he makes no effort to conceal this satisfaction. Nevertheless, it is evident that his beloved Indians, who brought him his first celebrity, obsess him constantly. that they haunt his waking and his dreaming hours. He is keenly sensi-tive to their poetry and a firm believer in their spirituality. He has Indians in the blood, so to speak, for they make a part of those earliest impres-sions which outlast all others. And so this article must end with 'ndians as this article must end with Indians, as

t began with them. RENEWING AN ACQUAINTANCE.

Indians were so much a reality to the Springville, Utah, of Mr. Dallin's boyhood that the town was surround-ed by a 10-foot-high adobe wall as a protection against them when they were in bad humor. Indians came in-

J. Longley, U. S. immigration inspect-or, who was located in Salt Lake City for many years. Longley, who is called "general" by his friends here. is located now at Sumas, Wash. The above picture was taken recently and 'Gen" Longley lost no time in sending it to a friend here.

A WAX PRODUCING PLANT.

It has been recently discovered that the candelilla plant contains wax of an excellent quality and of sufficient pro-portion to make it extremely valuable. The plant, the botanical name of which is Pedllanthus pavones euphorbiacer, is found growing in the following states of Mexico: Tammaulipas, Coahulla, Nuevo Leon, Chihuahua, Durango, Sonora, Sinaloa, Baja California, Jalis-o, Bueble and San Luis Potosi co, Pueblo and San Luis Potosi. In a recent issue of the Monterey News the plant is described as grow-

News the plant is described as grow-ing to a height of from three to five feet, in the shape of stalks without leaves or thorns, as many as a hun-dred stalks springing from the same root. The stalks are about a quarter of an inch to a half inch in diameter. From an acre of land may be cut from one-half to two tons of weed a year. The plant also contains rubber dut not The plant also contains rubber, but not sufficient to make its extraction prof-

give more luster than the high-priced Carnauba wax from Brazil, which is at present exclusively used for the latter purpose. Purified and molded into purpose Purified and molded into phonograph records, the Candeilla wax will register the sounds perfectly. Suc-cessful tests have also been made with reference to its adaptability for the insulation of electric wires. Another use for this wax would be its substitu-tion for beeswax in pharmaceutical lab-oratories, where its hardness and highourpose

er melting quality in the manufacture of plasters and ointments, where bees-wax is now the principal ingredient, would make it especially serviceable. This wax can be bleached perfectly white, and burning it gives off an agreeable odor.

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FAMILY JARS.

Schoolmaster (to his wife)-My dear,

I wish you would speak more carefully. You say that Henry Jones came to this town from Sunderland.

Wife-Yes. Schoolmaster-Well, now, wouldn't it

be better to say that he came from Sunderland to this town?

Wife-I don't see any difference in

the two expressions. Schoolmaster—But there is a differ-ence, a rhetorical difference. You don't hear me make use of such awkward expressions. By the way, I have a let-ter from your father in my pocket.

Wife-But my father is not in your pocket. You mean you have in your pocket a letter from my father.

up a thread and representing it as a

Schoolmaster-For goodness' sake, be quiet. Never saw such a quarressim woman in my life.-London Scraps.

THE QUARREL. "Last night we parted forever."

"Then I suppose Ferdy will not call tonight." "No, but he'll spend the evening be-

hind a tree across the street."—Louis-ville Courier-Journal.

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address

the two expressions.

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COMMITTEE OF PROMINENT LOCAL NORWEGIANS.

Selected to arrange for the Celebration of May 17, Norway's Day of Independence, which will be observed at Wandamere on Monday week.

Top row, reading from left to right-George Knudsen, Christ Johansen, Thorieif Knaphus, H. C. Anderson. Second row-Axsel Fikstad, M. A . Faldmo, Anthon Pederson, C. M. Nelsen and Joseph Straaberg.