DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY DECEMBER 29 1906



It is Pictured in Glowing Colors by Wells at Commercial Club Banquet.

BRIGHT SPEECHES. OTHER Fifth Consecutive Gathering o The Organization Was a

Brilliant Success.

tecording to All the Days Ahead Are Very Promising for Salt Lake City and All Utah.

For the fifth time in five consecutive years the business men of Salt Take City sat down last night to the nnual Commercial club banquet, and keeping with the tale the speakers ad to tell of the last year's progress, banquet was the most ambitious in the club's history. In every department a signal success was scored. The decorations were elaborate and tasteful, the speeches were vital to the problems confronting Salt Lake City and Utah, the menu was ample and promptly served, and the scene in its entirety was a particularly brilliant one.

Five in number were the formal casts. They began after three hours feasting and merry-making while sweet strains of classical and rag music from Christensen's orcheslent the proper color to the occasion And brilliant, too, were the oratorical efforts. Former Gov. Heber M. Wells scored a big hit with his glowing dream of the city's future, and this response will be long remembered as the fea-ture of the evening. Jos. E. Caine acted as toastmaster.

He mingled freely the facetious and the serious in introducing the speakers, who were Gov. H. M. Wells, Fisher Harris, Hon. Frank B. Stephens, Judge C. C. Goodwin, and James H. Moyle. The burden of the one theme that ran over the entire evening was "The Greater Salt Lake." The subject was touched from every phase and great pictures were painted of the future "just ahead." He mingled freely the facetious and the

President Quigley of the Commercial club commenced the formal program by introducing Toastmaster Caine. Toastmaster Caine started off immedi-ately in the happy vein which panned out good values in all the speeches which followed.

TOASTMASTER CAINE.

What the Man Who Introduced the Various Speakers Said Himself.

Toastmaster Caine, who introduced the speakers during the evening, spoke as follows in his introductory address; Gentlemen: We are assembled to-night to celebrate the realization of a dream-a dream that has been to many of us the one bright hope through all of us the one bright hope through all the dark days since the panic of '93, the one fleeting light that promised to show a way out of the wilderness of local business depression. Year after year the rainbow has appeared in the sky, depoping an end with its promised has dropping as end with its promised bag year after year as we ran like happy children to find the lucky spot the col-ors have faded into the blue, the promof gold somewhere within c ise dissolved into mist. But after all. was a happy dream, and now that it is all over and the dream has come true, we can look back upon the weary years of waiting and find in them many hours we would be glad to live again. And for this long delay, for the many disappointments, for the broken promisseptontments, for the broken profile ises and deferred hopes, we will make all the more joyous the return of the prodigal prosperity. We have already killed the fatted calf, and it remains for you but to eat, drink and be merry, for comprow we begin to live again.



SOZODONT, "The Honest

Dentifrice." Through sixty years,

no honest effort has been spared to

give to the public a Dentifrice that

the teeth require. It is an Alka-

line, slightly astringent, deliciously

fragrant deodorizer and tonic for

the tooth and mouth structure. It

is your loss if you are not using it.

source, so prolific in promise for the

THE FUTURE CITY.

But come with me, my fellow citi-zens, out into the broad streets of your future city, surging with a popu-lation of half a million people all singing the songs of industry, con-

tentment and happiness, and bristling with eterprise and thrift. Gaze with me upon the solid rows of business

with the immediate construction \$5,000,000 worth of buildings of

future.

during

tory as the Newhouse era.

LANDSCAPE IS BEAUTIFUL. Before pursuing our journey further let us pause to drink in the nectar and ambrosia of the landscape. It is It is a day in June, the air is fresh and balmy and so free from smoke that nothing but the snow-capped mountains in the distance impede the vision. It was in the 1908 that a new smoke consumer was invented by Joseph A. Silver, that actually did Joseph A. Sliver, that actually did consume the smoke, and an ordinance was promptly passed making its use obligatory—so that while the quantity of bituminous coal in factories, in mills, in public buildings, in hotels and stores and other great establish-ments is a thousand fold greater than formerly the size to you as clear and formerly, the air is now so clear and clean as when the eyes of the ploneers of '47 first sighted their new found home. The smeller smoke problem so vexatious, alike to farmer and smelter man in early days has also been solved, partially by the removal of some of the smelters and partially by a new process of arresting and utilizing the sulphur as a fertilizer, discovered by Mr. Charles A. Whitney before he became president of the Smokeless Smelter trust. It will be observed that the city takes in all the intervening distance as far to the south as Murray, that thriving suburb having been annexed to the city in 1910 by a practically unanimous vote

P. Cahoon. A CITY OF TREES.

of its inhabitants under the leadership of its enterprising manufacture leadership

blocks of five and seven and ten story buildings living the principal streets for an area of more than five square miles. It is true that here and there The follage of the city has been very greatly beautified in reant years; many of the poplars which in early 'is an unimproved corner owned by some promising millionaire who has days were the characteristic shade tree having been supplanted by other made all his money out of the soil of Utah, but as to him and his unimand more umbrageous and hardler varieties such as maple and birch, boxproved corner it is confidently as-serted that he will begin building in the spring. elder and horse chestnut. This im-provement, as well as scores of others, all so apparent and so gratifying to The exact center of business is dif-ficult to establish, but if the price of real estate is any criterion it lies with-in a radius of a quarter of a mile of the the senses of the old resident as he gazes out upon the spiendid panorama which lies sparkling before him and which have so enhanced the general beauty and symmetry of the city, was brought about under the intelligent di-Commercial club building located in the heart of the Place de la Chateau rection of the board of city commis-sioners who now govern the city, de-voting their entire time to the munici-Noveau, so named in honor of United States Senator Samuel Newhouse who gave the first impetus to the city's growth by his audacious purchase of five acres of business property in the latter part of the year 1906, attended pal business and entirely doing away with the mayor and common coun-cil. It was towards the close of the year 1906 that Mr. Frank B. Stephens, now attorney general of the United States, made his celebrated speech at a most approved modern construction. But let us also view the hundreds of banquet of the Salt Lake City Commer-clal club in which he advocated what was then known as the Galveston idea thousands of stately residences more accurately described, perhaps, as "estates," adjoining the beautifully paved streets in the northern and easiin municipal government, and succeed-ed in so stirring the public mind that ed in so stirring the plotte mind that the idea was adopted as soon there-after as the machinery of the legisla-ture could put it into effect, with Col. E. A. Wall as chairman of the board. ern sections, and note the myriad of charmig well kept parks in the cen-ters of these residence thoroughfares. Do you see the magnificent state capitol at the head of State street, built of Sanpete marble and larger and But let us make a closer inspection of our surroundings. Do you note the forests of trees in the delta and on the more commodious than the joint city and county building? It was begun t think during the latter part of the second term of Gov. Cutler and finished forests of trees in the delta and on the sides of the Grand Arroya with their walks and grasses, their shady nooks and bosky dells everywhere? This is but the entrance to the Pinchot park, so named in honor of Gifford Pinchot, chief forrester of the United States, who furnished the trees, and it begins of the interaction of the old converse the administration of Gov Charles A. Quigley. It was paid for by an issue of short time bonds which were rapidly taken up and retired out of the revenues derived from state at the intersection of the old canyon road with Second avenue, extending for taxes, which, without raising the rate yielded such prodigious sums during seven miles up the Grand Arroya. This is said to be one of the most beautiful those wonderfully prosperous years succeeded what has gene down into hisarks in the world, resembling a beau-tiful woman—haif nature, half art. In the immediate foreground is the Grand Esplanade which spans the entrance to Governor Quigley began his meteoric political career as mayor of Salt Lake City, to which position he was elected in recognition of his successful efforts, when president of the Com-

the park, connecting Fourth avenue on the east with the capitol grounds on the west. This esplanade or viaduct is efforts, when president of the Com-mercial club, to establish the Wasatch boulevard — afterward called "The Great Quigley Highway," in honor of its distinguished father. Aftre serving two terms as mayor, during which more than fifty miles of street paving was accomplished. Mr. Quigley was elected governor of the state and here again in the most marvellous manner he succeeded in improving the public the west. This esplanade or viaduct is wide enough to accommodate two lines of electric cars, an automobile drive-way, a carriage driveway and a spaci-ous walk for pedestrians, and is con-structed entirely of steel and concrete, rivaling in magnificence the once fam-ous block budge. ous Brooklyn bridge,

REAL ESTATE VS. POETRY.

he succeeded in improving the public highways of the state-to such an ex-Jumping again into our perfected motor cars we are whiled along Eleventh avenue to Popperton Place, the fashionable residence district where Judge Colborn and the other million-

66 E Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Cures Colds and GRIP

> At Druggists, 25 cents or mailed. Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co. Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

tardy, but well merited testimonial to a valiant soldier and first commander of the fort.

FUTURE EDUCATION.

To the right as we proceed down the main avenue of the Brigade post a great cluster of stone and brick buildings with highly cultivated fields are seen-the home of the combined University and Agricultural college of Utab. It has over 200 professors and Utah. It has over 200 professors and instructors and an attendance of about 5,000 pupils. There is in immediate connection with it an admirable botanic garden and farther down in the valley a series of experiment farms. The school of mines and the Agricultural college, as well as the Polytechnic institute and normal training school, all richly en-dowed by private contributions of wealthy Utahns, are all under the one faculty which is presided over by that dean of Utah educators, Dr. J. T. dean of Utah educators, Dr. J. T. Kingsbury, ably assisted by Dr. W. J. Kerr, of Logan, while Hon, Waldemar Van Cott is president of the board of regenta

egents. Descending a gentle slope amid a profusion of brown stone fronts we pass the Judge home for disabled miners, so long itself disabled by non-sup-port, which has been donated by its generous founder to the public and is now maintained entirely by state appropriation; and still whirling along we enter the spacious and beautifully appointed Liberty park, now extending from Ninth South to the Country club and thence eastward to State stread the purchase of this vast tract havin been effected at a time when the

was classed as acreage and could be acquired at the phenomenally low price of two or three thousand dollars an acre. It may be said, however, that the ity's funds for this purchase were very largely re-enforced by contributions of wealthy and public spirited citizens among whom should certainly be mentioned first and foremost Mr. M. B Lichtenstein, a bold but highly successful operator in real estate, now a mem-ber of the board of city commission ers with the special designation of pub-He rark commissioner.

NEW SMELTER CITY.

The great Quigley highway threads its serpentine course through this su-perb park to Fourteenth South and then makes straight for the Oquirrhs, within whose shadows it halts only long enough to cool the throat of the carburettor and then plunges through long rows of clean-kept laborers' cottages of the Whitleyville, of the Smelter city known as Whitleyville, now a borough of Greater Salt Lake City, thence to Saltair, the Coney Island of the great inland sea, whose spacious pavilions, bathhouses, hotels, etc., are submerg-ed in four feet of water by the unpre-cedented rise in the lake level; thence along the smooth, hard sands of the

shore, through vistas of summer villas to the Harriman Hot Springs sanitar-ium, formerly known as Beck's, where stupendous bathhouses and hotels ac-commodating thousands of guests have been paying enormous dividends for aires reside. The judge has retired upon his income from the sale of lots which he steadfastly kept off the market until the ground was worth \$5,000 a rod. He also maintained years. Five minutes more and we are back to the last his iron clad resolution of permitting no residence to be erected in into the heart of the throbbing mepermitting no residence to be erected in Popperton costing less than \$50,000. The judge still writes poetry merely as a pastime, but it is said his verses lack the snap and vim that character-ized those earlier efforts when he used tropolis where we vacate our motors and are at once swallowed up in the busy marts of trade and lost amid the clash and clang of the city's commerce. The most important factor in con-The most important factor in con-tributing to the advancement of the city, second only perhaps to the timely and splendid efforts of the Commercial ciub, has been the marvelous developto roast the rich residents for wanting to live round the postoffice and declared that time seemed to pound but ment in copper, silver, lead and iron mining in the district of Utah and Nevada, the city having risen in recent years to the proud distinction of being one of the greatest ore markets in the world. In addition to the 10 great smelters on the west and south of the city the entire river front is honey-combed with manufactories of copper, iron and steel and the goods made from them, including wire and wire nalls, mining machinery, rails, and wheels, engines, bollers and an almost endless variety of hardware.

returns on his investments here that he has builded himself a castle at Lake Mary in Big Cottonwood canyou where with his family he spends a portion of each summer free from the cark and care of his multifarious and multitudious engagements. He makes the trip from the Harriman hotel, which occupies the site of the old Deseret News corner, to his castle in the mountains in his teroplane, now so perfected by Santos Dumont that its steering and gearing apparatus are as tractable and as little dangerous as Lewis S. Hills' electric motor of the days of old.

The Salt Lake City public school system is not excelled in the United States, having 125 grammar schools, 10 manual training and six high schools managed by a public school board elected by the people but kept free from politics and conducted free from politics and conducted strictly in accordance with the irrie-

strictly in accordance with the inte-sistible drift of modern methods. Churches and charitles, public libraries, hosptais, gymnasiums, mu-seums, baths, workhouses, relief soci-eties, etc., are plentiful and splendid in the accomplishment of good works, while theaters, pleasure resorts and places of amusement abound on every hand.

THE MILLENNIUM'S DAWN.

The millennium has not yet been ushered in but the so-called irrepressible conflict which agitated the pub-lic mind so long has been completely submerged by a great tidal wave of progress and prosperity; and the soft-ening and refining influences of advanced thought and Christianity fol-lowing in its wake have so mellowed the discords and contentions of the past that opposing politicians now speak as they pass by and rival newsnow paper men have been known to par-take of Christmas cheer together, take of Christmas cheer together, Again the Commercial club is enitled Again the commercial true is entried to its meed of praise for assisting in ushering in this dispensation of good fellowship, Col. Edwin F. Hoimes hav-ing remained away from Europe an en-tire year to devote himself to the presidency of the club and the attendant effort to harmonize former conflicting

This beautiful piece of descriptive prose, written by Fisher Harris, but attributed to me, is intended to be de-posited in the cornerstone of the new Commercial club building, to be ex-humed in the year 1920 by Capt. Joseph E. Caine, the Yerington millionaire, and after dinner speaker, if living, and if not then by Judge C. C. Goodwin, the famous wit, scholar, millionaire and raconteur, who at this writing bids fair to outlive us all. Either of these gentlemen is hereby authorized to edit the manuscript, correcting Mr. Har-ris's inaccuracies, if any, and adding thereto any additional facts which may have been omitted in the haste of com-

MANAGER HARRIS

pilation.

progress.

Says the Growth of the City Commercial Club Has Been the Same.

Fisher S. Harris followed the speech of Gov. H. M. Wells, with his annual toast to the Commercial club. He de-clared that he would not have to tell what the club was this year, as the hiswhat the club was this year, as the his-tory of the state for the past five years had been a history of the club. He told of the movement for the club, begun by Heber M. Wells, who was then governor, and of the group he called together to become charter mem-bers. From then he traced its growth called together to become a growth bers. From then he traced its growth in size to its present membership of over 500, and its power in the land for good. It is known, he declared, all over America, as a progressive com-mercial organization doing efficient co-operative work in building up the west and demonstrating whither the city and demonstrating whither the city and state are bound in their future

THE GALVESTON IDEA.

Stephens Gives it as the Cure-all for

form of our city government is not po-litical in its nature; nor is it an attack or a reflection upon any city officials, Afflicted Municipalities. Hon, Frank B. Stephens followed Mr. Harris with the declaration that he was going to talk of a few cold facts as a sandwich in between the flow of past or present. Our municipal affairs have been administered as well as the average-far better than many. The evils to be cured are not the fault of wit and oratory. He then launched into an exposition of the Galveston idea of municipal government, declaring that it was the only solution of municipal ills, in that it brings the city's business down to business methods such as prevail in any well managed



for Seven-Mile) canyon, running down from the Comstock. What they had was not gravel, but decomposed rock from the great lode. This was about 1851.

So you see that in one sense Nevada has always been more or less a sub-urb of Utah. The first settlers went from here, the first supplies were sent from here.

When the great rush came on from California in 1859 the connection was broken; most of the saints sold out, the Californiaians took charge, and the tendency was all toward San Fran-

That was 47 years ago; but the old order is, in part, being restored. San Francisco is in sackcloth and ashes, and the roads already built, and the prospect of others to be built in the coming year, all tend to make Nevada once more a suburb of Utah. If it does not become more and more the habit of the new race to lean upon Utah as of the new race to lean upon Utah as a supply station and clearing-house, it will be the fault of the men of this re-gion. And they are a plucky race over there now. They are performing mir-acles. The work they have done in Tonopah, in Goldfield, in Builfrog, in Manhattan, in Silver Peak, in Fairview and in Searchlight, in Ely and other districts, in the past five pears, has never been excelled. They have worked until Nevada has become a household until Nevada has become a household until Nevada has become a household word throughout the nation and the concernment of every financial center of the world. Surely a closer walk with those men should be the effort of with those their should be is concerned in trade, who deals in money. They are supplementing on a grand scale what the old race did there, and they have advantages which the old race did

not have. The country is filled with money to buy their stocks: it was very poor when the old crowd went there.

comorrow we begin to live again. And now that the dream is no longer a dream and the man who "told you so" has begun to talk out loud, it does seem the simplest thing in the world to transform this sleepy old town of ours into a modern, up-to-date city. It is but natural that from these mighty mountains, pouring their treas-

ures through flery furnaces into the lap of this luxuriant valley, a great city should arise to take her proud place as the capital of this vast inland empire. Nature has stood in the midst of this earthly paradise , with outstretched hands, offering to those who would but doms and the glory of knighthood. And it was but natural that men should arise, broad enough, keen enough and brave enough to grasp the opportunities

So it happened that when the pioneers had done their work and were passing to the great beyond, another band of men arose to take up the task where they had left off.

Men like the Guggenheims, Harriman Men like the Guggennems, Harrinan and our own Samuel Newhouse, saw as in a vision a great modern city spread over this verdant plain, walled by the towering mountains and reflecting her splendor in the placid face of a majes-tic pland see tie inland sea.

tic inland sea. As a bottle of wine is broken on the prow of a new-born battleship, thrown for the first time into the arms of the mother sea, may we not be justified if, in a quiet, unestentatious way, we break a bottle or two tonight that we may baptize this new-born city in the

sparkling, effervescing foam? Having presented to you this naked babe, whom we have christened the Greater Salt Lake City, it devolves up-Greater Salt Lake City, it devolves up-on another to tell you what her future will be, and the choice of this one is a compliment to the choosers. The man who is to tell the fortune of this little maid is one who has done his full share in the preparation of a fitting nursery for her.

fitting nursery for ber. As a former governor of this state, as a former president of the Commercial club, as an active, pogressive business man, and as a banker whom you can bank upon, Mr. Heber M. Wells, has fitted himself to tell the truth about THE FUTURE OF SALT LAKE CITY.

HEBER M. WELLS.

Ex-Governor's Dream of the Greater Salt Lake Ten Years Hence.

The response of former Gov. Heber M. Wells to the toast "The Greater Salt Lake" painted a picture of such wealth of empire as few of Utah's nawealth of empire as few of Utar's ha-tive sons have ever dared to dream. While keeping the audience in a roar of laughter it also in spots took their breath away, with its bold strokes simed at portraying the future hope for the capital city of the Rocky moun-tain west. After a happy introduc-tion by Toastmaster Caine, Gov. Wells said: said:

The relation between the Salt Lake City of the past and the Salt Lake City of the future is that the Salt Lake City of the past is the poor re-lation. Nevertheless the past is rich in hallowed memories and in mem-ories that are not so hallowed. From the days when the ploneers first planted their feet upon the untried soil and began the precarious building of a commonwealth up through the of a commonwealth up through the struggling years to the present so big with opportunity, so mighty in re-

tent indeed that the pseodonym "Good Roads Charley" has become a houseold word from Logan to St. George, and from Vernal to Deep Creek. I invite you now, my fellow citizens to join me in a short drive over this great highway, now famous through-out the world and frequently com-pared to the great Appian Way which in former days extended from Rome to

Capua. The Great Quigley Highway con-sists of a four-rod-wide macadamized boulevard with shade trees fringing its sides, the foliage of which is careits sides, the fonage of which is care fully trimmed so as not to obstruct the view. If you are all comfortably seated in your noiseless, smokeless, smelless autocars let us proceed along State street to its intersection with Capitol avenue, immediately fronting the executive mansion, and begin our pleasurable drive. The Grand Arroya, formerly known as City Creek canyon, is first traversed along its western lope for about two miles to the northslope for about two miles to the form-ward then the Arroya is crossed and we skirt the eastern slope and emerge at Eleventh avenue, where the world-famous view of the valley of the New Jordan is so entrancing that this vanthe name "Inspiration Point," given the name "Inspiration Point," given it by the Hon. Fisher Harris many years ago when he was secretary of the Commercial club, Mr. Harris naw complex the position of secretary

little upon their adamant. next come to Fort Douglas, We grown into a brigade post and en-larged to include all the country be-tween the old reservation and Parley's canyon. This splendid enlargement was accomplished through the persist-ent efforts of the Commercial club ably seconded and carried to fruition by United States Senator Richard W Young, who was accorded the unusual distinction of naming its first com-Young, who was accorded the unusual distinction of naming its first com-mandant. He named Brigadier General Frank Hines (son of former superinten-dent of waterworks), who fought side by side with the senator in the Utah battery in the Philippines in the Span-ish war of 1898. That splendid mo-nolith on the site of the old soldiers correctery is the monument to the memnow occupies the position of secretary of immigration, a new cabinet position created by Congress in recognition of his distinguished service in prevent-i erected by public subscription as a

IRRIGATION'S RESULTS.

The agricultural resources of the west, also, under the stimulating and fostering influence of the government reclamation bureau with its system of impounding reservoirs, has brought the formerly arid sections of the state into a condition of fertility that has enormously increased the yield of farm, garden, ranch and range, all of which necessarily pour their cornu-copias of wealth into the city's lap, resulting in the construction of great slaughtering and meat packing estab-lishments, stock yards, hay and grain markets, produce exchanges and kin-dred industries and employments.

The railroads, too, have thrown their loving arms about us, twelve great trunk lines converging within the western portion of the city, with their intricate network of tracks and yards and their tumultuous hullaba-loos of screams and bells. The passenger depots, of which there are five, are all marvels of architectural magnificence and convenience though none of the newer ones excel in beauthough ty and costliness those two model inion stations erected as long ago as 1907 by the Harriman and Gould 1907 roads, these having been planned in the beginning by their shrewd designers to meet the enlarged wants of a

growing and greater city. It is with peculiar pride I am able to report that the coal famines, which once upon a time distressed the inhabitants, have been entirely circumvented by the combined action of the railroad companies owning the mines, putting enormous supplies into their own coal bins during the summer months and furnishing the commod-ity direct to the consumer without the coal dealer's charge and cutting down the real price, delivered, to \$3,50 a ton. The Commercial club, under the conservative but persistent general-ship of its president. Hon. Richard P. Morris, again played a foremost part in bringing about this most gratifying benefaction.

THE LOOP SYSTEM.

The street railway system has be-come a joy to every inhabitant. The Harriman experts who took over the control in 1906 were quick to adopt the New Orleans, or loop system, making Schranm's drug store the base of the parallelogram and ex-tending in endless chains to the remote corners of the city. Rapid tran-sit suburban lines with ten minute service traverse the rich farming sections between Ogden and Provo and extend equal facilities to Bingham and

corporation. Mr. Stephens said: On the 5th day of September, 1900, Galveston met with a terrible calamity; one-sixth of her population was drowned and one-third of her property was destroyed. San Francisco lost a was destroyed. San Francisco los vast amount of property, largely lost a sured and comparatively few lives. Galveston lost proportionately more property, with no insurance, and with an enormous loss of life. It became a enormous loss of life. It became a question whether the city could be re-built. If rebuilt, population and prop-erty must be protected by a mammoth sea wall, four and a half miles long and seventeen feet above the level of the gulf, and the entire grade of the city raised to this level, involving an expenditure in the aggregate for public improvements of \$4,200,000. The situ-ation was desperate and Galveston was at once brought face to face with the necessity of cutting down expenditures necessity of current dollar of the city's income go as far as it would. Municipalities in the United States

Municipalities in the United States have generally adopted the expensive and combersome sytsem of national government. When this government was instituted, we had at the capital of our country a Congress and a presi-dent. This system was carried into dent. municipal governments throughout the country, and Galveston was no excep-tion. Up to 1895 she had the usual tion. In that year she adopted ward system. ward system. In that year she adopted a slight improvement in a mayor and board of uldermen selected at large. This system does away with the ward politician as such, but retains the old machinery of operation, where every matter to be considered goes first to a committee, then to the council, and then to the mayor, never being during the whole course of proceedings where re-sponsibility can be absolutely located, When the calamity came the citizens of Galveston saw the necessity of adopting business principles in the conduct of municipal affairs, and she accordingly took her pattern from rep-resentative and successful business or-

BUSINESS METHODS.

ganizations.

Galveston accordingly adopted business methods in municipal government and put her affairs into the hands of a board of directors, five in number. They are called commissioners, and consist of a mayor or general manager, and four associates; but the mayor, like the president of the board of directors of a corporation, has no vote power. He is simply one of the board, and all pow-er is in the commission, a majority vote of the body being final. The mayor is presiding officer and general director of the affairs of the city, but has no power beyond his vote as commissioner, except some minor powers to act in cases of emergency. The commissioners subdivide the work of the city, one looking after finances and revenue; another the police and five departments: a third, street and public property, and a fourth, water works and sewerage. But this division of duties is not one fixed by law. It is arranged as in any other business corporation, according to mutual convenience or fitness for the work, and men are nominated for office with a velw to their fitness for particular positions.

Some time ago, Mr. O. H. Hewlett presented this matter to the Civic Improvement league for its consideration. A committee was appointed, of which Mr. Hewlett is chairman, the other members being M. H. Walker, Henry W. Lawrence, R. L. Pritchard and the William H. King.

Hon. William H. King. This committee, after making a care-ful examination of the operation of the commissioner system in Galveston, the City of Washington and other places, unanimously recommended its adoption in Salt Lake. Under their direction a bill is being prepared to be transformed by the leafulation this wine extend equal facilities to Bingham and Park City with branches running into the restful quiet of the many can-yons. Mr. Harriman himself has be-come so enamored of the city and its environs, partially because of the ben-eficial, climatic conditions and par-tially in recognition of the splendid

any one man or any set of men. Indeed, so far as my inquiry has gone, the most loyal supporters of a change which will put the conduct of our mu-nicipal business upon a business basis will be those who are serving or have served as municipal officers, for the very good reason that they understand best of all the utter impossibility of an efficient and economical administration

We are all familiar with the ineffi-

clency of the present municipal system We usually blame the party in power, but it is not the fault of any party nor of any particular set of office-hold.

ers; the fault lies in the system. The responsibility of our city lies with the mayor, fifteen councilmen, five members

of a board of public works, and the oth-er elective officers. The council meets twice each week-once in regular ses-

sion for legislative and other business and once subdivided into committees

In regular session often nearly one-half of the time allotted to the consid-eration of the business is taken up in

the reading of petitions and communi-cations. Matters presented to the coun-

cill are referred to a committee; this committee meets when it can get its members together. The members of the city council are business men, who have their own affairs to attend to, and

who are not paid to give all of their time to the business of the city. When

the committee finally reports it goes to the council. It may then be laid over, and if finally acted upon goes to the

mayor for approval. If it is a matter involving public works, it then goes to

the board of public works. Nowhere does the subject matter feel the touch of one responsible for the outcome.

Not only this, but the common experi-ence is that a member of a body of 15

will allow matters to go through which

would never receive his vote could the responsibility be brought right home

This movement for a change in the

him.

under the present system. The aggregate salaries of our mayor and 15 councilmen would pay three commissioners \$4,000 a year each. They should be in session at least five after noons and two evenings in each wee Being themselves personally responsible for the well being of the city, they will have a pride in making a good record. They should, of course, be elected at large, each one representing the entire city.

NOT ENTIRELY.

I do not claim that such a system will take the government entirely out of politics. At first the machinery of the two leading partles will likely be used for the election of the commission but gradually, here, as in Galvesto the issues will be narrowed down be tween the most moral, intelligent and and progressive citizenship upon one side. and those who fatten upon the infirmi-ties of mankind upon the other; and when that line is drawn, the right always prevalls.

In national affairs we can stand con-siderable extravagance and waste-it does not get right home to us; but in our own city the question of right administration of municipal affairs becomes a question of prosperity, health, comfort and even of life and death.

Salt Lake City has been largely in the public eye. We have not deserved all of the unfavorable notices we have received; but however that may have had more than our share of trial tribulation and humiliation. It is within our power to build up here a city government which shall be an exampl to the rest of the United States. W can have present and will give this matter the thought and consideration which so important a subject deserves. In conclusion I wish to say that there seems to be some apprehension in the community in regard to how the commissioners are to be selected should the Galveston system, or something like it, be adopted. Some have been laboring under the impression that it was have a commissio intended to pointed by the governor. To this sug-gestion we say, emphatically no. Any change in our municipal government

must get the government nearer to those most interested, not further away, and our proposal is to have the commis-sioners elected at large, so that every voter will have an opportunity to vote for each and every one of them. I thank you, gentlemen, for your kindly consideration.

NEVADA, OLD AND NEW.

That is the Theme Upon Which Judge C. C. Goodwin Discoursed.

Judge C. C. Goodwin received an ovation as he rose to respond to the toast "Nevada, Old and New." He was frequently interrupted by bursts of ap-planse as some phase of the story of the state's growth was eloquently told.

the state's growth was eloquently told, Judge Goodwin sald: In the long ago, from 1847 to 1861, Nevada was a part of Utah. The first settlements made in what is now Ne-vada were by a few Mormons from this region in the chain of valleys that lie at the eastern base of the Sierras-Tranches Stamphat Dispace Fastle Truckee, Steamboat, Pleasant, Eagle and Carson valleys. The bunch grass on the hills was good for stock and the soil in the valleys was fertile.

The first mining done in Nevada was some placer mining in the ravines that run down from the Comstock lode, by

They have ratiroads and automo-biles, and the automobile beats the mule mightily on those southern des-erts. They have the cyanide process; smelling and mining have been about reduced to exact sciences in these last 45 years.

45 years. An old custom was typical of Neva-da's entrance into the Union. She came bearing gifts. From under her coarse robes she brought forth gold and silver and to the nation said: "I pray thee, let me find grace in thy

sight And she did her part; the nation, at the time, was rocking under the earth-quake and the storm of a mighty war. Nevada's few people stayed her credit and sang:

"While California, grand. Strikes with triumphal hand Her harp of gold, We will on silver strings Join in the hymn she sings, And swell the gift she brings, With love untold." CRY FOR HELP.

And when a cry for help arose-for medicine for the sick soldiers, for com-orts and luxuries for the sick and the wounded, Nevada set the pace with the Greeiy sack of flour. It was bought over and over; when it was bid off to one man he gave it back that it might be sold again. That one sack of flour not only brought thousands of dollars, but after making the tour of the state t was carried east and sold over and over again, and I believe that there is a leture of that sack of flour hanging n the Temple of Mercy and of Love in the beyond. Many a fierce rebel bid on that sack of flour, for they said:

on that suck of hour, for they said: "It may buy quinine or good old Ken-tuckey whisky, or a needed blanket for some good rebel in prison, or our boys may capture the stores which it will buy from the d—d Yankees." And just about half the man in No.

And just about haif the men in Ne-vada in those days were rebels. We lived under what might be called an armed truce there for four years. But the proce in Newsda in these days. the race in Nevada in those days was a royal one. The world was picked to make a population for California; California was picked to make a race for Nevada. High and generous souls made up that first people. Some of them were fighters, but even

they would draw their purses as quick-ly as their guns, and stood ready at any minute to fight you or to divide their last beans and flour and whisky with you. There were big-headed men among them, but not many who had the big head. When the Comstock was found there was not a man in the United States who knew silver ore when he saw it; not one who knew how to work it. When the great assays were published there was but one thought:

"A way to work that ore will be found; we will go there; we will cease thinking about thousands; henceforth ve will dream of nothing less than mil-

After that hardship was but a joks and their souls rose superior to distress They learned to mine, they learned to reduce ore, they made a code and estab-lished order, they exalted mining by paying fair wages, and establishing regular pay days. They put safety cages in mines; they ventilated in5 holdrafts with compressed air. in one afts with compressed air. is one ne they sent down five tons of ice per day for years to supply the men with lee water. They lifted mining from an experiment to a science.

KEPT HEARTS OPEN.

All the time they kept their hearts open. No cry of distress ever went unseded.

There were great miners there, great lawyers, great doctors, great men of affairs, and with the means at their mmand they wrought miracles.

Nearly all are gone now; their graves are widely scattered, but their worl shines out in fair structures in many

(Continued on page eight.)

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD., C. W. Post, Chairman,

Dec. 12, 1906.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of December, 1906.

BENJAMIN F. REID,

Notary Public.

My commission expires July 1, 1907.

Our goods are pure, they always have been and always will be, they are not mis-branded. We have always since the beginning of our business, printed a truthful statement on the package of the ingredients contained therein and we stand back of every package.

Postum Cereal. Grape=Nuts. Elijah's Manna.

Postum Cereal Comany, Ltd.,

Guarantee on Their Products.

We warrant and guarantee that all packages of Postum Cereal, Grape-Nuts and Elijah's Manna hereafter sold by any jobber or retailer, comply with the provisions of the National Pure Food Law, and are not and shall not be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of said Act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, and entitled, "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale and transportation of adulterated or mis-branded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, liquors, and for regulating traffic therein for other purposes."

Battle Creek, Mich.