TO ADVERTISE UTAH

Signs of Chamber of Commerce Resuscitation.

COL. DONNELLAN'S STRONG LETTER

Against the Bankruptcy Law—Branch Mint Favored—Liberal Light Investigation.

The nearly defunct Chamber of Commerce held a several meeting last night which showed that during the past week or so much interest has been aroused in the organization and new members are rapidly coming to the front. The secretary announced that applications for membership had been received from Judges John A. Street and W. H. Dickson and Dr. Dart and T. F. Malloy, and these four gentlemen were duly elected.

A discussion then took place with regard to the existing conditions throughout the state, and in order to bring about an organized effort to enhance the material prosperity of the state, it was decided to hold a State meeting in the near future, the notice of which will be given through the public press.

The election light question was taken up and in fact over, and Messrs. Auerbach, A. H. Cannon and Nelson were appointed as a committee to inquire into the present affiliation between the company and the city.

F. A. Wadleigh, general passenger agent of the Rio Grande Western, sent in a communication with regard to an excursion from Colorado points to Salt Lake and Ogden June 21 and 22, on which the low rate of $10 for the round trip had been made, hoping to have a twenty-day limit. He expressed the opinion of the Chamber in making a success of the excursion.

The secretary read also Mr. Wadleigh's letter to Fire Color Devices, stating that the transcontinental passenger lines had agreed to a one-fare rate for the Christian Endeavor convention, to be held in Salt Lake next August.

A letter was received from a place manufactured at Waverley, Gallipolis, to raise the factory to Salt Lake, providing local capital to the amount of $20,000 should be subscribed by purchasers into a joint stock company. The secretary was instructed to reply that the Chamber could not pledge an investment, but invited the men interested to come here and look the field over, promising him the support of the Chamber in working up the project.

A letter was read from John R. Doty in which he modified the Chamber of the action received by him from Senator Cannon with regard to the establishment of a branch mint in this city, that a move by the government was impossible, and Mr. Doty suggested that the Chamber take action in trying to have a Custom-house away from Ogden opened up here. Referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. A. H. Cannon, E. H. Allen and T. F. Malloy.

A resolution protesting against the passage of the bankruptcy bill now pending in Congress was introduced and was referred to Messrs. Lynch, Higgins and Caine for investigation, and after the signing of the official bond of the officers and affiliation in the sum of $100 each, the meeting adjourned.

LETTER FROM COLONEL DONNELLAN.

The following letter from Colonel Donnellan was read.

Gentlemen—As a member of the Chamber, who is somewhat familiar with the good work it has accomplished in the past, and, taking advantage of the wisdom of the policy of temporarily pursued for the past several years, during which period there was no movement of population or capital, I venture to notify of the Chamber's expenditure, I affirm with no probability of pleasant result during the great collapse throughout the country since 1893. I now venture to address you on the subject of the revival of the activities of the Chamber, and I trust that you will not consider that I am intending any of your prerogatives or deem the presumptuous in suggesting a line of policy which I think it would be wise for the Chamber to pursue—now that there seems to be a revival of immigration and a new flow of capital to the west.

I am pleased to note that you have elected one of our ablest, most energetic and most enterprising citizens as president of the current year, who is a gentleman of the highest ability, and who is recognized by an equally energetic and enterprising board of directors, and I am sure that are the year closes they will have just find the true report in them by the mercantile community. I am fully persuaded that the time is now ripe for a vigorous and aggressive campaign to be waged by the Chamber of Commerce and all the commercial bodies of Salt Lake City and state of Utah. We should take immediate steps to thoroughly advertise our vast and varied resources throughout the east.

Your secretary, Mr. E. F. Colburn, was with me a short time ago in the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange in New York, Chicago and other eastern cities to talk of our mines and mining exchanges in those cities, with apparently most excellent results. I think that this method of advertising is much more effective and more economical than any other, and Mr. Colburn has demonstrated his especial fitness for such work. I would therefore suggest that he be sent east at once, for a year, to spend a number of months, taking in the great cities and the mining centers, including the principal towns in the New Eldorado. To enable him to prepare an interesting and informative report on our mines and mineral resources, and a short lecture on our agricultural and other resources of our State. These lectures could be illustrated by stereopticon views, and with the judge's aid Sunday evenings, if considered worth, and powers of description, his lecture would be exceedingly attractive to the people of the east, and would secure wide-spread attention.

This would cost some money, as it would be necessary to give the greater part of the lecture free. I have so much had that the railroad companies doing business in Utah and the transcontinental country would contribute liberally to the fund necessary to carry out this work, as they would be greatly benefited by the movement in proportion to their efforts. I am sure that the board of trade would be attracted to the Rocky mountains by Mr. Colburn's description of our mountains, parks, great lakes and grandeur and health resorts, and this alone would be sufficient to induce the railroads to make concessions to lower rates.

I think that the Chamber should give its endorsement and active support to the companies that have just been organized to build railroads to the Deep Creek country and to Los Angeles, California.

The Chamber should take an active interest in the efforts of our delegation in Congress to get into the election of a federal building in this city for a post office, United States courts, etc., but I think a great mistake will be made if we enter an application to a new department, which has already Congress has just appropriated two million of dollars for a public building for the city of Lexington, Kentucky, and I feel confident that within a period of twenty years Salt Lake will be a more populous city than is Lexington.

I will take about five years to convince the public of this fact, and I am satisfied that such a building as is proposed in Senator Brown's bill will be entirely inadequate to accommodate the wants of Salt Lake. We should not be satisfied with an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, and I do not think we can obtain twenty-five thousand dollars, and the secretary will not permit of this appropriation at present. I would prefer to wait a year, rather than to take the appropriation a building, which when completed, would not be commensurate with the importance and dignity of the city.

The Chamber should take up the matter of the location of a U. S. Mint which is much in the city. Now that we have two senators and a representative in Congress we ought to be able to secure a mint with little difficulty.

It has always been the policy of the general government to establish mints in every state where the precious metals were produced. Since the discovery of gold in California, the only gold mines in paying quantities in the United States were in Georgia and North Carolina. Accordingly a branch mint was established at Dahlonega, Georgia, and at Charlotte, North Carolina. One was established at New Orleans in order to coin the silver of Mexico; one in San Francisco for the gold of California, one in the village of Carson, Nevada, to coin the silver of that state. In United States mints are established at Helena, Montana, and one in Salt Lake City, Utah, also one at Denver, Colo., which is now about to be converted into a mint for coinage. Thus it will be seen that although there is none of the precious metals handled in Salt Lake yearly than in all the places named, combined, except Denver and San Francisco, yet we have not even a government assay office here. This remarkable exception in our case is certainly owing to want of proper efforts on our part and perhaps to want of influence at the seat of government, owing to the political and other conditions prevailing here during our territorial yearnings. I think that with a united effort on the part of our people and our delegation in Congress, the prize is now within our reach.

Some years ago it was announced to be the settled policy of the war department to abandon the numerous military posts scattered throughout the Indian country as speedily as practicable, and to make the military forces of the Republic in permanent possession of the larger towns and cities. In furtherance of this policy, Fort Douglas, near this city, will doubtless be in the use of the government post. It is not and equipped and so and so well located and so well adapted to the requirements of a post, properly fitted for the comfort and convenience of the officers and troops stationed there, and if proper efforts were made by our well-rounded delegation, I have no doubt but that suitable appropriations would be obtained for that purpose as well as for parking and improving the grounds of the reservation.

It is semi-officially announced that the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern railroad is to be separated from the Union Pacific system and reorganized on a sound financial basis; also that the Oregon Short line is to be operated in future city as headquarters. This in fact is a most important railway system, including all the roads now operated in Utah by the Union Pacific south of Ogden. The line from Ogden to Butte, Montana, also the line from Granger, Wyoming, to Huntington, Oregon, with branches, making a total of an 1,200 miles, and, if it is to be really operated, independently of the Union Pacific, will make a Salt Lake City the controlling railroad center of the intermountain country. In the interpretation we find it will mean a large expenditure, in addition agency, the shop, the meeting of half of these from the city, and will be of untold advantage to us, in fact no one can foretell the great benefit that will accrue to our city if this most important system of railroads is to be worked from this city as general headquarters.

It is the important a matter to be treated with the fullest. Keep upon the presumption that the general office will come here any way without effort on our part, and I think that a combined effort with a view to the city's advantage, as well as from a strength, should be made to induce the Chamber to take whatever steps may be necessary to secure the headquarters of this system. The committee should take immediate steps in order that the most desirable result, and they should be empowered to confer by the new company the board of trade and other organizations of the community. This is the time opportunity to create the future of Salt Lake beyond any influence in money and should be designed to follow with. There is no a time I be lost. Action—immediate action is imperatively demanded.

The sugar factory of Lehi has been the most valuable and beneficial institution that was ever established in Utah, and the financial success attained by it the past year has been most gratifying. I will take another such factory to supply the home demand, and two more would easily find a market for their product in the surrounding states. A factory should be located near this city, one in Tooele county and one between Provo and Ogden. An ideal location for a factory would be on Mill Creek, a few miles south of the city. A good flow of water for the operations of the factory and an abundance of good water made are the necessary requirements for a factory site. These could be had at Mill Creek and being in the outskirts of the city, the pulp produced would all be readily taken for food for live stock. Fuel and limestone are cheap and labor abundant. The Moses Quandt have a very successful factory in California; they have one that has been fairly successful in Norfolk, Nebraska, and one at Grand Island, Nebraska, which owing to drought and want of irrigation facilities has been a partial failure for the past two years.

I think they could be persuaded to move the Grand Island factory here, or perhaps they could be induced to build a new one in the vicinity of this city, if proper representations were laid before them as to the favorable conditions prevailing here.

I would suggest that the Chamber communicate with the gentlemen named and send a representative to induce them to investigate our advantages for the sugar industry.

I think that the Chamber should agitate in favor of the location of an experimental station of the Agricultural college in this valley, and also in favor of the southern part of the state in order that the great variety of soil and climate within the limits of the state may be practically tested as to the suitability for the growth and propagation of the various products of the soil.

The general government appropriates $15,000 annually for the purpose of carrying on experimental work in Utah, the whole of which is expended on the experiment farm in the town of Logan, while our neighboring state of Wyoming with the same appropriation from the government, maintains four of five experimental farms in different parts of the state, the determining the most suitable crops for the different altitudes, and thus the most valuable information is thus diffused throughout the state.

I think that the present location of the Chamber of Commerce is a little out of the city. It should be located in the West Temple or Main street, and I think that the time is ripe for us to begin it, so as to enter into effective in the daily business of our city—that it be fully alive with business that may be made to make body to the largest office of the country.

We only have a daily call of grain, provisions and the other products of the country, thus establishing daily market quotations for produce of all kinds, which quotations would help to extend very greatly our jobbing trade throughout the inter-mountain country.

The Chamber could keep in touch with the Chicago board of trade by arranging with the telegraph companies for, say fifteen minutes' service daily the call, so that city. By this means we would make a business distribution of the Chicago exchange in Utah, and would become valuable aid the question of properly marketing it. Also be permanently settled.

There are a number of gentlemen now living in the city who formerly operated successfully in Chicago and that I speak in the next, who would doubtless gladly assist in putting the Chamber on a proper business basis. Give a railroad produce exchange, I think that has its subject matter of the most earnest consideration of the Chamber.

I hope that you will receive these low suggestions in the spirit in which they are offered, namely, a desire to advance the interests of our beautiful city. I think in the duty of every member of the Chamber to offer such suggestions as may occur to them for the benefit of the community, and I most sincerely trust that I may be with you in any and every movement I suggested by the Chamber for the public good.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN W. DONNELLAN.

SEC'Y CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Col. R. M. Littler Recommends That Best of Remedies, Paine's Celery Compound.

Col. R. M. Littler, secretary of the National Live Stock Association, and Western Secretary of the Chicago Produce Exchange, writes: Robert M. Littler has been a sufferer from nervous prostration, as his correspondents who meet him in Chicago are the commercial center of the country.

When such people as Col. Littler, Mayor Tyler, Colonel of New York, Merchants, Manufacturers, Railroad Men and Bankers, and hosts of others in public representation put our medicines be impossible in the world, with scores of Patent Medicines compared, as such or suffering person can with any show of reason feel that make one of the great cures of the big medicine many people will. Do Celery says:

"I have used with great benefit several bottles of Paine's celery compound and I have recommended it to my friends. It is a wonderful nerve tonic."

Col. Littler has been a sufferer from nervous prostration, and is well known throughout the country. He has been a sufferer from nervous prostration, and is well known throughout the country. He has been a sufferer from nervous prostration, and is well known throughout the country. He