

THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON

Mr. Cleveland Praises Soundness of His Political Faith and His Economic Wisdom.

A GREAT AMERICAN FAULT.

Proneness to Lose Sight of the Significance to the Proper Observance of Public Holidays.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland was the orator of the day at the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, annually held under the auspices of the Union League club of this city.

Mr. Cleveland addressed an audience which filled the great auditorium, and his oration was greeted with every manifestation of approval. He dwelt less upon the history and achievements of Washington than upon the soundness of his political faith, and the accuracy of his economic wisdom. The prosperity and glory of the country will be, according to the speaker, unbounded and imperishable if the precepts of Washington are actively followed on, and in general, closely followed.

Americans are, as a rule, Mr. Cleveland declared, too prone to lose sight of the significance of the proper observance of public holidays. The Fourth of July usually, he said, has degenerated into a revel of senseless noise and dangerous explosions, which bears in its train far more of mishaps and accident than lessons of good citizenship or pride of country.

The republic still has, he asserted, its example and teachings as important to the present generation as his labors and guidance were in his own time. The address followed:

MR. CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

The American people are but little given to the observance of public holidays. This statement cannot be disputed by the allegation that our national history is too brief to allow the accumulation of days deserving commemoration. Though it is true that our life as a people, according to the standard measuring the existence of nations, has been a short one, it has been filled with glorious achievements; and though it must be conceded that it is not given to us to see in the magnifying mirage of antiquity the exaggerated form of American heroes yet in the bright and normal light shed upon our beginning and growth, are seen grand and heroic men who have won imperishable honor and our everlasting remembrance. We cannot therefore excuse a lack of commemorative inclination and a languid interest in recalling the notable incidents of our country's past under the plea of a lack of commemorative material. We can in this way explain our neglect adequately to observe days which have actually been set apart for the special manifestation of our loving appreciation of the lives and the deeds of Americans who in the crisis of our birth and development have sublimely wrought and nobly endured.

HEREDITARY SHORTSIGHTEDNESS.

If we are inclined to look for other excuses, one may occur to us which, though by no means satisfying, may appear to gain a somewhat fanciful plausibility by reason of its reference to the law of heredity. It rests upon the theory that those who secured for American nationality its first foothold, and watched over its weak infancy, were so engrossed with the persistent and unceasing labors that pressed upon them, and their hopes and aspirations led them so constantly to thoughts of the future that they neglected to give to the nation what we call an extinct faculty, and that thus it may have happened that exclusive absorption in things pertaining to the present and future, became so embedded in their nature, as to leave them a trait of character descendible to their posterity even to the present generation.

There is another reason which might be advanced in mitigation of our lack of commemorative enthusiasm, which is so related to our pride of Americanism, that if we could be given the sufficiency we would gladly accept it as an excuse. It is to do with the underlying qualities and motives of our free institutions. Those institutions had their birth and nurture in unselfish patriotism and unswerving devotion to the cause of a free and equal people. It is a decree of Fate beyond recall or change that the perpetuity and beneficence are conditioned on the constant devotion and single-hearted loyalty of those to whom their birthright was given. But after all, why should we attempt to delude ourselves? I am content that I see your convictions when I say that no play of ingenuity and no amount of special pleading can give an absolutely credible excuse for our remissness in appropriate holiday observance.

COMMEMORATING DAYS.

The commemoration of the day on which American independence was born, has been allowed to lose much of its significance as a reminder of the patriotic faith and the inflexible patriotism of the fathers of the republic, and has nearly degenerated to a level of senseless noise and dangerous explosion leaving in its train far more of mishap and accident than lessons of good citizenship or pride of country. The observance of Thanksgiving day is kept alive through its annual domination by federal and state authority. But it is worth while to inquire whether its original meaning as a day of united praise and gratitude to God for the blessings bestowed upon us as a people and as individuals, is not smothered in festivity.

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A Liquid, Antiseptic and Non-acid Dentifrice will penetrate the little crevices of the teeth that cannot be reached by the Toothbrush, cleansing and purifying them, and imparting such a fresh clean sensation, as to become a joy to the mouth and refreshing to the whole system. SOZODONT.

ling and social indulgence. We, in common with Christian nations everywhere, celebrate Christmas—but how much less a day of commemorating the birth of the Redeemer of Mankind, than as a day of hilarity and the interchange of gifts.

JOLITY NOT DEPRECIATED.

I will not without decided protest be accused of antagonizing or deprecating high-spirited merriment and jollity. On the contrary, I am an earnest advocate of every kind of sane, decent social enjoyment, and all sorts of recreation. But, nevertheless, I feel that the allowance of an inopportune holiday is evidence of a certain condition, and is symptomatic of a popular tendency which are by no means reassuring.

In this day, the Union League club of Chicago should especially rejoice in the consciousness of patriotic accompaniment; and on this day of all others, every one of its members should regard its membership as a badge of honor. Whatever else the organization may have done, it has justified its existence and earned the applause of those whose love of country is still inclosed by the work it has done for the deliverance of Washington's birthday from neglect or indolent remembrance.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

In furtherance of the high endeavor of your organization, it would have been impossible to select for observance any other civic holiday having as broad and fitting a significance as this. It commemorates the birth of one whose glorious deeds are recorded in our national annals; and in memorializing the birth of Washington it commemorates the incarnation of all the virtues and all the ideals of the American people. The battles he fought were fought for American liberty, and the victories he won gave us national independence. His example of unselfish consecration and lofty idealism are a constant reminder to us of the conditions not more vital to our nation's beginning than to its development and durability. His faith in God, and the faith of the American people, for whom he wrought, from the support of God's almighty arm. His universal and unaffected sympathy with those in every sphere of American life, his thorough knowledge of existing American conditions and his wonderful foresight of those yet to be coupled with his powerful influence in the councils of those who were to make or mar the fate of an infant nation, made him a factor in the construction and adoption of the constitutional chart by which the course of the newly-launched republic could be safely sailed. And it was he who first took the helm and demonstrated for the guidance of all who might succeed him, how, and in what spirit and intent, the responsibilities of our chief magistracy should be discharged.

WE NEED WASHINGTON.

If your observance of this day were intended to make more secure the immortal fame of Washington, or to add to the strength and beauty of his imperishable monument built upon a nation's affectionate remembrance, your purpose would be useless. Washington has no need of you. But in every moment from the time he drew his sword in the cause of American independence to this hour, living or dead, the American people have needed him. It is not important now, nor will it be in all the centuries to come, that they should know that Washington has lived and that his achievements in his country's service are above all praise. But it is important—and more important now than ever before—that they should clearly apprehend and adequately value the virtues and ideals of which he was the embodiment, and should realize how essential to our safety and perpetuity are the consecration and patriotism which he exemplified. The American people need today the example and teachings of Washington no less than those who fashioned our nation needed his labors and guidance. Three months before his inauguration as first president of the republic which he had done so much to create, Washington wrote a letter to Lafayette, his warm friend and revolutionary ally, in which he expressed his unmitigated desire to establish a general system of policy which if pursued would "ensure permanent felicity to the commonwealth," and he added these words:

FOUR THINGS NECESSARY.

"I think I see a path as clear and as direct as a ray of light, which leads to the attainment of that object. Nothing but harmony, honest industry and frugality are necessary to make us a great and happy people. Happily the present posture of affairs and the prevailing disposition of the country are prone to co-operate in establishing these four great and essential pillars of public felicity."

Such considerations as these suggest the thought that this is the time for honest self-examination. The question presses upon us with a demand for that which will not be denied: "Who among us all of our hearts are purged of misleading impulses and our minds freed from perverting pride, can be sure that today the posture of affairs, and the prevailing disposition of our countrymen, motion of harmony, honesty, industry, and frugality?"

SELF EXAMINATION.

The self-examination invited by this day's commemoration will be incomplete and superficial, if we are not thereby forced to the confession that there are signs of the times which indicate weakness and relaxation in our hold upon these saving virtues. When thus forewarned, it is the height of reason for us to obstinately to close our eyes to the needs of the situation and refuse admission to the thought that evil can overtake us. If we are to deserve security, we will carefully and dutifully take our bearings and discover, if we can, how far we have drifted away from safe waters.

WORK OF DEMAGOGUES.

If we find that the wickedness of destructive agitators and the selfish depravity of demagogues have stirred up discontent and strife where there should be peace and harmony and have arrayed against each other interests which should dwell together in hearty co-operation, if we find that the old standards of sturdy, uncompromising American honesty have become so corroded and weakened by a sordid atmosphere that our people are hardly startled by crimes in high places; if we find a sadly prevalent disposition among us to turn from the highway of honorable industry to the crooked roads leading to irresponsible and worthless ease; if we find that widespread wastefulness and extravagance have discredited for wholesome frugality which was once the pride of Americanism, we should recall Washington's admonition that harmony, industry and

frugality are "essential pillars of public felicity," and forthwith endeavor to change our course.

AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD.

It is our habit to affiliate with political parties. Happily the strength and solidity of our institutions can safely withstand the utmost freedom and activity of political contest so far as it involves the adoption of governmental policies or the enforcement of good administration. But they cannot withstand the frenzy of hate which works to blot out American brotherhood and to cunningly persuade our people that a crusade of envy and malice is no more than a zealous insistence upon their manhood rights.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

Political parties are exceedingly human, and they easily fall before temptation from individuals, by so much as partisan success is the law of their life and they are therefore susceptible to personal. It is easily recalled that political organizations have been quite willing to utilize gusts of popular prejudice and resentment; and I believe they have been known as a matter of course to encourage voters to hope for some measure of relief from economic abuses, and yet to "stand pat" on the day appointed for reelection.

WATCH PARTIES.

We have fallen upon a time when it behooves every thoughtful citizen whose political beliefs are based on reason and who cares enough for his country to be a member of a political party, to realize that the organization of the party of his choice needs watching, and that at times it is not amiss critically to observe its direction and tendency. This criticism should regard the party in its entirety, and not the individual members of it, and that it is only partisan impudence that condemns a member of a political party, who on proper occasion submits its conduct and the loyalty to principle of its leaders, to a court of review over which his conscience, his reason and his political understanding preside.

I protest that I have not spoken in a spirit of pride and exultation which our country's interests demand so fully justified. Its limitless resources, its astonishing growth, its unapproachable industrial development, and its irrepressible inventive genius have made it the wonder of the world to be strong and active. But how fares the land that lives in us? Are we sure that we are doing all we ought to keep it in vigor and health? Are we keeping its roots well surrounded by the fertile soil of loving allegiance, and are we furnishing them the invigorating moisture of unselfish fidelity?

WHEN COUNTRY IS SAFE.

The land we live in is safe so long as we are dutifully careful of the land that lives in us. But good intentions and fine sentiments will not meet the emergency. If we would bestow upon the land that lives in us the care it needs, it is indispensable that we should recognize the weakness of our human nature, and our susceptibility to temptations and influences that interfere with a full conception of our obligations and the support of the cause for which that equity and selfishness do not blind our consciences or dull our efforts.

A STAGE HOLL UP.

Lone Robber in Oregon Gets About Three Hundred Dollars.

Portland, Or., Feb. 22.—A dispatch to the Oregonian from Jacksonville, in southern Oregon, says a heavily armed lone robber held up a stage near that place this afternoon and secured about \$300 from nine passengers and a farmer who happened to drive up. A posse is in pursuit. The country is a rugged one.

FREE GOVERNMENT GREATEST OF EXPERIMENTS.

Montreal, Quebec, Feb. 22.—President Elliot of Harvard university addressed the Canadian club of Montreal at the club's luncheon this afternoon. An informal reception was tendered him by the undergraduates of McGill university of experiments in free government. He said that as head of Harvard he claimed to be somewhat of an expert.

"Tolerance in religion must be studied at Harvard and the utmost freedom given in the government of the university. "Free government is the greatest of all experiments," continued the president, who explained the experiment of the constitutional or limited monarchy of England and the experiment of the cabinet government, also an English experiment.

Then there was the experiment of the

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VERY HARD YEAR FOR SUFFERERS

Eminent Authority Here Gives Advice

How to Prevent Catarrh.

THE SIMPLE HOME REMEDY.

Make Some Up and Try It. Doesn't Cost Much and Is Said to Act Promptly.

Unless all signs fail, this will prove a hard season for those who are subject to catarrhal disease. The coming months will be a harvest for the doctors and patent medicine manufacturers unless great care is taken to dress warm and keep the feet dry.

This is the advice of a well-known authority and should be heeded by all who are subject to rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles and especially catarrh. While the latter is considered by most sufferers an incurable disease, there are few men or women who will fail to experience great relief from the following simple home remedy, and if taken in time will prevent an attack of catarrh during the entire season.

Here is the prescription which any one can mix: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce. Compound Kargon, one-half ounce. Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Shake well in a bottle and use in teaspoonful doses after each meal and again at bedtime.

These are mostly vegetable ingredients and can be obtained from any good prescription pharmacy at small cost.

The Compound Kargon in this prescription acts directly upon the eliminative issues of the kidneys to make them filter and strain from the blood, the poisons that produce all forms of catarrhal affections. Relief is often felt even after the first few doses and it is seldom that the sufferer ever experiences a return attack within the year.

This prescription makes a splendid remedy for all forms of blood disorders and such symptoms as lame back, bladder weaknesses and rheumatism pains are entirely dispelled.

As this valuable prescription comes from a thoroughly reliable source, it should be heeded by every afflicted reader.

United States, he said, that of giving power to one man for a certain length of time. This is still in the experimental stage, not having yet proved satisfactory, but day by day becoming evolutionized to fill the needs of the country. The president then went into other forms of executive functions, such as those adopted by France, Switzerland and Holland, all of which he said were the English system but not altogether following it in detail.

The upper chamber in the United States, the senate, was very much of an experiment, somewhat similar to the house of lords of England, the latter being accepted as probably the best of any experiment.

READY FOR CONFERENCE.

The Hague, Feb. 22.—In an official declaration issued today the government of The Netherlands sets forth its readiness to accept the delegates to the second peace conference on or about June 1.

HUNTING FOR TROUBLE.

"I've lived in California 20 years, and am still hunting for trouble in the way of burns, sores, wounds, boils, cuts, sprains, or a case of piles that Buckle's Arnica Salve won't quickly cure," Sierra Co. No use hunting, Mr. Walters; it cures or money refunded at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112-114 So. Main St. 50c.

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SECY. HITCHCOCK ROUNDLY SCORED

Rep. Cushman Says He Seems To Think Western People Are Dishonest.

UNTIL PROVEN INNOCENT.

Washington Congressman Declares Special Agents Are Saturated With Idea of Fraud Before They Start.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The house in committee of the whole placed itself squarely on record today in favor of limiting the power of special agents of the department of the interior by a vote restricting the use of the appropriation of \$250,000 covered by the sundry civil appropriation bill to pay the salaries of such agents. By a vote of 104 to 170 the committee adopted an amendment offered by Mr. Mondell (Wyo.), and debated for two hours by Messrs. Cushman (Wash.), Lacey (Ia.), Mann (Ill.), Burke (S. D.), Reeder (Kan.), Bonyne (Colo.), Gronna (N. D.), Steenerson (Minn.), Gaines (Tenn.) and Smith (Ia.).

During the debate the work of the special agents was severely condemned and the orders of the president regarding final proof on homesteads criticized as working unnecessary hardships upon settlers. Mr. Mondell insisted that the pernicious activity of special agents was known to every honest settler on the public domain.

Mr. Lacey of Iowa, chairman of the public lands committee, believed the president was sincere in his efforts to enforce the land laws and protect the honest settler from the land speculator. He also declared that we never had a more honest secretary of the interior. "Nor one who was more universally mistaken," answered Mr. Cushman of Washington.

Mr. Lacey continued in his defense of the secretary of the interior, who, he said, had been greatly maligned and much misunderstood. "He has endeavored to enforce the law and he has caught some pretty big fish." It was in the interest of honest settlers, he said, that inspectors should not be hampered in their work.

Mr. Gronna of North Dakota told of the hardships occasioned by the two now famous orders of the president suspending final proof on homestead entries until expert examination could be made.

Mr. Steenerson of Minnesota thought the president could not have known the

hardships that would follow his order of Dec. 15, 1906, otherwise he did not believe it would have been issued. He made the assertion that Mr. Pinchot had inspired the drastic order "which was as arbitrary as any ukase issued by the czar of Russia."

"It is time Congress provided that the stealing of land by rich men away from the poor shall be as much punished as any other theft," said Mr. Mann of Illinois. "The purpose in investigating the frauds has been to save to the poor man the public domain and prevent it being taken by the rich man for pasture lands and otherwise," he said.

Mr. Cushman of Washington, in championing the Mondell amendment, said he regarded the secretary of the interior "as an honorable, honest and high-minded man and well intentioned," but added: "I do believe he is suffering from a very severe case of suspicion regarding the integrity of the people of the west."

He declared there had been nothing in the record of these land office investigations to justify this continuous "city of column" that has been set forth regarding the land frauds. "It was true that there have been isolated and individual cases of fraud in the land business, but there have also been instances of fraud in the grocery business and fraud in the banking business and fraud in all other business and in all avenue of trade."

The only difference between the two," he declared, "is that the present secretary of the interior has advertised and given currency to a great degree to these few lonesome instances of fraud that have occurred, until he has saturated the public mind with the belief that the men who reside on the public domain are thieves and looters."

He declared the progress of the west depends on the overhauling of the land by individuals and denounced the present policy as opposed to that interest. "It seems to me the secretary of the interior is proceeding in these matters on the assumption that all men on the western domain are dishonest until the contrary is proved, and this is known to be untrue. There are no reason why the people of the west should be watched by a herd of private detectives. I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Mann), who seems to think it is necessary to have these special agents watching the settlers from my state in order that they may perpetrate no dishonest act, who is to guarantee the honesty of the special agent?"

Mr. Cushman said that when a special agent starts out from the office of the secretary of the interior, "he is saturated before he starts with the idea of fraud. The very existence of his job depends upon his finding fraud and if he does not find fraud, the necessity for his official existence ceases."

As for himself, he would rather accept the statement of the settlers than those of the agent who had been appointed to watch from the "suburbs of a slaughterhouse in Chicago, simply through political influence to investigate the public domain of the country."

After further debate the amendment was adopted.

Proceeding with the sundry civil bill, the house defeated the amendment offered by Mr. Kiefer of Ohio appropriating \$100,000 for the transportation of minor coin by a vote of 102 to 3, but this action was followed by adopting an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the transportation of fractional silver coin by registered mail or otherwise.

Mr. Clark of Florida criticized the management of St. Elizabeth's (gov-

ernment) insane asylum declaring that the present superintendent "is wholly inefficient." After Mr. Clark and his supporters made a later fight on the St. Elizabeth's hospital, an appropriation of \$25,000 for the hospital was voted out of the bill, and Mr. Clark announced that he would end the filibustering which he had kept up for two days.

Mr. Kahn of California spoke in support of the appropriation in the bill for a storehouse at Dover, N. J., for a reserve supply of war materials. He urged the necessity of preparing for war now on in Central America as an indication that this continent cannot remain permanently at peace.

The committee rose at 6:15, having completed 110 pages of the sundry civil bill. A resolution favorably reported by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce was adopted which provides that the secretary of commerce and labor shall report to the house what information his department has as to the control of coastwise steamship lines by railways.

The house then adjourned.

RISE FROM THE GRAVE.

A prominent manufacturer, Wm. A. Fetter, of Lucama, N. C., relates: "After taking less than three bottles of Electric Bitters, I feel like one rising from the grave. My trouble is Bile Disease, in the Diabetic stage. I fully believe Electric Bitters will cure me permanently, for it has already stopped the liver and bladder complications which have troubled me for years. Guaranteed at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112-114 So. Main St. Price only 50c.

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