HIS BAD FAITH; BRADY'S FALSITY

He Condemns the Dam at Mackay, Then Says Reports Are Untrue.

CONDITIONS EXAGGERATED, HE UNTRULY SAYS

The Citizens' Committee at Mackay Shows Up His Deceptiveness.

Special to The Tribune.

MACKAY, Ida., Aug. 29.—Was Governor Brady sincere when in Mackay, last Friday, after investigating the dam, he made such statements as these to citizens? "The dam is in much worse condition than I had been led to believe." Again: "I am surprised to learn the facts concerning the foundation of the dam."

He was asked if Mr. Martin had not informed him of this condition. He answered: "No. Mr. Martin is overscrupulous."

Again, "The dam leaks like a sieve; the core wall amounts to no more than so much straw."

This while standing on the core wall: "There is no puddling material in sight; personally I don't believe the dam should ever be built more than fifty feet in height."

When it was called to his attention that the contractors had deliberately covered up some of the defects previously seen by a member of the land board, the governor remarked, "The contractors are deliberately taking the lives and prosperity of the people in their own hands by such action."

Then when he returns to Pocatello he makes the following statement: "I find the reports sent out by the correspondent of The Salt Lake Tribune are an exaggeration of conditions at the Mackay dam, no doubt sent out for malicious purposes."

He causes a special to be inserted in the Boise Statesman under a Mackay date line, as follows: "After the meeting the Mackay Miner issued a special edition setting forth the good news."

This is untrue, as no special edition was issued. The Brady papers of the state are teeming with statements concerning the dam which the people here know are positive misrepresentations, this on the eve of election, with such statements as that Governor Brady would carry Mackay precinct and Custer county, when as a matter of fact Mackay precinct will not give him 25 votes.

Governor Brady's statements here don't sound like the reports in the Brady papers. The citizens' committee of Mackay authorizes these statements since reading the daily press of the state.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF MACKAY.

DEMOCRATS PAY TEDDY TRIBUTE

Continued from Page One.

power to act, I have done all I could to get it to act in the most advanced manner; and where the nation could act, I have done all I could to get national action in the same direction. Unfortunately, in the east we have in this matter paid the penalty of not having our forest land under national control, and the penalty has been severe. Most of the states—although they are old states—have not protected their forests, each failing to act by itself, because the action was really the common concern of all; and where action is the common concern of all, experience has shown that it can only be profitably undertaken by the national government.

As a result of the impossibility of getting such wise action by the several state governments in the east, we are doing our best to get national legislation under which the national government, at the expense of millions of dollars, shall undertake to do as regards the Appalachian and White mountains of the east what it is now doing in the Rocky mountains here out west. It would be both a calamity and an absurdity for the national government not to do in the west the very thing that, at a heavy pecuniary cost, it is trying to undo in the east. By actual experience in the east we have found to our cost that the nation, and not the several states, can best guard the interests of the people in the matter of the forests and the waters, and that if it fails to attempt this duty at the outset it will later on have to pay heavily in order to be allowed to take up the work, which, because it is done so late, cannot be so well done as if it had begun earlier.

Water Power.

Take the question of the control of the water power sites. The enormous importance of water power sites to the future industrial development of this country has only been realized within a very few years. Unfortunately, the realization has come too late as regards many of the power sites; but many yet remain with which our hands are free to deal. We should make it our duty to see that hereafter the power sites are kept under the control of the general government, for the use of the people as a whole. The fee should remain with the people as a whole, while the use is leased on terms which shall secure an ample reward to the lessees, which shall encourage the development and use of the water power, but which shall not create a permanent monopoly or permit the development to be anti-social, to be in any respect hostile to the public good. The nation alone has the power to do this effectively, and it is for this reason that you will find these corporations which wish to gain improper advantage and to be freed from efficient control on the part of the public, doing all that they can to secure the substitution of state for national action.

There is something fairly comic in the appeal made by many of these men in favor of state control when you realize that the great corporations seeking the privileges of developing the water power in any given state are at least as apt to be owned outside the state as within it. In this country, nowadays, capital has a national and not a state use. The great corporations which are managed and largely owned in the older states are those which are most in evidence in developing and using the mines and water powers and forests of the new territories and the new states, from Alaska to Arizona. I have been genuinely amused during the past two months at having arguments presented to me on behalf of certain rich men from New York and Ohio, for instance, as to why Colorado and other Rocky Mountain states should manage their own water power sites. Now these men may be good citizens according to their lights, but naturally enough their special interests obscure their sense of public need; and as their object is to escape an efficient control, exercised in the interest of all the people of the country, they clamor to be put under the state instead of under the nation. If we are foolish enough to grant their requests, we shall have ourselves to blame when we wake up and find that we have permitted another privilege to intrench itself and another portion of what should be kept for the public good to be turned over to individuals for purposes of private enrichment. During the last session of congress bills were introduced to transfer the water power sites in the national forests and the public domain to the control of the states. I cannot state too strongly my belief that these measures are unwise and that it would be disastrous to enact them into law. In substance, their effect would be to free these great special interests from all effective control. The passage of such a bill would be a victory of the special interests over the general welfare, and a long backward step down the hill of progress we have of late been climbing.

Our people have for many years proceeded upon the assumption that the nation should control the public land. It is to this assumption of national outlook that we owe our wisest land legislation from the homestead law to the irrigation law. The wise use of our public domain has always been conditioned upon national action. The states can greatly help, but the nation must take the lead as regards the land, as regards the forests and waters, and perhaps peculiarly in the case of the waters, because almost all streams are really interstate streams.

The Neutral Ground.

The same principle applies with peculiar force to the coal lands, and especially to the coal lands in Alaska, whose protection and ownership by the federal government is so necessary, both for full and free industrial development in the west and for the needs of our fleet in the Pacific. The coal mines should be leased, not sold, and those who mine the coal should pay back a part of the profit to the people. It is the right and duty of the people to demand the most vigilant trusteeship on the part of that branch of the federal government in charge of the fuel resources of the United States.

Remember also that many of the men who protest loudly against effective national action would be the first to turn round and protest against state action if such action in its turn became effective, and would then unhesitatingly invoke the law to show that the state had no constitutional power to act. Long experience has shown that it is by no means impossible, in cases of constitutional doubt, to get one set of judicial decisions which render it difficult for the nation to act, and another set which renders it impossible for the state to act. In each case the privileged beneficiaries of the decision invoke the aid of those who treat the constitution not as a healthy aid to growth, but as a fetish to prevent growth; and they assail the advocates of wise and cautious progress as being opponents of the constitution. As I have said before, I am a strong believer in efficient national action, where such action offers the best hope of securing and protecting the interests of the whole people as against the interests of a few. But I am emphatically in favor of state action, where state action can best serve this purpose; and I am no less emphatically in favor of cordial and hearty co-operation between the nation and the states where their duties are identical or develop.

If there is one thing which is more unwise than another, it is the creation by legislative, by executive, or by judicial action of a neutral ground in which neither the state nor the nation has power, and which can serve as a place of refuge for the lawless man and especially for the lawless man of great wealth, who can hire the best legal counsel to advise him how to keep his abiding place equally distant from the uncertain frontiers of both state and national power.

The Open Range.

I am here at the invitation of the Colorado Livestock association, and I desire to express my appreciation of their steadfast stand for decency and progress in the handling of public lands and national forests. They have met and overcome the unrelenting opposition of some of the most influential stockmen of the state; they have won because they have been right. I want to express also my appreciation of the work of the American National Livestock association. It has been one of the really important forces working toward effective railway regulation, while its support of the policy of federal range control has given it a large place in national affairs. As an old-time stockman I realize that the present order of things on the open range cannot continue, and that the sure way to protect the range itself, prevent the increase of big outfits, promote the equitable use of the grazing lands, and foster genuine homestead settlement, is to extend over the open range a system of range control somewhat similar to that now in effect on the national forests.

Whatever system of range control may be adopted in detail, there are two things it must not do. It must not handicap or exclude the small man by requiring him to spend more money for fences than he can afford, and it must leave every acre that can be settled by bona fide homesteaders freely open to such settlement.

I do not believe that a single acre of our public lands should hereafter pass into private ownership except for the single purpose of homestead settlement, and I know that the stockmen stand with me in their desire to remove every obstacle from the path of the genuine homesteader, and to put every possible obstacle in the pathway of the man who tries to get public lands by misrepresentation or fraud. This is absolutely necessary on the agricultural lands. It is at least equally necessary on the mineral lands. It could be a calamity, whose baleful effect on the average citizen we can scarcely exaggerate, if the great stores of coal and other mineral fuels still owned by the people in Alaska and elsewhere should pass into the unregulated ownership of monopolistic corporations.

The Forest Service.

You progressive stockmen have stood heartily by the conservation movement, and with you have stood many others throughout the west, to whom large credit is due, such as the lumbermen in Washington and Oregon, the irrigators in California, and the supporters of the country life movement in and around Spokane. I want to make my acknowledgments in particular to the Colorado Forestry association, which has supported the forest work of the government with such unselfish zeal. The forest service has enemies because it is effective. Some of its best work has been met by the bitterest opposition. For example, it has done a real service by blocking the road against the grabbers of water power, and again by standing like a rock against the demands of bogus mining concerns to exploit the national forests. I have always done my best to help the genuine miner. I believe that one of the first duties of the government is to encourage honest mining on the public lands. But it is equally important to enforce the law firmly against that particularly dangerous class which makes its living off the public through fraudulent mining schemes.

Much of the opposition to the forest service, like much of the opposition to conservation, takes the form of direct misrepresentation. For example, the cry is often heard that the national forests inclose great areas of agricultural land, which are thus put beyond the reach of settlement. This statement seems plausible only till the facts are known. In the first place, congress has specially provided that whatever agricultural land there may be in any national forest shall be open, under proper safeguards, to homestead settlement. And in the second place, where the opponents of conservation are asked to point out the great stretches of inclosed agricultural land on the ground and in the presence of experts, instead of in speeches in a hall, they fail.

The Reclamation Service.

The National Irrigation congress is to hold a session in the city of Pueblo late in September. I am keenly sorry that I could not have accepted the invitation to be present. I must, however, be in the east at that time. But since I cannot be present then to express my keen, long-held and deep-felt interest in the reclamation of arid lands by the federal government, I desire to do so now. There is no more effective instrument for the making of homes than the United States reclamation service, and no government bureau, while I was president, had reached a higher standard of efficiency, integrity and devotion to the public welfare.

Like the forest reserve, the reclamation service has clashed with certain private interests, and has had to pay the penalty of its service to the public in the form of bitter opposition from those with whose profit it has interfered. The cry has been raised against it that the government must not do for its citizens at a less cost what private interests are ready to make them pay for at higher prices. Now, I believe fully in the private development of irrigation projects which the government cannot undertake. There is a large and legitimate field for such work. But the essential thing is to make homes on the lands, not to enable individuals to profit from the necessities of the men who make these homes. There is no more warrant for objecting to the reclamation of arid lands by the government than there would be to protest against the government for patenting agricultural lands directly to the actual settler, instead of through a middleman, who could make a profit from the transaction. The men who assert their right to get something for themselves at the cost of the community instead of by service to the community we have always had with us, and doubtless we always shall. But there is no reason why we should yield to them. The reclamation service has not done so, and that is the chief reason for the attacks upon it.

I don't think that there is one among you who is a better and more thoroughgoing westerner than I am. There has been no support given to the conservation policies so welcome as that which came from the west, and none in the west more welcome than that which came from Colorado. There are men and organizations in Colorado—and I mention Delta in particular—whose support of the conservation policies has been of the greatest value to the nation. It has not always been an easy thing for them to stand for what was right, to stand for the real ultimate good as against the seeming temporary good, but they have stood for it steadily, nevertheless.

From the standpoint of conservation, the east has wasted much of its own superb endowment; and as an American, as a lover of the west, I hope that the west will profit by the east's bitter lesson, and will not repeat the mistakes of the east. The east has wasted its resources, it suffers from the effect of the waste, which now puts it at a disadvantage compared with the west, and it is sorry. Most of the capital and very many of the men now attempting to monopolize your western resources are from the east. The west should learn the lesson of the east's mistakes, and it should remember that conservation in the west will help the west first and most, and that the movement for conservation is most earnest, most vigorous, and most effective in the west and among western men. That is one strong reason why the conservation policy has come to stay.

THE MARK OF Park'S—A GUARANTEE

Emblems

Are you a Mason, Elk, Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias, Woodman, Eagle or any other lodge member?

We have the buttons, pins or emblems—all the authorized designs in a wide variety.

Park's 170 MAIN ST. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

SOCIALIST MAYOR OF MILWAUKEE SNUBS TEDDY

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 29.—"In view of the unscholarly and unfair position that Mr. Roosevelt has taken in the discussion of the movement for which I have spent all my spare time and energy, it is impossible for me to accept the intended honor."

This is a portion of a letter of Mayor Emil Seidel, Socialist, to Frank Cannon, chairman of the Milwaukee Press club reception committee, in which the mayor declines to serve on the reception committee on the occasion of the visit of Colonel Roosevelt, who will be the guest of honor of the club next week. The mayor, however, states in his letter that the distinction extended by the committee is appreciated by him, and concludes his letter as follows:

"However, I wish to assure you that, as chief executive of the city, I extend to your guest the courtesy that every man is entitled to in a republic.

"Hoping that it will be possible for me to serve you and our city in other capacities in the future, I beg to remain,

"Yours truly,

"EMIL SEIDEL, Mayor."

ROOSEVELT SARCASTICALLY REFERS TO NEW YORK

DENVER, Aug. 29.—In a few brief sentences Colonel Roosevelt outlined his opinion of the attitude of New York City toward himself when he spoke at the banquet given him by the Colorado Livestock association tonight.

One of the previous speakers had mentioned knowing him while he was police commissioner of New York, and in referring to that acquaintance Colonel Roosevelt said:

"When I was made police commissioner of New York I was ushered into office with great acclaim. I said I was going to try and enforce the laws and I smiled and said, 'Go ahead.' After ninety days New York woke up to the fact that it was being treated on a basis of morality it had never hoped to attain. New York never realized it could be as good as it was. New York was in a ferment until the judges came to the rescue of the people. They decided that seventeen beers and one pretzel made a meal and New York breathed freely again. Ever since that time New York has felt an alert interest in me and an ardent desire to see me elected to any office that would take me away from there."

Gifford Pinchot, who preceded Colonel Roosevelt on the programme, after treating on the relations of the forest service and the cattle men, startled his audience by a reference to the insurgent movement.

"The great movement that is sweeping the country," he said, "call it insurgency or what you wish, is the idea that it is better worth while to help the small man make a living than to help the big man make a profit. If I were making a political speech I would ask the authors of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill if they had that idea in mind when they framed that measure."

AN ORDINANCE.

An ordinance regulating the sale of narcotics, as cocaine, morphine, heroin and opium and their preparations.

Be it ordained by the city council of Salt Lake City, Utah:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to sell or otherwise dispose of cocaine, morphine, heroin or opium, or any of the derivatives of opium or any preparation wherein either is an ingredient, except upon the prescription of a reputable licensed practicing physician, and said prescription shall not be refilled; provided, that the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to such preparations as are recognized by the United States Pharmacopia, or to standard proprietary remedies where said preparations or remedies are not narcotics; and provided further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the sales at wholesale by jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers to retail druggists, nor to sales at retail by retail druggists to regular practitioners of medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine, nor sales made to manufacturers of porprietary or pharmaceutical preparations for use in the manufacture of such preparations, nor to sales to hospitals, colleges, scientific or public institutions.

Sec. 2. Any person, firm, association or corporation violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $299, or imprisonment in the city jail not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect upon approval.

Passed by the city council of Salt Lake City, Utah, August 25, 1910, and referred to the mayor for his approval.

B. S. RIVES,
City Recorder.

Approved this 26th day of August, 1910.
J. S. BRANSFORD, Mayor.

State of Utah, city and county of Salt Lake—ss

I, B. S. Rives, city recorder of Salt Lake City, Utah, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance regulating the sale of narcotics, as cocaine, morphine, heroin and opium and their preparations" passed by the city council of Salt Lake City, Utah, August 25, 1910, and approved by the mayor, August 26, 1910, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of said city, this 27th day of August, 1910.

B. S. RIVES,
(Seal.) City Recorder.
Bill No. 124. o3408

AN ORDINANCE.

An ordinance levying a tax for the assessment of the property hereinafter described on Ninth East street, between South Temple street and the city limits, in paving district No. 27, for the purpose of providing for the grading, guttering and curbing, and paving thereof.

Be it ordained by the city council of Salt Lake City, Utah:

Section 1. That the city council does hereby levy the tax and provide for the assessment of the same upon the property hereinafter described in paving district No. 27 for the purpose of providing for the grading, curbing and guttering, and paving of portions of said district, to wit:

In lots 1 and 8, block 41; lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 42, abutting on both sides of Ninth East street, between Third and Fourth South streets; and lots 4 and 5, block 29; lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 28; lots 4 and 5, block 15; lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 14, abutting on the east side of Ninth East street, between Fourth and Eighth South streets.

This tax is levied to defray the expense of grading and paving with asphalt (said asphalt pavement to be sixty (60) feet wide between curbs and nine and one-half (9½) inches thick between South Temple and Fourth South street, fifty (50) feet wide between curbs and nine and one-half (9½) inches thick between Fourth South and Ninth South streets, and forty (40) feet wide between curbs, and nine and one-half (9½) inches thick between Ninth South street and the city limits, the portions of said Ninth East street, hereinbefore and hereinafter described to be especially affected and benefited by said improvements, and it is hereby adjudged, determined and established that said property will be especially benefited thereby to the full amount of the tax hereby levied, and said parcels of land are hereby assessed at an equal and uniform rate in accordance with the linear foot frontage upon said portions of said street fronting upon and to a depth of twenty-five (25) feet back therefrom, and the tax hereby levied and to be assessed upon said parcels of land is twenty thousand six hundred eighteen and 12-100 ($20,618.12) dollars; seven thousand six hundred ninety and 90-100 ($7690.90) dollars, or five and 82644-100000 dollars per front or linear foot of abutting property for roadway sixty (60) feet wide, there being 1320 feet of abutting property within the boundaries of the lots, blocks and street above mentioned; and twelve thousand nine hundred twenty-seven and 22-100 ($12,927.22) dollars, or four and 896672-1000000 dollars per front foot or linear foot of abutting property for roadway fifty (50) feet wide, there being 2640 feet of abutting property within the boundaries of the lots, blocks and street above mentioned in said district, which is the total cost and cost per front foot of said pavement, according to the contract entered into for the performance of said work and making said improvement, with P. J. Moran, dated the 27th day of December, 1909, and the treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to assess in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance for the purpose herein mentioned.

SIXTY-FOOT ROADWAY.

The east side of lots 1 and 8, block 41; the west side of lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 42, all in plat B of Salt Lake City survey. As the same are shown upon the official plats of said city to a depth of twenty-five (25) feet back from said street, and to collect said tax.

FIFTY-FOOT ROADWAY.

The west side of lots 4 and 5, block 29; the west side of lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 28; the west side of lots 4 and 5, block 15; the west side of lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 14, all in plat B, Salt Lake City survey, as the same are shown upon the official plats of said city to a depth of twenty-five (25) feet back from said street, and to collect said tax.

Sec. 2. Said tax shall become and be delinquent in ten equal yearly installments, with interest on the whole sum unpaid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable at the time each installment is due, to-wit: One-tenth thereof one year after the approval of the ordinance confirming the levy of the tax for the payment of such improvement, one-tenth thereof in two years after such approval, one-tenth thereof in three years after such approval, one-tenth thereof in four years after such approval, one-tenth thereof in five years after such approval, one-tenth thereof in six years after such approval, one-tenth thereof in seven years after such approval, one-tenth thereof in eight years after such approval, one-tenth thereof in nine years after such approval, and one-tenth thereof in ten years after such approval. One or more of said installments, in the order in which they are payable, or the whole special tax, may be paid at any time within thirty days after the approval of the ordinance confirming the levy of the tax, without interest. In the event of any installment or the interest aforesaid not being paid on the date the same becomes due, the whole amount of the special tax unpaid at the time said installment and interest is due, shall become due and payable, and shall draw interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum until sale of the property assessed; provided one or more installments in the order in which they are payable, or the whole special tax unpaid may be paid on the day any installment becomes due by paying the amount thereof and interest to said date.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect upon approval.

Passed by the City Council of Salt Lake City, Utah, August 25, 1910, and referred to the Mayor for his approval.

B. S. RIVES, City Recorder.

Approved this 26th day of August, A. D. 1910.
J. S. BRANSFORD, Mayor.

State of Utah, City and County of Salt Lake—ss

I, B. S. Rives, City Recorder of Salt Lake City, Utah, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance levying a tax and for the assessment of the property hereinafter described on Ninth East street, between South Temple street and the city limits, in Paving District No. 27, for the purpose of providing for the grading, guttering and curbing, and paving thereof," passed by the City Council of Salt Lake City, Utah, August 25, 1910, and approved by the Mayor, August 26, 1910, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of said city, this 27th day of August, 1910.

B. S. RIVES,
(Seal.) City Recorder.

Bill No. 125.
Paving Extension No. 60.
Second partial estimate.
o3406

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given by the city council of Salt Lake City of the intention of such council to make the following described improvement, to-wit:

Constructing cement sidewalk five (5) feet wide and four (4) inches thick on the east side of Washington street between Ninth South street and Fayette avenue, in Sidewalk District No. 44, and defray the abutters' portion of the cost and expense thereof, estimated at four hundred sixty-six and 65-100 ($466.65) dollars, or 79-100 ($0.79) dollar per front or linear foot of abutting property there being 590.7 feet abutting said improvement, by a local assessment upon the lots or pieces of ground within the following described district, being the district to be affected and benefited by said improvement, namely:

The west side of lots 2 to 24, inclusive, block 1, Hunter's subdivision, block 23; commencing at the northwest corner of lot 24, block 1, Hunter's subdivision, block 23, thence north 10 feet; all in Five Acre Plat "A," Big Field survey.

The total cost of said improvement is estimated at four hundred ninety-one and 39-100 ($491.39) dollars, of which sum the city's portion is twenty-four and 74-100 ($24.74) dollars, leaving four hundred sixty-six and 65-100 ($466.65) dollars to be raised by local assessment.

All protests and objections to the carrying out of such intention must be presented in writing, stating therein lot and block, or description of property, to the city recorder on or before the 12th day of September, 1910, being the time set by said council when it will hear and consider such protests and objections as may be made thereto.

By order of the city council of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dated June 27, 1910.

B. S. RIVES,
City Recorder.

Sidewalk Extension No. 152. o2658

NOTICE.

Of Stockholders' Meeting to Consider Amendments.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting is called of the stockholders of the Continental Milling and Power Co. for the purpose of amending article five of the articles of incorporation of said company, which amendment provides for increasing the capital stock of said company from $250,000 to $1,000,000 and changing the par value of said company's stock from 25 cents to $1.00 per share.

Said meeting will be held at room 229, Commercial club building, office of said company, on the 5th day of September, 1910 at 10 o'clock a. m.

B. S. RIVES, Secretary.
o1335

DIED

BRENNAN.—In this city, August 21, John P. Brennan, age 36 years. Funeral services will be held from O'Donnell & Co.'s parlors today (Tuesday), at 2 o'clock. Interment City cemetery.

GORDY—At 716 Fourth avenue of acute meningitis, August 29, 1910, Avelon D., daughter of Luther G. and Goldia L. Miller Gordy, aged 10 months and 6 days. Private interment in City cemetery today (Tuesday) at 11 a. m.

GIBBY—At 2090 South Main, Farmers ward, August 29, 1910, of pneumonia, William Gibby, born December 18, 1835, in Merthyr-Tydwl, South Wales, Europe. Funeral services Wednesday at 2 p. m. from Farmers ward meeting house. Friends are invited to attend and the casket will be open on day of funeral at the family residence from 12 to 1 p. m. Interment in City cemetery.

FUNERAL NOTICES

SCOTT—Funeral services over the remains of Ruby Fowler Scott will be held at the residence of Charles Kent, 210 I street, Tuesday, August 30, at 4 p. m. Friends wishing to view the remains can do so from 11 to 3 o'clock.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

EBER W. HALL, UNDERTAKER AND embalmer, 164 S. West Temple. Phone 1019. v493

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES

LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM. R. McKenzie. Display yards 422 So. State.

BURIAL VAULTS

ROYAL CEMENT BURIAL VAULTS put in on four hours' notice; cost from $25 to $50. Ind. 3257. Bell 525. h3838

CUT FLOWERS

THE LEADING FLORIST, W. W. KING, 214 E. 2nd So. Both phones 37. b297

HUDDART FLORAL CO., OPPOSITE Grand theater. Phones 106. Cut flowers and funeral designs. n1623

RHEUMATISM CURED

RHEUMATISM CURED WITH INDIAN remedies. Apply 236 West 2nd South. o669

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—$35 IN PAPER MONEY ON First South bet. Main and State. Return to 671 E. So. Temple st. Reward. o1938

ONE LIGHT BAY HORSE WITH STAR in forehead. Return to J. F. Schraven, 623 W. 1st South. o2652

GENTLEMAN'S GOLD WATCH, FOB, lion's head with diamond in mouth, has been lost several days; a most liberal reward will be offered the finder. Phone 2547-K. Bell, or call 148 West North Temple st. o2931

LOST—BUNCH OF KEYS ON SILVER chain. Reward if returned to 808 Newhouse block. o3383

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN SUNDAY night, 3-months-old bull terrier pup, light, with round black spot on back, brown spot on right eye. Reward. Return to Tribune. o3456

CHECK BOOK, NATIONAL BANK OF the Republic, identification card in pocket; notify bell 5467. Reward. o3445

SHOE REPAIRING

WHILE YOU WAIT, SEWED SOLES in 10 minutes. 40 W. 2nd So., basement. m3021

HAVE YOUR SHOES REPAIRED BY the Monarch Shoe Repairing Co. Bell 3583; Ind. 4424. m256

GREAT WESTERN SHOE REPAIRING Co.; neat and pleasing work done the modern way. 275 South West Temple st. Ind. 3983. m253

BILLIARDS AND POOL

FOR A NICE, COOL PLACE TO SPEND your spare time, go to Leon's place, 237 Main. o254

DETECTIVES

MAYLON DETECTIVE SERVICE BUreau; reliable, confidential. Bell 4894-X. Ind. 12483. Office, 859 Green st. n3544

CLEANING AND DYEING

SALT LAKE CLEANING CO., 351 SO. State. Bell phone 5235. Ind. 1734. r2210

WANTED

WANTED—SITUATIONS—FEMALE

WASHING AND IRONING TO DO AT home, work guaranteed. Bell Forest 195-Y. 562 E. 10th South. o1648

YOUNG LADY WISHES POSITION AS chambermaid. 453 W. 3rd North. o1214

LACE CURTAINS LAUNDERED; WORK guaranteed. Mrs. Stalling's. Bell phone 4957; Ind. 3023. o1523

A GOOD POSITION WANTED BY AN experienced and thoroughly reliable stenographer. Address N-47, Tribune. o2843

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES POsition as housekeeper or taking care of small rooming house. Address O-16, Tribune. o3294

WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE DAY. No. 30 Floral ave. o3439

SWISS MAID DESIRES POSITION IN family to care for children; experienced dressmaker; can teach French and German; can furnish good references. Address O-22, Tribune. o3431

WANTED—SITUATIONS—MALE

POSITION BY FIRST CLASS CLOTHing salesman; can give best of references; can also trim windows. N-53, Tribune. o3087

FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER AND general office man, good references. Address N-41, Tribune. o2731

BY ELECTRICIAN OF ELEVEN YEARS' experience in steam, gasoline and hydro electric plants; sober and industrious. Apply N-54, Tribune. o3088

A FIRST-CLASS CEMENT FINISHER wants work by the day or contract. Price reasonable. Address O-18, Tribune. o3373

FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING SALESMA wants position; best of reference; can trim windows. Address N-53, Tribune. o3414

GOOD MAN WANTS STEADY POSItion as carpenter or cabinet maker. O-20, Tribune. o3432

YOUNG MAN WISHES POSITION; HAS had seven years' experience general office work; good references; steady. Address O-60, Tribune. o3462

WANTED

WANTED—MALE HELP.

M. J. DIXON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, skilled and unskilled laborers furnished. 40 East 1st South, cor. Commercial. Bell phone 3388; Ind. 923. p43

STROCK'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—Hotel, restaurant and household help. Headquarters for laborers. 55 West 2nd So. Phones 464. c743

VISIT HENAGER'S BUSINESS COLlege before you decide to enter elsewhere. Get the best. 49 So. Main st. Both phones. d2919

50 MEN TO SOAK THEIR WATCHES and diamonds at Uncle Frank's Loan office, 5 East 3rd South. Ind. phone 952. f591

TWO GOOD SOLICITORS TO TRAVEL on commission, with weekly advance; good proposition, 123 Atlas blk. m2028

PARTNER WANTED IN ESTABlished office business; have general agency for intermountain section; hustler can make large returns; moderate capital required. Call or address Mr. White, under First National bank, Ogden, Utah. n1530

GOOD PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' clothing, trunks, valises; money loaned on all articles of value. Bell 3348. 60 Commercial street. o626

UNCLE SAM WANTS MEN TO BORrow money on anything of value. 30 East 1st South. o1120

WANTED—TEN CARPENTERS AT FT. Douglas. Inquire W. W. Atkinson, contractor. Open shop. o2673

THREE FIRST CLASS SOLICITORS; A1 proposition to business getters. Apply 53 East 3rd South; ask for Mr. Kirk. o3036

FIRST CLASS SALESMAN; $150.00 PER month to right party. Apply 531 Constitution bldg. o3051

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD SOlicitors to work for well-established real estate firm; big money for the right men. Address or call room 6, 26½ South Main st., upstairs. o3130

BOY WANTED AT 476 EAST SECOND South. o3250

IMMEDIATELY, SALT LAKE REPREsentative. Either full or part time. Mostly office work. Large correspondence school corporation. Courses covering most every line. Thousands successful students throughout Union. Strongest student and national indorsement. Established 16 years. Doing good business now in your locality. Best selling courses. Unequaled advantages. Very profitable commission basis. $150 necessary to swing this but this you can get back within sixty days with an extra $150 profit. Perfectly secure. Immediate action necessary as there is a bunch of immediate local business ready now for representative. Send copies reference letters and full information yourself first letter. Inclose 6c stamps. Address Interstate Agency Dept., box 1283, Omaha, Neb. o3157

MAN UNDER 35 TO FIT FOR RAILway clerk; good starting salary. Rapid advancement; best opportunity in government service; demands immediate action; must be physically sound and not afraid of work. Address Interstate, box 1283, Omaha, Neb. o3156

IMMEDIATELY.

Railway mail clerks wanted. Entrance examinations announced. Best opportunity in years. Beginning salary about $900 per year. For information and preparation address Interstate, box 1283, Omaha, Neb. o3155

YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN FOR office work, permanent position to right party. Address, giving references, qualification and salary expected, O-6, Tribune. o3238

YOUNG MEN WITH BICYCLES; steady employment; good wages. W. U. Tel. Co. o3365

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN TO take interest in tailoring business. Must have satisfactory references. Apply today between 6 and 6:30 p. m. at 325 D F Walker bldg. o3368

STEAM SHOVEL FOREMAN; $100 A month. STROCK'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 55 W. 2d South. o3372

BOY TO LEARN JEWELRY TRADE. Room 207, 126 So. Main. o3416

SALESMEN TO CARRY SIDE LINE ON commission. Best selling line rompers. E. C. Gerber Mfg. Co., St. Joseph, Mo. o3418

BOY, 16 YEARS, WITH WHEEL; steady position. 276 Main. o3417

A1 GUITAR PLAYER TO ACCOMPANY violinist, advertising in country; good proposition. A. G. Wallace, 327 So. State. o3429

BRIGHT BOY WITH BICYCLE FOR branch office; salary $25. W. U. Tel. Co. o3453

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 17 YEARS old. J. H. R. Franklin, 268 South Main. o3454

AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN LUNCH counter man; no other need apply. For particulars address L. U. N., Tribune office. o3459

MAN TO TEACH PREPARATORY ENGlish and German, little Latin and history; salary $150. Brown School Teachers' agency, Bell Telephone building. o3465

GOOD COOK AT ONCE. UNIVERSITY apartments. o3467

WANTED—BARBER, GOOD LIVE MAN. 178 South State. o3468

WANTED—AGENTS

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL OUR 5C cigars with the latest improved electric cigar lighter; easy seller. Address Crown Cigar company, Milwaukee, Wis. o3363

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS

YOUNG MAN DESIRES BOARD AND room in private family, vicinity public library preferred; references exchanged. L-59, Tribune. o1069

BOARD AND LODGING, BY SINGLE gentleman in private family, or young couple preferred; moderate terms. Address O-21, Tribune. o3435

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS AND board by two young men in private family; must be first-class in all respects; east or south district preferred. Address O-59, Tribune. o3443

WANTED—TO RENT.

YOUNG COUPLE WITH SMALL BOY desire board and room with private family, close in, first-class; unfurnished room preferred. L-55, Tribune. o1197

WANTED—TO RENT, A FARM; HAVE no objection to location; must be a grain farm and everything furnished. Inquire 664 South 7th West. o3092

3 OR 4 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR REfined gentleman; close in. N-43, Tribune. o2742

TO RENT OR BUY: A RESIDENCE within three blocks of university. Box 353, Park City, Utah. o3002

SIX OR SEVEN-ROOM MODERN house, east side, close in; three adults; refrences given. Apply O-3, Tribune. o2...

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM IN PRIvate family by young couple with baby. Phone Bell 1498-Z. o3258

WANTED ON SEPT. 12TH, FIVE OR six-room modern house completely furnished. Address O-17, Tribune. o3370

WANTED—MODERN FRONT ROOM IN private family by young married couple in good location; can furnish reference. Address O-11, Tribune. o3367

TRIBUNE WANT ADS PULL !

WANTED

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

LADIES TO BORROW MONEY ON their diamonds from Uncle Frank. 5 East 3rd South. Ind. phone 952. f593

GIRLS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. APPLY MORNINGS 7:45. AFTERNOONS AT 12:45. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, TROY LAUNDRY, 431 SO. 6TH EAST ST.

FIRST-CLASS EMPLOYMENT OF ALL kinds. 537 E. 2rd So. Bell 3969-K. k2645

WANTED—SCHOOL GIRL TO WORK for board and room. Phone Bell 4273. Call mornings. o1877

YOUNG LADY TO POSE FOR ADVERtising photography. Address N-29, Tribune. o2586

GIRLS WANTED, ALL DEPARTments. Colonial Laundry, 134 W. 1st So. o2724

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER, FEMALE preferred. State experience and reference. N-38 Tribune. o2743

GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family and house. 967 2nd ave. o2807

YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; no washing. 314 1st ave. o2958

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good pay; washing to do. 323 Post st. o2922

EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT nurse girl for infant. Apply No. 75 E street. o2906

COMPETENT COOK, ALSO A HOUSE girl at 678 Brigham street. o3046

LAUNDRESS AT THE STATE HOSPItal of an adjoining state laundry has some machinery which is easily handled; applicant must be strong and good ironer; wages $35 per month with board and room. Address N-55, Tribune. o3076

TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework; references required. 36 H st. o3127

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL housework. 139 H street. o3226

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply 460 East 3rd South, apt. No. 5. o3206

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OR UNEXperienced laundry girls; experienced or unexperienced mangle girls. Model Laundry. o3209

GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork or elderly woman; small wages; comfortable home. 451 So. Main. o3275

AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBER MAID at Hotel Normandy. Mrs. C. E. Kennedy. o3384

A YOUNG LADY