

INSIDE STORY OF MESABA STRIKE

How Petriella, An Anarchist Foreign Agitator, Fomented Extensive Labor Troubles.

HAD BEEN HERE SEVEN YEARS

History of Conflict in Which Red Flag Was Raised and Western Federation Took Part.

Duluth, Aug. 14.—After a battle of several weeks the great mining strike in the iron fields of Minnesota, lying north of this city, is broken, and within a short time it will be little more than a bad memory. Perhaps never before in the history of the country has an industrial conflict of equal magnitude been fought to a finish so rapidly and so decisively. It is also true that no organization considering itself fully equipped for war when it hoisted the battle flag has been so thoroughly beaten as the Western Federation of Miners in this instance. To use a vulgarism, it is "down and out" in Minnesota, and the effect will be disastrous to the organization in the west no less than here. Leaders in the local branches of the federation on the Minnesota ranges say that its latest misfortune will probably result in its disruption, at least so far as its potentiality as a labor organization is concerned. They hold that it may yet have a future as a socialistic society, but are convinced that, industrially, it is dead.

Briefly summarized, these were the conditions that led to the federation's undoing. There was no cause for the strike, as there was no grievance on the part of the miners sufficient to justify it; the rank and file of the miners did not approve of it, and they were induced to cease work only through fear of being designated as scabs; the people of the northern part of the state were determined that the western organization should not gain a foothold here.

But it was the attitude of the common people which decided the conflict, and the course pursued by them may afford a valuable lesson to residents of other sections. The strike on the ranges has cost the miners, railroad men and employes of shipping interests in this section about \$2,000,000, and before former conditions are restored it is estimated that they will be out another \$1,000,000. The important interests owning the mines, lose about \$2,000,000 and the business interests had their trade curtailed July 1, 2,000,000, losing the profits on this vast volume of business.

This is the story from the beginning:

TEOFILO PETRIELLA.

Teofilo Petriella, with anarchistic and socialistic tendencies, came from Italy seven years ago. He appears to be a man ethically careless, who casts his lots wherever the money is to be made. He is well educated, able and ambitious, and does not like work that calls for undue muscular exertion. After an attempt at organizing a socialist party in New Jersey, he conducted a socialist paper at Newark and failed after a year. He went to Cleveland and ran a publication which mercilessly scored the unions. Failure was his lot in the Ohio city also. Then he turned front, joined the labor hosts and was loud in his denunciation of capital. But he had played his string in Cleveland and there was no future for him there. The workers and capitalists would have none of him so he came west. At Houghton, Mich., he joined the Western Federation, and drifted to the Colorado fields at the time the battle was thickest. Here he won approval of the federation chiefs because of his notable ability as an organizer.

When he arrived here things were not looking bright for successful strike promotion. The miners and the employers were in harmony on every score. The best of wages were being paid, the workers at the mines earning from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per day. In addition to this the heaviest mine owners in the iron district, had long been engaged in a campaign for the betterment of the lot of the workers, realizing that a sober and contented population in the range country was one of its greatest assets. The miners, in consequence, were prosperous. Seven-ninths of the heads of families owned their own homes. They cultivated gardens, kept chickens, and the children went to school every day. The younger generation was growing up along the sturdiest American lines. At the closing exercises in the schools programs which would be creditable to any American community were the rule in Virginia, Evelev, Hibbing, Nashvauk, and at the lesser places. The names on the program represented family patronymics familiar to Genoa, Croatia, Helmsingors and along the Danube. These young foreigners were become Americans, and their parents were proud of it. The range country was

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT TOOTH POWDER

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY **J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.**

the most prosperous in the state, and the wealth better distributed than in any other mining community in America. Surely, one may say, this condition was not conducive to industrial warfare.

Over this prosperous district was suddenly thrown a sinister shadow and from out of it stepped a personality, surcharged with ambition.

HOW PETRIELLA BEGAN.

Thirteen months ago Petriella first trod the red dust of the Mesaba iron fields. The Western Federation had practically no foothold among the miners then, but there was a nucleus around which it might grow, in the shape of about 400 men who maintained a semi-socialistic organization, holding a charter from the federation. With these Petriella went to work. He made no mention of a strike. Branches were formed at various locations, the object of which was stated to be the "betterment of the mine workers." Ten months after he was in the district there were 10,000 members of the Western Federation on the Mesaba and Vermilion ranges, the bulk of them, perhaps, over 9,000, on the Mesaba, which is the greatest mine center of the state. They were fairly swarming around Hibbing, Virginia, Elvele, H. Nashvauk, Sparta, and the locations near these towns. This will bear ample testimony to Petriella's powers as an organizer.

GRIEVANCE IS CREATED.

He had now a force powerful enough to grasp with the mining interests and fight it out with them. It was the height of their busiest season, so early last spring he determined to force the conflict. But he knew that his followers had no grievance, and were not willing to strike. He must, therefore, create a grievance at any cost, and he cast about to find one.

Now there was the contract system on which the mines were being worked. Under it the miners got from 60 cents to \$1 a car for the ore taken out, and earned from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day according to their proficiency. The former received \$2.50 to \$4.50 a day and the machinists \$3.

Among the Minnesota miners there are many nationalities, the strongest in numbers being the Austrians. Then come the Finns, Italians and a sprinkling of Montenegrans and others. The Austrians are the best workmen on the ranges, and earn the highest wage. The Italians are somewhat below them in proficiency, and the Finns and others, who lack industry or training, are under the contract system, receiving the smallest remuneration, because they do the least amount of work. Of course, they were jealous of the more efficient and prosperous miners, and Petriella determined to turn this jealousy to good account.

It must also be remembered that the nationalities of all the other nationalities of all the other nationalities were considerably.

In order to further his ambition, and bring on a strike, Petriella proposed a uniform scale of wages, compelling with it recognition of the Western Federation by the mine owners.

SCALE DEMANDED.

This is what he offered to the members of the union: Eight hours labor, \$5 a day for showmen and machinists, \$3 a day for miners, and abolition of practical abolition, of the contract system. It was put to a vote and carried by a large majority of the workers voting solidly for it. With this accomplished the strike was no longer a question.

Wednesday, July 17, Petriella presented his scale to the mining interests, with a demand for a reply by July 23. He felt certain that the interests would not accede to the demands. During the evening and night of the 18th and all forenoon of the 19th there came startling news to him. It was hinted that the employers would yield, or at least suggest a basis for peaceable settlement of the trouble. It was pointed out to him that 200,000,000 of ore must be moved during the remainder of the season, and that the mine owners could not afford to see their great pits idle. This was starting intelligence to Petriella, who knew there would be little glory in a peaceful settlement, the credit for which would go largely to outside arbitrators.

He resolved to act at once. So he called all men from the mines, issuing his order on the evening of the 19th, and every mine on the Mesaba was idle by the evening of the 20th. The men on the Vermilion did not obey him, and the mines there were never closed. About 21,000 miners went out, those who were not in the Western Federation not caring to bear the odium of being called scabs. But it was a half-hearted action on their part. They went to their homes, and conducted

themselves as model workmen should. They did not strike, but a vacation and resolved to keep out of trouble.

ADVOCATES BLOODSHED.

Petriella had figured his scheme well and timing, the explosion to suit himself. His plans contemplated a titanic and spectacular battle with the mine owners, accompanied with rioting and bloodshed if necessary. He wanted a violent reaction to the deputy sheriffs who might be sent to guard the mines. He pictured his name heralded to the four winds as that of the victor, and he wanted the scab stop and the oppressor in Minnesota.

The people had been watching every move, and in silence they had made up their minds. This morning at the strike, the sentiment thundered throughout every city and hamlet in northern Minnesota: "There is no room in this state for the eastern bloodsucker." The press of Duluth sounded the alarm and it was echoed in every trade and profession, in every class and every condition of mind. The 200,000 people of the district arranged to meet against Petriella and his organization.

RAISED RED FLAG.

This attack, from a quarter about which they had no thought, confounded Petriella. He replied by a show of violence. The more unruly of his followers were paraded in the streets of the range, and the red flag was raised. This flaunting of the symbol of anarchy added to the wrath of the people, and there was a demand which could not be withstood that the red flag be raised. The strikers were to preserve order and afford ample protection to all who wished to work. The mine owners, who had already declared against any dealings with Petriella and the federation, said they could work the mines if protection was afforded.

To this demand Sheriff Bates of St. Louis county, and Sheriff Hoolhan of the same county, responded by sending 2,000 armed men into the affected districts. They overawed the turbulent strikers, and soon the best of the men who went out were returning to work. There were a few minor combats, resulting in little or no damage, and then came a cry for state troops by some of the more excitable of the employees. In reply to this Petriella declared that his followers were being abused by the deputies and demanded protection from Gov. Johnson. The conflict waged thus to the end of the "betterment" of the mine workers.

UTICURA CURED BABY

Of terrible raw humor after doctors failed.—Mrs. G. J. Steese, Akron, Ohio.

NEXT CONVENTION

GREATEST EVER.

Washington, Aug. 14.—"Is there a Fairbanks movement behind the 'Uncle Joe' Cannon presidential boom?" is the question that has been revived here by the latest interview on Illinois politics printed in Washington. Recently Cannon boomers have been breaking into print with much regularity in the east, and the latest statement, from Philip J. McKenna, a Chicago lawyer, has attracted considerable attention. He has also some remarks about present "wide open" conditions in the western metropolises.

Speaking with Col. George R. Peck that Illinois will give 'Uncle Joe' Cannon a solid delegation in the Republican national convention next summer, said Mr. McKenna. "But it turns out that the speaker of the house cannot be nominated, two-thirds of the delegates will go to Fairbanks, should it appear that the Indiana man has any following at all. The vice president has been working quietly in Illinois and he has gained many supporters, until now there is no doubt that he is the second choice of the state. Whether he will be nominated, of course, is another thing. There is every indication that the convention will be the most interesting in many years, and it will be held in Chicago, where it ought to be."

MORGAN RETURNING.

Southampton, Aug. 14.—J. Pierpont Morgan left for New York on the Oceanic today.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh of the Bladder. It is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the system a new basis of health. The constitution and assisting nature of doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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So it is with the time as indicated by your Watch. We guarantee our repairs. Our prices may not be the cheapest but we are certain it is our work is the best.

J. H. KNICKERBOCKER, O. D., Jeweler, 143 Main Street.

IF YOU HAVE TO

WEAR GLASSES, be sure you get the best; they cost a little more, but are the cheapest in the end. WE MAKE ONLY ONE KIND OF GLASSES and that's the best. Eyes tested free for glasses; if you don't need them we tell you so.

RUSHMER
DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT CORRECTOR.
73 West 1st St.
Both 'phones 1763.

STRIKE IS BROKEN.

The blow that came one morning in the shape of a curt decision on the part of the storekeepers, gave the men further cent of credit without the men returned to their legitimate work. A resolution to this effect had been passed at the merchants at a secret meeting, and the result was immediate and decisive. The idle men who were without money turned to the supposedly all powerful federation for relief, but Petriella failed to anticipate this development and he was powerless, and possibly reluctant, to authorize an expenditure of funds. The men grumbled, but returned to work. Today 80 per cent of the strikers are engaged in their old tasks, and the mines are shipping ore in large volume.

The individual miners are convinced that agitators may not be their best friends after all and that agitators of the type of this foreigner, whose sole claim to distinction in free America is a doubtful character, and a possible capacity for creating disorder and discontent, are the foes of honest labor.

And not the least important of the lessons learned is that so forcibly brought home to the minds of the merchant and the law-abiding citizen of every class, and degree, that mob violence and uncalculated strikes can be avoided by a determined stand, like that taken by the storekeepers of the Mesaba range.

PLUMBERS WANT \$9 IN GOLDFIELD.

Goldfield, Aug. 14.—Because the master plumbers of this city refused to grant the union plumbers a raise from \$8 to \$9 per day the plumbers have declared a strike and plumbing work on many large buildings in course of construction in the city has been stopped. The master plumbers of Goldfield claim that the plumbers of San Francisco receive \$6 per day and that the cost of living in San Francisco is greater than it is in Goldfield. The plumbers in Reno only receive \$5.50 per day and the cost of living in Reno is nearly as high as it is in Goldfield. This strike may result in other unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor walking out.

J. L. ROUT OF COL. IS DEAD—WAS FIRST GOV.

Denver, Aug. 14.—John L. Routt, the first governor of Colorado, and a veteran of the civil war, died in this city at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

Associated with almost every movement in the early history of Denver and the state, Gov. Routt was one of the most widely known characters of the west. His health failed rapidly of late, and his mental faculties were impaired. He was recently adjudged insane in the county court, and was afterwards cared for by his children.

Mrs. Routt has been dead only a few months, and the knowledge of her death was withheld from her husband because of the condition of his mind. Surviving the statesman are five children, all of Denver, as follows: Mrs. Lila Routt Collins, Frank C. Routt, Mrs. W. H. Bryant, William H. Routt and Miss Emma Routt.

Governor Routt was 81 years old. He was born in Caldwell county, Kentucky, April 25, 1826, went to Illinois when a boy and served a term as sheriff of McLean county, Illinois. He was captain

of company E, Ninety-fourth Illinois volunteers, during four years of the civil war engaging in business at its close. He was United States marshal of the southern district of Illinois in 1869 and later was second assistant postmaster-general of the United States. He was appointed territorial governor of Colorado by President Grant and was elected the first governor of this state in 1876, serving again in the same office in 1881.

FIFTY-THREE MEN JAILED TOGETHER.

Rhyolite, Nev., Aug. 14.—Fifty-three striking steel layers on the Las Vegas & Tonopah railroad were arrested today by four deputies at Bonnie claim, 45 miles north of Rhyolite, and lodged in the jail at Rhyolite. The strikers are Austrians and it is believed to be the largest body of men ever included in an arrest made in Nevada. They arrived at the scene from Tonopah, Casey hurried from Rhyolite and Tom Devine from Beatty at an early hour this morning. One striker showed signs of resistance and was clubbed into submission by Deputy Devine, who wielded a revolver. Beyond this there was no violence. The town is very much excited tonight over the arrests. The labor organizations are circulating petitions for the removal of Deputy Casey, who is a member of the Miners' union, and sentiment among the union classes is very bitter. The strikers are now on trial in the justice's court.

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There are all Kinds of Tea

Good tea—bad tea—artificially colored tea and pure tea. They may all look alike but there is a vast difference.

Folger's Golden Gate Teas are pure—flavorful—healthful. Six flavors

Ceylon English Breakfast
Gunpowder Oolong
Japan Black & Green

Packed flavor-tight in dust-proof cartons to protect the delicate leaf from exposure.

J. A. Folger & Co. San Francisco
Importers of Pure Teas

The choice of flavor is a matter of taste.

CLEARING OUT

This is the week we clean out everything in summer goods. No reserve, every pair must go. Watch the bargain tables in front of the store.

Vincent Shoe Co.

110 MAIN STREET.

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Will find a number of camp conveniences in the shape of Folding Chairs, Tables, etc. and Hammocks at way down prices

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H. DINWOODEY FURNITURE CO.

WE COLLECTED

\$64.85 for D. A. Affleck, the grocer on M and 1st Street.

\$50.00 for Hyrum Case, formerly a Salt Lake City grocer.

\$200.00 for J. E. Paine, of Paine & Lyne, the Wool Buyers. Claim was 12 years old.

\$177.50 for Jacob Peart & Sons, grocers. Claim was 12 years old.

\$247.52 for Mrs. Mary Ann Munford Case. Claim was 12 years old.

We are collecting from \$600 to \$800 every day. We will collect some money for you if you turn in your claims.

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Scientific Collectors of Honest Debts, 77-78-79-81-83-85 and 100 Commercial Nat'l Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

FRANCIS G. LUKE, Gen'l Mgr. "SOME PEOPLE DON'T LIKE US."

YOU CAN BUY

Clothing, Hats and Furnishings at Greatly Reduced Prices

at Barton's August Sale

45-47 MAIN ST.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, Probate Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah, in the matter of the estate of Christian Rix, Incompetent, Guardian of the estate and person of Christian Rix, Incompetent, for the purpose of the sale of the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the City of Salt Lake County, Salt Lake and State of Utah, and commencing three (3) rods, and southeast corner of lot eight (8) rods, and four (4) rods, and thence south two and three-fourths (2 3/4) rods, thence west nine (9) rods, thence south two and three-fourths (2 3/4) rods, thence east nine (9) rods, thence north two and three-fourths (2 3/4) rods, thence east nine (9) rods, and thence east nine (9) rods, and thence north two and three-fourths (2 3/4) rods, to the place of beginning, and commencing at the northeast corner of said eight (8) rods, thence west ten (10) rods, thence south eleven (11) rods, thence east nine (9) rods, thence north two and three-fourths (2 3/4) rods, thence east nine (9) rods, and thence north two and three-fourths (2 3/4) rods, to the place of beginning.

Situated in Salt Lake City, County of Salt Lake and State of Utah, and beginning at a point seven (7) rods, and four (4) rods, southeast corner of lot one (1) block City survey, and running thence north City survey, and running thence north seven (7) rods, thence east seven (7) rods, thence south seven (7) rods, thence west seven (7) rods, thence north seven (7) rods, to the place of beginning, for the sum of \$5,000, and upon the original terms, to-wit: Cash upon confirmation, as appears from the return of said court in this Court, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the County Court House, in the City of Salt Lake, in and for said County, State of Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said Court on August, A. D. 1907.

W. H. BARNWORTH, Jr., Clerk of Court.

By W. H. Farnsworth, Deputy Clerk (Seal).

J. R. Bowdick, Attorney for Petitioner.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That William S. Hill, Elizabeth Hill and Samuel D. Woolley, heretofore partners in a partnership business under the firm name and style of the "Palmer Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, have transferred all their said business and laundry to Louis A. Marks and Arthur Robinson, who will continue the business at the old stand. All parties having claims against the former partnership are requested to present them to the same immediately at the Fourth South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WILLIAM S. HILL, SAMUEL D. WOOLLEY.

NOTICE: Bids will be received at the office of the Utah State Fair Association, 37 West 3rd South St., Salt Lake City, Utah, for furnishing said Association with baled timothy hay, baled alfalfa and baled straw, same to be delivered at the Fair grounds during the Fair, Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1907.

Bids must state price per ton, as the amount to be used cannot be determined until after the Fair, however, the approximate amount need be 25 tons of alfalfa, 23 tons of straw, and 2 tons of timothy.

Bids will be opened Monday morning, Aug. 19, 1907, at 10 o'clock.

HORACE S. ENSIGN, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE: Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of the deed of William Ayler and Lillian Ayler, dated and recorded at West Jordan, Salt Lake County, State of Utah, conveying lands hereinafter described, to-wit: The southeast corner of Block 6, C. of the deeds recorded in the Recorder's Office of Salt Lake County, Utah, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the West Front door of the City & County Building in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, the 20th day of August, A. D. 1907, the following described real estate and water rights situated in Salt Lake County, State of Utah, to-wit: Commencing at the Southeast corner of the Southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, of the Salt Lake Base and Meridian, and running thence North 11 degrees 12 minutes 30 seconds North 1 degree West 1.825 chains, thence North 11 degrees 12 minutes 30 seconds North 1 degree West 3.65 chains, thence North 24 degrees 31 minutes West 2.3 chains, thence North 23 degrees 32 minutes East 5.475 chains, thence West 11.15 chains, thence North 23 degrees 32 minutes West 2.25 chains, thence North 16 degrees 48 minutes West 3.675 chains, thence North 23 degrees 32 minutes West 2.7 chains, thence North 43 degrees 20 minutes West 2.2 chains, thence South 15 degrees 36 minutes East 10.75 chains, thence South 3.75 chains to the North line of Right of Way, thence South 25-100 chains to the South line of the Southwest quarter of Section 2, thence East 30 chains or 120 rods to the place of beginning, containing 25.5 acres of land, more or less, subject however to the Right of way over; Commencing at the initial point above stated, thence North 12 degrees 12 minutes East 1.2 chains, thence East 10.75 chains, thence West 2.4 chains, thence East 16-100 of a rod, thence East 1.825 chains, thence South 15 degrees 36 minutes East 10.75 chains, thence South 3.75 chains to the North line of Right of Way, thence South 25-100 chains to the South line of the Southwest quarter of Section 2, thence East 30 chains or 120 rods to the place of beginning, containing 25.5 acres of land, more or less, subject however to the Right of way over; Commencing at the initial point above stated, thence North 12 degrees 12 minutes East 1.2 chains, thence East 10.75 chains, thence West 2.4 chains, thence East 16-100 of a rod, thence East 1.825 chains, thence South 15 degrees 36 minutes East 10.75 chains, thence South 3.75 chains to the North line of Right of Way, thence South 25-100 chains to the South line of the Southwest quarter of Section 2, thence East 30 chains or 120 rods to the place of beginning, containing 25.5 acres of land, more or less, subject however to the Right of way over.

Dated July 18, 1907.

HEBER C. AYLETT, Trustee.

NOTICE: A special meeting of the stockholders of the Utah Treasury Hill Mining Company, a Utah corporation, will be held at the office of said Company in the East Front door of the City & County Building in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 16th day of August, 1907, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day for the following purposes: To-wit: 1. To consider and take action upon the question of conveying to the Utah Treasury Hill Mining Company, a Utah corporation organized under the laws of the State of Utah, for one million shares of stock at the par value of \$100 per share, the property and property interests of this corporation and to accept in consideration thereof \$200,000 of the capital stock of said Utah Treasury Hill Mining Company, and the assumption by said corporation of all the debts outstanding against this corporation.

2. To consider and take action upon the question of ratifying, approving and confirming the action of the Board of Directors of this corporation in a meeting held on the 28th day of July, 1907, at which a resolution was presented and adopted authorizing the transfer of the property and property interests of this corporation to the Utah Treasury Hill Mining Company, and to accept in consideration thereof \$200,000 of the capital stock of said company, and the assumption by said company of all the debts outstanding against this corporation.

3. To consider and take action upon any and all questions that may arise in reference to the disposition of all of the assets of this corporation and the transfer of the property and property interests of this corporation to said Utah Treasury Hill Mining Company.

To consider and take action upon all matters in reference to the business affairs of said corporation that may come before said meeting.

JOSEPH M. O'BRIEN, J. B. ALLEN, THOS. W. Directors.

WILL PROSECUTE

Dealers are hereby warned that we will prosecute, to the full extent of the law, anyone selling an imitation of our "TREE TEA" package.

Consumers, for your own protection, examine each package and see that it has printed on it (TREE)

Our Trade Mark and Signature



Our Trade Mark and Signature

WITHOUT WHICH NO "TREE TEA" IS GENUINE