COUNT TOLSTOI DIED PEACEFULLY

Had No Conscious Moment in Which to Say Farewell or Cast Forgiving Look on Family.

TO BE NO ORTHODOX FUNERAL

Greek Church Decides Against It—Russian Government Is With The Church.

Astopava, Russia, Nov. 20.—Count Tolstoi died peacefully here this morning. It was recognized long before that his case was hopeless, and at 5 o'clock in the morning, after the countess had been summoned and other members of the family had gathered in an adjoining room, the physicians announced a bulletin that the activity of the heart had almost ceased and that Tolstoi's condition was most serious. Several of the physicians were overcome by the approaching death of Russia's great writer.

His heart beat its last apparently without his having a conscious moment to enable him to say farewell or cast a forgiving look upon his wife and children. Before she was finally admitted the Countess Amada was pitiful in her imploring one doctor after another to gain entrance to the one-story humble outdwelling, with two windows facing the garden, where Tolstoi lay.

After the first cardiac attack Dr. Thtchurovsky promised he would announce her presence to Tolstoi at a favorable opportunity. The second attack came just after a two hours' sleep. The members of the family were hurriedly summoned.

The condition of the patient, however, was so grave that he was put to sleep again by injections of morphine as the only means of deferring the end.

The family was then admitted for a few minutes to the bedside.

Another attack occurred about 3 o'clock and the family gathered again. Later, when the end came, in addition to the countess, four sons and three daughters were present.

During one of the heart attacks earlier in the day Tolstoi was alone with his eldest daughter, Tatina. He suddenly clutched her hand and drew her to him. He seemed to be choking, but was able to whisper:

"Now the end has come; that it all."

Tatina was greatly frightened and tried to free herself so she might call the doctors, but her father would not release her. She called loudly from where she sat. The physicians injected camphor, which had an almost immediate effect in relieving the pressure.

Tolstoi soon raised his head and then drew himself up to a sitting position. When he had recovered his breath he said:

"There are millions of people and many sufferers in the world. Why always anxious about me?"

SKETCH OF CAREER OF GREAT RUSSIAN WRITER

Count Lyof Nikolavitch Tolstoi, usually called Count Leo Tolstoi, novelist and social reformer, was born Aug. 28, 1828, at Yasnay a Poliana, in the province of Tula, Russia. When 23 years of age he entered the army and served in the cavalry in the Caucusus and in the defense of Sebastopol against the British and French allied forces.

He first made a reputation in literature by a series of vivid sketches written from Sebastopol and when he left the army soon after the Crimean war he devoted himself entirely to literature.

His "War and Peace," a tale of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon in 1812, is regarded in Russia as being his masterpiece, though his "Anna Karenina," which appeared in 1876 and "The Cossacks" found greater favor abroad, where his "Kreutzer Sonata," translated in 1890, also attracted wide attention.

Tolstoi wrote much on education and published several short stories and semi-reminiscences of childhood and youth, but of recent years he had devoted himself to religious teachings. He made "Return Not Evil" the keynote of the Christian faith and insisted that the literal interpretation of the sermon on the mount was the only rule of the Christian life. The religious views of Tolstoi were set forth in his "Christ's Christianity" and "My Religion."

In 1883 Tolstoi wrote the "Kingdom of God With Us," and important works on the social question, and in 1895 he wrote "The Four Gospels Harmonized and Translated." His other works included "My Confession," "Criticisms of Dogmatical Christianity," "What I Believe," "What Is to Be?" The Death of Ivan Ilvitch," "The Power of Darkness or Life" (a drama); "The Fruits of Enlightenment," (a comedy); "The Kingdom of God is Within You," "What Is Art?" "The Christian Teaching," "The Resurrection," "The Slavery of Our Times," "What Is Religion?" and many other works on the most varied subject.

In 1901 Tolstoi was excommunicated by the holy synod and in October, 1902, he deposited his memoirs and diaries with the curator of the Rumyanroff museum on the condition that they should not be published until 10 years after his death, and in November of the same year he legally made over his whole fortune, including his real and personal estate, to his wife and children.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI.

DEFENDED DOUKHOBORS.

In 1895 Tolstoi wrote a powerful vindication of the Doukhobor sect, which in that year had suffered great persecution. On the Russian censor refusing to permit its publication Tolstoi applied to the London Times, which printed the lengthy article in full.

He continued from that time on to address his literary efforts to the British press. On March 17, 1896, the London Daily Chronicle published a long letter from Tolstoi to a correspondent in England on the Venezuelan dispute which had recently arisen between the United States and Great Britain. It was a strong indictment of war.

Tolstoi was several times threatened with expulsion from Russia and was several times, according to report, upon the point of being exiled; but he seemed on the whole to have been treated with unusual leniency in view of his pronounced views, especially as set forth in a manifesto entitled, "The People's Rights," his criticism of imperial acts and his open letters to the emperor. He was, however, expelled from Moscow in July, 1901, and has since resided at Yasnaya Poliana. His health at that time was poor and for a time his life was in danger, but he regained his strength and resumed work. Later he suffered a relapse and in February, 1902, was reported dying. Again he rallied, and in June his recovery was complete.

In July, 1904, Tolstoi wrote an article denouncing the Russo-Japanese war, which caused the seizure of The Novisti of St. Petersburg, which published it, and a revival of the reports of the government's intention to take severe action against the author.

In January, 1905, Tolstoi published an open letter to the emperor regarding the internal conditions in Russia, which was printed throughout the world, and some time later he completed his drama, "Behind the Scenes in War," the production of which was prohibited in St. Petersburg.

The London Times, Sept. 1, 1905, published a seven-column article by Tolstoi entitled "A Great Iniquity," dealing with the land question and declaring that Russia is living through an important time that is destined to have enormous results.

The article was largely devoted to the theories of the late Henry George, and declared that the land question had reached a state of ripeness such as 50 years ago was reached by the question of serfdom.

In 1907 he wrote a letter to Paul Sabatier of Paris, as a reply to the latter's book on the disestablishment of the church in France. In the communication the Russian writer predicted the possible reduction of all the Christian countries of the west to a state of vassalage to the Japanese and other oriental people, basing his prediction on the ground that it is only in the orient that religion and patriotism are synonymous.

On the occasion of Tolstoi's eightieth birthday extensive celebrations were held, although they were strongly disapproved by the Russian government and were made the subject of an appeal by the holy synod to all believers to abstain from participation.

Several publishers of Tolstoi's works have been sent to prison. Of these, M. Selden was sentenced to six months in 1909 for publishing and distributing the pamphlets, "Thou Shalt Not Kill," "A Letter to the Liberals," and "Christianity and Patriotism."

The venerable writer addressed a note to the court, challenging the prosecution of himself instead of the publisher. But the magistrate did not venture to institute proceedings against Tolstoi and the government took no notice of the challenge.

TOLSTOI'S EDUCATION.

Although Tolstoi came of an aristocratic family, being a descendant of Count Peter Tolstoi, the friend and comrade of Peter the Great, received his education at Kazan university, entering the army as a lieutenant of artillery and commanding a battery at Sebastopol, he was at heart a peasant in the best sense of the word, devoted to the improvement of the condition of the Russian masses, and eager to lead them in the right path.

With these objects in view, as early as 1875 he organized peasant schools on a new original basis, co-operated in the improvement of cheap, popular publications, organized relief for the starving population of middle Russia (in 1891-3), renounced his property in copyright, land and money, and, in the recent agrarian disturbances, actually but vainly invited the peasants to plunder his estate at Yasnaya Poliana.

There he lived the life of a peasant, in a peasant's hut, partaking only of simple peasant's food and wearing the peasant's costume—rough blouse, broad leather belt, fur cap, long beard, wide trousers tucked into high cowhide boots. But although Tolstoi chose the existence of a peasant, his family occupied the substantial family mansion on the Yasnaya Poliana estate, not far from Tolstoi's peasant hut. In the mansion was the author's library, and there he went whenever he desired to dictate to his secretary.

Tolstoi was a great reader and among his recreations were chess, cycling, lawn tennis and swimming.

PEASANTS KNEEL BESIDE HIS BIER

Astapova, Russia, Nov. 20.—Peasants all day long passed through the death chamber, hung with pine boughs, where Tolstoi lived. Many of them knelt beside his bier. The silence at times was broken by othodox chants for the repose of the dead. Countess Tolstoi sat beside the body for hours.

"The light of the world is out," she said, repeatedly. She left the hut only to attend matins in the school chapel, expecting that a requiem would be sung. When informed that this was not permitted, she fainted.

Tolstoi left a written wish that he be buried without pomp, wreaths or rites under "Poverty oak" on a hillock as a Yasnaya Poliana, where he played as a child and where the peasants were accustomed to congregate. The funeral will be held on Tuesday, and the police have just been mobilized to prevent public demonstration.

The crowd that gathered around the but where Tolstoi lay dying in the early Sunday morning hours awaited breathlessly a verdict of Dr. Thtchurowsky and Dr. Usoff, two of the leading heart specialists of Moscow, who had been hurriedly called into consultation.

The former had carried Tolstoi safely through a similar crisis in 1901 in the Crimea and the hopes of the people rested on him.

The examination was brief, lasting less than half an hour. Tolstoi failed to recognize either of the physicians, and asked:

"Who are these strangers?"

When informed he said: "What fine men!"

In spite of their natural reluctance to spread discouraging reports, the consulting physicians could not hold out a ray of hope. However, they hoped to lessen the pain of the aged patient, whose parting hours were mercifully free from physical suffering. His heart succumbed shortly after he had come from under the influence of an injected stimulant. He died without regaining consciousness. In the interval between the last two attacks of cardiac failure, the patient seemed to be comfortable, and his face was clear of pain.

HIS DEATH WAS PEACEFUL.

Tolstoi's death occurred peacefully at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. It was due directly to heart failure following inflammation of the lungs.

He quitted his home and family ten days ago to find solitude in the belief that the hand of death was already upon his. True to his unswering and uncompromising search for truth, he died as he had lived, without reconciliation with the church, his dying words breathing sympathy for afflicted humanity. "Many millions in the world are suffering; why are you concerned for me?"

Only the physicians were present in the room at the time of his death, the members of his family, including his wife, having been admitted previously. Tolstoi was then unconscious and never revived.

Members of the clergy in the last days made pressing attempts to gain entrance to sick room with a view of inducing him to return to the arms of the church, but the doctors repulsed them on the ground that their patient was too ill to receive them.

The emperor and his ministers are anxious that Tolstoi shall be buried with the rites of the church, but the holy synod is strongly against this and probably he will be buried without the administration of such rites unless the emperor commands otherwise.

Popular feeling is universally for a religious funeral and never before was there such confusion and bewilderment over the body of a great man who was regarded by the world as one of the sincerest of Christians.

Throughout a heart-breaking night a motley crowd made up of the most varied elements imaginable pressed around the low hut. There were distant relatives of the aged author, Tolstoians, villagers and many churchmen, among them the Abbot Varsofonifus, who did not lose hope until the end of seeing Tolstoi and extending to him the olive branch on behalf of the church.

A PARTING SOUL.

All alike stood spellbound, knowing that a matchless personality was departing as the Sunday dawn dispelled the raw November night.

Virtually the whole population of Astapova was there. Then a voice from the hut came quietly: "Leo Nicholaevich Tolstoi is dead."

There was a moment of silence. Then every head was bared and there were sounds everywhere of sobbing.

One called out, "His heart was bursted by his unbounded love for humanity," and this and similar phrases ran from mouth to mouth to the weeping Russians gathered there.

Later in the day all the peasants in the district flocked here. None was excluded from the death chamber, through which there was a constant stream of visitors, including many schol children. The chamber is decorated with pine branches.

The body has been embalmed and will be transferred to Yasnaya Poliana. All visitors have been given permission to photograph the body if they wish. M. Gunzberg, the sculptor, will take a death mask.

It is said Tolstoi expressed a wish to be buried on the hill at Yasnaya Poliana, where he played as a child, but that the funeral should be simple, without ceremonial or flowers.

The family, however, has agreed not to interfere with any honors that the public may desire to pay. Friends of the dead writer have started a movement for the acquisition of the house where he died as a national memorial.

Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch has sent a message to Countess Tolstoi saying: "My whole soul is with you and your family at this sad moment."

Numerous other telegrams of sympathy have come from organizations and individuals.

TOLSTOI'S FUNERAL WILL NOT BE ORTHODOX

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—The church in the person of Metropolitans Antonius of St. Petersburg, Vladimir of Moscow and Flavian of Kiev, and Louianoff, chief procurator of the holy synod, decided tonight to leave things as they are with respect to Tolstoi.

A plenary synod has not been called and telegraphic instructions have been dispatched to the bishops informing them that requiems were not permissible. Burial according to the rites of the orthodox church is considered out of the question.

The government intends, according to the announcement, to co-operate with the church in the enforcement of its decision, although the emperor and Premier Stolypin have indicated their desire that the great Russian be buried with the Russian rites.

Repeatedly advances have been made which would permit the lifting of the ban of excommunication decreed against Tolstoi in 1901. The Metropolitan Antonius himself sent a telegram urging Tolstoi to make his peace with the church, and representatives of the church were sent to Astapova for the purpose of bringing the count into the fold.

Messages from Optina, Shamardino and Astapova have indicated that at the end Tolstoi was held a prisoner by the enemies of the church, no monk, priest or bishop having been permitted to see him. Nor did they receive the slightest retraction from Tolstoi in the position which he assumed towards the church some years ago.

It is pointed out that Tolstoi was the subject of the milder of penalties, that he was not anathematized, and that a priest on his own conscience could officiate at a requiem such as was held today under the auspices of the council of the empire on the initiative of Michael Stakovitch, marshal of nobility.

Another requiem will be sung in the duma by radical priests tomorrow. The veneration for Tolstoi is so great that even the reactionary parties in the duma have been obliged to issue statements leaving the members free to honor his memory.

Meetings of literary and other societies were held tonight to decide what share they will take in the mourning for Count Tolstoi. Many private theaters were closed tonight and will be closed again on the day of the funeral.

A strict censorship is being exercised over the Russian press in the publication of news concerning Tolstoi's death.

When a cold becomes settled in the system, it will take several days' treatment to cure it, and the best remedy to use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will cure quicker than any other, and also leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. Sold by all dealers.

Pure Drugs and Prescriptions our specialty. Halliday Drug Company.

WHAT CURES ECZEMA?

We have had so many inquiries lately regarding Eczema and other skin diseases, that we are glad to make our answer public. After careful investigation we have found that a simple wash of Oil of Wintergreen, as compounded in D. D. D., can be relied upon. We would not make this statement to our patrons, friends and neighbors unless we were sure of it—and although there are many so-called Eczema remedies sold, we ourselves unhesitatingly recommend D. D. D. Prescription.

Because—We know that it gives instant relief to that torturing itch.

Because—D. D. D. starts the cure at the foundation of the trouble.

Because—It cleanses, soothes and heals the skin.

Because—It enables Nature to repair the ravages of disease.

Because—The records of ten years of complete cures of thousands of the most serious cases show that D. D. D. is today recognized as the absolutely reliable Eczema Cure.

Drop into our store today, just to talk over your case with us.

Schramm-Johnson Drug Co., Salt Lake City.

A Leyson box contains something of distinction of its sort.

Phone 65 For the Correct Time.

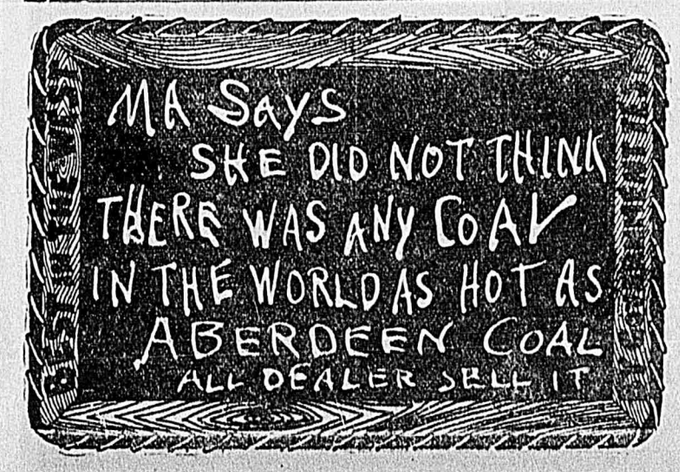
Leyson's Jewelers 156 Main St. Salt Lake City

Woman's Nature

It is the nature of women to suffer uncomplainingly, the discomforts and fears that accompany the bearing of children. Motherhood is their crowning glory, and they brave its sufferings for the joy that children bring. No expectant mother need suffer, however, during the period of waiting, nor feel that she is in danger when baby comes, if Mother's Friend is used in preparation of the event. Mother's Friend relieves the pain and discomfort caused by the strain on the different ligaments, overcomes nausea by counteraction, prevents backache and numbness of limbs and soothes the inflammation of breast glands. Its regular use fits and prepares every portion of the mother's system for a proper and natural ending of the term, and it assures for her a quick and complete recovery. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers.

Mother's Friend

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.



WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

For Benefit of Women who Suffer from Female Ills

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read so much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. My pains all left me. I grew stronger, and within three months I was a perfectly well woman.

"I want this letter made public to show the benefit women may derive from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JOHN G. MOLDAN, 2115 Second St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors of TORBANEHILL MINING CO., held on the 24th day of October, 1910, in the office of Young & Moyle, an assessment of 1½ mills per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation outstanding, payable immediately to David Smellie, secretary, at the office of Young & Moyle, Deseret National Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1910, will be delinquent, and unless payment is made on or before the 17th day of December, 1910, will be sold at 11 a.m., in the office of Young & Moyle, to pay the delinquent assessment together with cost of advertising and expense of sale.

D. SMELLIE, Secretary.

First publication Oct. 24, 1910.

NOTICE.

In the Third Judicial District Court, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. Probate Division. In the matter of the estate of David M. Davis, Deceased. Notice of Private Sale.—The undersigned, will sell at private sale, an undivided one-half interest in the Blue Bird Lode Mining claim, designated by the Surveyor-General as Survey No. 5142, and situate in section 32, township 2 and township 3 south, range 3 East, Salt Lake Meridian in the Little Cottonwood Mining District, Salt Lake County, State of Utah, containing 17.42 acres.

Also an undivided one-half interest in the Sky Lark Lode Mining claim, designated by the Surveyor-General as No. 5829, and situate in sections 31-32, township 2 south, range 3 east, Salt Lake Meridian, in the Little Cottonwood mining District, Salt Lake County, State of Utah, containing 1.505 acres, on or after the 28th day of November, A. D. 1910, and written bids will be received at the office of Moyle & Van Cott, Deseret National Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; terms cash, 10 per cent at time of bid and balance on confirmation of sale by the court.

HENRY MORGAN,
Administrator of the estate of David M. Davis, Deceased.
Moyle & Van Cott, Attorneys for Administrator.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

THE GOLDEN TREASURE MINES COMPANY. Principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 15th day of October, 1910, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	Shrs.	Amt.
A. H. Cutright	2,775	$ 6.95
C. B. Cutright	48,640	121.28
Minnie Cutright	20,000	50.00
S. G. Sanman	40,000	10.00
Alex. Beveridge	12,000	30.00
Dorr Peck	3,000	7.50
Thomas Leyland	10,000	25.00
F. Walkingshaw	3,500	8.75
H. L. Nelson	4,250	10.65
D. H. Livingstone	2,500	6.25
Jacob Hunter	1,920	4.80
J. M. Thomas	30,000	75.00
J. R. Peck	480	1.20
C. R. Sanders	1,000	2.50
E. L. Post	1,000	2.50
John Henry Lee	500	1.25
Geo. Derr	2,000	5.00
Annie C. Adams	1,000	2.50
Wm. Fred Adams	2,000	5.00
Edwin I. Adams	1,000	2.50
T. M. Surbaugh	210	.53
W. H. Sheetz	1,000	2.50
Western Printing Co.	1,000	2.50
Mrs. Pauline Johnson	1,500	3.75
James A. Maughan	500	1.25
John A. Brown	500	1.25
J. H. Brown	500	1.25
David L. Davis	2,000	5.00
Frank Robinson	1,260	3.15
D. H. Adams	1,000	2.50
Sarah A. Robinson	500	1.25
J. S. Lewis	300	.75
T. E. Harper	5,000	12.50
S. L. Hoover	2,000	5.00
Everett V. Peck	1,000	2.50
Karl H. Sorensen	500	1.25
Christine Sorensen	200	.50
C. P. Sorensen	300	.75
Mrs. M. K. Sorensen	1,000	2.50
Chas. F. Letchfield	2,500	6.25
S. W. Wherry	5,000	12.50
Thos. C. Pancake	1,000	2.50
Julia E. Rawlins	1,000	2.50
R. R. Walker	1,000	2.50
John Robinson	900	2.25
E. R. Sanders	500	1.25
Wm. S. Jones	3,000	7.50
W. F. Hancock	2,000	5.00
E. M. Hancock	1,000	2.50
J. H. Hancock	1,000	2.50
Lucy E. Hancock	1,000	2.50
Ethel Peck	500	1.25
Fred Gardiner	3,500	8.75
Hannah M. Hoover	500	1.25
James Mortensen	3,500	8.75
Albert G. Morris	3,000	7.50
Chas. Rumstead	1,000	2.50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made the 15th day of November, 1910, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the office of the Secretary, at No. 715 East Fourth South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 3rd day of December, 1910, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN KINGDON, Secretary.
715 East Fourth South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of William H. Hills & Sons Co., Notice of Application of William H. Hills & Sons Co., a Corporation, for Dissolution of Corporation.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Third Judicial Court of Utah, heretofore made, notice is hereby given, that William H. Hills & Sons Co., has filed in the said Court its petition and application for dissolution of the said corporation and any person objecting to the said application or to the said dissolution of the said corporation may file with the Clerk of the said Court during the period of the publication of this notice such objection.

MARGARET ZANE WITCHER,
(Seal) Clerk of the Said Court.
By Fred C. Bassett, Deputy.
Dated Nov. 7, 1910.
Young & Snow, Attorneys for Petitioner.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

LAKE SIDE MINING COMPANY. Principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Office 26½ South Main St. Location of mines, Lake Side Mountain, Tooele Co., Utah. There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 10, of one-half (½) cent per share, levied on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1910, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

	Cert.	Shrs.
Gustave Anderson	16	6,000
Gustave Anderson	17	1,000
John H. Bishop	34	1,000
John H. Bishop	35	1,000
John H. Bishop	36	1,000
J. M. Booth	85	50
G. M. Booth	86	100
Johana Brixon	113	1,000
Anna Christensen	54	50
Emma Christensen	55	50
J. J. Daynes, Jr.	21	500
Oscar Erickson	90	500
C. J. Humphries	117	500
J. E. Jensen	116	1,000
E. J. Judd	55	2,000
E. J. Judd	56	2,000
E. J. Judd	58	1,000
E. J. Judd	59	1,000
A. F. Judd	126	210
J. C. L. Lund	19	2,000
A. L. Larson	37	2,000
Koran Morries	62	1,000
James Neilson	67	10,000
James Neilson	68	9,500
James Neilson	69	3,553
James Neilson		1,947
Christian Neilsen	131	1,000
Julian Neilsen	100	50
Llo Neilsen	72	250
Samuel Oliver	38	1,000
Samuel Oliver	39	1,000
P. M. Poulson	22	1,000
J. F. Peterson, assessment 9 and 10	45	500
Peter Peterson	159	100
Chas. J. Samuelson	49	2,657
Chas. J. Samuelson	50	50
Nisham Sherbnein	104	1,000

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1910, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, room 6, 26½ South Main St., Salt Lake City, on November 25th, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expense of sale.

J. MARTIN MATSEN,
Secretary.
Sugar Station, S. L. City, Utah.

NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove
Ready at any moment for cooking, baking, ironing. Does not overheat the kitchen.
A splendid stove for summer cooking. Economical and easily regulated. Three sizes.
CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

PROPOSALS FOR AUDITING

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 17, 1910.

The Committee on Finance will receive proposals to audit the accounts of the Board of Education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, and to report upon any changes or improvements in the accounting system.

Committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Proposals to be received up to noon Saturday, Nov. 26, 1910.

Respectfully, L. P. JUDD, Clerk.

NOTICE.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Salt Lake, State of Utah. In the matter of the Voluntary Dissolution of the Sampson Mining Company.—Notice.—Notice is hereby given that Sampson Mining Company (a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Utah) has filed in the above entitled Court its voluntary application to be dissolved. Any person having objections to the said application may file the same in said Court at any time within thirty (30) days from the first publication of this notice.

First publication of notice November 12, 1910.

MARGARET ZANE WITCHER,
(Seal) Clerk of Above Entitled Court.
By Fred C. Bassett, Deputy.
Street & Brassel, Attorneys for Applicant.

BIDS.

Bids will be received by the state board of examiners at the office of the Undersigned, until 12 o'clock noon of the 18th day of November, 1910, for the following:

2 speaker's gavels.
172 improved Keystone Binders, No. 5 B, or other suitable file for legislative journals, lettered on cover.
172 improved Keystone Binders, No. 14 B, or other suitable file for legislative bills, lettered on cover.
72 brass-edge rulers, 15 in.
2 dozen wire waste paper baskets, 15 in. high, 12 in. across top.
1 gross legal tablets, neutral tint, ruled.
1 gross note tablets, neutral tint, ruled.
20 reams Linen typewriter paper, 8½ by 13, medium weight.
1½ reams engrossing paper, suitable for enrolling bills.
1,000 sheets Little's Cobweb carbons.
30,000 lithographed linen letter-heads.
2,000 printed letter-heads.
20,000 envelopes, No. 6¾ printed.
10,000 envelopes, No. 10 printed.
2,000 envelopes No. 14 printed.
2,000 envelopes No. 14 printed.
All envelopes to be XXX No. 1 stock.
1 gross tubes paste, Wels.
6 gross Fabers pencils, assorted numbers.
1 gross medium hard rubber penholders.
½ gross large rubber penholders.
10 quarts Arnold's writing fluid.
6 pints Sanford's red ink.
27gross Faber's No. 31 rubber bands.
72 gross Faber's No. 16 rubber bands.
4 gross Faber's No. 6000 rubber bands.
4 gross Faber's No. 6000 rubber bands.
2 gross Faber's rubber bands, ¼ in. wide, 5 in. long.
1 gross Faber's Emerald erasers, No. 111.
6 pairs 12 in. bankers' shears good quality.
¼ gross J. Rogers & Sons' knife blade steel erasers, rubber handle, 6 in.
4 only Challenge Eyelet presses, No. 1.
18 only, 2 oz. boxes Challenge eyelets, No. 1.
8 only sq. base safety inkstands, medium size.
6 only, 250 page broad cap, records, cloth-leather backs and corners, good paper, Russian corners.
16 only, 100 page broad quarto records, cloth-leader backs and corners, good paper.
8 only iron-frame copper wire pen-racks, 3¼ by 24.
6 dozen Challenge envelope openers.
2 only Victor postal scales.
2 dozen inkwells for legislative desks.
1,200 printed manuscript covers, 12 forms.
10,000 voting lists.

The above to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 31st day of December, 1910.

Materials, printing, ruling and binding assessment rolls for the several counties of the State for the year 1911 and 1912 bids to be at the rate per sheet for which same will be furnished.

Material, printing, ruling one hundred sheets, more or less, assessment net proceeds of mines.

Material, printing, numering and folding taxpayers' statements for the year 1911 and 1912, bids to be at the rate per thousand for which same will be furnished.

Material, printing, numering and folding statements for the return of the net proceeds of mines for the year 1911 and 1912, bids to be at the rate per thousand for which same will be furnished.

Bids for assessment rolls and taxpayers' statements must include wrapping and delivering to the express or freight office ready for shipment to the several county clerks and must be delivered on or before the 2nd day of January, 1911 and the 2nd day of January 1912

Material setting type and presswork for printing the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Ninth Session of the Legislature of the State of Utah, in small pica type, solid, 250 copies of each to be printed daily, the forms to be held until corrected by the respective houses, when 250 additional copies of each are to be printed upon the corrected forms, to be bound at the close of the session.

Material, typesetting and press work for printing the legislative bills of the ninth session of the Legislature, small Pica type, open lines, section lines numbered consecutively.

Material, typesetting and press work for printing 800 copies of the laws of the ninth session of the Legislature. Each bidder must state at what price he will sell to the public, copies of the said session laws.

Materials and press work for printing on one side of the paper 1,000 copies of such amendments as are made to the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907.

Material, typesetting and press work for printing certain reports of departments of the state government and public institutions, in small pica, solid, to be based on 500 to 1,000 copies. Also at what rate additional copies will be furnished per thousand.

Material and binding 250 copies each of the Journals of the House and Senate, in law sheep.

Material and binding 800 copies of the Laws of the Ninth Session in law sheep.

Material and binding in paper the separate reports of departments and public institutions, the bidder to furnish and print the covers.

Material and binding in law sheep, reports of departments and Public Institutions, 150 volumes.

All printing and binding must be in accordance with the qualifications on file in the office of the undersigned.

Sample must be submitted with bid on all articles except those that are definitely described by name.

All material and work to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State, except the daily minutes of the session, which are to be delivered to the respective houses, and the assessment rolls and taxpapers' statements, which must be delivered as directed.

Each bid must be accompanied with a certified check equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the bid, to be held upon condition that upon the award of the contract, the bidder will faithfully and promptly execute a good and sufficient bond, payable to the state, to be approved by said Board, conditioned that he will perform the work or deliver the supplies for which he has contracted under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe and for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids or to award the contract for any class of work or supplies.

State Board of Examiners
By C. S. TINGEY,
Secretary.

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