

SENATOR SMOOT INVESTIGATION.

President Smith Was on the Witness Stand During the Entire Afternoon.

ABOUT PLURAL MARRIAGES.

Many Questions on the Revelation And Its Suspension by the Manifesto.

Washington, March 2.—An effort to unearth secrets of the "Mormon" faith was manifested in the first day's proceedings before the senate committee on privileges and elections which is investigating the protests against Reed Smoot retaining his seat as a senator from Utah. President Joseph F. Smith, the highest official of the Church, was on the stand all day. He was questioned closely in regard to the principles of divine revelations. He said he adhered absolutely to all the teachings of the Church in that regard, and that he himself had been visited with divine inspiration from God directing him as to details in matters pertaining to the welfare of the Church, though no angels had come to him as in the case of the revelation to his uncle, Joseph Smith, Jr., the founder of the Church. He subscribed to the standard of authority for the Church in relation to the revelation commanding polygamy as made known to the first president in a visit from an angel. He also said that he still believed in polygamy. The testimony was directed in a slight degree at Senator Smoot, and no attempt was made by the defense to curtail the testimony. President Smith was questioned in relation to polygamous cohabitation of certain officials of the Church before the manifesto of 1890. The attorneys then objected, and much time was devoted to the testimony. The committee then went into executive session, and after a full discussion determined to allow the utmost latitude to the hearings which means that court practices will be avoided. The protesters said they regarded this as a victory for them. The committee will hear practically all the prosecution has to offer, and determine itself what is competent evidence. At an executive session of the committee following the afternoon hearing it was decided to meet every day at 10:30 a. m. and remain in session until 12 m., meeting again at 2 p. m., and continuing throughout the afternoon. Five members, including the chairman, will constitute a quorum. At the afternoon session, Mr. Smoot was again on the stand. Before proceeding Mr. Hoar said he wanted to understand one more point in regard to the revelations, and that was whether women members of the Church were permitted to vote on questions of acceptance or rejection of revelations. Mr. Smith answered that women voted on all of these matters. It was brought out that the supreme court decided in 1878 in the Reynolds case that plural marriages as practiced in the "Mormon" Church are polygamous, and Mr. Taylor asked whether the Church accepted that ruling of the supreme court. Mr. Smith answered that the law on the question was finally passed on in 1890, and since that time he had no knowledge of any plural marriages taking place. Before that time and after that time, he said, the questions relating to a man's private beliefs and those of the Church are separate, and that if he were attorney for Mr. Smoot, he would advise him to decline to answer. Mr. Burrows ordered Mr. Taylor to proceed with the case, and the committee took notice of Mr. Worthington's objection, continuing the inquiry in relation to divine revelations. Mr. Taylor asked in regard to the manifesto of President Woodruff in 1890, commanding a suspension of the requirement of the Church, and also the prayer for amnesty in 1891. The questions were numerous and were to ascertain whether the members of the Church considered these declarations affected the continuance of cohabitation of those previously married. Mr. Smith said it was regarded that they did affect such persons. Mr. Taylor asked: "Do you so regard it?" "Yes," he answered. "The command did not change my view on the question of plural marriages," he answered. Being pressed further on the same subject for his personal belief, Mr. Smith said: "I believe plural marriages to be right." Mr. Taylor then asked if it is true that the revelation declaring plural marriages remains in the books of authority as a part of the teachings of the Church. Mr. Smith said that it was true. He also said that the subsequent manifesto declaring the principle not in force was fully understood. Mr. Burrows directed a number of questions to Mr. Smith bearing upon the consistency of Mr. Smith's answers relating to his belief in and acceptance of the divine revelations. He said: "I understand you believe in the revelation of Joseph Smith, Jr., in regard to polygamy and still think it is right?" "Yes," he answered. "And the manifesto of President Woodruff declaring a suspension of the principle was a revelation, was it not?" "Yes," he answered. "How can that be?" pressed Mr. Burrows. "One declares in favor of polygamy and the other stops it?" "I adhere to both in my belief," said Mr. Smith. "I believe polygamy is right, or I should never have married more than one wife." "As I understand it," Mr. Hoar interrupted, "the last revelation does not prohibit polygamy, but merely suspends the principle commanding it. It may still be believed that the practice is innocent and proper, but as the revelation commands to continue it is subject to the civil law on the question of plural marriages." "That is right," subscribed Mr. Smith. Mr. Taylor asked a number of questions relating to Abraham H. Hanson and others of the "Mormon" faith, in order to bring out the witness' knowl-

edge of the questions whether or not they were polygamists and whether they had married since the manifesto of 1890.

Mr. Smith said he was acquainted with Lillian H. Hamlin, who was known as the wife of Mr. Cannon, but that he had never seen her before 1890. Mr. Van Cott, on behalf of Senator Smoot, made a protest against going into the conduct of persons not interested in the case and asking questions which could have no bearing on it before the committee. He referred to questions which had been asked by Mr. Hoar concerning Mr. Smith's belief and questions by Mr. Burrows in relation to the inconsistency of his belief.

Mr. Van Cott declared that the state laws protect a person in his belief, no matter what the tendency of the belief, so long as there is no practice in violation of law, and that therefore the line of questioning was not reaching any further than the committee's belief. Mr. Taylor said that Mr. Taylor's statement that Mr. Smoot was not charged with any offense cognizable by law.

Mr. Taylor said he was pursuing the line of inquiry set out in the protest against Mr. Smoot to the effect that the president of the "Mormon" Church and the majority of the Twelve Apostles were practicing polygamy. He referred to Mr. Smith as the daily associate and superior, in the Church, of Mr. Smoot, and said that Mr. Smith is the husband of five wives and believes still in the principles of polygamy.

"Do you expect to prove in that connection that the president and the Twelve Apostles form a propaganda of polygamy?" asked Mr. Beveridge.

"We do," said Mr. Taylor. "Then I think the course taken is pertinent," said Mr. Beveridge. Mr. Worthington, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said that the charge that Senator Smoot had taken an oath as an Apostle which would be in conflict with his oath to support the Constitution of the United States, by reason of the fact that the apostolic hierarchy was composed of men violating the laws of polygamy.

"That oath was taken in 1890, and all the evidence introduced thus far goes to show that since that time the members of the hierarchy have not been pledged to polygamy." "The witness asked in regard to the polygamous marriages of a certain Mr. Teasdale, an Apostle in the Church. We have not made objections before the testimony was taken an irrelevant because we realize that the practice of a court of justice cannot obtain in a committee hearing. But now an attempt is made to bring in testimony in regard to the conduct of this Mr. Teasdale some 15, 20 or 30 years ago. If you were killed by an explosion, some members of the Church have violated the laws of the land and judge Mr. Smoot from that point of view, you might as well close the hearing now." The committee went into executive session at 4 p. m. to determine the advisability of the testimony.

MRS. BELVA LOCKWOOD.

She Gave Pres. Smith a Most Enthusiastic Welcome.

A Washington special to the Herald says: Belva Lockwood, the noted woman's rights advocate, gave an enthusiastic welcome to President Joseph F. Smith of the "Mormon" Church at the conclusion of the morning session of the Smoot investigation today.

President Smith seemed greatly pleased with the words of Mrs. Lockwood, especially when, with beaming face, she made the following declaration: "Two per cent is a very small proportion of the members of the Mormon Church to practice plural marriage. It is the smallest percentage found among members of any Christian church."

Miss Marilla Young Ricker, a descendant of Brigham Young, lecturer and writer of Chicago, as masculine looking woman, also extended cordial greetings to President Smith, and she and Mrs. Lockwood sat with Smoot and his friends and counsel during the hearing.

IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Administration Puzzled to Know How to Deal With It.

Washington, March 2.—The administration is puzzled to know how to deal with Santo Domingo. Every report that comes from the island indicates the existence there of a state approaching anarchy. If there were a capable government—either regular or revolutionary—the state department would call upon it to preserve the peace, protect American interests and cause a cessation of the frequent and annoying interference with American commerce. But it is said there is no such government, and the department is loath to embark on a policy of policing the island and chasing small guerrilla bands through the jungle. The whole subject is under serious consideration by the administration, which realizes that foreign interests are looking to the United States to relieve their own government of the necessity of taking hold in Santo Domingo.

San Juan, P. R., March 2.—Senator Wesley H. Gil, ex-president of Santo Domingo, accompanied by Rafael Galvan, left for the United States today on the Spanish steamer Monserrat for Havana. He will proceed to New York for the purpose of opposing Gen. Juan Francisco Sanchez, minister of foreign relations of the Morales government of Santo Domingo, who has been expelled from the United States further recognition.

Airship Race Rules Modified.

New York, March 2.—Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, who has been here two months negotiating for certain modifications in the rules for the \$100,000 airship contest to be held at the St. Louis exposition, announces that he has been successful.

He will leave shortly for St. Louis to look over the ground, literally, before he wishes to figure on the proper place to come down should he make an ascension. Preparations also will be made for housing his machine, to be known as Santos-Dumont No. 7.

Clayborne Merchant Goes Free.

Carlsbad, N. M., March 2.—One of the most noted criminal cases ever tried in New Mexico, came to a close when the jury in the case of Clayborne W. Merchant, Jr., charged with the murder of George W. Hutchins, rendered a verdict of not guilty. The two men fought a duel in the hotel conducted by Hutchins, the result of bitterness engendered, it is said, by an assault upon Hutchins made by Merchant. The latter claimed self-defense in the trial. Both men were wounded in the battle, Hutchins dying soon after. Merchant lingered some days but finally recovered. Merchant is a wealthy cattleman. Hutchins was a well known newspaper man and had worked on a number of the large eastern newspapers.

There's Sunshine in proper food

GRAPE-NUTS

For the weakest stomach.

There's a reason.

MINERS' UNION LEADERS NOT GUILTY

Jury Frees Sherman Parker and Thomas Foster of Charge of Conspiracy.

ONLY OUT A LITTLE WHILE.

On Announcement of Verdict District Attorney Nollid Closes Against Others.

Cripple Creek, Colo., March 2.—The jury in the conspiracy case against Sherman Parker and Thomas Foster, miners' union leaders, who were charged with conspiring to wreck a Florence and Cripple Creek passenger train, tonight rendered a verdict of not guilty after brief deliberation. After shaking hands with their attorneys and the members of the jury the defendants left the courtroom in company with President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, and other union leaders. There was no demonstration when the verdict was announced.

W. F. Davis, also a prominent union leader, who was jointly accused of complicity in the alleged conspiracy, was ordered discharged by Judge Lewis several days ago. Immediately after the announcement of the verdict today, the district attorney nollid the cases against Sherman Parker, W. F. Davis and H. H. McKinley in which they were charged with the overt act of train wrecking. While the jury was absent from the courtroom, the district attorney also nollid the cases against Steve Adams, W. F. Davis and Charles G. Kennison, all union leaders, the latter being president of Miners' union No. 40 of Cripple Creek, charging them with the murder of Melvin Beck and Charles H. McCormick, who were killed by an explosion in the Victor mine, shortly after the miners' strike in the district was commenced.

Thus ends three of the most sensational criminal cases, involving prominent labor leaders, and growing directly out of strikes ever begun in Colorado. All of the men, with the exception of McKinley, are staunch unionists and several of them hold high official positions in the Western Federation of Miners, which organization has stood behind them throughout their trials.

COL. GRIFFITH GUILTY.

Jury Finds That He Tried to Kill His Wife.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 2.—Col. Griffith J. Griffith, a capitalist, mine owner and well known citizen of Los Angeles, was tonight found guilty by a jury on the charge of attempting to kill his wife at Santa Monica last September. The verdict returned was "guilty of assault with a deadly weapon," the extreme penalty for which is two years in the state prison and a fine of \$5,000. Col. Griffith was taken into custody immediately after the announcement of the verdict and locked up in the county jail. His counsel have declared their determination to appeal from the verdict.

The trial of Col. Griffith has attracted more attention than any case that has been before the local courts in years, owing to the prominence of the parties concerned and the extraordinary array of legal talent. Twelve days were consumed in hearing testimony and three days were given to argument by counsel. The assault of which Col. Griffith stands convicted occurred on Sept. 5, 1901, at the Arcadia hotel, Santa Monica. According to the testimony developed Col. Griffith compelled his wife to kneel before him and reply to certain questions which he had written upon a card, one of which was a demand to poison him. When she had replied in the negative, it is charged he fired a bullet into her forehead. The ball was deflected by the skull, but it destroyed the sight of the right eye. Mr. Griffith then ran to a window in her attempt to escape and leaped to the veranda on the next floor below. She was in a serious condition for several weeks, but finally recovered.

Killed in the Montana Tonopah.

Tonopah, Nev., March 2.—A miner named John Mitchell was killed at the bottom of the shaft of the Montana-Tonopah mine today. A bucket loaded with rock was ascending the shaft and when near the top the bale broke, letting the bucket fall to the bottom and striking Mitchell, his back and neck were broken. Another man was in the shaft but he escaped by hugging the wall.

To Clear Isthmus of Disease.

Washington, March 2.—Having acquired the right-of-way for the Panama canal, the United States now purposes vigorously to take steps looking to the protection from malaria and yellow fever of the large number of Americans who undoubtedly will be attracted to that section when the great construction begins. It has been decided to send for Col. William Gorgas, the yellow fever expert of the army, for a conference with Admiral Walker. Dr. Gorgas is an immunist and will go to the isthmus prepared to put into execution the methods adopted by him in Havana, which brought such effective results, yellow fever in that city now being a thing almost unknown.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

The Accounts Finally Closed and Dividend Declared.

Chicago, March 2.—The accounts of the Chicago Columbian exposition of 1893 were today closed and a dividend of 4 per cent to all of the 2,000 stockholders. This payment, with a dividend of 10 per cent, which was paid in 1894, makes a total of 14 per cent in dividends paid on the capital stock. The total amount of the capital stock is \$20,000,000 and the total amount of the different stocks is \$2,000,000, the total amount being \$22,000,000.

ISLE OF PINES.

New Treaty Confirming Cuba's Title Signed.

Washington, March 2.—Secy. Hay and Senor Quesada, the Cuban minister, today signed a new treaty, confirming Cuba in the title to the Isle of Pines. To guard against a lapse in the senate, as was the case with a previous convention, the treaty signed today will be purposely framed by the state department without the designation of any special period of time within which ratification must be exchanged. The new treaty will be sent immediately to the senate. It must also go to Havana to be acted upon by the Cuban senate.

WANTED TO GO FOR PERRY S. HEATH.

Atty.-Gen. Robb Would Have Prosecuted Him Had the Evidence Warranted.

WAS RATHER CONTRADICTIONARY.

Said Statute of Limitations Protected The Ex-First Assistant Postmaster General.

Washington, March 2.—The senate committee on postoffices and postroads today heard Atty.-Gen. Robb of the postoffice department in advocacy of a bill to prohibit guessing contests carried on by newspapers and circulars. This bill was prepared in the postoffice department and introduced by Senator Penrose.

During the course of Mr. Robb's statement the subject of the postoffice investigation was referred to, Senator Culberson asking if some men had not been protected by the statute of limitation. Mr. Robb said he believed such was the case. Senator Culberson then asked if Heath was not one of those protected by the statute. Mr. Robb answered in the affirmative, adding that on account of the position which Heath occupied both officially and politically he would have been glad to have prosecuted him.

Senator Scott at this juncture declared that Mr. Robb was going outside his province in making such a statement. He declared that the postmaster-general did not authorize him to make any such statement and would disapprove of his doing so. Senator Scott moved that all reference to the matter be stricken from the record. This motion was carried by a strict party vote. Senators Culberson and Clark strongly objected to the proposition to strike the statement made by Mr. Robb from the record.

Subsequently, Mr. Robb stated that what he intended to say was that if the evidence had warranted the indictment of Heath he "would have been glad to see him take his medicine" on account of the high position he (Heath) held. Robb also pointed out that in a public document presented to the senate by Senator Hale it was shown that Mr. Robb expressed the opinion that only a suspicion lay against Heath and that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant an indictment.

Senator Clay moved to report favorably a resolution introduced some time ago by Senator Penrose calling for a congressional investigation of the postoffice department. On this motion the four Democrats present and Senator Penrose voted aye and five Republicans in the negative.

Senator Penrose again put the motion and all of the Republicans except Chairman Penrose withdrew, breaking the quorum. Some Republicans were absent on other committee duty.

ARKANSAS RIVER WATERS.

U. S. Atty-Gen. Will Ask Permission to Intervene in Suit.

Denver, Colo., March 2.—Atty-Gen. Miller today received notice from the attorney-general of the United States that he will make application March 10 to the supreme court of the United States for a writ to intervene in the Kansas suit concerning the use of the Arkansas river waters. This action on the part of the federal government was concerned with the Colorado officers. Colorado's contention that no state, nor the United States, has any right to interfere with the waters that rise in Colorado is opposed by the attorney-general of the United States. Mr. Miller said, only as regards the general government, will he insist on its water priorities. Otherwise according to Mr. Miller's claims, the position of the United States is favorable to Colorado.

JIM CROW CARS.

Maryland Legislature Passes a Bill Providing for Them.

Annapolis, Md., March 2.—In the house of delegates today the "Jim Crow" bill introduced by Delegate Kerbin, which provides for separate railway cars for the state of Maryland shall furnish separate compartments, was passed by a strict party vote, all the Democrats voting for it and the Republicans against it.

Daniel Cushing Held for Ransom.

Houston, Tex., March 2.—Daniel Cushing, aged 25, a prominent and wealthy man from Columbus, Miss., was kidnapped by unknown persons last night at Devil's river, where he had gone for his health. A note in his handwriting was found pinned to the door of the railroad station, stating that he had been kidnapped by four men and would be held for a ransom of \$10,000. The note gave instructions for leaving the money on the steps of the Mexican schoolhouse at Del Rio Tuesday night, March 8. Texas rangers and sheriff's posse are scouring the country.

River Leaves Break.

Sacramento, Cal., March 2.—The levee on the Sargeant tract broke in four or five places along Sycamore slough tonight and about 10,000 more acres in San Joaquin county will be flooded. The break in the localin island levee has been checked and the island is now safely saved. Part of the break on Sherman island has been repaired.

Drank Wood Alcohol.

New London, Conn., March 2.—Corporal Thomas E. Egan, Private Morris O'Connor and Private John Reynolds, members of the One Hundredth company, coast artillery, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Terry, Plum Island, are here.

A Little Race Riot.

Two White Men Killed, and One White, Two Negroes Wounded. Fort Smith Ark., March 2.—It is reported here that two white men were killed, one white man and two negroes seriously wounded, in a race riot at Bokasha, Ark., tonight.

Secy. Dover Ill.

Cleveland, O., March 2.—Elmer Dover, secretary of the Republican national committee is ill and confined to his room here.

Burlington Ry. Bridge Burned.

Omaha, March 2.—A special from Wray, Col., to the World-Herald says the Burlington railroad bridge over the Republican river near the Colorado-Neb. line burned this afternoon. All traffic will be delayed for several hours. The bridge was nearly a mile long and cost \$200,000. It caught fire from a coal train passing engine. A 60-mile per hour wind was blowing, making it impossible for the railroad men to extinguish the flames.

ESTABLISHED 1864

Frederick & Bro.

ONE PRICE TO ALL NEVER UNDERSOLD

There is Only One Reason For the Phenomenal Success of This GREAT LINE SALE and that is

Matchless Linens

Irresistible Prices!

EVERY DAY DOUBLES THE CROWD OF EAGER BUYERS OF THE DAY BEFORE. WE PROPOSE TO MAKE TOMORROW A BANNER DAY in Linen Selling, by quoting prices that are simply phenomenal.

It will be economy to supply your Linen Wants for months to come. It's time yet—COME TOMORROW!

FRIDAY ALL DAY.

Boys' Clothing Dept. Special.

Boys' Jersey Ribbed Underwear—medium weight, sizes 24 to 34. Regular 25c values. Sale price for Friday only—

19c

FRIDAY ALL DAY.

Isle of Violet Witch Hazel.

Best grade ISLE OF VIOLET WITCH HAZEL, in large 25c bottle, on sale at (per bottle)—

13c

Dead, and Private John Walsh and Private William Harrigan are dying in the military hospital at the post. The men were poisoned by drinking wood alcohol.

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Report on Its Status in Foreign Countries Sent to Senate.

Washington, March 2.—The president today sent to the senate the report of the secretary of state on inquiries concerning the status of the Red Cross society in foreign countries. In Great Britain no financial support is given to the society by the government. In France no financial support is given, but in time of war an indemnity of 25 cents a day is allowed to the society for each sick or wounded soldier taken care of by the society. In Germany the society is allowed to establish lodges, but no direct government aid is given. The Netherlands pays the salary of the society's secretary and makes an allowance for certain expenses. Belgium gives support in time of war; Denmark contributes \$1,000 annually; Austria, \$2,000; Switzerland, \$5,000; Japan, \$1,250 from the emperor and empress. Russia gives no fixed sum, but a small tax is allowed on the sale of certain railroad tickets. In time of war the government pays for the care of the wounded by the society.

It appears from the report that the organization has large funds in most of the important European countries, and it is stated that since 1888 it has rendered aid in 17 wars, and since 1872 in over twenty great calamities. The greater part of the funds used are from voluntary contributions. It also is stated that "in all countries of which inquiry was made the society has the confidence of the leading people."

POORE'S BODY FOUND.

Died on the Trail While Going To Phillips' Place for Mail.

Boise, Ida., March 1.—The body of Charles K. Poore, formerly express agent here, was found on the trail today on the North fork of the Payette a few miles above Rainbow valley. Mr. Poore was acting as custodian of a lot of timber seized by the government on the North fork, having William Bellows as companion. Saturday he left the cabin to go to Phillips' place, 12 miles distant, to get the mail. On Monday morning he left to return. Retaliated waited until today and then started down the trail on snowshoes to make an investigation and found the body.

It is supposed Poore became exhausted in the storm that was prevailing. A party will leave here in the morning to bring the body out. Deceased was 33 years old. He was a native of Cincinnati, where he was cashier for an express company until being sent to Butte, Mont., as agent. From Butte he was sent here and recently resigned. He leaves a widow and one child.

A LITTLE RACE RIOT.

Two White Men Killed, and One White, Two Negroes Wounded.

Fort Smith Ark., March 2.—It is reported here that two white men were killed, one white man and two negroes seriously wounded, in a race riot at Bokasha, Ark., tonight.

The dead, John Hopper, Paris, Ark.; J. C. Butler, McIntosh, Ark. The wounded, Charles Blevins, white, Harrison, Ark.; Walter and John Jackson, negroes, Little Rock, Ark. White laborers on the Midland Valley railroad, at a camp a short distance from Bokasha, attempted to drive the negroes from the town. The negroes resisted and a battle followed, in which Hopper and Butler were killed and three others wounded.

Great excitement prevails and a further clash is feared before morning, as the negroes are reported to have fortified themselves in a strong position in the woods and seemed determined to resist to the utmost all efforts to dislodge them. The white laborers are frenzied and wild threats of vengeance are heard.

Don't Burn Your Candle At Both Ends.

and remember the old saying that "a penny saved is a penny earned." The man who saves in his youth is the man that enjoys the comforts of life in his old age, when the pleasures that you can enjoy are gone forever. Enjoy comfort in the sunset of life by saving with

Utah Commercial & Savings Bank.

Office in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Joseph E. Taylor, PIONEER UNDERTAKER

Office Open day and night. Undertaking and Embalming. 27-29 W. 50th Street, Salt Lake City, 1/2 block east of Theater.

WE HAVE

Not the cheapest watch and clock repair shop in Salt Lake, because we have the best.

Telephone 65 for correct time.

Leyson's JEWELERS.

236 MAIN ST. SALT LAKE CITY.

THE STATE BANK OF UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Joseph F. Smith, President
Wm. B. Preston, Vice President
Charles S. Burton, Cashier
Henry T. McEwan, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS:
Heber J. Grant, Isaac Barton,
Joseph F. Smith, James D. Murdoch,
Chas. S. Burton, Byron Groo,
Wm. B. Preston, Heber M. Wells,
A. W. Carlson,
Commercial Banking in all its branches Accounts Solicited.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Capital \$100,000
Surplus \$100,000
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent
L. S. Hills, President
Charles S. Burton, Vice President
H. S. Young, Cashier
Edward S. Hills, Assistant Cashier

B. H. SCHETTLER, BANKER.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Five Per Cent Interest paid on time deposits.
25 Main Street, Opposite Co-op.

WELLS FARGO & CO., BANK

Salt Lake City, Utah. (Established 1852.)
The oldest and strongest bank in Utah.
Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus, \$1,000,000.
Transacts a general banking business. Domestic and foreign. Direct connections with banks in all principal cities of the world.

INTEREST—Drafts, letters of credit, telegraphic transfers on all prominent cities. Deposits received—subject to check.
H. L. MILLER, Cashier.
H. P. CLARK, Asst. Cashier.

McCORMICK & CO., BANKERS.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Established 1873.

The DESERET SAVINGS BANK

DIRECTORS:
W. W. Ritter, President; Moses Thatcher, Vice President; Elias A. Smith, Cashier; James Sharp, John R. Barnes, John C. W. Adams, A. W. Carlson, Geo. Romney, J. R. Winder, E. R. Eldridge, Reed Smoot, W. F. James.
Four Per Cent Interest Paid on Savings.

J. E. COSGRIFF, E. W. WILSON.

President, Cashier
Open an account with

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,

Vice-Presidents:
J. J. DALY, W. P. NOBLE,
A. H. PEARSON, Assistant Cashier

Capital fully paid \$200,000.00

WALKER BROS., BANKERS.

Established 1853. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Transact a General Banking Business. Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

FRANK KNOX, President
J. A. MURRAY, Vice President
W. F. ADAMS, Cashier
CAPITAL PAID IN, \$200,000.
Banking in all its branches transacted. Exchange drawn on the principal cities of Europe.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

R. G. DUN & CO.,

The Mercantile Agency.

George Rust, General Manager, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming.

Office in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Our CUTS BR