

BOER DEFEAT IS NOW COMPLETE.

They Destroyed Much Property, but Left a Great Deal.

OPPOSITION IS NOW OVER.

Estimated that 20,000 Police Can Now Restore Order in the Transvaal.

New York, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Lourenço Marques says: "The Boer defeat is complete. By dint of hard fighting from Barberton your correspondent overtook, first General Hamilton's division, then that of General Pole-Carew, and finally entered Komatipoort. Not a shot was fired nor was a Boer seen during the march. The evidence of the enemy's destructiveness was everywhere to be seen. The bridges had been dynamited, the stores, buildings and homesteads looted and burned, as had been also the railway property, all the chief stations being smoking ruins, among them being Knap Mullen, Electorspruit and Komatipoort. At the last place there is an enormous area over which the Boers have wrought destruction.

The devastation includes hundreds of wagons, trucks and carriages which have been burned together with all the contents of stores of clothing, ammunition, food and provisions, such as sugar, coffee, rice, flour and stationery. Thousands of tons are still burning. General Pole-Carew has secured hundreds of quantities of stores, ammunition, rifles, cannon and foodstuffs.

On my way from Barberton, I saw at Rectortown the Boer guns and the destroyed stores. In the Crocodile river there were visible literally acres of damaged gun ammunition, wagons, dynamite detonators and what was left of the Boer stores. At Komatipoort there were, besides the burning stores, hundreds of tons of ammunition. The enemy had left standing many tents.

In the rocky bed of the river were lying about in every direction. In the rocky bed of the river were lying about in every direction. In the rocky bed of the river were lying about in every direction.

Any good police force—say one of 20,000—can do the rest of the work of pacification for security. If General Buller and the others move on and seize the passes, neither Viljoen, the new commandant general, with Steyn and Schalkburgers nor Kootze with the relief of derelicts from Komatipoort, can escape the Boer mountains toward Lydenburg and Pietersburg, while to remain in the low veldt not at this season of the year means death for the Boers and cattle.

Portuguese have disarmed all the Boer refugees taken. Fifty truck loads, with nearly 600 tons have been dumped down on the island of Sheffeen, off Lourenço Marques.

The Irish-American soldiers are clamoring for pay and threatening the Boer officials. The final collapse of the Boer army must be summarized as follows: When the Boers, numbering 2,000, evacuated Komatipoort they took up positions between the Lobambo range and the river. They had good positions and could not be driven from them, but owing to the disorganization and lack of discipline that were prevalent, they were only half hearted.

Wishing to avoid a conflict and unnecessary bloodshed, the British commandant general consulted the Portuguese governor general, Senor Machado, as to the best course to be pursued to attain this end. He asked that commissaries should be sent up with an address to the Boers pointing out the uselessness of continuing their resistance and the absolute needlessness of going further.

Resides, if they continued to fight the Boers would be the natives right. Owing to the fact that the Portuguese had been most kind to the Boers and as they had guaranteed their maintenance and transportation and promised to send them back to their country free of charge, the scheme succeeded beyond the wildest hopes of its originator.

Crowds of dozens came into Lourenço Marques, 2,000 arriving in this wise. Diplomacy, therefore, triumphed by bringing the war to a speedy and bloodless close.

Discussing More Troops.

New York, Sept. 25.—A special to the World from London says: "Orders have been issued at the war department to the chiefs of the different bureaus to prepare statements showing the cost of recruiting and maintaining volunteer forces as against the cost of maintenance of the same number of regulars, and based on the item of extra expense attached to the recruiting and maintaining of the volunteers. The department will make a strong fight to have its project for an increase in the regular army put through Congress.

The time is fast approaching when the present volunteer army must be authorized unless there is an increase in the regular army, and it is the intention of the war department to point out that the latter plan is the only feasible one.

Diaz Declared Elected.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to the Record from the City of Mexico says: "Mexico's congress last night declared the result of the presidential election. General Porfirio Diaz was unanimously elected, and will be inaugurated next December. The president has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition. The American colony has subscribed ten thousand pesos for the relief of Galveston.

Ships Ordered to China.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Lieut. Commander J. I. Helm has been detailed from duty in the sixth lighthouse district and ordered to command the Despatch, under orders to China. Other officers ordered to that vessel are: Lieut. W. L. Howard in the office of the naval intelligence; Ensign W. H. Wells, on the Yankton; Naval Cadets W. B. Ferguson and H. L. Wyman, at the torpedo station; Naval Cadet W. S. Cline, on the Yankton.

SORES AND ULCERS.

Sores and Ulcers never become chronic unless the blood is in poor condition—it is sluggish, weak and unable to throw off the poisons that accumulate in it. The system must be relieved of the unhealthy matter through the sores, and great danger to life would follow should it heal before the blood has been made pure and healthy and all impurities eliminated from the system.

A CONSTANT DRAIN UPON THE SYSTEM.

All morbid, effeminate, When this has been accomplished the discharge gradually ceases, and the sore or ulcer heals. It is the tendency of these old indolent sores to grow worse and worse, and eventually to destroy the bones. Local applications, while soothing and to some extent alleviate pain, cannot reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. does, and no matter how apparently hopeless your condition, even though your constitution has broken down, it will bring relief when nothing else can. It supplies the rich, pure blood necessary to heal the sore and nourish the debilitated, diseased body.

Mr. J. H. Taber, Lock Box 55, Winona, Minn., says: "I was a year ago very much afflicted with a sore on the foot which was one solid sore. Several physicians treated me and I made two trips to Hot Springs, but found no relief. I was induced to try S. S. S. and it made a complete cure. I have been perfectly well since."

Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for this service.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

on the Constellation; Naval Cadets William McIntire, W. F. Bricker and H. K. Gage at the torpedo station. Officers have been ordered to the gunboat Annapolis as follows: Lieut. H. P. Blenheim at the torpedo station; Ensign F. L. Sheffield at the Indian; Naval Cadet C. P. Snyder, at the torpedo station; Naval Cadet V. A. Kimberley, on the Massachusetts; Naval Cadet J. J. Hyland, on the New York.

Porto Ricans Register.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 25.—"Naturalized by annexation," are the words opposed to the names of Dr. Francisco del Valle, his son and four other Porto Ricans, on Baltimore's city register. The city register is a record of the city's population, and the names of the Porto Ricans are being registered in several voting precincts. The registration officials had apparently received instructions from the board of election supervisors to allow the Porto Ricans to register, but the city register is a record of the city's population, and the names of the Porto Ricans are being registered in several voting precincts.

Horses for German Troops.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—The German horse transport, Samoa, which returned to port after sailing for China, owing to a slight damage to her machinery, has again started for the Orient. Nearly 600 more horses for the Kaiser's troops in China are soon to be loaded on the transport Nuremberg. The transport Flankier has returned from Manila in ballast.

SHOT TWO ROBBERS.

One Dead, the Other Will Die—Fought With Two Sheriffs.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 25.—A special to the Chronicle from Addy, fifty miles north of Spokane, says: "A desperate battle between officers and two highwaymen took place near here last night. At the end of the fusillade one robber was dead, the other was badly wounded and will probably die. The robbers held up two citizens of Addy last night. Deputy Sheriffs Duvort and Salvade pursued and overtook them. The officers ordered them to hold up their hands. The robbers pretended to comply, then opened fire. The officers replied, killing one and crippling and capturing the other. Neither has any identification been made, but it is suspected one may be the highwayman who held up the Northern Pacific train near Rathdrum last Friday night."

Injunction on Cheap Gas.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Nathan M. George, a Connecticut man owning a large share of stock in the People's Gas, Light & Coke company, today filed his bill in the United States circuit court, asking for an injunction restraining the People's Gas company from selling gas at 40 cents per 100 feet.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR RILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

STRIKE LEADERS OBJECT TO TROOPS

Say Their Presence Was Unnecessary and Tyrannical.

MINE OPERATORS GOT THEM

No Present Probability of an Early Settlement of the Great Strike in Pennsylvania.

New York, Sept. 25.—A special to the Times from Hazleton, Pa., says: "It is said that labor agitators have inspired the strikers to join in a march to Lattimer to persuade, if possible, end to drive out, if necessary, all the working miners at that place. The strike leaders furiously resent the introduction of troops as a needless and tyrannical interference with them in the exercise of their rights."

There is no doubt that the mine operators have desired the presence of the troops. They know that with the troops here many men could be got to work who might otherwise be intimidated. It was only necessary that there should be repeated midnight demonstrations by the strikers to provoke disorder. The strikers appear to have been unable to restrain excessive zeal on the part of their missionaries, and have contributed to bringing about the condition they should have striven to avert.

Hazleton continues to offer about the only considerable opposition to the strike that is found in the entire district. Whether the strike shall spread or dwindle depends altogether upon the acts of the miners. As the judgment of the miners is generally surrendered to the mine workers' union, with President John Mitchell as a mouthpiece, and he remains determined to keep the miners out until the coal is exhausted, the situation is a desperate one. The operators are resolved to have no dealings with any organization, the situation may remain as it is.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 25.—The strike leaders are now turning their attention to the collieries south of Broad Mountain. Many of the mines of this district are close to this city, and it is these collieries that produce most of the coal mined in the Schuylkill region. Naturally, therefore, this district becomes the center of operations against the mine owners.

North of Broad Mountain few miners were working. In the Mahanoy Valley not a colliery is in operation. The miners who, a day or two ago, expressed a desire to strike, are now under the impression that they are not at all in a hurry to go back to the mines. The pleadings and arguments of the strike leaders have had their effect.

The fact is, the strike in the Schuylkill region is one of sympathy pure and simple. They have no grievances and Supt. Veith of the Reading company said that not one of the company's 27,000 men had come to him or to any of the other officials of the company, previous to the strike, with a single grievance.

In the district south of Broad Mountain there were two collieries, Eagle Hill and Silver Creek, which were working yesterday, while several that were working on Monday did not resume yesterday. The Wadesville colliery, near Pottsville, one of the largest of the Reading company's mines, is tied up, the officials say by reason of a broken shaft. At Forestville, those familiar with the situation declare that the strike is almost certain to include all the collieries of the district still at work south of Broad Mountain.

In the Panther Valley the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company has about seven thousand men at work, and in all probability these will also go out on strike. The collieries of the Schuylkill region, adjoining Dauphin county, where are located the Lykens Valley Coal company's mines, are three collieries which continue to produce coal for the city of Philadelphia.

The collieries are the Brookside, Good Spring and Lincoln, and it is asserted that there will be no strike there as the men are thoroughly satisfied. In a number of other offices adjacent to this coal region, notably Reading, the coal supply is getting low, and many families have been unable to purchase even small quantities. It seems an extraordinary state of affairs for this section of the country, where ordinarily sections of coal can be picked up along the railroads.

PLENTY OF CONTRADICTIONS.

They Relate to the British Cabinet and to Chinese Affairs.

New York, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "The rumor mongers are still at work on the cabinet while the canvass is in progress. Lord Lansdowne had long interviewed with Lord Salisbury before the diplomatic reception, and as this was the second time within a week that they have been closeted together, the political gossipers were convinced that they themselves were on the right scent in determining a successor to the foreign office."

There is at least a strong probability that Lord Salisbury in leaving the foreign office will desire to find a lieutenant who will consult him at every turn of affairs, and the personal relations between him and Lord Lansdowne suggest this selection of a substitute.

Dispatches from the far East present an astonishing medley of contradictory reports. The empress and Prince Tuan are reported to be in full flight and also to be raising armies and preparing to capture Peking. Li Hung Chang is providing a peace offering to the powers by hunting down Boxers and cutting off the heads of the leaders. Additions are constantly made to the list of massacred missionaries and fresh details of the maneuvers of the allied forces are telegraphed.

The empress is alternately coaxing and intimidating the allies by displaying zeal in punishing the Boxers with the death penalty at an hour's notice, and displacing officials distrusted by the consuls and preparing to resume military operations against the invaders, while the powers are conducting negotiations over moves for position.

Russia has been adopting a system of stern reprisals in occupying Manchuria, burning villages, and slaughtering the Manchus along the banks of the Amur river. There have been no contradictions of the reports of these ruthless massacres by which the occupation of a large province of China has been secured.

Roosevelt Having a Big Day.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 25.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts joined the Roosevelt party at this place this morning for the trip to Denver.

He ranged for with speeches at each. At Greeley the train will be transferred to the Colorado and Southern railroad for the trip around "the horn," as it is called.

Senator Wolcott and a large company of Denver citizens, with a special train, joined the Roosevelt party here.

Governor Roosevelt took a gallop with some friends this morning.

Gov. Dukes Is Safe.

St. Louis, Sept. 25.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, says: "Governor-elect Dukes and D. Thomas, who were supposed to have perished in the Galveston floods, were seen today. They have reached the Indian Territory."

Crop Conditions Report.

New York, Sept. 25.—While first reports of serious apple losses, following the September gale were in some instances exaggerated, latest advices to the Agricultural Weekly still show that enormous quantities were blown from the trees. Sheltered orchards and those on the eastern slopes of hills escaped serious injury. According to the Agricultural Weekly, while the average fifty per cent over last year's harvest, now 2,595,000 acres.

The total crop of flax seed of the United States is placed at 24,312,000 bushels compared with 20,985,000 bushels one year ago.

Bryan Back at Lincoln.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 25.—W. J. Bryan returned today after having spent the day in consultation with the Democratic national committee. He was accompanied by Eugene Smith, of the Populist national committee, and J. C. Dahlgren, national committee member for that state. Mr. Bryan will have charge of the special car to be accompanied by Mr. Bryan on his forthcoming tour.

The national Democratic candidate said he had no announcement to make as to the result of his visit to Chicago, further than had been made.

France and Germany Negotiating.

New York, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: "It is learned that negotiations are proceeding between the German and French governments on the question of re-appointment of military attaches. The negotiations are not yet concluded."

It was on December 13, 1899, that Emperor William II. of Germany, in a letter to the German military attaché in Paris, on account of an attack that had been made on the baron. It was not denied that the Dreyfus affair was the immediate cause of the withdrawal of the German military attaché from Paris.

The emperor considered that German officers should not be expected to furnish information to the government not consistent with a nice sense of honor.

The duties of military attachés have been modified to meet the emperor's view.

France recalled Lieut. Com. de Falcade, military attaché in Berlin, on December 21, 1899.

Had a Bad Carbuncle.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Adjutant General Corbin has received a personal letter from Secretary Root, saying that his condition is improving, but giving no indication of a purpose to return to duty. The adjutant general is at the naval hospital at Annapolis, Md., where he has been since he was struck by a carbuncle on his back. Secretary Root is at his summer home at Southampton, L. I., and is convalescing from a severe operation for the removal of a carbuncle in his breast.

Money to Move Crops.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has returned to the city from New York, where he had a conference with the sub-treasury officials in regard to supplying the demand for small notes to move the crops. Mr. Vanderlip said today that while the demand came a little earlier and in a slightly stronger volume than last year, it was not in any sense extraordinary.

The higher price of cotton in the South, Mr. Vanderlip explained, had stimulated an early movement of the crop and the high price had called for more small notes than last year.

Chicago and the West generally had thought that the call for small notes from that section would be less urgent this year, but today the demand is being met promptly after a very few days.

Postmasters' Convention.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 25.—One hundred United States postmasters of the first class are attending the third annual convention of the National Postmasters' Association here. President Dickerson, of Detroit, is presiding. It has been decided to admit as members presidents of State postmasters' associations, which include postmasters of the first, second, third and fourth class offices. Postmaster Hicks of Philadelphia reported on postmasters' bonds to the effect that a postmaster is liable for all delinquencies of subordinates, and that he can recover on surety bonds given the government by the employee.

Col. J. P. Jackson Dead.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Colonel John P. Jackson, collector of the port of San Francisco, who died last night, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 7, 1832, studied for the bar with Benjamin Harrison in the office of Berryman Stewart, and was a law partner of George Hoadley. In 1862 he served with the army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans and Buell, and later on detached service with Grant and Hooker. He ran for governor of Kentucky on the Republican ticket, and was a candidate for presidential elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket. He was appointed treasurer of the United States at San Francisco by President Harrison, and port collector by President McKinley.

HANG ON.

Coffee Toppers as Bad as Others. "A friend of my family who lived with us a short time, was a great coffee drinker and a continual sufferer with dyspepsia. He admitted that coffee disagreed with him, but he knew how the coffee drinker will hold onto his coffee, even if he knows it disagrees with him. One day he said to me that Postum Food Coffee had been recommended and suggested that he would like very much to try it. I secured a package and made it strictly according to directions. He was delighted with the new beverage, as was every one of our family. He became very fond of it and in a short time his dyspepsia disappeared. He continued using the Postum Food Coffee in about three months gained twelve pounds. "My husband is a practicing physician and regards Postum as the healthiest of all beverages. He never drinks coffee, but is very fond of Postum. In fact, all of our family are, and we never think of drinking coffee any more." Mrs. Mary E. Brown, Waterford, Va.

TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE

New York Official Makes a Racy Report Thereon.

Says the Concern Has Been Violating the Law—Criminal Prosecution Probable.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks has made public the following statement concerning the "Traders' Fire Insurance company of New York:

"Under date of August 8, 1900, the superintendent referred to a preliminary report on this company to the attorney general and that official, on the strength of such report, made application to the courts for the appointment of a receiver. Harry A. Hanbury of New York, was appointed to act in that capacity. At the time of referring the preliminary report above mentioned the attorney general was advised by the superintendent of insurance that the department would make a further examination into the company's affairs, primarily for the purpose of verifying the correctness of its annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1899."

"Such an examination was completed under date of Sept. 21, from which is shown the following discrepancy between the company's statement and the findings of the department examiner: The inquiry discloses the fact that the statement issued on Dec. 31, last, as sworn to by William A. Halsey, president, and Theodore Sutor, secretary, was grossly false in every essential particular. The cash returned at being in bank at the close of December, the statement gives at \$4,573. This sum was owing to the company by the bank. The exact amount of the excess could not be stated definitely, as a close verification of this item from the company's books was rendered almost impossible, owing to the haphazard manner in which the same were kept."

"The amount due the company on account of gross premiums in course of collection on policies issued within three months of December 31, was given in the company's annual statement at \$123,750. The true amount of this item is shown to be \$4,835."

"In reporting its liabilities, the company gave as the amount of its outstanding losses December 31, \$44,810 on account of net losses and claims unpaid. The net losses then outstanding were \$4,840. Unearned premium fund was reported at \$10,125, on December 31. It is found that this item was \$190,667. The sum stated as due for re-insurance, \$3,770, is erroneous. The amount actually due was \$39,730."

"Summing up the company's condition as of December 31, last, it appeared that they were in possession of total assets amounting to \$257,437. Total liabilities, except capital, \$235,256. Capital stock paid in, \$200,000. Aggregate liabilities, \$235,256. Impairment of capital, \$119,312."

"Thus it will be seen that instead of having an unimpaired capital of \$200,000 and a surplus over capital and all other liabilities amounting to \$10,125, as reported on December 31, 1899, the company's capital was impaired to the extent of about 100 per cent of the same."

Supt. Hendricks, under sections 611 and 614 of the penal code, brought the matter to the attention of the district attorney of New York county, furnishing that official with certified copies of all the documents in the premises to begin criminal proceedings thereunder.

The Traders' Fire Insurance company of New York was formed in February, 1898, with a capital stock of \$200,000. Most of the directors of the company have been underwriters at Traders' Fire Lloyds, which had operated since 1892 under a so-called Parsons charter. In 1896 the State insurance department and the attorney general of the State began proceedings to annul the validity of the Parsons charters, the case being argued on its merits before Justice Russell, of the New York supreme court, in December, 1897. The decision was handed down in January, 1898, and was adverse to the charters. Previous to that time, however, most of the Lloyds organizations operating under Parsons charters had either gone into liquidation or had been absorbed into the Lloyds organizations operating under the Parsons charters.

Adams, Lockwood and Forman, attorneys for the underwriters at Traders' Fire Lloyds, became the managers of the Traders' Fire Insurance company, which was formed largely through the efforts of Charles McQuarrie. The company re-insured all of the outstanding risks of the Lloyds, and for this re-insurance received a premium of about \$1,000.

The board of directors of the company was made up as follows: Benjamin F. Tracey, George A. Helms, Warner Miller, Levi Morton, James A. Babcock, Howard Gould, William E. D. Stokes, J. Seaver-Page, Theodore K. Pembroke, J. Jennings McComb, John Jacob Astor, William T. Baker, Chauncey M. Depew, William A. Halsey, D. S. Smith, Anthony J. C. Sutor, Silver, James W. McMullan, Theodore Sutor, James G. Beemer, Frederick Boos, John B. Simpson, Edwin Gould, G. W. Gall, J. B. Duke, William A. Clark, William C. Currier, Frederick Skyles, and Sheffield P. Hays.

Michigan Law Void.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—A special to the Record from Lansing, Mich., says: "The opinion of the supreme court in the case involving the constitutionality of the act of the last legislature, which required commission merchants to take out licenses and give bonds in the sum of \$5,000 as preliminaries to doing business in Michigan, was handed down today. The court unanimously held the law void, declaring it to be a class legislation and an unjustifiable interference with the right of citizens to carry on legitimate business."

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Gen. MacArthur Sends Casualty List from the Philippines.

Washington, Sept. 25.—General MacArthur cables the following list of casualties: Killed: August 31, Carmo, Luzon, company C, Forty-fourth volunteer infantry, Alpha E. Marshall; Sept. 14, Manila, Luzon, company C, Forty-fourth volunteer infantry, Edmund Johnson; Sept. 18, Novaliches, Luzon, company I, Twenty-seventh volunteer infantry, Isadore Hanson; Sept. 18, Cagayan, Luzon, company M, Twenty-eighth volunteer infantry, David Allen; Sept. 18, Manila, company C, Thirty-fourth volunteer infantry, Sergeant Walter L. Washington; Sept. 18, Manila, company F, Forty-third volunteer infantry, Corporal Michael H. McGovern; Sept. 21, Nait, troop B, Fourth cavalry, Corporal Levi B. Eycholz.

Wounded: Sept. 18, Novaliches, company I, Twenty-seventh volunteer infantry, August 31, Paganacan, Luzon, troop A, Eleventh cavalry, Joseph W. H. Halsey, sergeant; August 31, Carmen, company C, Forty-fourth volunteer infantry, William J. Conan, hand, serious; Mike Martonick, hand, slight; Ernest H. Noel, arm, moderate; John H. Brown, wounded in back, slight; William C. Harris, back, serious; Corporal Andrew McDonald, head, serious; August 12, Cagayan, Samar, company C, Twenty-ninth volunteer infantry, Zeb Grant,

Good Shoe Weather

This weather will make you find the leaks in your shoes. Come in, we'll stop them. Or if they've gone too far, we'll send you a new pair. And the leak in your pocket-book will be so small you'll hardly notice it. Men's shoes from \$1.15 up. And we build every one of them. Boys' shoes from \$1.25 up, and we build every one of them too. Women's shoes from \$1.15 up. Girls' shoes from \$1.25 up. We don't build these, but being shoe-builders, we know they are built right.

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SHOE BUILDERS, 124 Main St.

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SAVINGS ACCOUNTS OPENED 28,052. Interest paid quarterly at 4 per cent per annum on all deposits.

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DESERET NATIONAL BANK,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CAPITAL \$100,000.00. SURPLUS \$100,000.00.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

The State Bank of Utah,

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NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

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CAPITAL PAID IN \$1,000,000. Banking in all its branches transacted. Exchange drawn on the principal cities of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

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James Sharp, John R. Hargis, John C. Carter, David H. Carter, George A. Lova, J. H