LOCAL BUSINESS REMAINS FIRM

The General Monetary Situation Seems Encouraging is Report From the Banks,

MONEY COMING FROM EAST

To Finance Vast Improvements Now Being Pushed in Utah and On Pacific Slope,

The general monetary situation scens regraging, so the report is from the make Reports from the agricultural and to pot only encourage but appear easy rosy. Local conditions continue palanged, with the demand for money god and steasiv, and the supply equal the demand. Considerable money central from the cast to be loaned by agents here, as it would be impossibanking men say, for the local sinks to surnish all the money for sanks to turnish all the money for vast improvements now being pushed, and immeed on the Pacific slope, It is said that, exclusive of the raitroads probably \$50.000.000 of foreign capital is invested in this state, and including the railroads, the total amount push be trible that sum.

SITUATION IN THE EAST. Henry Clean in his last circular let-

in the outlook there is less entire-In the outlook there is less rating and than two or three weeks ago insidately after settlement of the cariff. This is probably due to failure of expendant expectations to materialize; noration in the corn and high took place in August both these great stalles polove errier expectations, op may still favor us with related account; but a somededelency is practical. pe bleres yield an poet of the collection of the control of the protocol of the control of the protocol of the control of the that this year's varicultural products said reach the sum of \$5,000,000,000 compared with \$7,700,000,000 last year. This figure, this seems possible in view of the better yield and good out. of the better election and good prices for rang other crops; but the too hopeful press expectations of a month ago have certainly been modified by last month's unfavorable weather condidarn of everence optimism, the business situation is very satisfactory; lank clearings in August were more than 3) per cent whead of a year ago; trule is stendily increasing in volume; conditions are sound, and there is every prosper for continued expansion during the remainder of the year. At no time since the pairic has the volume of nide been so large, and it is several years of least since the relatious between production, consumption and credit have been as sound and satisfactors as they are today."

HARDWARE BRISK.

The sardware trade reports practically so change, with business steadily good. Large quantities of goods are being received from eastern factories, but with the increasing demand from ctallers over this territory, these stocks are not likely to remain in the ware-lower very long. However, jobbers are well prepared for any demands the well prepared for any demands that may be made on them. Collections are reported better. In 30 to 60 days, the trade anticipates a heavy volume of business, particularly in the line of staple goods. The demand for builders hardware continues undiminished

SHORTAGE IN CARS.

The lumber trade reports an increase in the shortage of cars, with conseesent difficulty in getting through thipments. Prices remain firm with no funinishing in the tendency to rise. Tet trade is very good, both wholesale and retail, the local yards running low h stocks. Shingles have gone up sev-cal points in the past week. The even weather encourages building. which causes a steady drain on stocks. ADVANCE IN DRY GOODS.

The wholesale dry goods trade is sower this usek than last, but still it is brisk, the call being for winter goods, such as blankets, quits, flannels, flancelet, etc. Jobbers say fall dress mode are making a record in the sholesale trade. All of the staple and tany weested lines offered at prices the trade of last year, are being sedered by the retailers. On the high grade worsteds, some of the larger restriction will be a completed their fall was a nesteds, some of the larger pastern nails have completed their fall wark and ore using their isomes on 1910 mains lines. The market for cloakings is reported to be the best since 186. farment makers are taking a larger vardage on staples, as well as so neverly shakings. Jobbers say that tems clothe in worsteds will slow it to It per cent advance over the spring of 1968. Hundeloths are in keen demand, with prices on stable lines firm and Sachanged. Lines of separate skirts.

Sticky Sweating Palms

after taking salts or cathartic waters—did you ever notice that weary all gone feeling—the palms of your hands sweat—and rotten taste in your mouth—Cathartics only move by sweating your bowels—Do a lot of hurt—Try a CASCA-RET and see how much easier the job is done—how much better you feel.

CASCARHTS for a hox for a week a treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller is the world. Million boxes a month.

plain woolens, are being ordered in size

RETAIL TRADE

The retail trade is showing full goods in extended shapes and styles in and out of the show windows. Displays in the latter are creditable to the tal-Quite an exhibition is being made in Scotch plaids which are king Dealers are preparing for their annual fall openings; but the dates thereof each and every one is keeping to himself as publication by any one (so is mays) would start the others to getting their opening in ahead of his. The trade reports conditions improving every day. The milliners say a steady effort is being made to discountenance the "Merry Widow" hat —in fact, all large hats.

BUSINESS NOTES

"There are almost no changes in the list of quotations this week," said Broker Burton yesterday, "atthough there has been considerable activity in Utah-Idaho Sugar preferred and Consolidated Wagon and city war-rants."

The quarterly dividend periods occur rgain at the end of September and the beginning of October, and the activities istual at such times is looked for first of the regular dividends posted is that of the Home Fire insurance com-pany, which will be paid on Oct 1. Following are the latest quotations.

Amalgamated Sugar Co. pfd. 95-66
Amalgamated Sugar Co. com 191-66
Barnes Banking Co. Kaysville 145-66
Con. Wagon & Machine Co. 114-06
Continental National bank 125-66
Descret National bank 296-63
Descret Savines bank 55-66 Descret Savings bank .. First National bank, Logan... Home Fire Insurance Co...... H. J. Grant & Co..... Lewiston Susar Co. National Bank of the Republic... Nephl National bank Ogden Savings bank. 275.60
Pingree National bank, Ogden 202.40
Proto Com. & Savings bank 150.40
Rocky Mtn. Bell Telephone Co. 62.00
Salt Lake Security & Trust Co. 140.00

BONDS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The list of real estate transfers re corded during the week were as fol

J. G. McDonald to George R. Guthrie, part of lot 12, block l. . \$ 6,000

Glen R. Bothwell et al to Mary E. Woldberg, part of lot 29, block

S. City Park subdivision.

Mary A. Rathlisbergen to Thomas
H. Lawson, lots 3 and 4, block
20, Forest Dale.

Mary A. Rathlisbergen to Thomas H. Lawson, lot 5, block 20, Forest Daie Westminster Investment company

to George A. West, lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, block 5, Westminster

and Trust company, part of section 17, township I south, range

E. P. Sears to Ella S. Sears, part of lot 8, block 27, plat F....... Jamieson McCreight to Clara S

Jamieson McCreight to Clara S.
Moore, part of lots I and 22,
block I, Hampton subdivision.
E. B. Wicks to Jamieson McCreight, part of lot 7, block I.
Eylers & Rees' subdivision...
Christian F. Fisher to George
Scharmann, part of lot 41, block
2, Park View addition...
Thomas L. Newton et al to E. B.
Wicks, lot I and part of lot 10,
Block 2, Eyler & Rees' subdivision.

Kimball & Richards company William H. Allers, lots 78 and 79.

block 3, Burton place...

L. W. Snow et al. to Herman Kulin, part of lot 4, block 14, plat John M. Whitaker et al. to Jens Anton Hoist, lots 26, 27 and 28, block 1, Whitaker's subdivision Hamilton G. Park to Arthur H. Park, lots 29, 30 and 31, block 2,

Modern Business Methods Demand

Modern Equipment In The Office

they are inexpensive.

The up-to-date business man appreciates the valuable

They serve for filing in a satisfactory, reliable manner

your letters, papers, quotations, credits, electros and

They Come in Wood and Steel.

The sizes just to suit your needs.

service given by Cabinet Files. They are indispensable-

2,200

Matilda W. Hamilton et al to Nicle J. Malmetrom, part sec-tion 3, township 3 south, range.

tion 5, township 3 south, range 1 west west william 8. Campbell to Eliza C. Cambbell, part of lot 8, block 18, plat A. David C. Dart et al, to L. R. Wardrop, part of let 1, block 19, plat F. Mary M. F. Allen to Kate H. Harcock, part of lot 8, block 32

Addison Cain et al, to Agnes R.
Bourne, lot 38, block 10, Highland Park addition
Peter C. Steffensen et al, to N.
P. Larsen, part of lot 8, block
17, five-acre plat A
Allie G. Hall to Glen R. Bothwell, part of section 15, township 1 south, range I west
R. E. McConsughy et al to Glen
R. Bothwell, lots 14 to 17, block
P. lots 7, 8 and 9, block 16,
Frenont Heights subdivision.
Robert D. McKee et al, to Orson

Robert D. McKee et a), to Orson Parker, lots 38 and 32, block 2, City Park subdivision. Clen E. Bothwell et al to Effic L. Parker, lots 24 and 35, block 10, City Park subdivision. Henry Beckstead et al to A. L. Beckstead, park of section.

Henry Beckstead et al to A. L. Beckstead, part of section 14, township 3 south, range 1 west Zion's Savings Bank and Trust company to Philip Tadje, part of lot 5, block 2, plat B. O. R. Parry to E. J. Parry, part of lot 8, block 60, plat C. Charles E. Tolhurst et al to T. A. Bussman, part of lot 2, block 31, plat G. Lottle Gillespie to Pearl Poterson, part of lot 3, block 23, plat B. Frank Bockwood, to Elizabeth

rank Rockwood to Elizabeth Rockwood, lois 2 and 3, block

2. Norwood place
2. Norwood place
Glen R. Bethwell et al, to Harry
Hansen, lot 39 and part of lot
10. block 10. City Park subdivision

vision ...
William T. Cromer to Emma Ellenbecker, lot 21, and part of let 20, block 2. Ehrich's subdi-

vision

David Whyte to William Geurts, but 11, block 2, Kelsey & Gillesole's subdivision

Anton Somer et al in T. J. Shaughnessy, part of lot 4, block 10, plat B.

E. R. Wicks to C. Petersen, lots 25 and 26, Poplar Grove

J. H. Fritsch to H. and J. Johnson, part lot 6, block 17, five-acre plat A.

Florence E. Gibbs to Asston-Jenkins Co., lot 29, block 1, Newport subdivision

1, Newport subdivision M. E. Fall et al to Joseph Jensen. Jensen, part section 32, town-ship 2 south, range 1 east arson W. Rawlins et al. to Peter

J. Jensen, lot 15, part lot 16, block 4, Forest Dale subdivision W. E. Loose et al. to T. W. Jones, lot 12, block 2, Perkins' Second addition

Addition

Gien R. Bothwell et al. to O. C.

Honson, part lot 20, block 2,

five-acre plat A.

Carrie Gray to P. Neison, part
section 5, township 2 south, range I ebst. lannah C. Roeniesch to Morri-son-Merrill Co., part lot I, block 15, plat B

15, plat B Clinton I. Moon et al. to Augusta. Stevens, part of lot 4, block 22.

Glen R. Bothwell et al. to Butte & Montana Investment com-pany, part of lot 20, block 23, Bye-acre plat A. George Romney to George Rom-ney & Sons company, part of let 4, block 88, plat D. Glen R. Bothwell et al. to M. McP. Thompson, part of lot 5 block 10, five-acre plat A W. R. Hardman to Annie L. Hardman, lot 31 and part of lot

32, block I. Chicago addition... Charles Sansom to Richard L. Wright, part of lot 4, block 65,

Mary C. Hall to Frank I. Hill, part of section 5, township 2 south, range 1 cast C. W. Olson et al. to August Nordvall, part of lot 3, block 18,

BUILDING PERMITS.

Building permits calling for an ex-penditure of \$7,400 were issued during the week by Building Inspector Hirth. The list follows:

E. Brown, 1328 east Sixth South, Olga and Josie Johnson, one-story four-room, brick dwelling, 1918

> Pioneer Roofings. Sold, laid and guaranteed by LAMBERT PAPER CO.

Our new line is in and

Brooklyn avenue

Does Not Greatly Wish to Handle Salt Lake Trade, Hence Raise

The Union Pacific Coal company's raise in the price of lump and nut coal at the mines from \$7.25 to \$2.50, effective Sept. 6, has caused something of a flatry among consumers, in anticipation of a possible corresponding rise in re-tall prices. Inquiry, however, amontall prices. Inquiry, however, among the trade today, indicates there will be no increase in the cost of consumption. Mr. Ritter, the local agent of the Union Pacific Youl company, said this neon, that all he could say was he received notification from the company. pany's headquarters in Cheyenne, with-out any reason being usugned, and h-issuance of the circular was in ac-cordance with such notification. Whether it would have any effect on the tail trade he could not say. The tailers must answer that for th selves. At Utah Fuel headquarters General Sales Agent McLean said there would be no corresponding raise with his company; prices would continue a While Mr. Ritter was unable to ex-

While Mr. Ritter was unable to explain the action of his company, the Bamberger Coal company, one of the local companies that handles. Unline Pacific coal, gave as its explanation that the Union Pacific Coal company old not wish to handle the Salt Lake trade. There is such a heavy call for Rock Springs coal in Montans and at other northern points that the company is unable to respond promptly to its oris unable to respond promptly to its or-ders. Consequently curtailment is necessary somewhere. However, the Bamberger Coal company would not raise its price at all. The Citizens' Coal company, which also handles Union Pacific coal, said there would be no increase as far as it was known then in that office. The Central Coal & Coke company which owns several & Coke company which owns several mines at Rock Springs entirely independent of the Union Pacific, will make no change in sympathy with the Union Pacific, and the other local companies say the same thing. In fact the general situation confirms the statement of the Bamberger company that the Union Pacific Coal company does not care to do business at this stand; consequently it takes measures calculated to ellmit takes measures calculated to eliminate the demand from this quarter.

WESTERN MARKET LETTER.

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 6,-Rains the middle of fast week which extended all over the Missouri valley the encumbrance of the increasing volume of cattle driven in by dry weather Receipts dropped down sharply after Receipts gropped down sharply after the middle of last week, and the run of 21,000 head here today is 15 per cent less than on recent Mondays. Crop experts figure that the drouth, which has now been broken, damaged corn i per cent in Hilmols and lowa, and good rains which have fallen lately have started the fall pastures, and de-mand for stockers and feeders is now at its height, and market on those classes today is 15 to 25 cents higher than a week ago. Good killing grades are week sgo. Good killing grades are steady to firm with a week ago, me-dium and low grades a shade lower, including a decline of 10 cents today. A train of the Parsons steers from Rifle is here today: 1.118 pounds at \$4.2 and a shipment from Grand Junctio here today contained beffers at \$3.65 cows \$3.40, wet cows \$2.65, buils \$2.85 stock steers \$3.75. Nothing in either stock steers \$3.75. Nothing in either shipment fully tested the market, account of lack of quality, but some better grade stuff from Colorado will be here the middle of the week. Utah stockers sold at \$4.20 last week, and a train of Old Mexicos grazed in Kansas

old today at \$3.75 to killers. Sheep and yearlings sold stronger last week, but lambs declined about 3 cents, which was a legitimate equalizing of prices, margin between sheep and lambs having been too great here-tofore. Utah stuff is moving freely, lambs today at \$7 to \$7.25, Colorado yearlings Friday at \$5.50 and \$5.60, a new mark for yearlings this season wethers worth up to \$5. ewes \$4.75 Fooder buyers are taking the full amount of the offerings in the feeding classes, lambs at \$6 to \$6.25, wethers and yearlings \$4.50 to \$5. The extra large amount of grain and forage crops this year in the corn area makes a place for an immense quantity of thin stuff from the ranges.

DEATH OF MELVIN OWEN.

Young Student is Called Suddenly After Operation.

Melvin Owen, aged 15 years, died at the Groves L. D. S. hospital last night, from an attack of appendictits. He was the son of W. S. Owen, who is connected with Scowcreft & Sons company of Ogden, and had been ill only three days. He was apparently feeling all right Tucsday when he registered at the Salt Lake High school, but complained when he went home from school. He grew worse and was operated on yestarday afternoon, but only survived the operation about four hours, as his condition was found to be much worse than was expected. The boy graduated from the Lowell school last year, and was well liked by his fellow students. He was always dutiful to his parents and was a regular attendant at Sunday school. The funeral will be held in the Twenty-first ward meetinghouse at 228 Sunday afternoon. The remains may be viewed at the residence, 654 Third avenue, tomorrow afternoon from 1 to 2 o'clock, Interment will be in the city connetery.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Revenue 1/cep Minling & Tunnel Company will be held at the office of A. B. Sawyer, Jr. 709 Boston Building, Balt Lake City, I tah. on Monday, the 11th day of October, 1908, at 2 o'cleck p. m. of said day. Said meeting is called for the following nurrooses.

day. Said meeting is called for the following purposes:

To confirm the action of the Board of
Edirectors in selling all of the assets of
the company to E. M. Neher and in accepting as a consideration therefor, one
dollar in cash, and two hundred and
twenty-six thousand (22,000) shares of
the couplist stock of the Greenhorn Mining Company, one-half of which is to
be preferred, and non-assessable, and
one-half common stock, which said
Greenhorn Mining Company is to be organized by the said E. M. Neher and
others, upon the assets of the Revenue
iver Mining & Tuncet Company.

By order of the President.
Dated Sait Lake City, Ulah, September 2rd, 1966. A. B. SAWYER, JR.,
Sceretary Revenue Deep Mining & Tunnel Company.

NOTICE OF SALE.

ESTATE OF PATRICK KERVIN DEceased. The undersigned will sell at public auction the real selate situate in
Sait Lake City, in the County of Sait
Lake, and State of Utah, described as
follows: Thus part of lot 2, block 77,
plat "A." Sait Lake City Survey, commenting at a point 122 feet and 8 inches
cast of the southwest sorner of said lot
2, running thence cast 1 foot and 10
inches, thence north 112 feet and 8 inches
thence west 1 foot and 10 inches, thence
south 112 feet and 2 inches to the place
of beginning at the office of Edward
McGurrin, Soite 305 floyd Park Bullding, in Sait Lake City, 1/cab, in Wednesday, Reptember 25, 1209, at 12 o clock
uson Terms of saic usah.

Dated September 16, 1508
MINNIE HALLEY RERVIN.

Edward McGurris, Attoracy for Adminiistratrix.

The North Pole Up to Date

On Wadnesday, Sept. 1, the world received news which came as a surprise even in this day when wonderful performances are so common that it is difficult to surprise the world with anything. The north pole hall been discovered! That mysterious point about which nothing was known, and which had been the goal of venturesome explorers for centuries, was reached at last. And every one in this country felt a pardonable pride that the first man to reach "the end of the world" in a northern direction had been an American, Dr. Frederick A. Cook, What made the news still more remarkable was the fact that very little was known about Dr. Cook being in search of the pole. He got ready quietly, started without making any announcements, went up to the land of the Eskinios and walted for his chance. And the first word received direct is typical of He cabled "Successful, Well, Address Copenhagen.

When further details came, still more surprises were in store. The date of discovery was April 21, 1968, showing that the journey was made in mid-winter, a season considered most un-favorable, and a time when other explorers have been stopped in northward progress. Five days later another brief mes

sage came from the northinod. "Star and Stripes nailed to north pole. Signed

and Stripes nailed to north pole. Signed.
Peary." Another successful explorer;
and another American.

When Dr. Cook heard the report, he
said, "That is good news. I hope Peary
did get to the pole. His observations
and report on that region will confirm
mine." And then came the first unpleasantness. Peary sends word from
Labradar. "Cook's story should not be pleasantness Peary sends word from Labrador, "Cook's story should not be taken too seriously." The world is now waiting for the two

explorers to reach this country, when the matter will be brought before some body of scientific men who are qualified to pass judgment. The coast and geodetic survey has been suggested.

A brief review of previous polar expeditions is interesting, as it gives an opportunity for comparisons of a and methods, and causes of failures

FIRST EXPEDITIONS.

The first expeditions into the arctic seas were made, as might be expected, by Norsemen, who are noted as plo-neers in exploration and discovery. A Norwegian named Other sailed to the north coast of Russia, and made a report of his voyage to King Affred; and about the beginning of the eleventh century, the intropid Icelander Erik the Red took a colony to the west coast of Greenland. No further discoveries were made for about five and a half centuries, when Sir Hugh Willoughby discovered the islands of Nova Zembia. The first European explorer wintering in the arctic regions was a Dutchman named William Barendszoon, who, in 1596 discovered Spitzbergen and Bear Island, and wintered on the east coast of Nova Zembla.

From then up to the present time, arctic expeditions of discovery have been frequent. Among the later explorbeen frequent. Allong the most feet and be mentioned Henry Hudson, Gael Hamke, Baffin, Davis, Fox and others, who have had land or water routies named after them. Principal bodies named after them. Principal among the great explorers of the north during the last century should be men tioned some who, while they did not reach the pole, made important discoverics. Sir John Ross, an Englishman, while on an expedition in 1829-33, dis-covered the earth's magnetic pole. Sir John Pranklin went to find a north-west passage from the Atlantic ocean to Bearing straits. He succeeded in finding it, but died, before the return of the expedition, in June, 1847. He took with him two vessels: the captain of one of them now took command and succeed-ed in bringing a few of the men back. but most of the party perished. I was found later that the deaths were due to starvation; not because sufficient provisions had not been taken, but because of the contemptible rascality of the contractors who provi-sioned the expedition. Not till the par-ty got away from civilization entirely as the truth discovered-the canned provisions were putrid, and it was imfailure of the expedition, as all that could be done was to return as soon as

GREELY EXPEDITION.

Lieutenant Greely, U. S. A., took an expedition in 1881-4, and reached the farthest north up to that time, 83 deg. 24 min, north latitude.

Pridjorff Nansen, about 1890, conceived the idea of building a vessel on a special design, such that it could not be crushed by ice, but if caught between packs would be squeezed up on top of the ice. His ship, the Fram, was built on this principle and fitted up elaborately. Nansen's idea being to let the Fram freeze up in the ice, and drift over the pole. A daring design, and well executed, as far as human efforts went. Nansen took his vessel and allowed it to freeze up in the ice, and remained with it two winters. He failed to reach the pole because the drift of the ice, instead of being directly north, had an east-west movement which had not been reckuned on. However, he established a new "farthest north" mark, reaching 85 deg. 4 min., in 1892.

mark, reaching 86 deg. 4 min. in 1893.

Duke de Abruzzi commanded a interexpedition. One of his officers, Capt. Cagni, reached latitude 86 deg. 34 min. Capt. Roald Amundsen, a Dane, in Tapt Road Ambient a Date in 1964 re-discovered the magnetic pole, which is changing its position slowly all the time. He was the first to locate it definitely, and the first to successfully navigate the northwest pas-

AIRSHIP A FAILURE.

Wellman and Baldwin, Americans, have also explored in the arctic regions, and made valuable discoveries. Wellman recently attempted another voyage in an airship, but the journey ended anon after it began, owing to the breaking of a rope holding all his provisions for the journey.

One previous attempt was made to reach the pole by balloon. Solomon Auguste Andree tried it some years ago. He has not been heard of since, but syldence has been found leading to the belief that he and his party perished. Anthony Fiala, an American, also tried to reach the pole in 1905-5. Be-fore he took up arctic exploration, he was a lithographer, laboratory assist-ant in physics and chemistry, news-paper artist and cartooniss, was correspondent, soldier, teacher and author. He went with Baldwin's expedition as photographer, and commanded the Ziegler expedition reaching \$2 deg. 4 min. and was stopped by impassable icc.

DR. PREDERICK A. COOK.

Dr. Frederick Albert Cook, who first announced the discovery of the pole, was born in New York state in 1885. The family name was originally Koch, but was changed to Cook. He graduated in medicine from the University of New York in 1890. His first polar trips were made in the capacity of surgeon of the expedition, he holding that posiof the expedition, he holding that posi-tion under Peary in 1881-2, and with the party sent by the Belgian govern-ment to explore the antarctic regions in 1891-9. He led Ahaskan expeditions to explore Mt McKinley, the highest peak in North America, and elimbed to the top himself, according to his own state-ment. He is president of the Explor-cra' club of New York, an author of note, and, for his work in the autartic regions received the decoration of the Order of Leopold, from the Belgian gov-ernment, the gold medal of the Royal Society of Belgium, and the silver medal

of the Royal Geographical Society of Beigium.

Belgium.

His plan for reaching the pole is different from that of any other explorer, but, on comparison, seems to be the most logical. As a general rule, others, for ers have planned to take a ship as far north as possible, and then make a "dash for the pole" by means of doss in following this plan, the journeys were made in the summer, when the ships could be taken farthest north Then, when the ships were left drift too would be encountered, impassable alike to ships and dog-teams, and continually breaking up. Dr. Cook pursued an opposite course. He did not take a ship as part of his expedition, but incredy look contracts the shape of the second of the course. took passage on the schooner John it Bradley, the captain not knowing that his passenger was an arctic explorer. At first sight, it looks like the trip was unpremoditated, owing to the fact that nothing had been said about it publicly, but on closer examination, we see that it was one of the most carefully thought out trips that has ever been attempted. Enough provisions for two years, and equipment of the very light-est possible, even to aluminum stoves, show that it was carefully planned. DR. COOK'S DASH.

Dr. Cook, when he left the "Brad-ley" took his supplies to the Eskinio village of Elab, Greenland, and there lived with the Eskimos till he saw a favorable opportunity for his venture. Naturally enough, this came in the winter, when everything was frozen solid, and most advantageous for sled travel. Dr. Cook states that the expedition started "at sunrise of 1998," which was on Feb. 19. The 190 miles were covered in two months and two days averaging alignity over 11 miles days, averaging slightly over 11 miles a day. The long time spent in returning is probably due to the impossability of the lee, in summer, due to its breaking ur. This would make the return very slow, delaying it, as it had the advance of other parties. They also had to stop to built, and were on the verge of starvation several times, once being without food for three days.

COMMANDER R. E. PEARY.

Commander Robert Edwin Peary U.S. N. was born in Pennsylvania in 1856. He is a graduate of Howdoin cellege, and has been a civil cuginor in the navy department since 1881. He has previously tried several times He has previously tried several times to reach the pole, and in addition has made important arctic discoveries, among which may be mentioned the famous fron Mountain, spoken of by Sir John Ross; this 'mountain' consists of three meteorites, one, the largest known to exist, weighing 20 tons; he discovered and named Melville Land, Heilprin Land, and Cape Morris K. Jessup, the most northerly land in the world; he determined the insularity of Greenland, and reached latitude 84 degrees 17 minutes, the farthest point north in the Wester Hemisphere previous to the present expeditions. He is at present a civil engineer with the coast and geodetic engineer with the coast and geodet survey, ranks as a commander in navy, was elected president of American Geographical society American Geographical society in 1905, is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, honorary vice-president of the Alaska Geo-graphical society, and an honorary member of the American Alpine club and the Philadelphia Geographical so-riety. For his discoveries he received clety. For his discoveries he received the Cultum medal of the Americas Geographical soviety. Patrom's meda of the Royal Geographical society of London, medal of the Royal Scottist Geographical society, Edinburgh, the Kane gold medal of the Philadelphi Geographical society, and the Dala gold medal of the American Geo-graphical society. He has written considerable matter about his experiences

in the arctic,
of his methods of reaching the pole on this trip, nothing is known yet, as he has not made any statement beyond the fact that he reached the pole.

POINTS IN CONTROVERSY There is sure to be a controversy to whom belongs the credit for the dis covery. Dr. Cook says he has the congratulations to Peary; Peary says he has reached the pole, and takes the pains to telegraph from Labrador, Don't take Cook's story too seriously thereby intimating that Cook is Until it can be proved differ postor. ently, both men ought to get credit for reaching the pole, as both have a standing in the scientific world such as to give their words force in the absence of absolute proof of falsity.

Dr. Cook's claims appear reasonable and he is certainly well enough acquainted with accentific matters to know that it would be impossible to "fake" a discovery, even if he were the man to attempt it, which very few will believe. His reception of the news of Peary's success, too, is a point in

his favor.

Peary, while his claim is plausible.

Peary, while his claim is plausible. appears to be talsing the news of Cook's success with very bad grace. Men in civilized countries had a chance to read the news and form their opinions But Peary, on hearing of Cook's report immediately tries to discredit him b immediately tries to discredit him by a message insinuating dishonesty when, of all men, perhaps he knows the least about what Cook's claims are. It has been suggested that the coast and greedic survey go ever the data of both men and decide on their claims. This appears to be fair, and both the coast of the claims of the claims. should be satisfactory to all concerned VALUE OF DISCOVERY.

Passing by the question of to whom credit for the discovery belongs, but admitting one or both of the claims to be true, we ask, of what value is the discovery. Of course, it is of interest to the world to know that what has so long been sought has been found, but practically, it is hard to see what use it is. Rear Admirus Meiville, U.S. N., says, "It will put an end to the arctic fad," and that sums it up as well as anything. While the actual it has been discovered, and there is nothing now to make anyone else wall to go there. The chief attraction of polar exploration has been the search for the unknown; now the energies of the explorers will be turned to investigation and research in the land which has not yet been studied. Most explorers, in telling of their "dash for which has not yet been stands. Acceptance, in telling of their "dash for the pole," have said that they saw land at one place or another, but did not have time to investigate. Now these "dashess for the pole" will cease, and these lands will be explored, mappeand reported on in detail. So, although the discovery of the pole is of no value practically or scientifically, yet the facthat the pole has been discovered will open up a new field for effort in the way of exploration, and will lead to discoveries which may be of inneres. value, both economic and scientific.

And with regard to the question of credit for the discovery, may the truth

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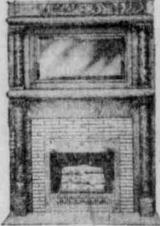
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