

FRANCO-AMERICAN TARIFF AGREEMENT

United States Concedes 20 Per Cent Abatement in Duty on Champagne and Wines.

MINIMUM RATE IS CONFIRMED.

Provision for Commission of Experts To Investigate Necessity of Regulations Affecting Trade.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The president late today issued a proclamation announcing conclusion of the Franco-American reciprocity arrangements drawn under section 3 of the Dingley act. Under it America concedes a 20 per cent abatement in duties on champagne and sparkling wines imported into this country, and France concedes the minimum tariff rate now accorded American products. Other important provisions are made, including creation of a commission to consider possible amendments to the trade regulations in France and America. This proclamation follows:

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, The government of the United States and the government of the French republic have entered into an additional commercial agreement, signed on the 28th day of January, 1908, by which the application of the minimum rate under the third section of the tariff act of the United States, approved July 24, 1897, to champagne and all other sparkling wines is provided for in return for certain specific concessions in the duties on certain articles of French origin, including Porto Rico, which concessions, in the judgment of the president, are reciprocal and equivalent; therefore, be it enacted, that the tariff act of the United States, approved July 24, 1897, be and it is hereby conditionally suspended from the first day of February, 1908, and during the time and in accordance with the terms of the aforesaid additional agreement, signed Jan. 28, 1908, the imposition and collection of the duties imposed by the first section of said act upon the articles hereinafter specified, being the products of the soil and industry of France; and do declare in place thereof the rates of duty provided in the third section of said act, to be and it is hereby so ordered, that the rates be as follows:

"On champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottle, containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, \$5 per dozen; containing not more than one half-pint, \$3 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, \$1.50 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to \$5 per dozen on the quantities in excess of one quart, at the rate of \$1.50 per gallon."

AN AGREEMENT.

Accompanying the proclamation is the text of an agreement signed today, the feature of which, in addition to the statement of new duties on champagne, is a paragraph in article one, which reads as follows:

"It is agreed on the part of the French government that the application of the duties of the general tariff to coffee, cocoa beans, vanilla and other food products known in the French tariff law as 'denrées coloniales de consommation,' except sugar and its by-products and tobacco products of the United States, including Porto Rico, shall be conditionally suspended, and that the said products shall be admitted into France and Algeria at the rates of the minimum tariff or at the lowest rates applied to like products of any foreign origin."

In addition, mineral oils from the United States and coming under the decree of July 7, 1892, shall upon entry into France and Algeria enjoy the benefits of the lowest rates of duty.

But it is expressly understood that these concessions may be withdrawn in the discretion of the president of the French republic whenever additional duties beyond those now existing and which may be deemed by him unjust to the commerce of France, shall be imposed by the United States on products of France."

Following the statement of the champagne duties is a paragraph similar to the above, except that it authorizes the president to withdraw concessions to France in case increased duties are levied. Article 3 of the agreement follows:

FOR A COMMISSION.

"It is further agreed that inasmuch as complaints have arisen in both countries regarding the effect of the regulations in force in the respective countries affecting admission of each other's products, and to the end that if there be in the regulation of either country any provisions which unnecessarily restrict trade, such provisions may be modified, and the cause of complaint removed, a commission of three experts shall be appointed by the government of the United States and a like commission of three experts shall be appointed by the government of France. Such commissions shall in conference, each with the other, inquire to ascertain fully the existing conditions in each country as bearing on the necessity of the regulations affecting the trade of the other country, and as bearing upon the practicability of reciprocal tariff concessions. Each commission shall report to its own government thereon."

"It is further agreed that upon the basis of the reports so made the two governments shall enter upon an exchange of views to the end that if possible all cause of complaint in their respective regulations regarding admission of any of the products of either country to the other may be removed."

In the preceding Franco-American reciprocity agreement made in 1902, the duty on American coffee (nearly all soft beans) was suspended for one year, at the expiration of which time heavy duties were to be applied. The French government at that time was desirous of securing a reduction of the American duty on champagne, but this was denied by our government on the ground that the agreement of 1902 practically contained in itself that degree of equivalence contemplated by the Dingley act and that to make further concessions to France would be to bestow upon her a preponderance of favors exchanged. But this government promised that in the future reduced duties on champagne were granted to any other nation the same privilege would be extended to French champagne. So the French government for more than four years has delayed the application of duties on Porto Rican coffee, and it has done this in the opinion of the state department officials. It has resisted the demands on American olive growers for the application of maximum duties on American cottonseed oil, which com-

HURTS SALE OF PATENT MEDICINES

Simple Prescription Which Relieves Every Person Who Tries it Promptly.

A HOME MADE KIDNEY CURE.

Makes the Kidneys Act Properly and Overcomes Terrible Cases of Rheumatism and Bladder Trouble.

To make up enough of the "Dandelion treatment," which is claimed to be used for backache, kidney complaint, sore, weak bladder and rheumatism; get from any good prescription pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Shake well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and again at bedtime.

Those who have tried it claim that it acts gently but thoroughly on the kidneys, relieving backache and bladder trouble and urinary difficulties almost instantly. Many cases of rheumatism are known to have been relieved within a few days, the pain and swelling diminishing with each dose.

A well known local druggist, who is in a position to know, asserts that this prescription, wherever it becomes known, always ruins the sale of the numerous patent medicine rheumatism cures, kidney cures, etc. It is a recipe which is one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and even certain physicians dislike to see published. Few cases, indeed, which will fail to fully yield to its peculiarly soothing and healing influence.

LONG TERM BONDS.

New York City to Sell About \$40,000,000 Worth.

New York, Jan. 29.—About 40 millions of dollars worth of long-term bonds will be offered for sale by the city of New York the middle of next month, according to statements made in all street yesterday. Last fall the city put in bankers' hands a similar amount of 5-year bonds and \$30,000,000 in 10-year bonds. It was agreed between the municipality and the bankers that no new offering of long-term bonds should be made until the last of that issue was sold to investors. That the bankers have married all or practically all of last fall's bonds is indicated by the reported proposals for another municipal bond issue.

DR. JOHNSON OF BUTTE DEAD.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 29.—Dr. J. Johnson, aged 59, pioneer physician of Butte and one of the best known medical men in the northwest, is dead. Death was due to diabetes. For 26 years Dr. Johnson was at the head of the staff of St. James' hospital, in which institution he breathed his last.

TARIFF REVISION.

Influential and Representative Committee Going to Washington.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—It was announced today by the Chicago Association of Commerce that the most influential and representative committee organized in recent years will assemble on Feb. 3 in Washington for the purpose of urging tariff revision without the interference of politics after the next presidential election.

MONTANA A. O. U. W.

Grand Lodge Can't Meet Death Dues And Will be Wound Up.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 28.—After an existence of a little more than 17 years, during which time \$160,000 was paid in death dues, the Montana Association of United Workmen, which today finds itself unable to meet its death dues, has decided to wind up its affairs. There are now upward of \$100,000 outstanding in these unpaid dues. Three reasons are assigned for the failure of the order to remain in existence any longer:

Competition of other fraternal orders, which profit by the failure and bankruptcy of the A. O. U. W.; the action of the supreme grand lodge in raising the rates at an inopportune time, and the discord which broke out in the ranks of the order itself and were fostered by members who represented old-line insurance companies.

MEXICAN TRADE WAR.

Mexico City, Jan. 28.—According to the Mexican Herald a trade war on a large scale is soon to be fought in the republic of Mexico, the contestants being the Standard Oil company and the firm of Pearson & Son, Ltd. The former company controls the oil business of the republic, but for a number of months the English firm has been buying Mexican oil direct from the wells. They have spent \$15,000,000 in development work already, and indications point to the expenditure of a much larger sum by them.

FLOODS IN BAVARIA.

Munich, Jan. 28.—Terrible floods have occurred throughout Bavaria, owing to the sudden thaw. Traffic has been suspended on many of the branch railroads, a large portion of the stocks being inundated.

IMMUNITY WAS PROMISED RUEF

Rabbi Nieto Makes a Statement Regarding Famous Broken Contract.

JUDGES HAD AGREED TO IT.

He Acted from a Desire to Serve the Public Interest, Having No Other Motive in View.

San Francisco, Jan. 28.—In a statement given to the public tonight, Dr. Jacob Nieto, who has had much to do with the famous broken immunity contract made between the prosecutors and Abraham Ruef, after reviewing the circumstances which led up to his taking an active interest in the matter, tells how he finally induced Ruef to agree to the terms of the contract, and in return for immunity from prosecution to tell all he knew.

Rabbi Nieto says that his sole interest in the matter was his interest in the welfare of the city and in seeing existing conditions improved. He states that after the proposition, which came from the prosecutors, originally, had been presented to Ruef, and he had expressed his willingness to accept the terms of the contract, it was then in the mind of Ruef that the judge to whose court the case might be assigned would, after he had confessed to the charges of extortion in exchange for immunity, which had been agreed upon as the one to which he was to confess, fail to agree to the carrying out of the agreement granting him immunity.

"It was then arranged," says Rabbi Nieto, "that Dr. Kaplan and myself should accompany Mr. Heney to see Judge Dunne and obtain their assurances in the matter. Accordingly, we were taken to the respective chambers of these judges, saw them personally, and heard their statements as made to Mr. Heney personally, which caused us to believe we were justified in counseling Ruef to trust himself entirely to the prosecution. The meeting took place, at midnight on April 25, and Mr. Heney brought the judge there to meet us."

"In our interview with Judge Lawler he said: 'Gentlemen, I do not wish to know any particulars. It has been the practice of this court so long as this court had confidence in the district attorney's office, to act on all recommendations, and suggestions that the office might make in the interest of justice, such recommendations being made in open court.'

"Later we met Judge Dunne, to whom Mr. Heney said he was taking Ruef. Judge Ruef will plead guilty to indictment No. 305. We may subsequently ask you to have the plea of guilty withdrawn, that of guilty substituted and the case dismissed."

"To which Judge Dunne replied: 'I have confidence in the district attorney's office, and will do what you ask.' "As he was leaving, the written agreement had been put in writing and had been placed in escrow. Mr. Heney informed him that the word of the prosecution given to him in regard to the matter of substituting the plea of not guilty for that of guilty in the case of indictment No. 305 would be kept, Dr. Nieto says, and the written agreement was in accordance to the terms of that contract. Dr. Nieto says on the day that the trial of Ford closed, without Ruef having been called to the witness stand, Dist. Atty. Langdon told him that the word of the prosecution would be kept, and that later Detective Burns called at his residence, and assured him of the same thing. Dr. Nieto says further no suggestion was made during this period that Ruef was not fulfilling his agreement to tell the whole truth."

Dr. Nieto concludes his statement by saying that Ruef never sent for him, nor did he have any communication with Ruef concerning his case until the time when he accidentally met Ruef in the courtroom and was asked by him to speak to Ruef. What he has done, he says, was in the interest of public justice, as a minister and a man.

LAPLANDERS STARVING.

Stockholm, Jan. 28.—A serious famine is prevalent in the iron district of northern Lapland. According to a dispatch to Dagens Nyheter from Kiruna, the inhabitants in the parish of Yellman have gone to the point of slaughtering dogs and cats for food to prevent starvation.

Reports from the districts of Vester-Norland and Vesterbotn, in Lapland, last fall, showed that a famine was spreading in those districts, where deluging rains had done great damage to the wheat crops.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE IN HEART OF CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Fire in the business district tonight caused a loss estimated at more than \$1,000,000 in the almost complete destruction of the building at 144 Wabash avenue occupied by Alfred Peat & Co., dealers in wall paper; the building adjoining it on the south, occupied by John A. Colby & Sons, furniture dealers, and that in the rear, fronting on Michigan avenue, occupied by the millinery firm of Edison Keith & Co. Those to the north and south of the Keith building, occupied by Gage Bros. & Co., and Theodore Ascher & Co., millinery firms, were

damaged by fire and water. The fire started in the engine room of the Peat building and raged for three hours. Street car lines throughout the downtown district and the elevated lines were tied up, and theater-goers were delayed, many of them more than an hour, in reaching the playhouses. The work of the firemen was witnessed by at least 15,000 persons, who, attracted by the glare, which could be seen for miles, thronged the streets in spite of the cold.

The principal losses, as apportioned among the various firms, were: Alfred Peat & Co., \$250,000; John A. Colby & Sons, \$200,000; Edison Keith & Co., \$60,000; Gage Bros. & Co., \$25,000; Theodore Ascher & Co., \$25,000.

Heavy, impure blood makes a muddy, plumpy complexion, headaches, nausea, indigestion. Thin blood makes you weak, pale, sickly. Burdock Blood Bitters makes the blood rich, red, pure—restores perfect health.

That Out of Sort Feeling Comes more from improper food than anything else. Feed your family

HUSLER'S FLOUR
Every Day.

Rep. McGavin Says American Girls Are Sacrificing Souls On Altar of Snobbery.

RECEIVES GREAT APPLAUSE. Attacks Custom of Helmses Marrying Frayed-at-the-Edges Noblemen.

LOVERS' QUARREL ENDS FATALLY FOR BOTH.

Pittsburg, Jan. 28.—A lovers' quarrel at Ambridge, a new town established by the American Bridge company, 17 miles northwest of here, tonight ended in the death of both. The victim was Mary Colzani, 18 years old, and strikingly beautiful, and Dominic Polcina, 25 years old. Their courtship began in Italy, and Dominic came to America three years ago to prepare at home, sending for the girl last October. Polcina is said to have been jealous, and when she delayed the wedding from time to time he became frantic. Tonight he visited the girl at the home of her sister. They talked a few minutes and the girl fled from the kitchen to her own room on the third floor, locking herself in. Polcina followed and broke open the door and a struggle followed.

Evidently the girl had prepared to defend herself. An instant later there was a shriek and a heavy body fell. It was that of Polcina. A delicate, keen-edged knife the girl was known to have kept in her room was found near his head, piercing his brain.

Just as he fell Polcina fired a shot from his revolver. His aim was true, for the bullet entered the girl's side. She ran down the narrow flight of stairs and fell dead on the kitchen floor. Others in the house rushed to the upstairs room, where Polcina died just after they reached him.

It is presumed Polcina, after breaking into the girl's room, had threatened to shoot her, and that she stabbed him and attempted to run away.

PURCHASE OF TITLED HUSBANDS

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RECEIVES GREAT APPLAUSE.

Attacks Custom of Helmses Marrying Frayed-at-the-Edges Noblemen.

Washington, Jan. 28.—In the house today Representative McGavin, Ill., attacked the custom of American helmses marrying European noblemen. Declaring that he had no particular person in view, he asserted that "women are sacrificing their souls and their honor on the altar of snobbery and vice." He asserted that almost every day is a bargain day in New York, "where you can buy anything from a yard of ribbon to a pound of flesh."

Mr. McGavin was speaking on the bill to tax dowries and titled husbands. His remarks were made under the license of general debate and at times they provoked laughter and applause.

The house, he said, was in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, but he wanted to know what the state of the Union was and what it was coming to—in view of these international unions between American helmses and alleged noblemen from abroad.

He wondered what the early pioneers would think and say if from their graves they could look back and see so many of the women of this country "sacrificing their souls and honor upon the altar of snobbery and vice." He expressly stated that he had reference to no particular American girl, nor had he prejudice against all titled men, but he referred only to those who have a none-too-pretty eye and an idiotic look

upon their faces—those who have not the disposition to do good nor the ability to do harm.

Mr. McGavin said his curiosity had been aroused to know the right committee to which the bill should be referred, but those had found it properly had gone to the committee on ways and means because it sought to levy a tax.

And then he said he was curious to know whether the present tariff schedule included dukes, earls, lords and counts, "and finding that these things were not here mentioned, I thought it might be proper for the customs officials to classify them, like frogs, as poultry, for it is a general opinion among Americans that they are a species of geese."

Mr. McGavin said the United States triumphantly had referred to the fact that as between it and other nations the balance of trade was in its favor, "but," he said, "nowhere in the summary can be found a reference to such trade in which soiled and frayed nobility is exchanged for a few million American dollars wrung from the hands of Wall street with a woman thrown in to boot."

"Every day," he declared, "seemed to be a bargain day in New York City, whether it be for a yard of ribbon or a pound of flesh; whether it be upon the retail counter of Broadway, or the auction block of Fifth avenue."

In these days," he said, "wealthy American girls traveling abroad when they see some remnant of royalty, enthusiastically exclaim: 'O mamma, buy me that.' An interpreter then is secured, the money produced in such a girl is gone, to soon return a sadder but a wiser one."

In conclusion, Mr. McGavin said: "While I have engaged in some criticism of those ridiculous ones who have made a mockery of the most sacred relations of life—of those not satisfied with any other name but 'Countess Spanghetti' or 'Countess Macaroni,' I want to say one word in tribute to those true American women who have spurned the wiles of earls, lords and counts for the love of his majesty—an American citizen."

COFFEE
What sort of coffee does a good grocer like?
The sort his customers like.
Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best; we pay him.

upon their faces—those who have not the disposition to do good nor the ability to do harm.

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DR. T. FELIX COURAUD'S
ORIENTAL TOILET POWDER
AN IDEAL, ANTISEPTIC TOILET POWDER FOR INFANTS AND ADULTS.

This is an exquisitely perfumed, antiseptic toilet powder. It is a household necessity for the nursery and toilet. It keeps the complexion clear and preserves the velvety texture of youth. It should be used freely after bathing. Tastes delightful and refreshing effect.

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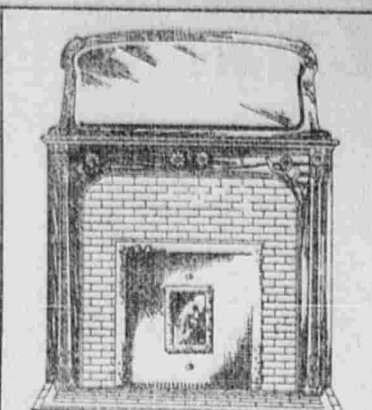
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FOLE'S KIDNEY CURE
Will cure any case of Kidney or Bladder Disease not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more.
FOR SALE BY F. J. HILL DRUG COMPANY, SALT LAKE CITY.

COLE'S KIDNEY CURE
Cures Backache
Corrects Irregularities
Do not risk having Bright's Disease or Diabetes

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(Incorporated). Established 1857
Capital and Surplus \$200,000.00
Absorbed the Salt Lake Branch of Wells-Fargo & Co's Bank.



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Is furnished by a mantel. Finest line ever seen in state; genuine piano finish in oak or mahogany. Home will be more appreciated by yourself, your wife and the children. We have them.

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Discomfort and distress is often caused by improperly adjusted eyeglasses. The appearance is often injured by the "red" of the frame. We properly adjust all our glasses.
J. H. KNICKERBOCKER, O. D.,
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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Capital \$200,000.00
Surplus \$300,000.00
L. S. HILLS, President.
JAMES A. MURRAY, Vice President.
W. F. EARL, Cashier.
E. A. CULBERTSON, Asst. Cashier.
Capital and Surplus \$525,000.00
A thoroughly modern savings department conducted in connection with this bank. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

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U. S. DEPOSITORY.
FRANK KNOX, President.
JAMES A. MURRAY, Vice President.
W. F. EARL, Cashier.
E. A. CULBERTSON, Asst. Cashier.
Capital and Surplus \$525,000.00
A thoroughly modern savings department conducted in connection with this bank. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

J. E. COSGRIFF, H. P. CLARK,
President, Cashier.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH
Commercial National Bank
An Exponent of Conservatism Combined with the Best of Modern Banking.
A. H. PRABODY, Asst. Cashier.

Established 1889.
UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK
WM. F. ARMSTRONG, President.
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Commercial Banking in all its branches. Four per cent interest paid on savings deposits.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Established in 1859.

Solicits accounts of Banks, Firms and Individuals, and extends to customers every reasonable courtesy and facility.
Joseph F. Smith, President.
Anthony H. Lund, Vice President.
Wm. H. Preston, Vice President.
Charles B. Burton, Asst. Cashier.
H. T. McWay, Asst. Cashier.

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W. W. Riker, President; Moses Thatcher, Vice President; Elias A. Smith, Cashier; L. S. Hills, John R. Barnes, John C. Cutler, David Eccles, A. W. Carlson, George Romney, J. R. Winder, George Sutherland, Reed Smoot, W. F. James.
4 per cent interest paid on savings.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Established 1872.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Pays interest on time deposits. Safety deposit boxes for rent.
Capital and Surplus \$200,000.00
Thos. R. Cutler, V. P. Joe Nelson, Cash.

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