

# ROBERTS' AVENGES MAJUBA HILL.

Cronje Surrenders Unconditionally on Anniversary of that Notable Event—Fighting at Ladysmith and Mafeking.

[Early Dispatches.]  
London, Feb. 27, 10 a. m.—It is officially announced that General Cronje surrendered with his whole force unconditionally at dawn this morning.  
The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Paardeberg, Feb. 27, 7:45 a. m.—Gen. Cronje and all of his force capitulated unconditionally at daylight, and is now a prisoner in my camp. The strength of his force will be communicated later. I hope that her majesty's government will consider this event satisfactory, occurring as it does on the anniversary of Majuba."

## RECEIVING THE NEWS IN LONDON.

No one who did not know of Gen. Cronje's surrender would suspect from the appearance of the town that Ladysmith was today celebrating the chief victory of the war.

Not a flag is flying, and in front of the place where bulletins are displayed in the public square more than a dozen people stop at a time to read the news. Outside of the war office there is the same absence of enthusiasm, which is due doubtless to the drizzling rain.

In the war office lobbies, when a clerk passed the news of the surrender, a crowd was waiting, and here the news was received with considerable enthusiasm, and in an incredibly short space of time the news had spread to the Mansion House, when the news was posted it was received with great excitement by the crowds of business men hurrying to the offices and clubs. "Bravo, Roberts," "Majuba!" were heard.

The lord mayor of London said to the correspondent of the Associated Press that while the surrender of Gen. Cronje was a foregone conclusion, the news was received with a great sense of relief, would be the rapid conclusion of hostilities.

At the stock exchange there was much excitement and cheering, but this subsided when the house opened. Stocks opened with an upward tendency, but no material improvement in prices and consols strangely were slightly weaker.

## SITUATION AT MAPEKING.

York, Feb. 27.—A dispatch to the War Office from Mafeking, February 16, by wire runner to Gaborone, says: "All are well here."

A dance was interrupted on Sunday, February 11, by an alarm sounded at the town. There was some heavy fighting by the Boers, but it was not serious.

The next day, Monday, Feb. 12, Captain Buller's 1st Brigade, which was the third royal Irish rifles, was mortally wounded. He was universally held in high regard.

There was heavy night firing on Tuesday, the 14th, and Wednesday, the 15th.

"Daisy" (apparently the nickname of a Boer siege gun) was dismantled at night on the 14th, and had disappeared on the morning of the 15th, Tuesday, but during the day turned up in the west of Mafeking and began firing the town at noon, the range at that distance being as favorable for her as that from her previous position, which she was inaccessible at present to the British advance of the British garrison.

The last advance made the Boers uncertain. There was firing all Thursday night, but it was pretty slight but too much of that sort of thing falls upon one.

Friday, the 16th, bullets have been falling everywhere and very viciously. The British guns occasionally stir up a response.

## BOERS CONCENTRATING.

London, Feb. 27, 4:30 a. m.—The Boers are assembling an army near Bloemfontein with which to dispute the invasion of Lord Roberts. This intelligence comes from Pretoria by way of a Boer deserter.

No estimate is made of their numbers, but the withdrawal of the Boers from most of the places where they have been in contact with the British except the district near Ladysmith may raise the fighting force to 30,000 men. This figure assumes that the Boers have been between 60,000 and 70,000 men in the field.

Gen. Buller on Saturday faced the last and strongest position of the Boers who bar his way to Ladysmith. The strenuous fighting indicates a battle between armies rather than rear-guard actions protecting a retreat. On Thursday the Boers lost forty-three officers killed and wounded, representing probably a total loss of from 400 to 500.

Gen. White's guns worked on Saturday upon the Boer positions, and a heavy bombardment from Ladysmith reported that the Boers were retreating and that heavy rations were being issued in view of the fact that relief was at hand.

Lord Roberts has recently received several additional pieces of artillery. Whether all have been sent to Paardeberg is not known. Probably the eighth division will have England next Monday.

## FIGHTING NEAR LADYSMITH.

Washington, Feb. 27.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Free Camp, Ladysmith, says: "The idea that the Boers are raising the siege of Ladysmith is premature. The advance being pursued in the face of the most stubborn opposition and of heavy loss, President Kruger's grandson is among the Boers killed."

Mr. Churchill then proceeds to describe heavy fighting last Friday, in which the British forces approached within 70 yards of the summit of a rocky Boer position and then gallantly charged in the face of a hail of bullets.

After repeated attempts, however, and having lost heavily, they retreated. Nevertheless, they were unable to prevail, but lay down on the slope, behind a shelter of walls. The Connaughts and the Buffs fusiliers were sent to their right, but the light faded, and the night closed in before the main attack had developed.

General Wilkinson's article in the Morning Post today is almost wholly devoted to criticism of Gen. Buller's supposed mistakes in sending reinforcements to take positions and then retreating. The details, as revealed in the dispatch from Winston Churchill, Mr. Wilkinson admits, however, are too incomplete to enable a correct idea to be formed, since his dispatch breaks off

in the middle, leaving the battle unfinished.

A dispatch from Paardeberg, dated Friday, February 23rd, to the Times, says that several thousand Boers are hovering in that neighborhood.

**LOSS OF DUBLIN FUSILIERS.**  
The Times has the following from Pietermaritzburg, dated Friday, February 23rd: "The Dublin fusiliers have again distinguished themselves by valiantly taking Grobler's Kloof, which they did. This gallant battalion, which began the campaign 550 strong, can today be said to muster on parade only between 100 and 200 of its original members."

A dispatch to the Daily News from Lourenco Marques, dated Friday, February 23rd, says: "It is reported here that 500 burghers have left Ladysmith for the Free State. The Boers are concentrating their forces thirty miles outside of Bloemfontein, and the Free State government is moving to Winburg."

Reinforcements from all parts are passing through Bloemfontein hourly. President Steyn has telegraphed President Kruger that Lord Roberts is within a few hours of Bloemfontein, and he urges that every male, irrespective of nationality, should be commanded.

"President Steyn is said to favor peace. The Boer general who was in command of Colenso sent a message to President Kruger saying that he had been smashed up there, and recommending overtures for peace. The burghers at Mafeking are also reported to have sent word to Kruger that they would rather defend their own farms than fight elsewhere."

"The Pretoria government is paying its debts with bar gold, the English professional coiner having refused to work. Understanding how continental shareholders are affected by the closing of the Robinson bank, President Kruger allowed the 'Ladysmith' to reopen."

The war office issues an additional list of the casualties sustained by the fifth brigade under Gen. Buller February 23rd and 24th, which includes seven officers killed, twenty-three wounded and one missing. Gen. Buller's death lists contain the names of three lieutenant colonels—Thackeray of the first royal Inniskillen fusiliers; Stillwell of the second royal Dublin fusiliers, and Thorold of the royal Welsh fusiliers.

An additional list of the British casualties at Paardeberg, February 18th, is announced and gives a lieutenant and eight men killed, a lieutenant and seven men missing and thirty-eight men wounded.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Paardeberg, dated Friday, February 23rd, says: "Gen. Cronje's attempt to mount guns was frustrated by our artillery."

**CRONJE HAD 4,000 MEN.**

The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Paardeberg, dated Sunday: "There are about 4,000 beleaguered in Gen. Cronje's camp, exclusive of the losses he has hitherto sustained. His wife is not with him, although there are women and children in the camp. The Boer position is now almost exclusively confined to the river bed. The enemy are entirely at our mercy, but Lord Roberts is treating them with great consideration, from motives of humanity."

A dispatch from Capetown says: "The Boers are concentrating to defend Bloemfontein. Lord Rosslyn, who has obtained a commission in the Thorneycroft horse, has come to join Sir Redvers Buller."

A dispatch from Gaborone, dated Thursday, February 22nd, says: "Chief Lincho has reported that he made reprisals on the Boers near Sequal, killing a few men, and capturing several wagons and oxen. There are some casualties on both sides."

"The Boers at Crocodile Pool notified Col. Plumer that, fearing the natives would attack the wounded, they had placed their hospital within the range. Col. Plumer replied that the ambulance would, of course, be respected, but the Boers, he said, could not expect good behavior from the natives, while they were invading the territory of the natives."

## BOYS AN ISLAND.

Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 27.—The island of Basilan, in the Philippines, is reported to have been purchased by Prince Poniatowski, of San Francisco, for \$50,000. The prince, who is president of the Standard Electric Co., is in Pittsfield buying electrical equipment. Basilan is twenty miles long, lies southeast of Mindanao, and is valuable for its pearl fisheries and hemp trade.

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FIELD MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS.

The 19th anniversary of the Majuba Hill disaster to the British arms is made memorable by a triumph over the Boers. In the surrender of Gen. Cronje, the Boer general, and one of the greatest living strategists, to Lord Roberts, in command of the British forces in South Africa, Gen. Cronje's forces are stated as 2,000 men, while those of his antagonist were fifteen times that number; but it was a piece of brilliant work to have caught the Boer commander at all. As it was, he succeeded in getting clear his artillery and a large share of his army, and came near getting the full force away. Lord Roberts will be now more than ever the popular hero of Britain. Whether his triumph at Paardeberg will affect the present war in the reverse order to that accomplished by the Boer victory at Majuba Hill in 1881, or whether the Boers will continue to fight, remains to be seen, though their retirement into their own state from Natal, and the relief of Ladysmith, as well as the raising of the siege of Mafeking, in Bechuanaland, are events of the very near future. The further advance of Lord Roberts' army to the north and east will not be long delayed.

## CAUSE OF THE REBELLION.

Gen. Otis Charges the Filipino Trouble to Disloyal Americans.

President Sends to the Senate all the Information Government Possesses on the Insurrection.

New York, Feb. 27.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

President McKinley will send to the Senate today (Tuesday) his answer to the Hoar resolution asking for practically all the information in the possession of the government with reference to the Philippine islands not already before that body.

Some reports from General Otis and correspondence he has had with Aguinaldo will be new, though the officials say they throw little light on the affairs of the archipelago. This, it is stated, is particularly true with reference to the aid and comfort the insurgents have received from persons in the United States.

In one of the reports made by General Otis, he asserts that after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and undoubtedly with the aid and consent of the agents of the United States government, "a small band of men, natives of Luzon, returned to the vicinity of Manila."

"They were doubtless encouraged by citizens of the United States and others acting without authority," General Otis declares, "to attempt the organization of what they were pleased to denominate an independent government for the Philippine people; they themselves became its controlling element. Aguinaldo and his assistants landed from American vessels in Cavite, supplied by ammunition in small quantities for the purpose of raising a native force to assist the American troops to keep back from the shore of Manila Bay. The scattered Spanish troops giving annoyance in that vicinity."

General Otis' reports will also repeat the cause of the beginning of the revolution. He will declare the insurgents did everything in their power to bring about the conflict. On the night of February 4, "a demonstration was made on one of our small outposts, which occupied a retired position at least 150 yards within the line which had been mutually agreed upon." He says: "An insurgent approached the picket and refused to halt or answer when challenged. The result was that our picket discharged his piece, when the insurgent troops near Santa Mora opened a spirited fire on our troops stationed there."

One of the reports dated just before the outbreak contains this statement: "I am of the opinion that some of our worst foes are those of our own household. I include an article out from the Singapore Free Press, which the insurgents declare was written by United States Consul Pratt. The better class of insurgents have complained of this article as it has had quite an exciting effect upon their people. The active intermeddling of other consuls has also given us considerable trouble."

The article which Consul Pratt is alleged to have written, speaks of the vacillation of the President over the Philippines, and of the stupidity of the refusal of the United States to recognize the Philippine government.

**Frozen to Death.**  
Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 27.—A boy named Joseph Hanson, son of a farmer near Medicine Hat, N. W. T., was frozen to death in the recent blizzard. Father and son had gone out to bring in some horses and lost their way, wandering on in the storm all night. The boy's feet froze and his father carried him until both were helpless. The father could do nothing but watch the boy die. About an hour later he reached home.

**Murdered a Child.**  
Tulsa, I. T., Feb. 27.—Frank Haakey of Fry, twenty miles south of here, has been arrested on a charge of murder. Haakey was married to a Creek Indian woman, whose husband had died and left her with a six-year-old boy. After the marriage Haakey, it is said, made inquiries to learn if the child's allotments of Indian lands would revert to him in case the child died. About two months ago, the child was found in

a field, suffering from terrible burns on its body. It died soon afterward. The child's mother, it is alleged, told a neighbor that if they would arrest Haakey, so he could not kill her, she would tell what she knew. This was done, and the mother says that the child was burned in her presence, for the purpose of getting rid of it, and that she was threatened with the same fate if she did not keep the secret. Haakey has served one term in the penitentiary. The people here are much excited and Haakey has been taken to the Muskogee jail.

## SPANIARDS SANK SHIPS.

Admiral Sampson Tells of Reprehensible Conduct.

Boston, Feb. 26.—Admiral Sampson today positively denied the statement made by Captain Concas of the Spanish navy that the Cristobal Colon could have been saved if the American admiral had closed her sea valves.

"The Cristobal Colon surrendered, ran ashore and broke her sea valves. Her captain afterward came aboard the New York, and assured me that the Cristobal Colon was in good order. He took his meals with me on board the New York, and more than once assured me that his ship was in good order. The Colon floated off without any assistance and Captain Chadwick pushed her back on shore, where she now lies. At low tide she is about ten feet dry."

"As I said before, the captain said he had not injured her. This statement was at once disproved. The valves had been broken and could not be closed. I accused the captain of having broken the valves. He declared that if it was done the engineer did it, and that it was without his knowledge or consent."

"The fact that the ship had been sunk after she had surrendered made me recommend that the commanding officer be retained on board or that he be shot as having destroyed public property which, after his surrender, belonged to the captor. I made the same recommendation in regard to the captain of the San Diego, who sank his ship after the surrender at Santiago, and several days after he had received a letter from me warning him that he was no longer at liberty to do injury to the vessel."

**Only a Spanish Yarn.**  
Boston, Feb. 27.—Speaking of Capt. Concas' statement that the Cristobal Colon could have been saved if the American admiral had closed her sea valves, Admiral Sampson said:

"The statement is incorrect. The Cristobal Colon was thousands of yards distant at the time so far away that the Brooklyn was in no danger of being rammed. The intervention of the Iowa and the Texas precluded, of course, any possibility of collision with the Brooklyn."

But the Brooklyn was not required to make the loop in order to save herself. That is all I care to say in the matter."

## Moving the Dead.

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—This morning the work of moving the dead from the transport Hancock was commenced. The Hancock brought 500 bodies home, which, with those that have been returned on other transports, make a total of 1,136 bodies received from the islands. The bodies will be met at the Presidio wharf, by a detachment from battery O, Third artillery, which will escort them to the buildings where they will await the disposal of relatives.

**National Educators in Chicago.**  
Chicago, Feb. 27.—Educators who reached Chicago yesterday for their annual convention of the National Educational association, which begins today in University hall, were given an impromptu address by Prof. Patrick Geddes, in University hall, Fine Arts building. Prof. Geddes also organized the audience into a branch of the International association for the advancement of science, art and education, which will hold its first convention in Paris this summer. Many educators who arrived in the evening added their names to the roll of the new organization.

Prof. Geddes, who occupies the chair of sociology at Edinburgh university, and who is here to lecture and study, delayed his intended departure for the East tomorrow to meet the members of the convention. An informal ship was arranged and Dr. David Starr Jordan, who was among the first to arrive, presided. The International association, when completely organized will have practical control over the educational movements of the world.

## CARNEGIE GIVES HIS OPINION.

Says the President Was Right and His Party Was Wrong.

## REVIEW OF THREE CRISES.

Advice from the Millionaire—He is Opposed to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

New York, Feb. 27.—Andrew Carnegie has written the following letter to a prominent Republican in Washington, a strong supporter of the President:

"As one looks over the situation he is impressed by the fact that the President has been right at the first upon each of the three vital stages in the drama. He was right in counselling delay in declaring war against Spain when he was assured that Canadian home rule, (home rule in Cuba of the Canadian type) was in reach. Members of his own party, in Congress, were wrong when they failed to support the President and under a gust of passion declared war contrary to his advice."

"In the second important crisis our leader was also right at first, and showed the highest political wisdom. The Philippines were not to be demanded, but the Pancho's box to be left for Spain to struggle with."

"Again, in regard to Puerto Rico, he has been right from the very start. The constitutional issue would have been avoided and all gone well had he been loyally supported by Congress. He showed rare statesmanship, seeing it was our duty to extend to that island the right assured to all other parts of the country, viz: the inestimable blessings of free exchange of products."

When such prominence was given to the country, viz: the inestimable blessings of free exchange of products. When such prominence was given to the country, viz: the inestimable blessings of free exchange of products."

Thus, in each of three crises which have arisen we find the President differs from Philip, who began drunk and only ended sober. The President begins right, and the party will do well to note that fact, and hereafter follow his first advice. Our party in Congress has been wrong in opposing the President's first decision, and the President has been wrong in being so easily frightened by threatened opposition. The result of this, let us hope, is to be that Congress will be more inclined to follow the President's judgment hereafter as first delivered, and the President, seeing what evil results attend congressional opposition, will resolve to stand more firmly for what he sees to be right and true policy. I cannot understand how a Republican administration could abandon the position hitherto held by the party, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had become non-existent. The proposed treaty, even if defeated, as it surely will be, will leave serious mischief behind, since it has recognized the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and given it something like life."

"My view is that Britain should now be asked to recognize once for all that no canal will be built which is not to be controlled by this Republic as it pleases in peace or war; that while we recognize and will respect the rights possessed by foreign powers upon this continent, we will press by every legitimate means for steadily lessening them until not a vestige remains and that under no conditions will any new power or right of influence ever be permitted."

"This, according to my idea, is true Americanism, and I would hope that the Nation, and the American people, would follow the foot that has acquired illusory possessions on another continent by the hundreds of miles."

"In the one case we have substance; in the other only shadow, bringing grave dangers with it. I am inclined to agree with you that to adopt the new treaty is to commit political suicide for the forthcoming campaign."

"Yours truly, one who has never voted any American ticket but the Republican ticket, and who hopes he may never be compelled to do so."  
(Signed.) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

## Murder and Suicide.

Brook, Neb., Feb. 26.—Wilson Wakelin, a prominent farmer, murdered his wife last night by cutting her throat with a razor. He then went to the graveyard, where his first wife was buried, and standing on her grave cut his own throat, falling forward dead. Mrs. Wakelin was at one time president of the W. C. T. U. of Nebraska.

## STRANGE STORY FROM AFRICA.

English Traveler Tells of Cannibals, Lava, Etc.

London, Feb. 27.—Some of the morning papers—the Daily Mail, the Daily Chronicle, the Daily News and the Morning Post—publish a remarkable interview with E. S. Grogan, who has just returned to England after a two years' journey in Africa.

Mr. Grogan, who traveled over 6,500 miles and represents himself to be the first European who has traveled through the continent from the Cape to Cairo, says that after leaving Lake Tanganyika, with eight porters, he entered a region of active volcanoes, where he encountered "enormous lava streams, forming a veritable sea, forty miles by sixty, and a hundred feet deep." This whole region he found devastated, forests and herds of elephants being buried in liquid fire.

The neighboring country, he says, is occupied by some 5,000 Balekas, ferocious cannibals from the Congo, who live by man-hunting. His guides told him that the country, covering 3,500 square miles, had been until recently densely populated, but that the people had virtually been killed and eaten by the Balekas. Everywhere he found evidences of cannibalistic practices. The very paths in the jungle were marked out by lines of human skeletons. The streets were full of decomposing remains of humanity, half eaten and horribly mutilated.

These cannibals, according to Mr. Grogan's narrative, lived in grass huts. He entered some of these habitations, and witnessed horrible sights. He saw "cauldrons full of liquid, with floating human skulls and the bodies of infants."

On one occasion the savages attacked Mr. Grogan's party, but he opened fire upon them with his rifle. This staggered the cannibals, as they had never before seen a gun or a white man. Mr. Grogan shot two and the rest retreated.

He says the Balekas are by no means repulsive to look upon. Although small, they are well built and have good features. Men and women are about stark naked, and their long hair gives them a peculiarly wild appearance.

Proceeding along the coast of Albert lake, Mr. Grogan found the natives terrified by the raids of the Balekas. He declares that he thoroughly investigated this matter and found that the Belgian troops were in the habit of crossing the frontier, had shot large numbers of the inhabitants and had carried off the young women and cattle, tying up and burning the old women, while white Belgian officers were present. He adds:

"From the north of Albert lake to Lake Mweru the whole country is in a state of chaos. It is administered by incompetent Belgians. Often the natives of the lowest type of natives, and they are almost invariably cannibals."

The Daily News and the Daily Chronicle comment editorially in a serious strain upon the interview.

## SWEET SLEEP

After Long Nights of Torture!

The agony endured through loss of sleep can only be appreciated by those to whom a merciless fate has brought this experience. To lie in bed, minute after minute, hour after hour, night after night, unable to sleep; to roll and toss, to walk the floor, longing for sleep to close the aching eyes and rest the tired brain! Do you realize that biliousness accounts for three-fourths of the insomnia of to-day? Such is the fact; and it is equally true that no surer or safer remedy is known than that great liver invigorator, Warner's Safe Cure. Biliousness causing loss of sleep if neglected may lead to insanity—that awful state in which one is lost to himself and friends forever. No excuse for neglect. Warner's Safe Cure is procurable in every town in the United States and you are making no experiment in using it. Thousands have already testified to its curative merits in liver and in kidney disease.

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