COMMANDER PEARY'S CASE AGAINST COOK

Bases it Absolutely on the Testimony of the Two Eskimo Boys, I-Took-A-Shoo and Ah-Pe-Lah—Were Subjected To Cross Examination—Declares They Laughed at Doctor's Story —Peary Produces No Other Evidence—Statement Lengthy—Signed by Peary, Bartlett, Mc Millan, Borup and Henson.

New York, Oct. 12.—The following statement of Commander Robert E. Peary which he submitted together with the accompanying map, to the Peary Arctic club in support of its contention that Dr. Cook did not reach the north pole, is now made public for the first time. The statement and map have been copyrighted by the Peary Arctic club, entered according to the act of Congress in the year 1909 by the Peary Arctic club in the office of the librarian of Congress at Washington, D. C.

(Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1909, by the Peary Arctic Club, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.)

MAP OF THE ARCTIC REGION AND ANNOTATIONS THEREON SUBMITTED BY COMMANDER PEARY, CONCERNING DR. COOK'S ROUTE.

INTRODUCTION BY PEARY.

Some of my reasons for saying that Dr. Cook did not go to the north pole, will be understood by those who read the following statements of the two Eskimo boys who went with him, and who told me and others of my party where he did go.

Several Eskimos who started with Dr. Cook from Anoratok in February, 1908, were at Etah when I arrived there in August, 1908.

They told me that Dr. Cook had with him after they left, two Eskimo boys and young men, two sledges and two dogs. The boys were I-Took-A-Shoo and Ah-Pe-Lah. I had known them from their childhood. One was about 16 and the other about 19 years old.

On my return from Cape Sheridan and the very first settlement I touched (Cape Chalon), in August, and nine days before reaching Etah, the Eskimos told me in a general way where Dr. Cook had been, that he had wintered in Jones sound and that he had told the white men at Etah that he had been a long way north, but that the boys who were with him, I-Took-A-Shoo and Ah-Pe-Lah knew that this was not so. The Eskimos laughed at Dr. Cook's story. On reaching Etah, I talked with the Eskimos there and with the two boys and had them to describe Dr. Cook's journey to members of my party and myself. This they did in the manner stated below.

(Signed) R. E. PEARY.

PEARY'S SIGNED STATEMENT.

Signed statement of Peary, Bartlett, McMillan, Borup and Henson in regard to testimony of Cook's two Eskimo boys.

The two Eskimo boys, I-Took-Shoo and Ah-Pe-Lah, who accompanied Dr. Cook while he was away from Anoratok, 1908 and 1909, were questioned separately and independently and were interpreted by Panikpah, the father of one of them (I-Took-A-Shoo), who was personally familiar with the first third of the last third of their journey, and who read that the route for the remaining third, as shown by them, was as explained to him by his son after his return with Dr. Cook. Notes of their statements were taken by several of us and no one of us has any doubt that they told the truth.

Their testimony was unshaken by cross-examination, was corroborated by other men in the tribe and was elicited without by threats nor promises, the boys and their father, talking of their journey and their experiences in the same way that they would talk of any hunting trip.

WHERE ESKIMOS WENT.

To go more into details:

One of the boys was called in, and, with a chart on the table before him, was asked to show where he had gone with Dr. Cook. This he did, pointing with his finger on the map, but not making any marks on it.

As he went out the other boy came in and was asked to show where he had gone with Dr. Cook. This he did, also without making any marks and indicated the same route and the same points as did the first boy.

When he was through, Panikpah, the father of I-Took-A-Shoo, a very intelligent man who was in the party of Eskimos that came back with Dr. Cook from the northern end of Nansen strait, who is familiar as a hunter with the Jones sound region, and who has been in Commander Peary's various expeditions for some 15 years, came in and indicated the same localities and details as the two boys.

The first boy was brought in again and with a pencil he traced on the map their route, members of our party writing upon the chart where, according to the boys' statement they had killed deer, bear, some of their dogs, seal, walrus and musk oxen. The second boy was then called and the two went over the chart together, the second boy suggesting some changes noted hereafter.

Finally Panikpah, the father, was again called into verify details of the positions of the route, with which he was personally familiar.

The bulk of the boys' testimony was not taken by Commander Peary, nor in his presence, a fact that obviates any possible claim that they were awed by him.

PEARY QUESTIONS ESKIMOS.

Certain questions on independent lines from the direct narrative of the Eskimo boys were suggested by Commanded Peary to some of us, and were put by us to the Eskimo boys.

Still later, Commander Peary asked the Eskimo boys two or three casual questions on minor points that had occurred to him.

During the taking of this testimony, it developed that Dr. Cook had told these boys, as he told Mr. Whitney and Billy Pritchard, the cabin boy, that they must not tell Commander Peary or any of us anything about their journey and the boys stated Dr. Cook had threatened them if they should tell anything.

ESKIMOS' STORY.

The narrative of these Eskimos is as follows:

They with Dr. Cook, Francke, and nine other Eskimos left Anoratok, crossed Smiths sound to Cape Sabine, slept in Commander Peary's old house in Payer harbor, then went through Rice strait to Buchanan bay. After a few marches, Francke and three Eskimos returned to Anoratok.

Dr. Cook, with the others then proceeded up Flagler bay, a branch of Buchanan bay and crossed Ellesmereland, and through the valley pass at the head of Flagler bay, indicated by Peary in 1898 and utilized by Sverdrup in 1899, to the head of Sverdrup's "hayfield" on the west side of Ellesmereland.

Their route then lay out through this fiord, thence north through Sverdrup's "Heureka sound" and Nansen strait.

On their way they killed musk oxen and bear and made caches, arriving eventually at a point on the west side of Nansen strait (shore of Axelheiberg Land of Sverdrup) south of Cape Thomas Hubbard.

A cache was formed here and the four Eskimos did not go beyond this point. Two others Koelootingwah and Inughito went on one more march with Dr. Cook and the two boys, helped to build the snow igloo, then returned without sleeping.

COOK TO FRANCKE.

These two Eskimos brought back a letter from Dr. Cook to Francke, dated the 17th of March. The two men rejoined the other four men who had been left behind and the six returned to Anocatok arriving May 7. This information was obtained not from the two Eskimo boys, but from the six men who returned and from Francke himself, and was known to us in the summer of 1908, when the Roosevelt arrived at Etah. The information is inserted here as supplementary of the narrative of both boys.

After sleeping at the camp where the last two Eskimos turned back Dr. Cook went in a northerly or northwesterly direction, with two sledges and 20 odd dogs, one more march when they encountered rough ice and a lead of open water. They did not enter this rough ice, nor cross the land, but turned westward or southward and returned to Heibergland at a point west of where they had left the cache and where the four men had turned back. Here they remained four or five sleeps and during this time Shoo went back to the cache and got his gun which he had left there, and a few items of supplies.

When asked why only a few supplies were taken from the cache, the boys replied that only a small amount of provisions had been used in the few days since they left the cache and their sledges held all they could carry so they could not take more.

After being informed of the boys' narrative thus far Commander Peary suggested a series of question to the boys in regard to this trip from the land out and back to it.

PEARY'S QUESTIONS.

These questions and answers were as follows:

Q—Did they cross much open water during this time?

A—None.

Q—Did they make any caches out on the ice?

A—None.

Q—Did they kill any bear or seal while out on the ice north of Cape Thomas Hubbard?

A—No.

Did they kill or lose any of their dogs while out on the ice?

A—No.

With how many sledges did they start?

A—Two.

How many dogs did they have?

A—Did not remember, exactly, but something under 20.

How many sledges did they have when they got back to land?

A—Two.

Did they have any provisions left on their sledges when they came back to land?

A—Yes, the sledges still had about all they could carry so they were able to take but a few things from the caches.

From here they went southwest along the north coast of Heibergland to a point indicated on the map as Sverdrup's Cape Northwest.

From here they went west across the ice, which was level and covered with snow, offering good going, to a low island which they had seen from the shore of Heibergland at Cape Northwest. On this island they camped for one sleep.

The size and position of this island as drawn by the first boy was criticised by the second boy as being too large and too far to the west. The second boy calling the attention of the first to the fact that the position of the island was more nearly in line with the point where they had left Heibergland (Cape Northwest) and the channel between Amund Ringnes land and Eilef Ringnes land.

STOPPED BY PEARY.

This criticism and correction were accepted by the first boy who started to change the position of the island but was stopped as Commander Peary who had given instructions that no more changes or erasures were to be made in the route as drawn by the Eskimos on the chart.

From this island they could see two lands beyond Sverdrup's Eilef Ringnes and Amund Ringnes land.

From the island they journeyed toward the left hand one of these lands (Amund Ringnes Land) passing a small island which they did not visit.

Arriving at the shore of Amund Ringnes Land the Eskimos killed a deer as indicated on the chart.

The above portion of the statement of the Eskimo boys covers the period of time in which Dr. Cook claims to have gone to the pole and back and the entire time during which he could possibly have made any attempts to go to it.

MATHEMATICAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

The answers of the Eskimo boys to Commander Peary's series of independent questions, showing that they killed no game, made no caches, lost no dogs and returned to the land with loaded sledges make their attainment of the pole on the trip north of Cape Thomas Hubbard a physical and mathematical impossibility as it would demand the subsistence of three men and other 20 dogs during a journey of 1,040 geographical miles on less than two sledge loads of supplies.

PROVING PEARY'S CASE.

If it is suggested that perhaps Dr. Cook got mixed and that he reached the pole or thought he did between the time of leaving the northwest coast of Hibergland at Cape Northwest, and his arrival at Ringnes Land, where they killed the deer, we must then add to the date of Dr. Cook's letter of March 17, at or near Cape Thomas Hubbard, the subsequent four or five sleeps at that point and the number of days required to march from Cape Thomas Hubbard to Cape Northwest (a distance of some 60 nautical miles,) which would advance his date of departure from the land to at least the 25th of March, and be prepared to accept the claim that Dr. Cook went from Cape Northwest about latitude 80½ degrees north to the pole, a distance of 570 geographical miles in 27 days.

After killing the deer they traveled south along the east side of Ringnes land to the point indicated on the chart, where they killed another deer.

They then went east across the south part of Crown Prince Gustav sea to the south end of Heibergland, then down through Norwegian bay, where they secured some bears, but not until they had killed some of their dogs; to the east side of Graham Island; then eastward to the little bay marked "Eid's Fiord" on Sverdrup's chart; then south west to Hell's Gate and Simmons peninsula.

OPEN WATER ENCOUNTERED.

Here for the first time during the entire journey, except as already noted off Cape Thomas Hubbard, they encountered open water. On this point the boys were clear, emphatic and unshakable. They spent a good deal of time in this region, and finally abandoned their dogs and one sledge, took to their boat, crossed Hell's Gate to Norfolk inlet and then back along the north coast of Collin Archer peninsula to Cape Vera, where they obtained fresh elder duck eggs. Here they cut the remainder sledge, that is shortened as it was awkward to transport with the boat, and near here they killed a walrus.

The statement in regard to the fresh elder duck eggs permits the approximate determination of the date at this time as about the first of July.

This statement also serves, if indeed anything more than the inherent straight-forwardness and detail of their narrative were needed to substantiate the accuracy and truthfulness of the moys' statement.

This territory of Cape Vera is mentioned in Sverdrup's narrative as the place where during his stay in that region he obtained elder duck eggs.

From Cape Vera they went on down into the southwest angle of Jones sound where they killed a seal, thence along the south coast of the sound, killing three bears at the point noted on the map, to the peninsula known as Cape Sparbo, shown on the map about midway on the south side of Jones sound. Here they killed some musk oxen, and continuing east killed four more at the place indicated on the chart, and were finally stopped by the pack ice at the mouth of Jones sound. From here they turned back to Cape Sparbo, where they wintered and killed many musk oxen.

SUN OF 1909.

After the sun returned in 1909, they started pushing their sledge across Jones sound to Cape Tennyson; then along the coast to Clarence Head (passing inside of two small islands, not shown on the chart, but drawn on it by the boys) where they killed a bear; thence across the broad bight in the coast to Cadogan fiord, thence around Cape Isabella and up to Commander Peary's old house in Payer harbor near Cape Sabine, where they found a seal cached for them by I-Took-A-Shoo's father. From here they crossed Smith sound on the ice, arriving at Anaortok

(Signed)

R. E. PEARY, U. S. N.
ROBERT A. BARTLETT,
Master S. S. Roosevelt.
D. B. M'MILLAN,
GEORGE BORUP.
MATTHEW A. HENSON.

"IT IS THE SAME OLD STORY," SAYS DR. COOK

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 12.—"It is the same old story," said Dr. Cook tonight when shown the statement issued by Commander Peary together with the map accompanying it.

"I have replied to the points raised a dozen times," he continued. "The map published by Commander Peary in itself indicates that the Eskimos have respected their promise made to me, that they would not give any information to Peary or his men.

"The Eskimos were instructed not to tell Mr. Peary or any of his party of our trip over the polar sea. They were told to say we had been far north. They have kept their word.

"Mr. Whitney has said that during the cross-examination conducted by Commander Peary and others of his expedition, the Eskimos did not understand the question put to them or the map which was laid before them. Their replies have been twisted to suit a perverted interest.

"I will not enter into any argument about the matter, but will bring the Eskimos to New York at my own expense and they will prove as did Mr. Whitney all I have claimed."

Dr. Cook would not consent to go over the details contained in Mr. Peary's statement any further than to remark that "the Eskimos are only too willing to say something that think will please their questioners."

COOK NOT PERTURBED.

The explorer was not at all perturbed by the accusation.

"I fully expected something of the kind," he said. "The document looks formidable over so many signatures and will appear so to the public.

"There is, however, nothing in it, as it is it is based upon the distorted and evasive replies of persons who were told not to give any details.

"Rasmussen, who will be here shortly, has seen the Eskimos and knows the real story. They did not try to deceive him. He was with them for 14 days. They knew him and told him everything. He spoke the Eskimo language for he is a semi-Eskimo himself and these people have the most complete confidence in him."

Dr. Cook told the students of the Case school of applied science today that he hoped another American would go to the north pole in 1910, although one had been there in 1908 and another in 1909. He said Amundsen was on the way to the pole and probably would reach there in 1912 or 1914. There was still much work to do in the Arctic and he hoped the students would participate.

Dr. Cook lectured here last night.

SLIGHTLY COLDER WITH SNOW.

When you see that kind of a weather forecast you know that rheumatism weather is at hand. Get ready for it now by getting a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment. Finest thing made for rheumatism, chilblains, frost bites, sore and stiff joints and muscles, all aches and pains. 25c, 50c and $1.00 a bottle. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

Hamlin Paints Signs of the Better Kind. Both phones.

The directory of the Authorities of the Church, just issued. Free at the Deseret News Office, or sent to any address upon receipt of 2c postage.

RATS ARE OVERRUNNING PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Washington, Oct. 12.—Rats which made their appearance in the grain fields and granaries of the province of Manitoba last spring are proving such a menace that the Manitoba government is taking active measures to rid the province of the rodents, according to Consul John E. John of Winnipeg.

A virus, said to be fatal to the rats, has been produced by the chemists at the American college in Winnipeg. The virus produces a fatal fever in the rats, much resembling typhoid.

COLD WEATHER ADVICE

To all is to beware of coughs and colds on the chest; as neglected they readily lead to pneumonia, consumption or other pulmonary troubles. Just as soon as the cough appears take it with Ballard's Horehound Syrup, the standard cure of America. Use as directed—perfectly harmless. A cure and preventive for all diseases of the lungs. Price, 25c, 50c and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

Gray Hair Restored.

"WALNUTTA HAIR STAIN"

Restores Gray, Bleached or Bleached Hair or Moustache Instantaneously. Gives any shade from Light Brown to Black. Does not wash or rub off. Contains no poisons and is not sticky nor greasy. Sold by all druggists, or we will send you a Trial Size for 50c., postpaid, large size (eight times as much) 50c. If your druggist doesn't sell it send direct to us. Send this yellow wrapper from two bottles purchased from a druggist and we will give you a full-size bottle for nothing. WALNUTTA CO., 1409 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by F. J. HILL DRUG COMPANY.

Not One Woman Out of a Hundred will ever change back to ordinary vanilla, when she has once used

BURNETT'S VANILLA

There's as much difference in the strength and flavor of Burnett's Vanilla and the cheap, common kinds, as there is between pure, rich ice cream and the thin, weak cornstarch kind.

Always insist on getting Burnett's Vanilla. You will have better deserts if you do.

J. P. GARDNER
The Clothier
HAS MOVED
Directly across the street from the old stand.

A diamond good enough for your sweetheart should be white, clear and perfect. The size is not important.

Phone 65 For the correct time. Leysons JEWELERS SALT LAKE CITY

THE GREAT VALUE

Of our laundry products instantly appeal to the customer. Their finished details and perfect color obtainable only by using SOFTENED AND FILTERED WATER.

TROY LAUNDRY, "THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY." Both Phones 168. 166 MAIN ST.

It's Easier

To keep health while you have it

Than to get it back when lost.

A change from coffee to well-made

POSTUM NOW

May save many an ache and ill of body and brain later on—

"There's a Reason"

Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. It has been called a little "Health Classic."

Postum Cereal Co. Ltd. Battle Creek, Mich.

1st Prize State Fair.

Gold Medal and Blue Ribbon, Award to

HEWLETT BROS. CO

Folger's Golden Gate Coffee

Quality—clean—perfect

Your grocer will grind it—better if ground at home—not too fine.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the City Court of Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, State of Utah. J. J. Snell, Plaintiff, against John William Snell and Edna Shaffer, commonly known as Edna S. Snell, Defendants, to be sold at Sheriff's Sale, at the west front door of the County Court House, in the City and County of Salt Lake, State of Utah, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1909, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendants, of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

Beginning 86 rods east of the S. W. corner of the N. E. ¼ of section 25, Tp. 1 N., R. 1 W. Salt Lake Base & Meridian, thence N. 26.6 rods; thence E. 44 rods; thence N. 20 rods; thence E. 60 rods; thence S. 46.6 rods; thence W. 104 rods to the place of beginning.

Purchase price payable in lawful money of the United States.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Utah, this 21st day of September, 1909.

JOSEPH C. SHARP, Sheriff of Salt Lake County, State of Utah.

By Alex. Buchanan, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.

Snyder & Snyder, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Date of first publication, Sept. 22nd, 1909.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

THE SILVER SHIELD MINING & MILLING CO. Principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named company, held on the 21st day of September, 1909, assessment No. 30, of 1½ cent per share, was levied on the capital stock of the corporation outstanding, payable immediately to H. W. Cram, Secretary, at 514 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on Saturday Oct. 23rd, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, Nov. 11, 1909, at 11 a. m., at the office of the Secretary, 514 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

H. W. CRAM, Secretary.

514 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Of the stockholders of Perfection Shipping Can Company. Notice is hereby given that a special stockholders meeting of the stockholders of Perfection Shipping Can Company, a corporation of Utah, is hereby called and will be held at Room No. 412 Templeton Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, November 2nd, A. D. 1909, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposition to change the name of the said corporation by amending Article 1 of the Articles of Incorporation so that the same will read as follows: "The name of this corporation shall be Perfection Manufacturing Company."

W. N. HILL, President, Perfection Shipping Can Company.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Revenue Deep Mining & Tunnel Company will be held at the office of A. B. Sawyer, Jr., 300 Boston Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Monday, the 11th day of October, 1909, at 3 o'clock p. m. of said day. Said meeting is called for the following purposes:

To confirm the action of the Board of Directors 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 (226,000) shares of the capital 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 Deep Mining & Tunnel Company.

By order of the President.

Dated Salt Lake City, Utah, September 3rd, 1909. A. B. SAWYER, JR., Secretary Revenue Deep Mining & Tunnel Company.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES.

Consult County Clerk respective signers for further information.

In the District Court, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah, Probate Division. In the matter of the Estate of Theodore M. Grow, Deceased. Notice of Sale of Real Estate.—Notice is hereby given that Sarah J. Grow, administratrix of the estate of Theodore M. Grow, deceased, having been duly authorized so to do by the said Court, will sell the property herein below described at private sale and that bids for the purchase of said property will be received by said administratrix at the office of Stephens & Smith, 608 Judge Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Friday, October 29, 1909, before 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said date; terms of sale, cash, the property to be sold is described as follows, Part of lot 5, block 18, plat "A," Salt Lake City Survey, commencing 11 rods and 14 feet south of the northeast corner of said lot and running thence west 10 rods; thence south 3 rods and 13¼ feet; thence east 10 rods; thence north 3 rods and 13¼ feet to the place of beginning.

SARAH J. GROW, Administratrix of the Estate of Theodore M. Grow, Deceased.

Stephens & Smith & Robert H. Porter, Attorneys for Said Estate.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, Probate Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate of John Sharp, Deceased. Notice.—The petition of John Sharp, Wm. G. Sharp and F. L. Williams, executors of the estate of John Sharp, deceased, for confirmation of the sale of the following described real estate of said decedent, to-wit:

A ½ undivided interest in the south ½ of section 34; the southeast ¼ of section 27; the north ½ and the southeast ¼ of section 22; all of section 23; the north ½ of section 15; all located in township 2 south of range 4 east, Salt Lake Meridian; also the west ½ of section 5; the southeast ¼ of section 7; all in township 28 south of range 5 east, Salt Lake Meridian, for the sum of $1.25, and upon the following terms to-wit: 10 per cent of the purchase price payable at the time of sale balance upon confirmation as appears from the return of sale, filed in this Court, has been set for hearing on Friday, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m. at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said Court, with the seal thereof affixed, this 4th day of October, A. D. 1909.

MARGARET ZANE WITCHER, (Seal) Clerk.

By L. P. Palmer, Deputy Clerk.

Young & Moyle, Attorneys for Petitioners.

Siegel's 228-230 MAIN STREET The Store for Men and Boys.

SMITH'S FAMOUS WHITE DOVE FLOUR MAKES A BIG LOAF. Easy to Bake. QUEEN OF THE VALLEY FLOUR MILL. For All Kinds Mill Stuff. MILL AND OFFICE 3rd. West and 8th. So. Sts. Phones: Bell, 3450. Ind. 892.

DON'T STAND IN THE WAY.

Of your own profit and advantage by using the wrong kind of coal.

Clear Creek.

Lump has no peer as a general domestic fuel—it's clean, lasting and free from rock and rubbish.

BAMBERGER 161 Meighn St. U. S. A.

Hamilton's CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN 216 SOUTH MAIN ST.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK Salt Lake City, Utah.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Capital $500,000.00
Surplus $500,000.00

OFFICERS.
L. S. HILLS, President.
H. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
E. S. HILLS, Asst. Cashier.
L. W. BURTON, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
John R. Barnes, W. W. Riter, A. W. Carlson, George Romney, John C. Cutler, Reed Smoot, David Eccles, John C. Sharp, L. S. Hills, John R. Winder, W. H. McIntyre, H. G. Whitney

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

Established 1889. UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK
WM. F. ARMSTRONG.....President
BYRON GROO .....Cashier

Commercial Banking in all its Branches. Four per cent interest paid on savings deposits.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

WALKER BROS., Bankers (Incorporated). Established 1859. Capital .....$250,000.00 Surplus $300,000.00

Absorbed the Salt Lake Branch of Wells-Fargo & Co.'s Bank.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC U. S. DEPOSITORY.
FRANK KNOX .....President
JAMES A. MURRAY...Vice President
W. F. EARLE.....Cashier
E. A. CULBERTSON...Asst. Cashier
Capital and Surplus.....$425,000.00
A thoroughly modern savings department conducted in connection with this bank. Safe deposits boxes for rent.

McCornick & Co. BANKERS SALT LAKE CITY.....UTAH Established 1873.

THE STATE BANK OF UTAH SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. Established in 1890.

Solicits accounts of Banks, Firms and Individuals, and extends to customers every reasonable courtesy and facility.

JOSEPH F. SMITH.....President
ANTHON H. LUND ...Vice President
H. J. GRANT.....Vice President
CHARLES S. BURTON.....Cashier
H. T. McEWAN.....Asst. Cashier

THE DESERET SAVINGS BANK

DIRECTORS: W. W. Riter, 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. Jenks.

4 per cent interest paid on savings.

W. S. McCornick, President. Thos. R. Cutler, Vice President. THE UTAH NATIONAL BANK. SALT LAKE CITY.

A fully equipped savings department. 4 per cent paid on time deposits.

Convenient safety deposit boxes for rent.

RODNEY T. BADGER, Cashier.

R. G. DUN & CO. 201 OFFICES. THE MERCANTILE AGENCY. George Rust, General Manager, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. Office in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

MOVE THE BOWELS AND WORK OFF A COLD WITH THE ORIGINAL BROMO LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP. BEST FOR A COUGH. GEO. T. ERICE DRUG CO., 169 Main—Keeley Pharmacy.