

Catarrh is Not Incurable

But it can not be cured by sprays, washes and inhalant mixtures which reach only the surface. The disease is in the blood, and can only be reached through the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which can have any effect upon Catarrh. It cures an disease permanently and forever rids the system of every trace of the vile complaint.

Miss Josie Owen, of Montpelier, Ohio, writes: "I was afflicted from infancy with Catarrh, and no one can know the suffering it produces better than I. The sprays and washes prescribed by the doctor relieved me only temporarily, and though I used them constantly for ten years, the disease was a former hold than ever. I tried a number of blood remedies, but their mineral ingredients settled in my bones and gave me rheumatism. I was in a lamentable condition, and after exhausting all treatment, was declared incurable. Some S. S. S. advertised as a cure for blood diseases, I decided to try it, as I was in a desperate condition. I began to improve, and after taking it for two months I was cured completely. The dreadful disease was eradicated from my system, and I have had no return of it."

Many have been taking local treatment for years, and find themselves worse now than ever. A trial of S. S. S. For The Blood will prove it to be the right remedy for Catarrh. It will cure the most obstinate case.

Books mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

that if there is any epidemic of smallpox, it will never be stopped by vaccination, but only by strict enforcement of the laws which require that patients and those exposed to infection be isolated.

On the other hand, I think it is an entirely wrong procedure to keep the children out of school. They have not been vaccinated and have not been exposed to the infection of smallpox.

As a result of the smallpox epidemic in one district, children from one district, though people from not only all over the city and all classes, but all over the State and neighboring States are commemorated. I therefore think that theaters which are today running in full blast in Salt Lake City, ought to be shut down rather than that our children should be exposed to the danger of smallpox.

OTHER ADDRESSES. Short and pointed addresses were made by Messrs. Wm. J. Silver, John H. Jensen, of England, sent out to Mr. N. Y. Scofield, read a circular prepared by the league, with a view of encouraging and directing the efforts of the citizens in the work of establishing branch leagues throughout the State. Mr. Scofield urged that an earnest campaign be waged so that no law be enacted in this State which could be construed as giving any local power to enforce compulsory vaccination.

Secretary J. H. Farrer in behalf of the committee, read a report of the information relating to the effects of the vaccination epidemic now going through the State. He expressed the opinion that the smallpox epidemic is the result of the present epidemic of vaccination that would result from a smallpox epidemic. Many cases of severe suffering, threatened loss of arms and legs, and other afflictions were already known and others would be brought to light, to show that vaccination was becoming more and more a menace to the people.

A motion was adopted to add three more members to the executive committee of the league. Messrs. Jno. T. McElroy, Dr. J. H. Jensen, and Wm. R. Jones, and Dr. J. H. Jensen.

Meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president or executive committee.

SAYS HE WAS BUNDOED.

Don Porter Reports His Undoing by a Telegram and Drummer.

"Trenton, Jan. 29.

"F. B. McElroy, Salt Lake.

"Will honor draft for \$100.

"Trenton Rubber Co."

That was the little telegram which caused the undoing of Don Porter to the extent of one hundred dollars. So reports the proprietor of the Kenyon.

It was on January 29th that Frank B. McElroy paid his bill at the Kenyon out of \$100 obtained from the cashier upon the strength of that telegram.

The draft which McElroy gave for the money has been returned, says Mr. Porter, and he is out one hundred dollars.

The proprietor of the Kenyon has sent the draft to the Trenton Rubber company with a letter of explanation which it is expected will produce good results.

It seems almost impossible that anything intentionally wrong can be attached to the matter of Mr. McElroy's money has been returned, says Mr. Porter, and he is out one hundred dollars.

known to be a representative of the big rubber company; and the fact that he left his forwarding address shows the commercial man has had no thought of hiding his trail.

DEATH OF S. D. CHASE.

Well Known Citizen of American Fork Operated on for Appendicitis.

Shortly after midnight this morning, Samuel Chase, of American Fork, died at the Holy Cross hospital, where he was operated upon on Wednesday last for appendicitis.

The deceased was 32 years of age, a son of John D. Chase, who was a member of the "Mormon" battalion, and was widely known and highly esteemed at his home, American Fork. He leaves a wife and four children. The funeral will take place at American Fork on Wednesday. Friends are invited to attend.

SPLENDID BENEFIT CONCERT

Proceeds Will Go to John Gallacher, the Well Known Restaurateur.

Next Monday evening, February 5th, there will be a benefit concert for John Gallacher, who recently lost his restaurant on East Temple street by fire.

The following program will be rendered: Piano solo, selected—Professor J. J. Daynes.

Tenor and baritone duet, Gumbasia, 1. Pasadori—T. S. Ashworth and John Robinson.

Glee, selected—Harmony Glee club. Bass solo, selected—H. S. Ensign.

Recitation—Mr. Alex. McCarthy. Cornet solo, "Favorite Fantasia."

Hartmann—Mrs. F. L. Christensen. Tenor solo, selected—Mr. Fred Graham.

Soprano and baritone solo, from fourth act "Il Trovatore"—Mrs. L. T. Edwards and John Robinson.

Contralto, selected—Miss Mabel Cowan.

Piano solo, "Aria Mabuco"—Verdi—Mrs. John Robinson.

Harmony Glee club, selected.

THE SET \$1.25

CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, make the most complete and speedy cure treatment for torturing, disgusting humors, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, which have defied the skill of the best physicians and all other remedies.

OF SOAP, NO. 10, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and CUTICURA Ointment, for sale by all druggists. J. C. CUTICURA CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

It is believed that vaccination is a heretofore claimed by scientists. I believe

THE WHITE HOUSE MAIL.

Cranks of All Kinds Write Letters to the President.

MANY SCHEMES SUGGESTED.

Few of the Letters Are Seen by Mr. McKinley—Much Work Done at the Executive Mansion.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, Jan. 24.—More crank letters are sent to the White House than to any other one place in the country. There are all sorts of letters, from applications for the highest offices in the gift of the President to the request for an autograph. Of course the great bulk of mail matter relates largely to appointments, but there are many letters of advice and many that are simply begging letters, asking the President for a few hundred dollars or a few cents. There are numerous crank letters written by men who are "off in the upper story," and who suggest very complicated schemes to President McKinley. While some of the letters are critical of the policies of the President, the threatening letters are comparatively few—nothing like the number received at the White House when Mr. Cleveland was President. Nearly all of the letters that are sent to the White House are answered. Some of the most foolish are ignored, but those which make legitimate requests and which seem to be written by persons who are neither crazy nor ugly receive a reply. Of course President McKinley can neither sign nor even sign reply to a hundredth part of the letters that are received and sent. This work is done by the secretaries. Only the letters of importance are brought to his attention. He signs but few of the letters and only those to close, personal friends.

LARGE FORCE OF CLERKS.

Letters received at the White House relating to business of the government are read and then sent to the proper department. The time when all such mail was referred to the departments without answer from the President. During Mr. Cleveland's presidency more attention was given than White House mail, and since Mr. McKinley has been President it has been his wish that all letters sent to the President should be answered. The time when all such mail was referred to the departments without answer from the President. During Mr. Cleveland's presidency more attention was given than White House mail, and since Mr. McKinley has been President it has been his wish that all letters sent to the President should be answered.

IN ARTHUR'S TIME.

Senator Teller of Colorado, who was in President Arthur's cabinet was talking to me upon the subject and said that Mr. Arthur's administration came to the cabinet to consider executive matters and especially appointments. While it was true that the President made some personal appointments, he never made them in any department without first consulting the head of the department, while in most cases, even like the selection of the head of the department, there were many Territories then—it was left to the cabinet officer, Senator Teller, while secretary of the Interior, named F. E. Warren governor of Wyoming and Watson C. Squire governor of Washington. Both returned in later years and served as fellow senators with Senator Teller. Warren is still in the Senate. President Arthur was made so much to his cabinet officers making his term in the White House less burdensome, than have been those of his successors.

MR. SHATTUCK WAS CHALLENGED.

William B. Shattuck, who represents a part of the city of Cincinnati, and has been many years to railroading and immediately after the Civil War was particularly interested in reconstructing and re-establishing lines in the South and came in contact with many men who still adhere to the "lost cause." One day a dispute arose as to the matter of Mr. Shattuck's conduct in a letter which Mr. Shattuck wrote to the satisfaction of "one gentleman" from another. "I made some inquiry," said Mr. Shattuck, "and I found that this meant a duel, according to ideas prevailing at that time, and for about four or five days I was resting under a challenge and as uncomfortable as a man could be. I did not want to stand up and be shot at, especially as the man sending the challenge had killed two or three men in minor encounters. Finally, after a consultation with General Beauregard, it was arranged that in case an investigation should show I was wrong in my conclusions regarding the statement about the challenge, I was to apologize. As the man who challenged me did not want an investigation made, he wrote that the apology was ample and sufficient, and that ended the only duel I ever had any connection with."

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THE TEA FOR 1900

What matters it, if the ground be white, And the sky a leaden hue? The opening of the year is bright To those who daily brew—

Pride of Japan (Tree) Tea

Best that comes to America in packages

CONTROL OF THE BIG CANAL

Reasons Why It Should be in the United States.

Conditions Have Changed to Require the Abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

New York, Jan. 29.—"Command of the sea on our North Pacific coast and the waters of the western basin of the North Pacific should be in our hands in peace and war time. This can only be effected by readiness of a proper and sufficient naval force either on the spot or to be furnished from the Atlantic through an untrammelled canal. In addition to this, and ready for combining, should be the available forces normally attached to the Philippines and the waters about China, Japan and Corea. In other words, the Pacific ocean from Samoa northward should be within our control."

These observations are made by Captain C. H. Stockton, president of the naval war college, in an article on the proceedings of the naval institute dealing with the commercial naval and political conditions of an interoceanic canal across the Central American isthmus. Referring to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Captain Stockton says: "It is safe to say that it is practically the opinion of all Americans that this treaty should either be abrogated or very materially modified. The change of conditions since the signing of this treaty, due to our West Indian acquisitions and more especially to the great developments of our Pacific coast and territory, should cause Great Britain also to see the desirability, if not the necessity of this action."

"The proposition for canal exclusively owned or controlled by the United States in war and peace means the direct or indirect purchase or construction of the canal by the government of the United States. In time of war it would mean a navy of sufficient size and strength to maintain the canal open against an exterior attack from any power or alliance, and in eventual force the force that can spare from European wars."

The first thing that presents itself in connection with the canal and the naval profession is the necessity for a strong naval force for the United States. Separately, the canal and its immediate adjacent territory, and the territory of the United States by Mexico, the approaches to the canal require naval protection in order to give us the power to prevent our enemies from Suez. Nothing would conduce more to the safety and protection of these canals and the beneficial flow of commerce, creating and reviving trade, than the canal by Great Britain and the control of the American canal by the United States.

In connection with the construction of the canal, Captain Stockton reviews the affairs of other great powers of the world. The net commerce coming from Europe, creating and reviving trade, than the canal by Great Britain and the control of the American canal by the United States.

Our banks did well the last half of the year—much better than in the first month of the new year. Most of them have "rested" their nerves and have in other directions strengthened their position with the public. It is otherwise with our railways. What between the steady increase of capital charges and the equal sharp reduction of working expenses, their common stocks are destined to suffer a slow, relentless diminution in dividends as the years pass. But our companies don't initiate the example of the best among the American ones and liberally screen themselves against future adversity by paying out money to buy back their own shares.

It is pointed out that this request differs from the request made by the American consul at Pretoria in behalf of Great Britain to be permitted to forward money to be used by British fish sick and wounded in the purchase

HAS THE BOTTOM BEEN REACHED?

Question that is Now Agitating London Financiers.

LOSSES OF OPEN MARKETS.

London Market Stands to be Shot at from All Over the World—Trouble Ahead.

New York, Jan. 29.—The Times' London financial correspondent cables: "Has the bottom been reached? That is the question of most interest in the money market. It is reasonable to suppose that it has, for after the bank rate was reduced to 4 per cent on Thursday the open market began to harden. On Wednesday three months' bank bills could now and then be discounted at a fraction under 3 per cent; Saturday the rate was passing firm at 3 1/2. Short loans have not risen above this per cent but they are sure to follow discounts if the denudation of balances continues. There, however, is the doubtful point.

In the last fortnight the open market has lost upward of \$4,000,000 through the collection of revenue and the redemption of government securities. The market with \$4,000,000 in new credit procured from the bank, will in the ordinary course release large amounts of capital money, and the period of low rates might be considered assured.

The bank of Germany's note circulation is now about \$1,000,000 within the limits for which it has to pay the government 4 per cent, and therefore it will probably come down to 5 per cent soon.

The bank of France is back almost at the normal level, and reason for this seems to promise cheapness for a considerable period. Why, then, should London rates further recede?

The reason is the continued speculation, so much so that the Pennsylvania railroad's issue of new shares was the only fresh public demand on the capital market this week. Six per cent has been the Canadian winter to the beaver, and general business has suffered as if from a stroke of paralysis. The fair inference, therefore, is that we are at the beginning of a period of stagnation and that the bank rate may even go lower.

I think a further reduction improbable, but the government must soon be a heavy borrower, and that foreign demand on the bank's stock of bullion is so great that the bank's discount rate is allowed to go below 3 per cent. Even this rate is too low for safety, as witness the fact that all the foreign banks are now above us. But the truth is, as we are a country of stagnation and the government demands

Reports give various amounts as to what should be asked for next week by Parliament. The Treasury estimates a sum altogether inadequate. Take it at that, and its collection and disbursement must have a powerful influence on the money market, and the credit supply of the market as the money is collected and paid out. If the payments involve exports of gold, the gold market will be affected.

Further, India must soon come for a loan, and the Cape has been obliged to raise \$500,000 already to avoid a default, and will probably appear in London to raise more. The London money market cannot remain comfortably easy for more than a week at a time. It stands to be shot at from all sides, and the result will be a further reduction of the bank rate.

The greatest help in the maintenance of low rates lies in the shocking destruction not only of speculative business, but of the ordinary business of trade enterprises in all directions. Although the 6 per cent rate has gone like a bad dream, its consequences are with us, and will probably appear in diminished trade returns, factories running on half time or shut down, and general complaint. On the industrial side the reaction has made some progress, and we shall see a reduction in the use of banking credit in this direction which might under ordinary circumstances suffice to fix cheapness on the money market, but the reduction of the bank rate has been a general complaint. On the industrial side the reaction has made some progress, and we shall see a reduction in the use of banking credit in this direction which might under ordinary circumstances suffice to fix cheapness on the money market, but the reduction of the bank rate has been a general complaint.

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It is pointed out that this request differs from the request made by the American consul at Pretoria in behalf of Great Britain to be permitted to forward money to be used by British fish sick and wounded in the purchase

of delicacies, in that the latter request is made by one belligerent of another, using a neutral as means of communication.

BRYAN AND POPULISTS.

Latter Say Former Will Accept Their Nomination.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 28.—The Populist of Texas publicly announce that Hon. W. J. Bryan will accept the nomination of that party for President if it is tendered him. The following circular letter outlining the plan of campaign was today published by Chairman Foster, who claims to secure his information and the proposition outlined direct from the national headquarters. The circular letter is addressed to all county chairmen and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir: You are no doubt aware of the fact that if the Bryan Populism, when they meet in national convention, reaffirm the Chicago platform of 1896, with a direct legislation platform, it is the duty of every Populist who loves the principles he advocates to lend his aid to thwart the destruction of his party."

"A plan has been suggested and is being discussed all over the nation. The details of this plan are, in part: 'That when our national convention assembles in the month of June, we will accept the nomination, and some Southern Populist; that the Free Silver Republicans will endorse the platform and its candidates; that Mr. Bryan's friends will go before the national Democratic convention with a demand for the endorsement of the Populist convention, and it is argued that they will not refuse. In the event that they do, Mr. Bryan will refuse the nomination at the hands of the Democracy. This action of itself will, by the Democracy, send them into a panic and that of the Populist but defeat will be at the door of the Democracy.'

"We want discussion, open, fair, and full of these propositions, and when you send delegates to the convention at San Antonio on February 17th, let them be instructed as to the sentiments of the Populists in their respective counties."

POLICEMEN KILL BURGLARS

Quick and Effective Work of Officers at Quincy, Ills.

Expect Safe Blowers Short-Running Fight in Hotel Corridor—Officers Unhurt.

Quincy, Ill., Jan. 28.—Quincy police officers last night killed two expert safe-blowers supposed to be from Chicago, and wounded another badly. The tragedy included a running fight through a hotel, in which the armed burglars were pursued by the officers. The men are believed to be those who recently operated in Illinois cities, making a specialty of cracking safes in building and loan offices.

Recently the safe of the Adams County Building and Loan Association was blown open at the noon hour, and cash and securities amounting to \$2,000 taken. Saturday three men came to the building and declared they were from Kansas City. The police officers recognized their handwriting as being the same as that of the men who came here January 5th, and whom he afterward suspected of being burglars.

He warned the police, and when one of the men went out he was shadowed by Detective Koch. The stranger appeared quietly, and the officer finally appeared, showing his star, and asked the suspect to go to the station and explain himself. The man drew a pistol and pointed it at the officer's head, but as he did so Koch flashed his own and fired four shots. Three took effect and the man fell dead. This happened at 11 o'clock Saturday night.

Meanwhile the officers had examined the baggage of the suspects and found that it included burglar tools, skeleton keys, dynamite sticks and nitroglycerine.

When the other two men returned to the hotel at 2 o'clock they learned of the tragedy and found the hotel surrounded by police. They fled to the hotel saloon and loaded their revolvers. Then there was a running fight in the hotel corridors.

One man reached the street pursued by Chief of Police John Abbott. He turned to fire, and as he did so Abbott sent a bullet through his skull. He died in a few minutes. The third was shot by Officer Johnson, who was running upstairs and sank to the floor with a broken hip. He was captured, but refused to say who his accomplices were.

The men were all well dressed and diamonds and other jewelry and plenty of money. Skeleton keys were found on all of them. They were registered as J. M. Bart and M. F. Crowley, Saturday night was registered as C. H. Rogers. From letters found on him it appeared that he also had the name of C. H. Prince of Chicago. The wounded man refused to give his name. The men are believed to have been three of the best workers in the country.

Mr. Armour's Health.

Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 29.—P. D. Armour is reported to be in better health than for several days past, though he has not yet fully recovered from the shock of his son's death. The body of the young man has been sent to Chicago on a special train. The family of the deceased and Mrs. Ogden Armour accompanied the remains. Mrs. P. D. Armour Sr. went to the depot to witness the departure but her husband was unable to accompany her. The funeral party occupied two private cars.

FEAR OF OFFENDING BRITAIN

Reason Given for Refusing to Forward Money to the Transvaal.

New York, Jan. 29.—A special to the World from Washington says: The fear of offending Britain and provoking protest would cause the administration to decline to comply with the request of Dr. Pretorius, of St. Louis, who it is said, has forwarded to Secretary Hay money and a letter expressing sympathy with the Boers, whom he asks to be sent to President Kruger through the American consul at Pretoria.

It is indicated that the state department will take the ground that it would be a violation of the neutrality laws for this government to give financial aid to a belligerent.

It is pointed out that this request differs from the request made by the American consul at Pretoria in behalf of Great Britain to be permitted to forward money to be used by British fish sick and wounded in the purchase

TALKING OF A FLANK MOVEMENT

Democrats and Republicans in Political Maneuvering.

ANTI-TRUSTS THE THEME.

Democrats Would Make It a Political Flank—Republicans Claim to Have It Already.

New York, Jan. 29.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Mr. Bryan and other Democratic leaders are planning to make an anti-trust declaration one of the principal planks of their platform, but the Republicans will make the issue a very subordinate one and will give their party whatever credit is to be got out of it.

Some of the Republican leaders have come to the conclusion that if Congress should pass a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to give the United States government power over corporations it would leave no chance for the intended Democratic assault on trusts. Should such a resolution be passed during the spring or early summer it could not be acted upon by the various State legislatures before next winter, and the issue would be in the meantime in suspense, with the credit for having taken the first step in the direction of effectual control of trusts resting with the Republicans.

One step has already been taken in this direction by the introduction of a resolution by Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, chairman of the subcommittee of the House committee on the judiciary, charged with the consideration of trust measures, and his action is in a way a reply to a challenge from Democratic members of the committee.

At a recent meeting of the committee, Representative Terry, of Arkansas, wanted the Republicans to take up some of the various anti-trust propositions that had been referred to the committee. They informed him they proposed to consider the subject and report a measure. A study of the various propositions then before the committee led Mr. Jenkins to the opinion that none was practicable or effective and the result was the preparation of his resolution proposing a constitutional amendment.

While Republican members of the committee declare they will report a measure of some kind, they don't promise to do so, and the Democrats, and they will not do anything until the report of the industrial commission has been received. That report is being made up by the difficulty of the commissioners in coming to an agreement and also by the fact that the testimony taken during the summer has not been fully indexed and digested.

Advocates of action along the lines of the Jenkins resolution figure out that it would put the Republicans in an incontestable position in the next campaign. They could point out the declaration of the Supreme court of the United States as to the present limitations on the power of Congress over corporations, and could show that they had taken the first step in the direction of removing those limitations and giving to Congress absolute power. They could show that it would be the duty of the several States to elect legislatures who would ratify the proposed amendment and then to elect senators and representatives who would enact such laws as might be needed to correct any evils brought about by great combinations of capital.

Republicans could also assert that the present anti-trust law is a Republic measure and that the only cases successfully prosecuted under it—the Chicago Traffic association cases and the Pine Tree Trust case—were carried through by a Republican attorney general. Some Republicans, in fact, are disposed to rest their case upon the record the present administration has made under the Sherman anti-trust law and to contend that any further regulation of corporations should be left to the States.

From this standpoint of practical politics it is declared a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to put the control of corporations under the Federal government would not meet with disfavor among the managers of the great industrial corporations.

The first suggestion for national control made before the industrial commission came from Vice President Archibald of the Standard Oil company, and it was taken up and endorsed by almost every corporation witness who appeared before the commission. There is a general feeling among these men that the present treatment of trusts by the law is not to be trusted not to do anything revolutionary or to enact laws that would hamper the commercial and industrial development of the country. They prefer to leave the choice of equitable treatment from Congress rather than to be subjected to the diverse and often contradictory legislation of forty-four States.

THE GREAT COUNTRY

NEWSPAPER OF THIS SECTION

IS THE

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News.

Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

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THE DESERT SAVINGS BANK.