

CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSED POLICY.

The Ex-Secretary of the Colonies
Says it is Not Well With
British Trade.

FREE IMPORTS ARE A FAILURE

English Supremacy in "Our Standard
Industries Has Been Wreathed
From Us."

London, Oct. 1.—Mr. Chamberlain contributes to the Daily Telegraph this morning a letter which is intended to serve as a preface to the republication in book form of a series of articles which has appeared in the Daily Telegraph on the fiscal problem. The letter, however, is practically a complete exposition of his proposed policy.

Mr. Chamberlain says:

"It is not well with British trade. After a long period of success the policy of unrestricted free imports has now shown evident signs of failure. Our exports are stationary in amount and declining in character. We receive from our competitors a larger proportion of manufactured goods and we send them a larger proportion of raw materials than we used to. Our supremacy in what have always been considered our standard industries has been wrested from us or is seriously menaced. One by one our markets have been lost to us, and our exports are closed to us by hostile tariffs. We have lost all power of bargaining successfully for the removal of these barriers to our trade. Our colonies alone continue to increase their purchases, and even here we must abandon all hope of expansion and we are threatened with the loss of our existing trade if we are unable to meet their requests for reciprocal preference.

"Our competition, which is already so acute, is not far from becoming insupportable by the loss of our markets. The operations of trusts, and strengthened by the economical advantages which our opponents enjoy in the shape of cheaper labor and in the absence of such regulations which we have assigned to in the interest of the working classes and in order to raise their standard of living. The case for inquiry is overwhelming and these articles suggest that the case of reform will be overwhelming also. The supporters of our antiquated policy resort naturally to well worn devices which have always been at the service of every opponent of reform. It is not easy to characterize such perversions of the truth in parliamentary language. They are founded on garbled and incomplete extracts from speeches, selected without regard to their tenor, and they attribute motives and intentions which exist only in the imagination of the free food controversy.

"The line of argument, concisely stated, seems to be as follows: 'Firstly, it is intended to give preference to the colonies, whose chief exports are articles of food. It will, therefore, be necessary to put a duty upon food. This statement implies that food is free now, and deliberately ignores the fact that a large part of our revenue is raised by taxes on food and drink the bulk of which is consumed by the working classes. 'Secondly, the whole amount of the new duty will be paid by the consumer. This is contrary to the doctrine of the most eminent of modern economists, who say that where an article is imported from a foreign country, and is also produced at home and in the colonies a tax upon the foreign article alone will not raise the price proportionally with the duty, but that the cost to the consumer will be mainly regulated by the supply and demand. This is especially the fact when the duty is small. There is much experience to confirm the theory of the economist. Neither in France, Germany nor in any other protected country have the prices risen by the amount of the proposed duty, while in this country the small tax of one shilling on corn did not raise the price at all. It should be noted that the danger in future is not a rise in prices owing to taxation, but a failure in the supply due to natural causes such as drought, or to artificial combination, such as the latter corner. This danger is greatest when the surplus of supply are few and tend themselves, to themselves, while the policy that develops new markets and increases the food producing areas of the world will tend to cheapness and above all stability of price.

"Thirdly, it is said that the duty to be imposed will be a heavy one, at least five and possibly 10 shillings a quarter. There is absolutely no foundation for this assertion in any of the statements made by the advocates of the tariff reform.

"Fourthly, it is said that the duty must be a high one in order to meet the cost of the old age pensions. This ignores the fact that the question of old age pensions is entirely independent of tariff reform. The amount gained by the exchequer from any new duty might, if the working class, who form the majority of the electors, desire it, be applied to making better provision for the aged, and it cannot be done without their authority and good will. If, as seems probable, they prefer the bird in the hand to the bush, and if they prefer immediate advantage to the more distant prospect of a pension, their decision will be final and in this case there will be no increase at all in the duties on food but only a transfer of an equal value from one article of food to another, from tea and sugar, for instance, to corn, so that the cost of living to the consumer will not be increased in the slightest degree.

"To sum up, any duty on food imposed to secure preferential trade with our colonies will be a small one. It may probably be wholly paid and will certainly be partly paid by the foreigner. The additional cost to the working classes will be fully met by an equivalent reduction in other articles of food equally necessary to their existence. The 'dear food' cry is an

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Imposture and the 'little loaf' a bugbear. The question of tariff reform may be considered on its merits without any fear that the cost of living will be increased to the poor. On the other hand, our tariffs may be revised so as to secure the following advantages:

"First, an increase of trade with our fellow subjects and best customers, who not only take much more per head from us than foreigners, but take it in the shape of manufactured products whose production involves the employment of the greatest amount of labor.

"Second, the power of bargaining with our competitors and thereby securing either that they shall take more of the products of our labor in return for the products of their labor or that they shall leave the British market more completely to British labor.

"Third, in either case this change and the increased trade with our colonies will provide more employment for our own people and a greater demand for our own labor.

"Fourth, if the demand for labor increases, the wages of labor must rise also and full work at fair prices will enable our manufacturers to pay higher wages without loss to themselves.

"Lastly, we shall have made a great advance toward the union of the empire and have taken the first step toward freer trade with the rest of the world.

"All the points here mentioned are developed with a wealth of fact, figures and original illustrations in the articles and reports. These form a complete popular handbook on the subject which will be most valuable to students and speakers in the coming campaign.

"CHAMBERLAIN."

PRESS COMMENTS.
London, Oct. 1.—The content exposure of his policy which Mr. Chamberlain has contributed to the Daily Telegraph, is likely to prove far more interesting from the public view point than Mr. Balfour's speech tonight, which, unless he makes some cabinet reconstruction revelations, or relates some personal incidents bearing on the recent ministerial resignations, will, according to the information, be nothing more startling than an elaboration of his recently published pamphlet.

The letters of Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton, published on the eve of this speech, both breathe a sense of irritation which is echoed by the press this morning without party distinction.

The Conservative organs confess themselves extremely puzzled at Premier Balfour's astonishing procedure of conceding Mr. Chamberlain's resignation.

"We have had a peep behind the scenes," says the Morning Post "and the impression it leaves is not a pleasant one."

The Standard characterizes it as an episode "having no parallel or precedent in our political history." The paper "awaits the solution of the enigma with the liveliest expectation."

The air full of mysterious rumors that Mr. Balfour and the Duke of Devonshire will resign, that the king objects to the appointment of Arnold Forster as war minister and that Lord Milner has been summoned to Balmoral, etc.

It is announced this morning that Lord Milner left London last night, whether it was noted, and that he will be absent several days. It is practically certain that official announcements of new ministers will be made before Monday. The king will come to London early next week to hold a council for the transfer for the ministerial portfolios, cutting short his intended stay in Scotland.

WHY RITCHIE RESIGNED.
London, Sept. 30.—The text of T. E. Ritchie's letter of resignation of the post of chancellor of the exchequer was published in the Daily Telegraph, and runs as follows:

"My Dear Balfour: I am afraid, after what occurred at the cabinet meeting yesterday, it is not possible for me to remain a member of the government with any advantage to myself or it. I have, therefore to ask you to place my resignation in the hands of the king."

"I am in entire sympathy with the desire to unite the mother country and the colonies more closely, but I know of no method by which preferential treatment of new ministers will be made before Monday. The king will come to London early next week to hold a council for the transfer for the ministerial portfolios, cutting short his intended stay in Scotland."

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The letter of resignation of Lord George Hamilton, the late secretary of state for India, was also published today, accompanied by a letter to the chairman of the Conservative council of Ealing, which borough he represented in parliament, in which Lord George says that he wrote his resignation on the afternoon of Sept. 15, in ignorance of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation and the consequent elimination of everything relating to preferential tariffs from the government program, the first intimation of which reached him through the morning papers of Sept. 18, which also contained the announcement from the London Gazette of the acceptance of his own resignation.

The letter of resignation commencing: "My dear Balfour," says: "After the recent discussions in the cabinet and the knowledge I have obtained of the proposals you propose to publicly advocate I have no alternative than to resign."

Pesos for Philippines.
San Francisco, Oct. 1.—The superintendent of the Philippine department to the war department 2,000,000 pesos for the Philippines. The coin was taken from the mint under military escort and transferred to the transport Sherman, which sails today for Manila.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY JUNE 9.

Net Revenues for the Year Were
More Than Five Hundred and
Sixty Million Dollars.

BIG INCREASE IN EXPENDITURES

Great Increase in Receipts From Customs and Very Large Falling Off in Those From Internal Revenue

Washington, Sept. 30.—Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, has submitted his report to Secy. Shaw on the condition of the treasury on June 9, 1903, and its operations during the past fiscal year. The total net revenues for the year were \$569,336,673, an increase of \$28,988,439 over the year preceding, and the total expenditures, \$569,099,007, an increase of \$35,751,034. The surplus was \$237,267,667, as compared with \$91,287,375 in 1902. In the receipts there was an increase of more than \$30,000,000 from customs and a falling off of over \$41,000,000 from internal revenue, the latter being the result of legislation enacted with that object.

On the side of expenditures there was an increase in every important account except pensions and interest, in which there were slight savings. The expenditures for the two military departments, which together amounted to \$101,227,554, falling by far the heaviest outlay for any single purpose, were more than \$21,000,000 greater than the year before.

The aggregate income, including, besides the revenues, the receipts from bonds, notes and coin certificates, was \$1,212,647,665. At the close of the year the treasury had \$39,068,369 of the gold and silver deposit against outstanding certificates and treasury notes, besides the \$150,000,000 in gold which forms the reserve against United States notes, treasury notes and national bank notes, but not certificates, at \$2,588,149,621, an increase of \$124,882,963 for the year. The increase in gold was \$60,137,000, and in national bank notes, \$55,908,359.

The total estimated stock of gold was \$1,252,731,990, constituting nearly 47 per cent of the whole. The gold in the treasury amounted to \$63,450,789, after a gain of \$7,239,490 in 12 months. During the year \$126,716,723 in gold was deposited at the mints and assay offices. Of the receipts from customs at the port of New York, constituting 67 per cent of the whole, 38 per cent were in gold. The proportion of gold at the other ports is about 80 per cent. The imports of gold was \$44,082,092, and the exports \$47,090,536. The increase of the gold in circulation during the year was \$121,740,252, of which \$59,116,462 was in gold and gold certificates and \$62,623,790 in national bank notes. The share of money for each person increased 59 cents, and the proportion of gold to the whole rose to 42 per cent, the highest ratio ever recorded.

Illinois Mayor Impeached.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 30.—Harry H. Devereaux, mayor of Springfield, was indicted today by the grand jury of Sangamon county on five counts charging malfeasance in office in permitting the operation of gambling houses, slot machines in saloons and other places, and pool rooms.

Field Batteries Distribution.

Washington, Sept. 30.—In the distribution of the 30 batteries of field artillery, the following assignments are made: The air full of mysterious rumors that Mr. Balfour and the Duke of Devonshire will resign, that the king objects to the appointment of Arnold Forster as war minister and that Lord Milner has been summoned to Balmoral, etc.

Tom Madison's Body Found.

Cowles, Neb., Sept. 30.—The dead body of Tom Madison, the supposed slayer of the Smith county, Kan., family of three women, was found today in the field near here. He had been shot, supposedly by the Smith family, and had been dead a number of days. The body has been positively identified as that of the Kansas fugitive, and has been turned over to the coroner for an inquest.

The fugitive had seemingly been hounded so closely by various posses that he was compelled to take his own life in order to escape his pursuers. He made his last stand under the chin with a revolver, and the bullet came out of the left side of the temple. A box of rat poison was found in his coat pocket, together with an ear of corn half eaten.

ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Ranch Owner's Body Was Then Placed on Railroad Track.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 1.—A special from Naco, Ariz., says: J. W. Dooley, a ranchowner, was knocked on the head and robbed by highwaymen last night, and those who committed the deed carried his body to the railroad tracks nearby, where they left him in an unconscious condition, expecting him to be killed and his remains so mutilated as to conceal the crime. Dooley was struck by the first train which passed and dragged a hundred feet but miraculously escaped instant death. He was picked up by the railway and carried into El Paso, where he was placed in the hospital. One arm and a leg had to be amputated and he is injured internally. At last accounts he was reported to be dying, but had recovered consciousness long enough to tell his story.

Trying to Solve Divorce Evil.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Governmental jurisdiction of marriages is the solution of the divorce evil advocated by Dr. Geo. Howard, professional lecturer in

INDISCRETION

"I have been using Cascarets for Indiscretion, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I had certainly recommended them to my friends as being all they are represented to be."

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history at the University of Chicago, and formerly head of the department of history at Leland Stanford University. Prof. Howard publicly announces his theories in a work of three volumes entitled, "A History of Matrimonial Institutions," which will soon be published from the University of Chicago press. The first step in the solution of the divorce problem is described by Howard as follows: "Every citizen in the United States should be divided into districts for each of which a registrar should be appointed. It should be the duty of the registrar to license, solemnize and register all marriages contracted under civil procedure in his district and to license, register and attend all marriages solemnized by religious celebration."

"The lawmaker cannot reach the root of the divorce evil. We find the causes for divorces planted deep in the social system, part in false sentimental regard for marriage and family, and this can only be removed through more rational education and some sort of government supervision."

"We can have a careful and uniform statutes render conditions favorable for reform."

"There is in this country a sad lack of appreciation of the functions of marriage. Not as much care is exercised in the union of human beings as in the breeding of fine animals."

SUES HER CONVENT.

Mary Archer Wants Big Damages From Sacred Heart, London, Ont.

London, Ont., Oct. 1.—A remarkable case is being heard in the assize court here. It is an action by Miss Mary Archer against the Sacred Heart convent, claiming \$10,000 damages. She entered as a probationary nurse 17 years ago in the United States, spending years in the homes in Omaha, St. Charles and other cities. She was transferred to the Sacred Heart convent in London, Ont., and shortly afterwards was incarcerated in the Long Point asylum for the insane. She claims the officials there pronounced her sane, and after some little time she was discharged, penniless unless she would sign a release of all claims against the society. This she refused at first to do, but finally did so in order to get to her home in Milwaukee. She received \$300 at that time.

PHILIPPINE LANDS.

Vatican Calls Off Negotiations With the United States.

New York, Oct. 1.—Negotiations in the Philippine islands between the Vatican and the United States government regarding the sale of the land held by the friars and the removal of the native monks from the islands have been called off by Pius X, according to a World's dispatch from Rome.

Monsignor Guidi, the Roman prelate sent to Manila, as apostolic delegate to conduct the negotiations, has been recalled to Rome, where he is expected to arrive early in November in order that he may be assigned to a European nunciature. The general opinion in Rome is that Monsignor Guidi's mission has failed, and that the Vatican will not accept the price offered for the friars' land by the American government, owing to the claim of the religious orders interested that they are entitled to a larger sum.

It has been decided at the Vatican that hereafter popular questions must be dealt with by the pontifical secretary of state or the government at Washington, or what is still better through a special representative of the holy see sent to the United States from Rome.

Spies in the Navy Yard.

New York, Oct. 1.—It is reported from New York navy yard that two strangers, who gained entrance through the regulation visitor's pass, have been surprised in the act of taking expert notes on the battleship Connecticut now being constructed. One of the men was observed working through a glass pane in the door of his compartment. The matter was reported by a foreman and the visitors were requested to leave the yard immediately.

To Aid Wesleyan University.

Meriden, Conn., Oct. 1.—Cephas B. Rogers, a retired manufacturer, has given \$100,000 to the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., as a contribution to the fund of \$1,000,000 being raised for that institution. In addition to this gift \$75,000 has been contributed and the alumni have pledged \$100,000.

Row in Colombian Government.

Panama, Oct. 1.—Advices received here from Bogota, confirm the reports of an open rupture between the senate and the executive. The members of the mining tribunal of accounts have been chosen by the senate from the opposition. The house of representatives sides with the executive. The tribunal having to pass on the accounts of the past three years of revolution, it is anticipated that serious complications for the executive among which the resignation of President Marroquin is not considered impossible. Politicians versed in the course of the session of congress.

Indicted for Timber Cutting.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 1.—Thirteen indictments were handed down yesterday by the federal grand jury, three of which were not made public. The various offenses for which indictments were returned are unlawful cutting of timber on public lands, selling whiskey to Indians, one murder case and one embezzlement of postoffice funds.

Dwyer Discharged in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 1.—Edward L. Dwyer, a promoter and once the husband of Duchess De Devonshire, has been discharged from bankruptcy for the second time in four years. His liabilities amounted to \$374,835, while his assets were limited to his clothes.

Cramps & Sons to Reorganize.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—It is learned that a reorganization of the management of the William Cramp & Sons ship and engine building company has been virtually decided upon. It is planned to relieve Charles H. Cramp, the president of the company, of many of his present duties, and possibly, to change his official position in the concern.

Want Gov. Peabody Indicted.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 1.—Resolutions were adopted by the Colorado Springs Federated Trades council calling on the citizens of the state, regardless of calling to demand the impeachment of Gov. Peabody for sending the militia to Cripple Creek during a time of profound peace. In the spirit of the resolutions a committee to arrange for a mass meeting to be held in this city at an early date for the purpose of taking action. The resolutions also denounce the militia and declare that it is composed of the most undependable elements in society—"Youth of inexperience and men of low character."

Prince Henry to Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Prince Henry of Prussia, who was Chicago's guest last year, has called his congratulations and good wishes for Chicago on her hundredth birthday in the following message to Mayor Harrison:

"Mr. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago—Received with great interest your invitation. Best wishes for the celebration. Success and prosperity for the future of the beautiful city of Chicago. (Signed.)

HENRY, PRINCE OF PRUSSIA."

The message was in English.

CRUSHES OUT THE LIFE

The most loathsome and repulsive of all living things is the serpent, and the vilest and most degrading of all human diseases is Contagious Blood Poison. The serpent sinks its fangs into the flesh and almost instantly the poison passes through the entire body. Contagious Blood Poison, beginning with a little ulcer, soon contaminates every drop of blood and spreads throughout the whole system. Painful swellings appear in the groins, a red rash and copper colored spots break out on the body, the mouth and throat become ulcerated, and the hair and eye brows fall out; but these symptoms are mild compared to the wretchedness and suffering that come in the latter stages of the disease when it attacks the bones and more vital parts of the body. It is then that Contagious Blood Poison is seen in all its hideousness. The deep eating abscesses and sickening ulcers and tumors show the whole system is corrupted and poisoned, and unless relief comes soon this serpent disease tightens its coils and crushes out the life. The only antidote for the awful virus is S. S. S. It is nature's remedy, composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. S. S. S. destroys every vestige of the poison, purifies the blood and removes all danger of transmitting the awful taint to others. Nothing else will do this. Strong mineral remedies, like mercury and potash, dry up the sores and drive in the disease, but do not cure permanently. Send for our home treatment book and write us if in need of medical advice or special information. This will cost you nothing.

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