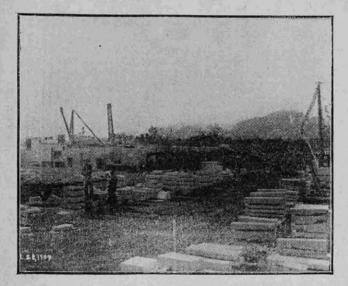
Brigham Young University Campaign.

lities

This Department is Conducted by a Member of the Faculty.



THE NEW CHURCH TEACHERS' COLLEGE

The stone blocks piled up around the growing walls are from the white colite quarries in Sannete county. It will be recalled that the late E. H.

Estimates Necessary to Complete the building	110.000
Subscribed by Alumni and friends	56,157
Subscribed by B. Y. U. Faculty	9.775
Subscribed by Students now attending	3,861
Subscribed at large since the beginning of the holiday campaign	5.457
Amount still necessary to complete the building	34.650

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

It happened long ago, and in a village still in the travails of pioneer birth. But the memory of it, as is the way with joy-for joy is perennial-has brought during all these years, a transcendant sense of blessedness, and been, moreover, a perpetual stimulus to the man's higher, nobler self.

On that Christmas morning 42 years ago, Hans was a sturdy youngster of seven years. In his hand he held lov-ingly his Christmas gift—an apple, red and luscious as his own rosy cheeks. In his eyes was the gleam of complete and perfect happiness-such as one may look for in vain amid the dis-

and perfect happiness—such as one may look for in vain amid the distractions of modern Christmas toys.

Hans was dressed in his best suit of clothes, a pair of blue trousers, buttoned to a red jacket. Both garments, including also a thick pair of sheep's grey stockings, had grown under his very eyes in the little back kitchen. Had he not seen his mother clip, wash, and dye the wool, then card, spin and weave it? And then after measuring the bigness of her boy, had she not cut out and sewed by hand every stitch of it? She had loved the bright colors, perhaps from memories of her own childhood, for her ancestors were Dutch; and even the big, round buttons, had she not cut them out of the stiffened leather of old castaway shoes, which she first blacked and polished?

Hans was out on the street, bareheaded, the keen, frosty air making every breath visible, and the wintry sun glinting golden on a bushy crop of flaxen hair. Hans would look lovingly at his Christmas glit, and then, to give some vent to the very exuberance of his joy, he would run and coast on the silppery places along the frozen road.

Hans' shoes were as unique as his

coast on the slippery places along the frozen road.

Hans' shoes were as unique as his costume. The soles were of wood and the tops of leather. They had been made by his father over a year ago, and were rather the worse for wear: but a kind neighbor had patched and re-shod them, and Christmas morning had found them beside the big fire place, black and shining.

During the night Hans had peeped out from under the coverlet and there by the plne-knot blaze, had seen his mother applying the soot from the chimney and polishing them with a woollen cloth. Not only his, but four other little pairs, as stocky-looking as his own, and-but this was a secrethe had also seen the tears drop from his mother's eyes and mingle with the blacking that made so bright the comleal little row of shoes. Why should his mother cry? He thought he knew. But Hans was happy now. Perhaps his joy was the more ecstatte, because it had been accumulating for months. He and his little brothers and sisters had discovered a preclous secret and guarded it from their mother. It was a secret that had to do with this very apple he now held in his hand.

Hans was old enough to know when his father died during the summer that there would be no Christmas presents such as he had been used to—no little wagon with wheels sawed from the ends of a maple pole, no horses, cows, and sheep whittled with a pocket knife, and painted with Indian ochrefrom the hills.

Indeed, Hans was rather thoughtful for his years; and when he had seen his mother time after time go to the crib where the twins lay, and pause as if looking into the future, then break down and weep, he had known, young as he was, that it was because there was no bread in the house. The grass-hoppers had taken all the crop, then his father had died, having lived only long enough after taking slek to name and bless the little angels cuddled there in the cradle.

True, old Bolly had still been left to give them milk; but, alas, when snow

d by a Johns

the math lid is ere l'd leckel du't as many d'ure, beln' in the top o' my r

came, there had been no hay to keep her alive. Unspeakable joy and thankfulness had therefore come to the little home when a week before the good bishop had taken the cow to his ample sheds and filled the big bin with flour. There would be no Christmas presents such as they had been used to, but the little flock was happy because their mother was happy.

And then there was the delicious secret which Hans had shared so long with the younger tots. Many a time they would steal into the little front room and surround an oblong wooden box painted green, on the lid of which was a girl's name in yellow paint, and below it the words—

SALT LAKE CITY, AMERIKA.

From the depths of this chest issued

SALT LAKE CITY,
AMERIKA.

From the depths of this chest issued delightful odors, scenting the entire room, and Hans was certain he could see little red apples—see them with his nose; and he also knew they were for Christmas. Then the little youngsters would giggle and suppress their delight, lest mamma should find out.

What Hans did not know was the pain that these mysterious little visits caused her mother; nor did he interpret rightly the tears he had seen fall from her eyes on Christmas eve, as she placed in each little stocking the meager gift.

But now Christmas was come! Hans gloried that his prediction had come true. Moreover, there in his hand was the precious gift he had wanted for so long. His little brothers and sisters had eaten theirs; but Hans was a lad of imagination. He could taste his apple by anticipation, and knew that if he ate it, he would not have it. To prolong his pleasure he strolled up the village street, thinking how good it would be to eat the apple, till his mouth watered for its delicious flavor.

Alas, however, for the lively hopes of the little boy! He had gone only a little way when he met Mary Holton.

Mary had no father, either, and her mother was poor—oh, so poor. And Mary had been sick for so long, and her face was so thin and pale. The only features not pinched about her were her eyes. Hans saw them, how could he help it? They did not look at him—only at his apple.

What should the boy do? His heart began to break with terrible misgivings. Why didn't she go away, or at least turn away those hungry eyes? It was his apple, not hers. Was it any of his fault, that her mother had not hidden away apples in her trunk months before. Any way, it was not his business to look after the poor.

But—but—oh, she's been so sick, while he—he's been so well, and had such lots of fun, and them—then, she doesn't ask him for it. Oh, if he could only run away—

And with the thought he starts swiftly back for home. Then—something in him makes him stop, turn round, and march bravely up to his lit

"What is the matter, darling?" she "What is the matter, darling" she asked. "What are you crying for?"
For awhile Hans could only sob for reply. Then, at last he said falteringly—
"Cause, 'cause, I gave Mary my apple."
It was now the mother's turn to sob. "Thank God," she said, "for such a brave boy."

brave boy."

That was 42 years ago—42 years of unalloyed joy for the sacrifice of one minute of pleasure.

Think what his memory must have been, had he not given the apple!

Reader, would you know the blessedness of giving? Let your gift, then, grow out of the pure soil of self-sacrifice.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The leaves of the kat plant are a common stimulant among the natives of Abyssinia and Arabia. Consul-General R. P. Skinner reports that they are chewed when any special or long-continued effort is to be made, and their effect is to produce an agreeable sleeplessness and stimulation—a kind of intoxication of long duration with none of the disagreeable features of ordinary inebriety. They enable messengers and soldiers to go without food for a number of days. They sometimes produce a state of drunkenness, like the alcohol of Europeans, but over-indulgence is rare, the effects of abuse of the habit being a tendency of the body to dry, and emaciation of the Visage, with a trembling of the limbs and other nervous troubles. In some places merchants them the leaves two or three times a day, the habit being fairly comparable to the use of ten in the United States and elsewhere. The plant is specially cultivated as dwarf shoots, shrubs and small trees—the dwarf plants being not more than 16 inches tall and yielding the most tender, popular and high-priced leaves. The leaves of the kat plant are

Even sun-baths are a cure-all to be nec used with discretion and reasonable wir moderation. In some parts of Ger-

many, especially near Berlin, it has become the habit of men of all ages to lie naked in the sun on the banks of a river for hours at a time, occasionally entering the water, and often continuing the practise daily. The advocates of this "nature treatment" have acquired quite fanatical views of its efficacy. Prof. Grawitz has found, however, that its effects may be decidedly harmful, and that it not only yields painful sunburn, but may result in serious irregularity of the heart and nervous derangement. Healthy children, in the habit of playing hours daily on the seashore, often acquire the same nervous irritability from excess of sunlight.

A hall-preventing device of Becken-steiner, of half a century ago, was an olled resinous pole 65 feet high, with a five-pointed top of glided copper, con-nected to earth by a galvanized iron wire. A metallic net was buried in the earth. A similar apparatus has

LEAVES FROM OLD ALBUMS.



The above cut shows a group of four well-known Salt Lakers taken from a photograph made in 1903, and including the following, looking from right to left: Mrs. Kate Clawson Lambert, Mrs. Alice Clawson Campbell, in the foregrounds is Mrs. Bessie Clawson Hughes, and at the rear Mr. Fred Daynes.

been lately tried, and is claimed to have prevented formation of hail.

Ear-strain, producing greatly-impaired hearing is found by Dr. Albert Barnes of New York to be very prevalent, and to be chiefly due to city noise, which irritates the ear much as dazzling light affects the eye. The acuteness of hearing may be lessened for years without giving serious trouble. Nervous women and people from the country suffer most from ear-strain and shoppers often get a distressing headache and a feeling of uneasiness and irritability that may last for days. Even the healthy ear is not wholly proof against noise, boiler-makers and workers amid rattling machinery eventually becoming partially deaf. After a time the sufferer from ear-strain notices a ringing in the ears, and this is particularly distressing, especially at night and when the person is tired. Diseased tonsils or adenoids neglected in childhood may lead to ear-strain Snuffing sait water or medicated fluid up the nose may have effect, and changeable weather and mental strain are contributing causes. Bringing nose and throat to a healthy condition is a step toward relief, but rest is most needed, and this is best obtained by a few days of recuperation in the country. Music after the day's work often soothes tired ears.

Of 112 boiler explosions in the German Empire in 1900 to 1907, not less theeded, and this is best obtained by a few days of recuperation in the country. Music after the day's work often soothes tired ears.

Of 112 boiler explosions in the German Empire in 1900 to 1907, not less thought out lately to prevent risk from these causes. The new warning apparatus of a Berlin firm consists of two concentric tubes, attached to the top of the boiler, the outer one being closed at the top and extending downward in the boiler to the lowest permissible low water level, and the metal metals below the tubes, hot steam rises, melts the plug, and the metal connects the wires sounding an alarm in time to avoid explosion.

On the 5,000,000 horsepower of Niagram, 5.5

been lately tried, and is claimed to have cesses, 56,200 for railways, 36,400 for prevented formation of hail.

The task of removing fertility to Asiatic Turkey is a probable opportunity for enterprising engineers and capitalists. The land, especially between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, formed one of the earliest grain-fields, but has been abandoned through the decay of the ancient irrigation works. Some years ago, Sir William Willcox, a British engineer, proposed a system of irrigation and flood-protection works. The new Turkish government has become interested and has made a small appropriation, but seems to be unable to raise sufficient money. The entire cost would be \$30,000,000 though a pre-liminary project has been planned that calls for only one-fifth of the amount. If a grant is made to private contractors, as seems likely to be done, the profits during a term of years to be the payment for completing the undertaking, it is estimated that the graincrops would yield 16 to 20 per cent on the cost.

The air required by a person at hard work has been supposed to be not more than 0.6 to 0.7 cubic foot per minute, but Bernhard Draeger, inventor of a breathing apparatus for use in mines, has made some recent experiments showing that this supply is insufficient. Tests were made with three individuals, the air exhaled being measured by a spirometer, or special gasometer. The air breathed per minute, in cubic feet, was found to average for a person sitting down, 0.3: after a walk of 1,000 feet, was found to average for a person 0.6; after lifting heavy weights, 1.25; feet, 0.4; after marching over 2,000 feet, 1.8. The curious observation was made that for a few seconds during work or directly after, the air taken is always much more than the normal amount, the momentary increase reaching the rate of more than 3.5 cubic feet per second.

from the liner tube connect to an electric bell circuit, and a fusible plug is placed just over a cavity containing the ends of the wires. On opening an air cock the pressure in the boiler fills the tubes with water, which remains below boiling point. If the water falls below the tubes, hot steam rises, melts the plug, and the metal connects the wires sounding an alarm in time to avoid explosion.

On the 5,000,000 horsepower of Niagara, 55 per cent is being used—12¢,-800 horsepower in electric chemical pro-

6 DAYS MORE NO LONGER HAVE

To Take Advantage of Drs. Shores Free Offer—Come Today if You Can. 1909 has Been the Most Prosperous and Successful Year in Drs. Shores' 17 Years Practice in Salt Lake City and to Show Their Appreciation of the Public's Patronage They Will During the Remaining Days of the Year, Devote Their Time to Educating Sick People as to Their Ailments-and Do What They Can to Start Them Out on a New Life With the New Year.

YOU

Here is the Great Free Offer-- Accept it Quickly

If you want to know your weak spots—if you want to know just what shape you are in—Drs. Shores offer you a free expert medical examination for any and all diseases during December only.

How is your heart? DO YOU KNOW? How are your Kidneys—do you know? How is your stomach performing its duties? Do you KNOW? You ought to know these things.

performing its duties? Do you KNOW? You ought to know these things.

Do you want to join a lodge? Are you seeking employment from the Railroads, Fire Department, Police Force or Civil Service? Do you want to know beforehand if you can stand the examinations? Come to Drs. Shores this week-have the heart and lungs tested-have the kidneys and liver tested-bring a sample of urine and have it tested-have your ears, nose, throat and lungs examined-in fact, you can secure a thorough and scientific medical examination and expert advice worth money to you-ABSOLUTE-LY FREE it you act at once. Drs. Shores make this splendid offer for a double purpose-first to enable sick people who doctor year after year without benefit-and who are disheartened and discouraged-to learn WHY they have never been cured-WHAT the REAL TROUBLE IS and HOW THEY CAN BE MADE WELL. Second: To enable everyone to meet and personally know Drs. Shores and Drs. Shores' methods. It is simply a method of showing Drs. Shores' competency—and proving their ability so that when you are ready to take treatment you will know where to come for a Cure—what it will cost you, how long it will take, that you will get what you pay for.

We Treat and Cure.

We I reat all Ours.

CATARRH — Deafness, nose and throat troubles, ear diseases, bronchial and lung troubles, asthma, stomach, liver and kidney diseases, bladder troubles, female complaints, chronic diseases of women and children, heart disease, nervous diseases, chorea (St. Vitus' dance), rickets, sciatica 'and rheumatism, diseases of the bowels, piles, fistula and rectal troubles.

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If you live out of town
for free symptom list.
Do not despair because you live
at a distance from the city. Drs.
Shores' new system of HOME
TREATMENT makes it easy to get
expert advice and treatment at
home WRITE for their new symptom list and take advantage of the
grand special offer. CONSULTATION FREE, whether you take
treatment or not, the advice costs
you nothing.

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NO MATTER WHO YOUR DOCTOR IS, LET DRS. SHORES ADVISE YOU FREE. It is no discredit to your doctor to do this-for Drs. Shores are EXPERT ADVICE Whether you desire treatment or not. It is all FREE and no need to take treatment, either-if you apply in person or by letter before January 1st. DON'T PUI TO OFF-DO IT NOW. It the Holidays have left you short of cash-come in anyway while this offer lasts and learn about your case and get an estimate of the cost of a cure—so you can arrange for treatment later. CATARRH, DEAFNESS AND EAR NOISES.

Why not try the treatment that cures? We publish abundance of testimonials from well known and reliable people, who have been cured of catarrh, deafness and ear noises. If you suffer from any chronic allment, why not come and see the Doctors who cure?

RHEUMATISM.

Doesn't mean just sufficient technical knowledge to enable a man to pass a Medical Examination and hang out his shingle. It means ACTUAL PRACTICE AMONG THE SICK-for years and years-daily watching and learning from each case the secrets of Nature and the cure for disease. If you are hobbling about with rheu-matic joint, or suffering torture from inflammatory rheumatism—come and let us explain our theory and treat-ment for this painful affliction. It is different from other treatments, and cures when others fail. It will pay you to investigate. Such knowledge is possessed by Drs. Shores in a wonderful degree. CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE AND CONFIDENTIAL FOR ALL DISEASES.

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For all Catarrhal Chronic Diseases, to those who may desire treatment-if you pay more you waste i

STOMACH BAD?

If you have distress and bloating after eating, don't neglect treatment. Catarrh of the stomach is a most common ailment and can be cured; but remember a cancer of the stomach is incurable, Don't neglect stomach trouble. Consult the doctors who know how to cure.

MEDICAL SKILL.

DRS. SHORES & SHORES Expert Specialists. 249 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Leyson's Diamonds

NEXT WEEK IN HISTORY.

DECEMBER 26.

1776—Battle of Trenton, N. J. 1853—Great fire in New York; famous clipper Great Republic destroyed. 1886—General John A. Logan died; born 1826.

DECEMBER 27.

1790—William Wilson Corcoran, Washington philanthropist, founder of the Corcoran art gallery, born; died 1888.

1845—Texas admitted to the Union.
1906—A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, died; born 1839.

DECEMBER 28.

1825—General James Wilkinson, soldier in the Revolution, against the Indians and in the war of 1812, died; born 1757.
1901—Rear Admiral Francis Asbury Roe, U. S. N., retired, a veteran of the Civil war, died; born 1823.

DECEMBER 29.

1778-Savannah, Ga., captured by the

British, 1808—Andrew Johnson, seventeenth president of the United States, born; died 1875. 1890—Battle of Wounded Knee creek, between Sloux hostlies and United States soldiers.

SOCIETY OF GOOD CHEER HAS A WORTHY OBJECT

HE Society of Good Cheer h been chartered under the state laws of New York by a group of young women of the uppe West side of New York City. Thes earnest young workers aim to chee the sick and especially the convales-cent, to give a touch of joy to those lives that have been brought low through sickness, to find the "stranger within the gates" that may be very much in need of cheer, and to promul-gate cheerfulness among all classes of

have made it a part of their every day hospitals and private residences, where
the sick were convalescing and by distributing flowers, books, magazines and
good cheer, have assisted many people
back to rugged health and real life.
Miss Theora Carter the leading
spirit among these young ladies conceived the idea of organizing a society
of good cheer to be composed of young
ladies who would devote a portion of
their time to helpfulness and cheer.
Miss Carter became sick while attending post graduate classes in Chicago and mapped out the work while
convalescing. She is now devoting her
ample income and time to the sociaty
and has inspired such a spirit of cheer
among her young associates in New
York that many have joined in the
work.
Miss Carter is the president of the hospitals and private residences, where

DECEMBER 30.

1851—Lajos (Louis) Kossuth, Hunga-rian patriot and exile, visited Washington on invitation of Con-

gress.

1861—The banks in New York, Philadelphia and Boston suspended specie payments.

1903—The Iroquois theater burned in Chicago; 583 lives lost. DECEMBER 31.

1801—Peter John de Smet, explorer of Oregon and missionary to the In-dians, born; died 1872.
1862—The celebrated Federal ironclad

1862—The celebrated Federal Ironclad Monitor, conqueror of the ram Mei-rimac, went down at midnight in a storm off Cape Hatteras.
1894—Susan Fenimore Cooper, second daughter of James Fenimore Coop-er and herself an author of note, died.

1735—Paul Revere, New England pa-triot, born, died 1818. 1776—American flag first used by Wash-

1830—Paul Hamilton Hayne, poet, born; died 1886.
1862—The edict of emancipation of the slaves of states adhering to the Contederacy went into effect.
1879—Resumption of specie payments in the United States.

in the United States.

that will soon be a potent factor in our national life.

Many lodges have been formed and others are ready for organization. It is proposed to institute lodges in all the centers of the country to work with physicians in aiding and assisting the convalescent and to bring before the entire people the necessity for good cheer at all times.

Already the famous Hampton Court estate of Staten Island with its 80 acres of fine lawns and parks has been thrown open to the members of the society for their work. A tented city in New Mexico has been planned for incipient consumptives, and a number of New York's wealthy men will give over their yachts in the summer for several days in order that excursions may be taken along the Hudson. The society is distributing hangers and cardy among business houses with the words: "Cheerfulness is an asset." The patrons of the society include some of the leading women of the land. This society into a charity. Those who join must give a portion of their time and, where that is impossible, they are expected to give way to others who are ready to do work in person. One of the alms of the society is to encourage men to cheer up their friends and acqualintances when sick and convalescing. Many men have an idea that when they are sick it is best to be left alone, a kind of independence that does not always work out well with the other man. One of the strict rules of the society is that young ladies in visiting must go in pairs or groups and must study sanitation and hygienic rules sometimes just the fact that young ladies have called and left a flower and a card will aid a convalescing person to a joy—a cheer that is indeed beneficial.

UNIQUE WATER TOWER BUILT OF CONCRETE

THERE is now nearing completion in Uccle, a suburb of Brussels, Bel-gium, a concrete water tower of striking and graceful proportions and of interesting construction. As an example of the artistic in concrete block construction it probably has no equal either in this country or in any other part of Europe.

construction it probably has no equal either in this country or in any other part of Europe.

The tower and tank have a height of 145 feet and the latter has a capacity of 280,000 gallons. The structure is circular and is built entirely of concrete blocks and without molding of any kind excepting that used in the building of the concrete reinforcing struts surrounding the base of the tank proper. The inside of the tower is built up in practically six stories, connected by a winding stairway. These different floors are divided into rooms. The stairways are placed along the outer walls and the water mains in the center are enclosed by a concrete covering of square cross section. The tank will have a concrete top, the center of which will rest on a continuation of the water mains or pipes. Excellent light is afforded the apartments by large windows.

The most interesting feature of the structure, aside from its artistic merit, is the manner in which it is built up by the ald of concrete blocks, says Cement Age. These blocks are of a new and peculiar design and are made in a small steel form, usually on the ground where they are to be employed. The blocks were placed in horizontal courses and were handled from the inside, where a light scaffolding was necessary. They were reinforced with three small round rods, not so much for their permanent reinforcement as to prevent breaking in handling. The number of blocks in each course always remain the same but they are placed in the opposite direction. In this maner the joining of the blocks above and below. Each block has as one of its extremities a "hook" similar to the letter U. This hook forms a hollow space which extends the full length of the structure and, of course, there will be just so many of these hollow spaces are placed steel reinforcing rods of the placed steel reinforcing rods of the placed steel reinforcing rods of the structure and, of course, and the space are placed steel reinforcing rods of the structure and, of course, and the space are placed steel

circular cross section and varying in diameter according to their location in the strcture. This is not the only rein-forcing which the blocks have, how-ever, as there is a series of small rods placed on top of each course and ex-tending around the entire 32 blocks in

placed on top of each course and extending around the entire 32 blocks in the course.

A very clever idea in connection with the design of the blocks is that there is need of only two or three sizes of blocks for the entire structure, although it has a considerable taper. In other words the taper of the tower is taken up in an ingenious manner by utilizing the "hook" in the blocks. The ends of the long arms of the blocks. The ends of the long arms of the blocks of the first course are placed just to the inside the hook in the block next to it and then in the next course the arms are placed a little farther into the hooks and so on until the top is reached. Thus each succeeding course has a slightly smaller diameter than the one preceding it.

The same form of construction has been used in Europe in connection with chimneys and has been found well adapted to them.

WHISKY FOR RHEUMATISM.

The increased use of whisky for rheumatism is causing considerable discussion among the medical fraternity. It is a wonderful cure when mixed with certain other ingredients and taken properly. The following is the formula:

"To one half pint of good whisky add one ounce of Toris compound and one ounce of syrup Sarsaparilla compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and before retiring."

Any druggist has these ingredients or will quickly get them, any one can mix them. This formula was published here last winter and hundreds of people were promptly benefitted.

********* TRIB

A guaranteed cure for the iquor and Tobacco Habits.

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Siegel's

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