

Martinez, Logan, and Mr. Taggart of Idaho.

Miss Napier and Miss Madison of New York, are here on a visit.

Misses Irene Hendrickson and Leta Hanson were hostesses at a very pretty party at the home of Miss Hendrickson on Wednesday evening.

The members of the First ward choir, who were surprised by their leader Mr. J. R. Mitten on Wednesday evening, will give a concert at the First ward hall on a very sociable evening.

A very pleasant afternoon was spent at the home of Mrs. Arthur D. Thatcher on Thursday when Mrs. Thatcher entertained her sisters, Mrs. John T. Carter, Mrs. J. M. Blair, Mrs. J. C. Campbell, Mrs. Joe Squires, Mrs. Charles Napier, Mrs. Harriet Blair and Mrs. George Blair.

LEHI.

Thursday the M. L. A. of the Alpine made a festival in the city park and pavilion. In the afternoon there was a ball game, basketball game, tennis and other games. After the sports and games were over, the people gathered to the pavilion, where there was a very sociable evening.

In the evening a very grand ball was given which was enjoyed by all. The festival proved to be a grand success and was the most pleasant event held in this stake for a long time.

Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Anderson entertained in honor of their son, Joseph, who was married to Miss Josephine of Springfield in the Salt Lake Temple last Wednesday (June 23).

Hon. Mosiah Evans and Mr. Wheeler of Garland were visitors here Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Winston of Provo were calling with Mr. and Mrs. Jos. S. Broadbent last week.

Mrs. Wm. T. Taylor of Salt Lake City is visiting with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Smith of Garland are spending a few weeks with relatives.

Mr. R. L. Wells of this place and Miss Mabel G. Thorne of Salt Lake City were married in the Salt Lake Temple Wednesday. Mr. Wells is chief clerk of the Utah Sugar Co. and one of our most prominent young men, while Miss Thorne is one of Salt Lake's most winning young ladies. Mr. and Mrs. Wells will be at home to their friends at their residence on Center street, Lehi, after July 15.

Mr. W. E. Evans was a visitor to Provo Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Austin of Rexburg, Idaho, are down for a few weeks with relatives.

Bishop James H. Gardner was a visitor to Salt Lake City Monday.

Miss Ada Wilkins of Provo spent the latter part of last week with friends here.

Mrs. C. A. Fowler and Mrs. Trowbridge of Salt Lake City were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. John F. Cutler last week.

Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. John J. Childs entertained in honor of their son, Francis, who was married to Miss Josephine of Springfield in the Salt Lake Temple June 22. A very tasty supper was partaken of, and an enjoyable time had by those present.

Joe Thos. B. Cutler and John C. Cutler of Salt Lake City were visiting Lehi Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred James of Rock Springs, Wyo., are spending a few weeks in Lehi.

Judge Lehi Kendall left for the world's fair today for a two weeks' visit.

Mr. Ellen Clark of American Fork was visiting with Mrs. Rebecca Standing the first part of the week.

Prof. John T. Miller of Salt Lake City gave a lecture here Monday evening on Social Purity, to an appreciative audience.

Mr. Ray Ashworth of Provo has become a resident here. He will have charge of the knitting mills of Lehi.

Miss Nellie Josephs of Provo is visiting friends here.

EUREKA.

Miss Clara Stoll returned this week on a visit with friends at Salt Lake.

Mrs. C. J. Hanafin was at Nephi this week.

Sister M. Othello, who has been a teacher in St. Joseph's school at this place for nearly 13 years, has been transferred to Notre Dame, Ind. She leaves with the best wishes of a host of Eureka friends.

The marriage of Miss Dora Peterson and Mr. John Kelsey will be solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents on Sunday evening. The young lady is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Peterson, and Mr. Kelsey is a well-known business man of Eureka.

The farewell social given by Eureka camp No. 45, Woodmen of the World, was largely attended. The evening was spent in card playing and social chats. Refreshments and cake were served during the evening. Miss Michael Murnane held the lucky ticket which won the prize.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry of Mercur are visiting Mrs. Mahla Fields.

Joseph Theriot has returned from a pleasure trip to Provo, Park City and Salt Lake.

Otto Swartz, Walter Hagewood, M. J. Filgerrin, Jos. Weckin, and M. D. Jonlett put in a portion of the week battling the flinty tribe at Goshen.

Mrs. Matthews of Mammoth is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Riley Patton at Payson.

Mrs. F. D. Sullivan, who has been visiting friends at Butte Mont., has returned home.

A grand ball was given at Hassell's hall Saturday night for the benefit of the Mammoth baseball team. The attendance was large, and a neat sum was realized to apply toward uniforming the nine.

Mrs. Basil M. Cornish has gone to Salt Lake City, where she will soon be joined by her husband, and where they will reside in the future. Mrs. Cornish was accompanied by Miss Nori Christensen.

William H. Jackson of Mammoth, and Mrs. Gertrude Bauer of Chicago were married at Provo last Monday.

Fred Matthews, Jr., of this city has taken a position with the Electric Power Co. at Provo.

Mrs. Arthur Hall of Salt Lake is visiting here with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie of Payson are

are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McHatten.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Ramshaw are entertaining Mrs. Mary Ramshaw and E. J. Ramshaw of Peoria, Ill.

Miss Mabel Hunter returned this week, after a 10 days' visit with Salt Lake friends.

Dr. John Hanfina of Butte City is visiting with Eureka relatives.

Mrs. James D. Stack and son visited friends at the capital city this week.

William Bridges and Mrs. Lizette Curtis were married Wednesday evening by Judge Thomas C. Burns. The couple left Thursday morning for Nephi, where they will spend their honeymoon, after which they will return and make their home in Eureka. The groom is well known here being a son of Capt. Geo. T. Bridges, and is an employee of the Oxford cafe.

MONTEVIDEO DE SAN FELIPE

The Capital of Far-Away Uruguay—Her Fighting Forces And Things to be Proud Of.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 24, 1904.—The real name of Uruguay's capital is Spanish for "I see the Hill of St. Philip," a queer title indeed, but worthy those pious old Spaniards who perpetrated their atrocities in the most devoutly religious manner. Years ago the name of the saint was dropped in general conversation, presumably for the sake of brevity, and thus it now stands—Montevideo, "I see the hill." The hill which the discoverer saw is nowadays spoken of as merely El Cerro, with no reference to the forgotten apostle. It rises some distance back of the town and is topped by a lighthouse, a signal station, and a picturesque fortress which was built for the protection of the harbor about a hundred years ago, but is now used only as a prison. It is Uruguay's boast that our revolutionary war first put her patriots in the mood to rebel against Spanish rule, that her republic owes its existence to the successful issue of that early contest, and that her constitution was closely patterned from that of the United States. Uruguayan history is older than ours, for it dates back four centuries—to the day when Don Juan de Solis sailed into the estuary of the majestic river that was afterward named La Plata, but which he called Parana-Guazú, the latter word signifying "sea-like," and landed about seventy miles east of the present capital. At that time the country was densely populated with Indians—the Guaranis, who rank next to the Incas of Peru and the Aztecs of Mexico as among the best of the South American races. They were still numerous when the Jesuit missions were destroyed. (In 1767) and having been trained by the priests to habits of implicit obedience, were a peaceful, industrious and patriarchal people. They are now almost extinct, having been supplanted by half-breeds, (a mixture of Portuguese, Indian, negro and what not), from whose ranks come the class now known as "Gauchos."

WHEN FREEDOM CAME.

Not until 1820 was Uruguay formally proclaimed a free and independent state. And then her troubles began in earnest, for every patriot in the new republic wanted to be president, and during more than half a century revolution followed revolution in rapid succession. These internecine quarrels were at their height when Juan Manuel Rosas—the dictator of Buenos Aires—not satisfied with the enormous Argentine territory that he ruled, like another Alexander, and sighing for worlds to conquer, besieged Montevideo, and during that time (from 1842 to '51), a new town sprang up some distance from the old one, with churches, shops, stores and factories, established for the convenience of the besiegers. After peace was restored, the intermediate space between the two towns was laid out by French engineers after the most approved models of modern times, thus making one city whose center portion is by far the most beautiful.

ON SOLID ROCK.

Geographically considered, few places have greater advantages than Montevideo, situated on a lime-stone ridge stretching far out into the river, somewhat as New York occupies Manhattan Island. This ledge of solid rock rises in the center like the roof of a house, thus affording perfect natural drainage and giving to every casa a splendid view of sea and river. Being constantly washed clean by rains, independent of the lax sanitary regulations of the past, the place, perhaps accounts in part for the

fact that it is one of the most healthy cities in the world. A few weeks residence here is considered throughout South America a panacea for invalids, especially for those suffering from nervous prostration, general debility and malarial complaints. If Montevideo had only a decent harbor one would seek room for little improvement. As it is, ships of all kinds are entirely without protection from the frequent pamperos, or strong winds that correspond to "northers" on the Pacific side.

THE GREAT RIVER.

An American writer who recently visited Uruguay declares that the Rio de la Platta is by no means the "lame" river that many believe. Says he: "After every strong pampero you may count wrecks and ships aground literally by the score. For want of a port or protection of any kind, the river business is interrupted while the pampero is blowing, communication being impossible between the shore and ships anchored in the roads. The necessity of loading and unloading by means of tugs and lighters renders the operation exceedingly expensive, so that in many cases the cost of landing goods at Montevideo is equivalent to the freight on the goods from Havre, Hamburg or Liverpool." Fully two-thirds of Uruguay's revenue is derived from customs duties, the rest from trade licenses, stamps, and taxes on property. Within the last half-century the value of both exports and imports has increased twenty fold, and the former has always been largely in excess of the latter. A few years ago Uruguay's commerce was practically controlled by England, the imports from that kingdom alone amounting to nearly one-half of the whole, and at least one-third of all the exports went to England. Nowadays much of the produce that formerly went to British markets, goes to Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp and Bremen; and the time is not far distant when the United States will receive a respectable amount of it, in spite of the local misrepresentations of our jealous English cousins.

QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Though Uruguay's constitution was patterned after that of the United States, it necessarily differs from it in some important particulars, because whatever sentimentalists may say to the contrary—the fact remains, proved again and again by sad experience, that the more volatile Latins, and especially those with a preponderance of Spanish blood, are not capable of self-government; and therefore Republicanism, pure and simple, does not meet their requirements. The government of Uruguay is divided into the usual three departments, executive, judicial and legislative. The president is elected by a majority of the general assembly, for four years, and is not eligible to two consecutive terms. The five ministers composing the cabinet are appointed by the president and are responsible to him alone. The little republic is divided into nineteen departments, which answer for the states in ours; and each department sends one senator to the "upper house" of the general assembly. The "lower house" has fifty-three members, who are elected every year directly by the people, proportioned according to the number of voters in each department. The Montevideo, the most thickly settled portion, has 12 representatives, while all the other departments have only two each. The constitution regulates the annual session of the legislature from January to June, but the president may convene the assembly at any time. The legislature is practically null by providing for extra sessions—greatly to the disgust of country members, who are kept at the pay and expensiveness capital nearly the year around by the majority residing in Montevideo. The consequence is that outside of the

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WASATCH NOTES.

P. H. Stomerson and wife of North Dakota were at Wasatch last Sunday.

Geo. A. Hawkes and sister took dinner at the hotel Sunday last.

V. G. Gill and Miss Virginia Stephens are at the hotel for a week.

H. E. Smith and Pearl S. Pearce came up Thursday night to visit Miss Stephens.

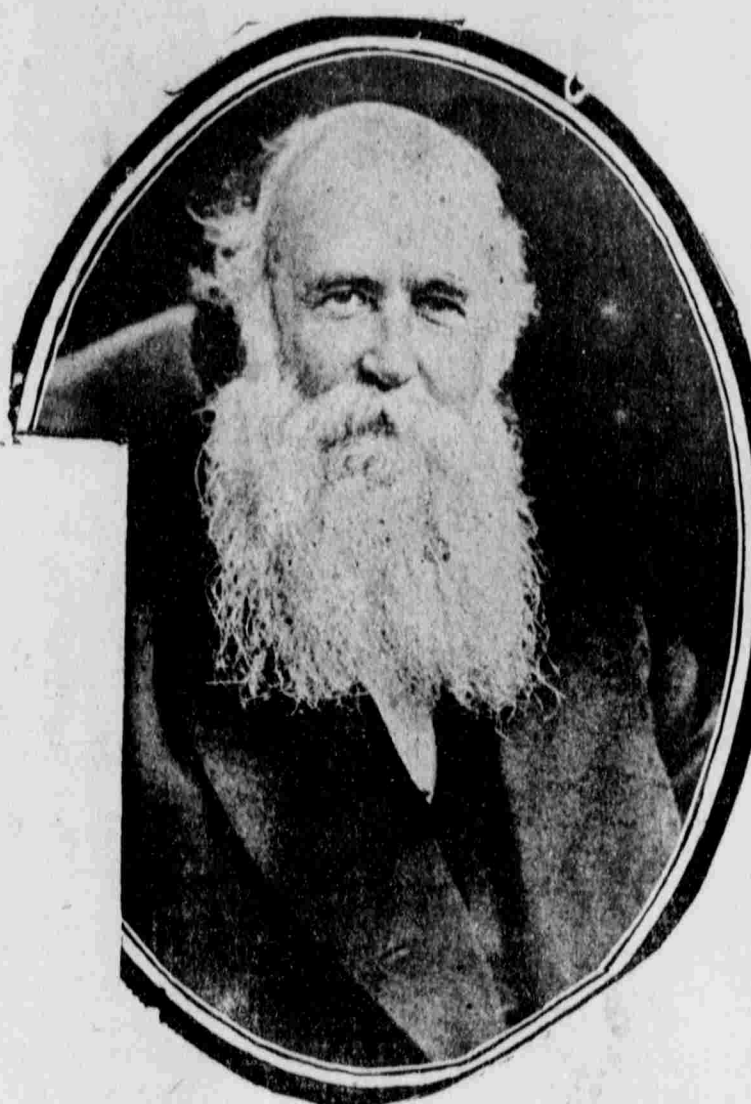
Atty. F. S. Richards, Oscar H. Jensen and Wm. McConahay came up Sunday and rented cottages for the season.

Mrs. A. C. Ewing will be at the hotel soon.

Mr. Shanfelberger and party will be up for the fourth.

People who don't come to Wasatch this season will make a great mistake.

"ELIJAH II" ARRIVES IN AMERICA AGAIN.



John Alexander Dowie, self-styled "Elijah II." arrived from Europe this week. During his recent stay in London he was refused lodgings in the hotels and had to content himself with the accommodations of his church headquarters in London.

capital none but rich men dare aspire for the office. Judging from the few assistance which I have attended, the Uruguayan congress seems to conduct its routine business on much the same plan as that at Washington. Indeed, looking down from the gallery upon the rows of shiny bald heads and listening to the spread-eagle flights of rhetoric, called forth on slightest provocations—such as chartering a tramway or bridging a back-country creek—one might easily fancy himself under the big dome capped by the bronze Goddess of Liberty, were it not that Spanish is spoken here instead of Americanized English.

South Americans incline by nature to eloquence, as ducks to water, and oratorical gifts are rated higher than any other. In no country of like compass and population can one hear on every hand and read in the local papers so much big sounding but empty gush concerning republican simplicity, paternal government, equal rights, veneration to habeas corpus, and similar humbugs as in La Banda Oriental. The state religion is Roman Catholic, but other sects are tolerated—all except the poor Jesuits. Infidels, Mohammedans, Jews, heathens, are welcome to come and proclaim their peculiar faith, or their lack of any, at will; but the sister sect, once so powerful, without whose pioneer efforts among the aborigines the government of today might never have existed—is most bitterly tabooed.

Of late years the Uruguayan government has paid unusual attention to the education of the masses. It required a hard struggle to separate the schools from denominational control; but the late President Santos accomplished it by measures that are now generally acknowledged to have been for the public good. Rudimentary education is gratuitous, and compulsory upon children between the ages of six and 14.

Though the total population of the republic is barely 700,000, there are no less than 380 public schools, with a staff of 800 teachers, two-thirds of whom are women. Besides these, the small republic has upwards of 500 private schools, with a thousand teachers and nearly 25,000 pupils. There is a military college in Montevideo, supported by the government, whose cadets are graduated with the grade of lieutenants. The University of Uruguay has covered 600 students and is a distinguished corps of professors. There are also two English academies in Montevideo. The special pride of the country and hobby of the government is the new school of arts and trades. It occupies a handsome building near the Plaza Ramirez, and is supported by the state. Its aim is to afford poor boys an opportunity to learn good trades or professions, and thus become useful citizens. An applicant for admission must—first of all—be of Uruguayan birth and an orphan; he must not be more than thirteen years old at the time of entering, have been previously vaccinated, and be a good and honest boy. The institution is a military plan, and discipline of the strictest sort is observed. Its expenses are borne by the department of war and marine, eked out by the products of students' labor. The institution is a military plan, and discipline of the strictest sort is observed. Its expenses are borne by the department of war and marine, eked out by the products of students' labor. The institution is a military plan, and discipline of the strictest sort is observed. Its expenses are borne by the department of war and marine, eked out by the products of students' labor.

ITS LITTLE NAVY.

Speaking of the navy, it consists of only three gunboats and seven small steamers, manned by about 200 marines, 60 engineers, and a dozen officers, with 10 jeeps, or chiefs. The standing army is composed of four battalions of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and one of artillery, and has an astonishing number of superior officers. It is the fashion for aristocratic young gentlemen to get "into the army," but by no means to carry a musket. The rank and file are a wild, brutal looking lot, largely negroes and Indians. They are not formidable in appearance, but ought to fight well if there is anything in heredity, having descended from fighting fathers and grandfathers through many generations. Their uniform consists of white canvas trousers of immense proportions, fastened around the ankle, more like feminine "bloomers" than French zouaves; white canvas gaiters, red forage caps, and blue flannel ulster reaching nearly to the ground, ornamented with innumerable brass buttons. They carry rifles with sword bayonets, knapsacks, blankets, and tin plates. The officers are very handsomely costumed in dark broadcloth, the mounted officers having beautiful horses, gorgeous saddles and silver-plated spurs and stirrups. One reason why the common soldiers are such ill-looking fellows is because they really are the off-scourings of the country, being mainly recruited from the penitentiary. The law provides that after a criminal has passed a specified time in prison, under certain conditions, he

may serve the remainder of his term in the army. It is said that the discipline of the army is even more severe than that of the prison; but were it ten times as strict most men would prefer it to prison life.

FANNIE B. WARD.

SALT LAKE TIME TABLE

Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway

Time table in effect May 31st, 1904.

GOING-LEAVE		RETURNING-	
SALT LAKE		ARRIVE SALT LAKE	
No. 2, 10:00 a.m.	No. 1, 12:30 p.m.	No. 3, 8:30 p.m.	No. 4, 10:00 p.m.
No. 4, 2:00 p.m.	No. 3, 8:30 p.m.	No. 5, 5:30 p.m.	No. 6, 7:30 p.m.
No. 6, 4:00 p.m.	No. 5, 5:30 p.m.	No. 7, 6:30 p.m.	No. 8, 8:30 p.m.
No. 8, 5:00 p.m.	No. 7, 6:30 p.m.	No. 9, 7:30 p.m.	No. 10, 9:30 p.m.
No. 10, 6:00 p.m.	No. 9, 7:30 p.m.	No. 11, 8:30 p.m.	No. 12, 10:00 p.m.
No. 12, 7:00 p.m.	No. 11, 8:30 p.m.	No. 13, 9:00 p.m.	No. 14, 10:00 p.m.
No. 14, 8:00 p.m.	No. 13, 9:00 p.m.	No. 15, 11:45 p.m.	

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP 25 CENTS.

*Sunday, last train leaves Salt Lake at 9:30. J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

Lagoon

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 20, 1904.

Leave Salt Lake		Leave Lagoon	
6:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
9:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	12:00 Noon	12:00 Noon	1:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

Extra train on Sundays and holidays at 2:30 and 4:30 p.m.

Last train leaves Lagoon Sunday 9:30 p.m.

Fare for round trip 25 cents.

A. D. PIERSON, Pass. & Ticket Agt. J. B. BEAN, Excursion Agt. Office, 161 Main St.

TIME TABLE

San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. R. Co.

DEPART.

From Oregon Short Line Depot, Salt Lake City.

For Provo, Lehi, Fairfield and Mercur, connecting at Nephi for Manila and intermediate points on Sanpete Valley R.R., 7:00 a.m.

For Garfield, Hatch, Tropic, Stockton, Mammoth, Eureka and Silver City (via Leanington and intermediate points), 8:00 a.m.

For Provo, American Fork, Lehi, Juab, Milford, Panguitch, Caliente and intermediate points, 9:06 a.m.

ARRIVE.

From Provo, American Fork, Lehi, Juab, Milford, Panguitch, Caliente and intermediate points, 9:35 a.m.

From Provo, Lehi, Fairfield, Mercur and Sanpete Valley Railway points, 9:55 p.m.

From Silver City, Mammoth, Eureka, Stockton, Tropic and Garfield Beach, 10:30 p.m.

Daily Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car Service between Salt Lake City and Milford, Eureka, Stockton, Tropic and Garfield Beach.

Direct stage connections for all mining districts in southern Utah and Nevada.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street. Telephone 350.

E. W. GILLET, Gen'l Pass. Agt. J. L. MOORE, Dist. Pass. Agt.

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M. DRAKE, Dist. Pass. Agt., Salt Lake City, Utah.

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HUSLER'S FLOUR

that makes good dough—Good Dough—Good Bread.

July 4

...COMES ON MONDAY...

Come to our

BIG SALE

and take advantage of the prices we are offering.

Oxfords, Slippers, Sandals, in all styles and sizes, at

COST

with 10c and 15c per pair added.

THE MOORE SHOE CO.,

258 SOUTH MAIN ST.,

Sign of THE BIG SHOE.

THE STATE BANK

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Joseph F. Smith, President

Wm. B. Preston, Vice President

Charles E. Burton, Cashier

Henry T. McEwan, Assistant Cashier

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Heber J. Grant, Isaac Barton, Joseph F. Smith, James D. Woodcock, Chas. E. Burton, Byron Groo, Wm. B. Preston, Heber M. Wells, A. W. Carlson.

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Prof. J. R. Hill, President

Moses Thatcher, Vice President

H. S. Young, Cashier

Edgar S. Hilla, Assistant Cashier

B. H. SCHETTLER,

BANKER.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Five