IN BOOK OF MORMON LANDS.

Utah Student and Traveler Writes the Deseret News Concerning Experiences in Central and South America-Into the Wilds.

Written for the Descret News.

Mr. Joel Ricks, secretary of the Book of Mormon society, an institution founded by the Brigham Young college of Legan, some time ago left on a trip to Central and South America to pursue investigation into the geography of the country described in the Book of Mormon. He is now conducting his researches and the first of his letters, which will be printed in the "News" from time to time, is presented here-

Honda Colombia, April 9.-I am sitting on a point of rock that pushes itself above the mass about me. The king of day is almost straight over my head, but the cool breezes that blow about me neutralize his power. At my feet and with almost a sheer descent of 1,200 feet, flows in a great half moon sweep a majestic river, its waters dis-colored by the red clay of the moun-tains near its source are rushing madly over the boulders as if in a hurry to reach the sea. Just beyond the river nestles a quaint old city. Its odd look-ind buildings, its old cathedral and narrow streets proclaim it a Spanish city of the sixteenth century. Beyond the city for a mile or two are rich pastures that fall off in terraces towards the river. On beyond the pastures are half a dozen narrow rocky ridges from two to five hundred feet high that break away from the great range to the west and falling down, terminate here. On beyond the ridges and almost hid now by the cloud mass which envelopes it, is one of the greatest mountain ranges of the world. Towards the northwest just beyond the river is a high mess, covering several square miles. There are but few trees upon it and its grassy pastures look as green as Utah alfalfa fields in May. The hill on which the mesa is situated rises abruptly from the river to a hight of several hundred the river to a height of several hundred feet and rises gradually as it stopes back towards the mountains. Further north the country looks rough and broken. There is a rapid flowing little river comes down between the mesa and the rocky ridges, and I can see that it has scooped out a considerable valley back in there, which from this distance looks like grass covered plains. The ridge on which I stand begins near the river, 25 miles northward and hugging the east bank terminates about eight or ten miles southward from this point,

in a little narrow ridge of rocks. At my feet on the east is a beautiful little valley, about two and a half or three miles wide, I should judge, and sloping outhward opens out into the wide val-ey southward. All along the eastern rizon is a vast mountain range whose summits are now hid in great banks of white cap clouds that hang about it, but its slopes are visible for 50 miles to the northeast and for 75 miles or more to the southward. Ten miles or so south of me is a considerable valley several of the 18 a constant of the southward as far as my eye can penetrate the haze. Through this valley I can follow the river in its meander-I can follow the river in its meander-ings for nearly 100 miles and to the northward until it is lost in the great forest-covered plains. Book of Mor-mon students tell us that the great riv-er is the Sidon of the Nephites, that the broken mountainous country to the west is the land Zarahemia. That this hill is the hill Amathu, where Alma fought the Amelicites. That the little valley to the eastward is the valley of valley to the castward is the valley of Gideon; that up beyond the point where this hill terminates was the land of Menon. If this be true or not every Book of Mormon student will follow me closely through this interesting country and in my humble way I shall try and show him the country as it is. But before I proceed farther he will want to know why I came here.

HOME FAREWELL.

I left Salt Lake City on the R. G. W. evening train Feb. 27. We escaped the snow blockade in western Kansas and reached Kansas City Sunday morn and reached Kansas City Sunday morning, March L. I called at the L. D. S. mission and later took a run out to Independence on the trolley line and spent the afternoon with some friends, members of the Reorganized church, attended their service in the basemen of their new church, which stands across the street opposite the temple lot. After services I toook a look over the famous temple lot and in the evening returned to Kansas City. On the morning of the second I took Mis-souri Pacific train for New Orleans via St. Louis. We laid over three hours at Little Rock, Ark., and I spent the time looking about the city. There are some pretty nice buildings, among which is the old state house with its great Corinthian columns and its famous statue rinthian columns and its famous statue of Columbia and her daughters. The state legislature is in session. Its lower house passed yesterday an act ten miles southward from this point, that is of great importance to the col-pugh it falls down gradually and ends ored people of the state. It provides

LEAVES FROM OLD ALBUMS.

, that all school taxes paid by white peo ple shall be used to educate white chil-dren, and taxes paid by colored people dren, and taxes paid by colored people to educate colored children. This act practically closes the schools of the state to colored children and dooms them to lives of ignorance. After leaving Little Rock we run down the Arkansas river for some distance and then turn south. That part of Arkansas through which we pass is all densely timbered, and the people seem to lack the thrift of the people of the north, Our course takes us parallel to the Mississippi and although we cannot see its sissippi and although we cannot see its waters we see boats like huge monsters moving about among the tree tops. The river is very high and the water being confined by the levees, the water level is 20 feet or more above the sur-rounding plains. If the levee should break, half of the state of Louisiana would be submerged. All day of the 4th we ran through the cane sugar district and everywhere are great sugar plantations with their factories, five o of which are in sight at all times which, with the whitewashed cabins o the laborers look like little villages. The railroads, which radiate from the fac-

We have left far behind the rigors of our northern winter and now the balmy breezes of spring fan our cheeks. The fields are covered with grass and flow-ers, and we hear the old familiar croak of the frogs in the pools. Peach trees are in bloom and trees are beginning to leaf. Green onions and radishes in the fields are ready for the market.

the fields are ready for the market.

We reach Algiers opposite New Orleans at 1 p. m., and after some delay our train is ferried over to the city. We are unloaded at a little dirty station on the levee and have to walk through the muddy streets four or five blocks before we can get a street car. blocks before we can get a street car blocks before we can get a street car. We are taken to Canal street, a broad, beautiful street, from which we reach our hotel. I visit the steamship office and learn that my steamer which should sall on the 5th, is delayed and will not get off until the 7th, so I have three days to look about the city.

IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans is what we call an old town. It was founded something over two hundred years ago, and like all towns of that period the streets are very narrow. They claim 375,000 in-habitants. I judge two-thirds of them must be colored. They claim the city is very healthy, but I cannot see how it can be, lying as it does below the

river level. The streets generally are poorly paved, with stone, and are very filthy, and the sewage system is some-thing awful. The new residence dis-trict, which lies out St. Charles street along the river above the city, has many very beautiful homes. There are several small parks that are very nice. In the parks are a number of monuments That of Gen. R. E. Lee out at the St. Charles circles is the best. It stands on a great Corinthian column fifty feet high and represents the general stand-ing watching some important army movement. The Jackson monument stands in a little park in the old French stands in a little park in the old Frenca district just in front of the old cathedral. It represents the general on horseback. Just as he must have looked on the day of his famous victory. The John McDonogh monument is interesting because of the story connected with it. It was eracted by the school children of the city and consists of a Me stead hurst which the children of a life sized bust which the children are decorating with flowers. McDenogh was an avaricious, grasping old money lender who at his death left all of his

fortune to be used in establishing free schools for the children of the city.

schools for the children of the city.

Mother Margaret kept a shop and made money which she left for the founding of a hospital, and they have erected an appropriate monument to her memory. What interested me most in the city was its cemeteries. The old St. Louis cemetery was originally just outside of the old French fort, but is now in the heart of the city. It occupies a walled enclosure about half as large as one of our city blocks. Beoccupies a walled enclosure about half as large as one of our city blocks. Because of the presence of water near the surface, the dead are all buried in tombs above ground. Some of these are very beautiful, Generally, however, they are built of brick 10 or 12 feet high with spaces left in tiers and one above the other into which the coffins are inserted, a marble glab is then placed over the opening and sealed up. I understand this greyard is the property of the church and that tombs are rented for a term of years, at the expiration of which the remains are taken out. I did not like to ask what became of the remains, but in a secluded spot I saw a heap of old partly decayed coffins. I was told that the bones were thrown into a hole when they did not find their way into the medical college, Omitting these latter features the system has some advantages over ours, estable where are competeries are locations. tem has some advantages over ours, es pecially where our cemeteries are lo-cated on hillsides above our towns. I cated on hillsides above our towns. It visited the bathing resort at the West End. The water looks like it had drained from the surrounding swamps. The bathing might do all right for New Orleans, but it would not do for a Utahn who had known Salt Lake. They told me everywhere that I should not the control of the control fall to see the old French Market and the marble room in the new federal building. I was interested in the mar-ket, but the marble room was a disappointment. It was dark and gloomy and the marble looked smoky and dirty

The onyx work in the city and county building beats it all hollow ON THE MAGDALENA RIVER.

The little town of Dorado is now practically the head of navigation on the Magdalena although when the river is high boats can be taken up to the foot of the rapids, nearly 15 miles further and small boats are sometimes drawn up through the rapids, with block and tackle and can then run up the valley for nearly 200 miles. Dorade is situated on the edge of a wooded plain that extends back some distance from the river. On the porth the plain from the river, On the north the plain opens out into the hilly slopes, but on the south is a group of steep sandstone buttes connecting with a range of hills that comes down from the western Cordilleras. There is a narrow gauge railroad running from Dorado to above the rapids at Honda, 24 miles. Leaving Dorado we run for a mile or two through a dense tropic jungle; we then pass the hills for a mile or two and come out into a region of rich grassy pastures extending along the river for several miles and back a mile or two to forest covered vales that stretch away westward between ridges of abrupt hills. About 12 miles from Honda down to the river bank and we wind along the slopes until we reach Honda. On our left all the way up is the river and just beyond it a steep hill rising from the water's edge to a height of

AN OLD SPANISH TOWN.

Honda is a typical old Spanish town. Narrow stone paved streets, and brick and stone houses with tile roofs. It lies along the Magdalena and the Guall, a little rapid river that comes down from the western hills. The houses are mostly one story on account of the earthquakes which are quite fre quent in these regions. The town was founded about 1540, and during the next 200 years was quite an important point as much of the gold from Peru passed through here on its way to Spain. One of the most important relics of the old period is the stone bridge over

the Guali. It was wrecked by an earth-quake more than 120 years ago and a few years ago a portion of it fell down. The remains are still to be seen in the the stream. A new iron bridge now spans

A \$12 BREAKFAST.

I am up early on the 9th, and after breakfasting on a cup of chocolate, a biscuit, and two eggs, for which I pay \$12 paper. I take a walk out on the Maraquita road, that goes out over the mesa westward. Leaving the town be-hind the road follows the edge of the gorge in which the Guali roars along on its way to join the Magdalena. On my left are grass covered benches. Af-ter a mile or two I leave the road, go-ing up through a bush covered pasture. I climb about forty feet up the steer side of the mesa; before me now is grassy pasture as level as a floor, be-yond which from a quarter to a mile are rocky spurs of hills about 700 feet high. It was here that the city Zarahemla is usually supposed to have beer built, but there is not room here for a city of any size such as Zarahemia was city of any size such as Zarahemia was. After looking about for an hour or two I return to the city and crossing over the new iron bridge that spans the Magdalena just at the head of the rapids. I follow the Bogota trail which winds along the hill side up the east bank of the river for a considerable distance. I wish to get a view of the valley up the river, but there is a hill just across the river that hides everyjust across the river that hides every-thing in that direction.

IN THE WILDS UNARMED.

After following the trail for a mile or so I turn up onto the hill and climb up its steep sides. I follow the grassy ridge with thicket covered ravines on either side. For an hour I go on, the either side. For an hour I go on, the view on the west and south expanding all the while. I recall now that I have left my pistol at the hotel and have no weapon but a packet knife to combat a jaguar, should one happen to be lurking in the thicket.

There is a fresh track of a wild can be a second to the combat a second to the second to

In the loose sand, but I wish much to go just a little farther to a rocky pin-nacle which seems to be the summit. So I go on. There is still another summit, and another, and as the view is expanding and becoming of such ab-sorbing interest that I believe if there had been a dozen jaguars in the bush I should have gone on. At length I reach the summit, and what a sight! Few men have ever been permitted to see one more beautiful. I doubt Moses when he stood upon the moun tain and viewed the promised land spread out like a map beneath him, saw a more beautiful sight. Nor do I think his heart gave out more quick-ening impulses than I feel on beholding for the first time this land so full of interest to every believer in the Book of Mormon. At my feet is the Magdalena, the Sidon of the Nephites, beyond stretching away as far as the eye can reach are the rough mountain spurs between which are grass covered plains. Southward beyond this hill is

the Magdalena valley reaching far away in the direction of the land Ne-I can trace now the route Alma must

have taken when journeying from Gideon away southward towards Manti when he met the sons of Mosiah journeying towards, Zarahemia. Gideon must have stood somewhere in the litwhere in the grassy glopes to the west must have stood Zarahemla. I can trace the route Alma's army must have taken when coming upon this hill to meet the Amlicites. They would come meet the Amllettes. They would come down the Guall and cross there just above the rapids and swarm over the mountain about me. In that event these solitudes would resound with the sounds of war, the clash of steel, the shout of onset and the moans of the wounded and dying. I trace now the course the Amllettes would take in their flight down the valley southward these beyond the point of southward, there beyond the point of this hill somewhere where the river makes a great bend and flows north-west for some distance, they met the Lamanites and then would commence the race to reach the ford before Alma should be able to recross. They would pass to the west of the mass of hils just across the river, southwest of where I stand, and circling around would come down on the level mesas I visited this morning. The defeated Lamanites took refuge on the hilly mass of the mesa where they perished of hun-ger and became food for the wild beasts. The slain were thrown into the river and drifted down to become food for the ravenous alligators that infest the lower river.

BOOK OF MORMON POINTS.

Space will not permit me to tell how I recalled the many historic events of the Book of Mormon to see if I could not find one that the geographical fea-tures of the region I now have about me would not satisfy. I am pleased to state that I have not found one, but there are points mentioned in the Book there are points mentioned in the Book of Mormon which I have not heretofore understood which the conditions of the ountry explain.

After studying the scene about me for two or three hours I made a sketch of the geographical features and comenced the descent. The air was cool and pleasant upon the mountain, but as I descended it grew hotter and hotter until when I reached the Bogota trail I was ready for a drink, not having had one since morning. I stopped at a house and got a drink of warm water. Cool water here would be a luxury not to be thought of, and do you know, I don't miss it much, the warm water satisfies my thirst in a way I hardly thought

Yesterday when I spoke of climbing the hills, the railroad superintendent said it involved too much trouble and risk to be undertaken. It would be necessary to carry water and food and to go prepared to pass the night up there. But I had accomplished it in five or six hours without either food or water.

ON THE PLAINS. April 10-Today I made up my mind to go out on the plains and do some ex-ploring, I would walk so as to be able to climb hills or follow up the river bottoms. I went out by the Maraquito road, following the gorge in which the Guali flows and leaving the mesas and mountain spurs on my left. About three miles out, the country opens out into grassy plains a mile or two wide and several miles in extent. From this plain in every direction except to the north run off grassy flats cut up by narrow ridges of rocky hills. Sometimes these hills widen out into butte-like peaks, but usually they are narrow ridges of sandstone cliffs, from 390 to 800 feet above the plains. To the west these plains slope back, rising gradually up to the great Andes, 39 miles distant. On my way out I noticed a narrow opening in the terrace that seemed to bear evidences of artificial moulding. On my way back I left the road and went out to examine it. It should be rememred that the rocky ridges come from west and protrude like rocky cliffs These ridges are well night impassable and could be easily defended by a very small force. At the ends of these ridges are level mesas usually about 40 or 50 feet high and with very steep sides. These are cut up by little streams that come out from between the ridges and which flow in deep narrow gorges with cliff-like sides. Now, an enemy coming from the south would have to come around on the river side to pass the ridges, then it would be a comparatively easy matter to strengthen the terrace slopes, between the ridges to keep them from overrunning the grassy plains to the west. At the point that I mention there was a break in the terrace more than 100 feet across and this had been filled up by what seems to be a graded way about 20 feet wide. In another place I noticed the edge of the terrace was about two feet higher for some distance than the level surface back of it. The only stone that I saw here outside of the soft sandstone about the cliffs is a hard dark rock found down in the river bottoms. These bear marks of erosive influences and are usually worn smooth and rounding. If buildings were erected they would be out of these stone. In one place on the second river terrace I saw a number of second river terrace I saw a number of these stones lying about in ridges and in one place the ridge assumed the shape of a square. If there were stone buildings on these terraces 1600 years ago, they would have to have been exceedingly well built to have resisted the effects of violent earthquakes, the effects of which are to be seen all about. To say nothing of the vegetable accu-

gleaning here and there interesting de-tails that I hope to present later. To-morrow it all is well, I shall go out to Mararquita on the plains 13 miles west JOEL RICKS.

DON'T BE FOOLED INTO DO-ING SOMETHING ELSE.

of here.

mulations of 16 centuries. That there was an arcient people here is certain as evidences of this are all about us. I am

"After what I have taken and done It is no wonder I am glad of an opportunity to recommend what cured me to my friends.

I suffered intense agony from gravel

for nearly fifteen years.

For five and six weeks at a time I rould not work, the pain was so great.

My kidneys and biadder were in horrible shape. My back ached so I could not sleep. I had no appetite at all.

I tried about every doctor in Syracuse but hey failed to help me.

I used mariy all the advertised medicines without any heared. cines without any benefit.

cines without any benefit.

This was my discouraging condition when I began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I used only four bottles and I consider myself cured. I have no backache at all, no pains in passing urine, my appetite is splendid.

It helped me from the start and I gained twenty pounds in weight."
FRED HOFFMAN,
Bil Lodi St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is a vegetable help to the stomach and bowels in performing their duties properly. It overcomes and permanently tures dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and rheumatism. It is ab-solutely larmless and purely vegetable. It contains no narcotics or minerals in any forth, no dangerous stimulants, no mercity or poisons, and is the only kidney nedicine that does not constipate.

Druggists sell it in NEW 60 CENT SIZE and the regular \$1.00 size bottles. Sample lottle-enough for trial-free by mail. Dr. DavidKennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y

Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rheum Cream cires Old Sores, Skin and Scrof-ulous Diesses, 500,

"The Only Dentifrice of International Reputation."-SARA BERNHARDT

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THE WESTERN LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

Guarantees four per cent, interest on deposits, with participation in profits in excess of that amount. Profits have been greater than four per cent, in the past. will be greater than that in the

Established 1892. Assets January 1, 1903......\$455,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS; P. W. Madsen President. J. B. Toronto Vice President.

49 East First South.

SUMMONS.

IN THE CITY COURT, IN AND FOR Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, State of Utah. Mathonihah Thomas and Philip S. Maycock, Plaintiffs, vs. W. J. Jones, Defendant.

The State of Utah, to the said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within six days after the service of this summons upon you, if served within the county in which this action is brought, otherwise, within ten days after service, and defend the above entitled action; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

THOMAS & MAYCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
THOMAS & MAYCOCK,
Plaintiffs.
P. O. Address: 201-3-5 Descret News

Building, City. BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE State Board of Examiners at the office of the undersigned until 12 o'clock, noon, of the 13th day of June, 1803, for furnishing material, printing and binding 1,500 copies of the School Law of the State, in accordance with the specifications on file in the office of the undersigned, bids to be made separately for printing and binding. For printing the bids are to be at the rate per page.

printing the bids are to be at the rate per page.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the bid, to be held upon condition that upon the award of the contract to him the bidder will faithfully and promptly execute a good and sufficient bond, payable to the state, with two sureties to be approved by said board, conditioned that he will perform the work for which he has contracted under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe and for the faithful performance of the contract.

J. T. HAMMOND,

Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT NO. 3.

Wabash Mining Company, principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 21st day of May, 1903, an assessment of five (5) cents per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable on or before June 27th, 1903, to W. Mont. Ferry, Treasurer, at room 306 Auerbach Building, South Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 27th day of June, 1903, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 29th day of July, 1903, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and the expense of sale.

W. MONT FERRY, Secretary and Treasurer.
Location of Office: 306 Auerbach Bidg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the undersigned up to 1:15 o'clock p. m. of May 26th, 1963, for the materials and labor required for the erection of a building for the Branch Normal of the University of Utah at Cedar City, Utah, and according to plans and specifications and drawings which are open for inspection of the bidders at the office of Dallas & Hedges, in the Deseret National Bank building, at the corner of Main and First South streets, in Sait Lake City, Utah, and all bids and proposals at the above time will be publicly opened and read in the office of the Deseret National Bank, in said City.

All bids must be addressed to "University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah," and marked in lower left-hand corner "Bids." or such bids can be delivered to the board of Regents at the said time and place of opening same, or can be delivered at the architects office.

Bids must not contain conditions, qualifications, propositions or any other thing in addition to those mentioned in the plans, specifications and drawings, contracts and hond and bidders must use the forms of bids without change, which will be found at the office of said architects and no other form of bid will be received. A certified check on some bank in Utah, for five per cent of the amount of the highest bid must be inclosed. Each check is to be made payable to the undersigned and is to be forfeited to the undersigned in case the bid is accepted and the bidder does not enter into the contract and bond within three days after its acceptance, for the faithful execution of the contract and bond bond hereinafter mentioned.

The proposed contract and bond are also at the office of said architects and can there be examined.

There must be a separate bid and certified check for each of thefollowing pieces of work, to-wit:

Excavating and grading.

Foundation mason and brick work. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids

f work, to-wit:
Excavating and grading.
Foundation mason and brick work.
Cut stone work.
Lathing and plastering.
Carpenter and joiner work.
Painting.
Tin and galv. iron work.
Plumbing.

Plumbing.

Heating and ventilating.

A bond must be furnished when contracts are awarded for one-half of the amount of the bid with good and sufficient sureties. all satisfactory and acceptable to the undersigned.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept any bid or bids it may deem best, or to let the contract to one bidder.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES.

Consult County Clerk or the respective signers for further information.

consult County Clerk or the respective signers for further information.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PRObate Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate of Emma H. Adkins, Deceased, Notice.—The petition of Brigham Smith, Administrator of the estate of Emma H. Adkins, deceased, praying for an order of sale of real and personal property of said decedent, and that all persons interested appear before the said Court to show cause why an order should not be granted to sell so much as shall be necessary, of the following described real estate and personal property of said deceased, to-wit: Personal Property—Household furniture, pictures in the dwelling house at No. 374 Fourth Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, Real Estate—Commencing at the northwest corner of lot 4, block 47, plat "D." Salt Lake City survey, thence south 10 rods, thence east 61½ feet; thence northeasterly to the north line of said lot N feet east from the place of beginning, thence west 74 feet to the place of beginning to the place of beginning to the pl

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES.

Consult County Clerk or the respective

signers for further information.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PRObate Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate of Nabbie Y. Chawson, Deceased, Notice.—The petition of Spencer Clawson, the administrator of the estate of Nabbie Y. Clawson, deceased, praying for an order of sale of real property of sald decedent, and that all persons interested appear before the said Court to show cause why an order should not be granted to sell so much an shall be necessary, of the following described real estate of said deceased, to-wit: The south six and one-half feet of lot II, block I, plat "I," Sait Lake City Survey, a right of way over the following described property, to-wit: the north 10 feet of the south 16½ feet of said lot II, block I, plat "I," Sait Lake City Survey; also the following: beginning at a point 55 feet east of the northwest corner of said lot II, block I, plat "I," Sait Lake City Survey; running thence south 9 rods; thence east 61½ feet to place of begianing, together with a right of way over the north 10 feet of the south 16½ feet of said lot II, and also to mortsage certain, property of said estate—has been set for hearing on Friday the 5th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Sait Lake City, Sait Lake County, Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said court, with

Utah.
Witness the Clerk of said Court, with
the seal thereof affixed this 19th day of
May, A. D. 1993.
(Seal)
JOHN JAMES, Clerk.
By J. U. Eldredge, Jr., Deputy Clerk.
Young & Moyle, Attorneys for Petition-

er.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE
of Daniel Gibson, Deceased. Creditors
will present claims with vouchers to the
undersigned at room 27, Hooper Building,
Sait Lake City, Utah, on or before the 3rd
day of September, A. D. 1993.
AMELIA GIBSON,
Administratrix of the Estate of Daniel
Gibson, Deceased.

Gibson, Deceased.
Date of first publication, May 2, A. D.
1903.
C. E. Marks, Attorney for Administra-

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Estate of Robert J. Johnson, Deceased, Creditors will present claims with vouchers to the undersigned at 607 south Seventh East street. Sait Lake City, Utah, on or before the 15th day of September, A. D. 1903.

JOSEPH WARBURTON,
Executor of the Last Wil of Robert J.
Johnson, Deceased.
Date of first publication, May 9, A. D. 1903.

Young & Moyle, Attorneys.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PRObate Division, in and for Sait Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate of A. H. Raleigh, Deceased. Notice.—The petition of William Asper and Alfred Solomon, executors of the estate of A. H. Raleigh, deceased, for confirmation of the sale of the following described real and personal property, to-wit: The north half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (22), township eight (8) south of range two (2) east of Sait Lake Meridian for the sum of \$200.00, \$100 paid down and \$100 upon confirmation of sale by Court, commencing at a point fourteen and seventy-two hundredths (4.72) chains south of the northwest corner of section thirty-two (32), township eight (8), south of range two (2) east of Sait Lake Meridian, and running thence north \$95, degrees east twenty-six and seven hundredths (25.07) chains; thence south 8 degrees west fifty-one hundredths (5.1) chains; thence south 884 degrees west ten and thirty-eight hundredths (6.35) chains; thence south 3% degrees west inne and sixty-nine hundredths (9.69) chains; thence west fifteen and sixteen hundredths (5.16) chains; thence north inne and ninety-eight hundredths (9.89) chains to the place of beginning, containing sixteen (6) acres; also commencing at a point twenty-three and ninety hundredths (23.90) chains south of range two (2) east of Sait Lake Meridian, and running thence north 3% degrees east itve and forty-eight hundredths (5.16) chains; thence north forty degrees (40) chains; thence north six (6) degrees east three and forty-eight hundredths (5.40) chains; thence north Six (6) degrees east three and forty-hundredths (3.40) chains; thence north Six (6) degrees east three and forty-hundredths (3.40) chains; thence north Six (6) degrees east three and forty-hundredths (1.30) chains; thence north Six (6) degrees east three and forty-hundredths (1.40) chains; thence north Six (6) degrees east three north Six (6) degrees east four and ten-hundredths (1.40) chains; thence north 194, degrees IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PRO-

degrees west two and eleven-nundredths (2.10) chains; thence south 40 degrees west four and ninety-nine hundreds (4.49) chains; thence west five and thirty-four-hundredths (5.34) chains; thence north 34 degrees west to (10) chains; thence west five and elipity-hundredths (5.80) chains to the place of beginning, containing eight and 1-10 (8.1) acres, together with a right of way, commencing twenty-six and minety-eight-hundredths (2.89) chains east of the north-west corner of said section thirty-two (32) and running thence south fifty-one-hundredths (-5.1) chains wide; 2% degrees west fourteen and forty-eight-hundredths (-5.1) chains wide; 2% degrees west fourteen and forty-eight-hundredths (-5.1) chains wide; 2% degrees west fourteen and balance on Dec. 1. 1895. (2500 down and balance on Dec. 1. 1895. (2500 down) (2500 down and balance on Dec. 1. 1895. (2500 down and balance down down down down down down and balance down down down down down and balance down down down down and balance down dow

(Seal) JOHN JAMES, Clerk. By Wm. H. Folland, Deputy Clerk. Henry S. Tanner, Atty. for Executors.

NOTICE.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 1, 2, and 5, S. East Temple St. Sait Lake City, Utah, on Monday, June 1st, 1993, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting. JOSEPH F, SMITH, President GEORGE R. CANNON.

Dated May 11th, 1903

The first shown in the second row is ric in 1856 and presided until 1870, when he removed to Davis county. The next The first on the feet of the presided until 1870, when which occurred Feb. 12, 1874.

He was the author of the famous saying, "Pay your tithing and be blessed."

On the right of Bishop Hunter is Bishop

Jesse C. Little, for many years the for-

picture above shown was taken by E. Martin, "photographist."

Beginning at the upper left hand corner and taking each row from left to right, the names of the Bishops are as follows: Leonard W. Hardy, first counselor to Bishop Edward Hunter counselor to Bishop Edward Hunter from 1856 to 1883, and to Bishop William

B. Preston in 1884. Bishop Hardy was born Dec. 31, 1895, in Bradford, Mass., and died in Salt Lake City, July 31, 1884. The next is Bishop Edward Huntfor a number of years. third presiding Bishop of the arch, who acted in that capacity from 1851 to 1883. Bishop Hunter was born June 22, 1793, and died Oct. 16, 1883. mer's second counselor. He was born at Belfast, Maine, Sept. 26, 1815, and died Dec. 26, 1893. The next picture is that of the veteran Sunday school worker, George Goddard, who was clerk to Bishop Hunter from 1856 to 1882. El-der Goddard was born Dec. 5, 1815, at Leicester, England, and died Jan. 12.

From An Old Photograph Belonging to the Mother of Bishop Hoagland of the Twenty-Sixth ward. Old-timers will readily recognize in the above group the faces of the Bish-ops of Great Sait Lake City many years ago. All are dead now save two, these being Bishop Elliah F. Sheets of the Eighth ward, and Thomas Jenkins, for eleven years Bishop of the Fourth ward. The others have gone to their reward, but will be fondly remembered by those who lived here in the sixties, when the picture above shown was taken by E. Thomas Jenkins, second Bishop of the Eigventh ward and Thomas Jenkins, for seven years he moved to Surmit county. In the third portrait are seen the well known features of Jacob Weiler, second Bishop of the Third ward. He was born in West Chester, Pa., June 28, 1897, and died Oct. 4, 1881. Next to Bishop Woolley is Abraham Hoagland, for many years Bishop of the Fourteenth ward. Then comes Andrew Cunningham, who was county. In the third portrait are seen the well known features of Jacob Weller, second Bishop of the Third ward. He was born March 14, 1868, in Lancaster county, Penn., and died March 24, 1836. Next to Bishop Weller is Thomas Jenkins, second Bishop of the Fourth ward. Bishop Jenkins was born in Herefordshire, England, Sept. 18, 1829, and is still living. William H. Hickenlooper, the first Bishop of the Sixth ward, comes pext. Bishop Hickenlooper was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 22, 1804, and presided over the Sixth ward. 2,1804 and presided over the Sixth ward from 1848 till death, which occurred Jan. 14, 1888. He also presided over the Fifth ward, which was merged with the Sixth

The third row begins with Thomas McLelland, who became Bishop of the Seventh ward in 1865 and served for five Seventh ward in 1882 and served for five years, when he resigned and was succeeded by William Thorne, present Bishop of the ward. Then comes Elijah F. Sheets, the second and present Hishop of the Eighth ward. Bishop Sheets was born March 22 1821, in Charlestown, Pa., and has presided over the Fighth ward. the Eighth ward since May 11, 1856. The next is Samuel A. Woolley, fourth Bishop of the Ninth ward, who was born at New Lynn, Chester county, Pa., Sept. 11, 1825, and died March 23, 1900, after presiding over the Ninth ward for many years. The last on the third row is John Proctor, second Bishop of the Tenth ward. He was ordained in Jan-

the Fourteenth ward. Then comes Andrew Cunningham, who was named as Bishop of the Fifteenth ward in 1859. In this capacity he served until 1867, when he resigned and was succeeded by Robert T. Burton, one of the presiding Bishopric of today. The familiar features of Fred-

He died June 12, 1899. The bottom row begins with Nathan The bottom row begins with Nathan Davis, third Bishop of the Seventeenth ward, covering a period of from 1861 to 1876. Bishop Davis was born in Ohio, Oct. 2, 1814, and died Dec. 29, 1894. The second is Lorenzo D. Young, who was the second Bishop of the Eighteenth ward, having been appointed in April. 1851. He served in this office until June 1878, when he resigned, having removed to the First ward. Then comes Alonzo to the First ward. Then comes Alenzo H. Raleigh, first Bishop of the Nine-teenth ward. Bishop Raleigh was a native of New Hampshire, having been born in Francistown, Nov. 7, 1818. For a time he also presided over the Brigh-ton ward. He died May 13, 1901. In the extreme lower right hand corner is John Sharp, first Bishop of the Twen-

today. The familiar features of Frederick Késler, second Bishop of the Sixteenth ward, come next. Bishop Kesler was born in Meadville, Pa., Jan. 20, 1816, and was ordained a Bishop April 7, 1856.

tieth ward. Bishop Sharp was born in Scotland, Nov. 8, 1829, was ordained a Bishop in 1854, and died Dec. 23, 1891,