COCKTAILS AS CIVILIZERS.

Argument of a Naval Officer Who Has Drank All Kinds.

"The cocktail has been an effective American missionary," remarked an American naval officer just back from a trip around the world, to a New York Sun Washington writer. "In fact, it marks the boundaries of our spheres of influence, and is the pioneer of American civilization," he added, draining his glass and leaning back for one of those talks with which he sometimes entertains his delighted friends when returned from a cruise.

"You know in the navy we profess a pretty taste in cocktails and some ward room products will advantageously bear comparison with any made in this city, Philadelphia or New York. There is a marine officer now of the service in the general staff and the head of the bureau, who in his sea-going days, was a treasure for a shipmate. I was with him in the old Quinnebang up the Mediterranean in the early '80s, time of the first Egyptian war. There were three ships on the station, the Lancaster carrying the flag, the Nipsic and our own. The flag officer was strictly temperate and the three captains were total abstinence men, while the line and the staff officers in the three ships were as convival a company as were ever gathered on any squadron. You can imagine the distress occasioned by a fleet order that the wine mass in the ward rooms must be discontinued and no wine, malt or spirituous liquors were to be allowed except in the medical stores. A drouth compared to which that of the Lybian desert was a rainy season fell upon us.

"We were spending much of the time in Alexandria, then occupied by the British forces under General Sir Garnet Wolsley and then menaced by a strong force of Arabia's army, in the heavy fortress at Kafr Dawr. We were not permitted to go ashore except in uniform, wearing side arms, and to enter a cafe or even club thus accoutred to drink was not to be thought of. Fortunately, the officer of our marine guard had a doctor's order for whisky. His lungs were in a bad way and the amount of encouragement he received from his shipmates and from the throng of visitors from the other ships to take his medicine cured him. We relieved him of all the duties we could and he made cocktails nearly all the time that were better than I ever drank. No, not because they were forbidden fruit. I profess to know by reason of a long and carefully guarded experience what a cocktail may be, and even John Chamberlain himself could not excel him, and no professional compounder of mixed drinks ever had such an art and hand as Chamberlain.

* * *

"I am rather ashamed to confess that it is only since the army went into the east that a first rate cocktail can be had there. When I was on the China station in the Benica as an ensign the American bars flourished at Yokohama, Nagasaki and at Canton, and especially at Yokohama, but the cocktails were vile. Those army men have done the work we should have established years ago, and at Pekin recently I got an extremely potable cocktail made by a discharged army volunteer who has opened a place there. He told me he had worked in Stewart's, in New York, once, and at this place, Shoemaker's here, in Washington—two good schools. At Manila, Singapore, Canton and several other places they are making them all right, and we accepted them as happy indications of the permanency of our eastern empire and as indicating the high plane which its initial movements have taken.

"Now, you can't find a high civilization anywhere unless the representative tipple of that country or community is notably excellent of its kind. For that reason when the whisky cocktail was, in fact, our national drink it was at its best, but on returning from various cruises I have observed with regret that it has somewhat fallen out of favor, and that the average quality of the mixture has correspondingly deteriorated. Perhaps this is true of all mixed drinks. I don't know any of them except cocktails. At the Metropolitan club here there are a lot of young men who drink the Martini and the Manhattan, but there remain a strong leaven of the old stock who still call for the whisky cocktail of the last generation, knowing that as long as it maintains the perfection it reached in the period after the civil war no other kind will ever supplant it on its merits. Fashion may elbow it aside for a time, but in my opinion it will hold its own against all comers. I noted at the big hotel in New York the other day that it was being called for by many men who bore the appearance of knowing what they drank. It was an encouraging sign to me and I have noted further evidence of its restoration to favor.

* * *

"For my part I have hygienic reasons for drinking and have always done so in moderation, and the cocktail is my potation. This fact has led me to observe it carefully and to make some generalizations upon it. There is only one place in Europe that I know where a decent cocktail may be had. That is Nice. It is the favorite rendezvous of our ships of war on the Mediterranean and has been for years. The American bars in Paris and London are a disgrace to their name, which is the sole American quality they possess, but at Nice there isn't a cafe so mean that in its service there is not at least one gargon who can mix a tolerable cocktail. I never tried but one cocktail at Monte Carlo. It was enough. The South American cocktail is as revolutionary as the people. It is beaten up with a fibre mixer and made of any spirit handy. No man not embarking on a desperate enterprise should take one. I reckon the Washington cocktail taken full and by is the best in the world. Good liquor is generally used and the ingredients are properly blended. Old Commodore Dick Meade used to make a good cocktail, and delighted in doing it, but never did without his standard joke. As he proffered them he invariably remarked: 'There is only one cocktail better than this one. It is the next one I am going to make right away.'

* * *

"Perhaps," interrupted a member of the New York City delegation in congress, with aroused interest, "you will tell us how the perfect cocktail should be made?"

"I can, indeed," was the sailor's prompt reply, "but do not fancy that because you will know what should be done you will be able to make one unless you have the intuitions of an artist. A large glass filled three-quarters full of cracked ice half the size of a filbert; never use shaved ice or large lumps; dash on this half a teaspoonful of syrup made from the best white sugar; add in the same way as the syrup half its quantity of Stoughton bitters and pour in two lots of good straight rye whisky. It needn't be old, but it must be straight; no blends out of case bottles will serve. Stir with a long bar spoon, revolving it under the thumb at the same time if you can perform that feat, or turn the glass around while you stir, until the outside of the glass is cooled enough to precipitate the moisture of the air in small drops; drain into two dry cocktail glasses; twist a shred of rind from a fresh lemon over each glass and let it fall in. If you can perform this apparently simple feat just right your perfect cocktail is ready. It should be evenly translucent, its color tinted slightly with red, a trifle lighter than the ray of a pigeon-blood ruby seen in daylight. If gin is used it should be a warm straw color, but with no stronger tinge of yellow. The ingredients will then have blended so that the taste of none of them prevails over the other. It should be drank promptly, or if the glass is only partly emptied at the first draught it should not be left to stand for more than a few minutes. The enticing cherry has no place in a cocktail. It doesn't help either cherry or cocktail. Pineapple and orange should never be permitted to enter. Let that cocktail remain untasted which is brought to you with any fruit in it further than a little lemon rind."

* * *

"Have you observed the character of the cocktails in the interior of your own country?" inquired the lobbyist from St. Paul.

"Yes, in some measure I have. Several transcontinental trips by different routes and a tour of recruiting in various western cities just after the Spanish war gave me the opportunity to note their general qualities. If you want a bad cocktail it may be had at Kansas City. It retains the frontier fierceness. It is made up like a real estate boom foaming with enthusiasms, or a prairie blizzard foul with the dust it makes. St. Louis cocktails are gloomy. They use a kind of stem glass there, a small saucer on a crystal stick, that is very objectionable. The Chicago cocktail requires watching and is, well, sloppy. New Orleans is a very foreign city and nothing is more foreign to it than a good cocktail. You have to get as far north in the Mississippi to get a good one. As I have said, Washington excels in the matter of cocktails, but here they have a peculiarly cosmopolitan patronage. The Philadelphia product is quiet and genial and next to Washington in excellence. Boston does not drink many cocktails, but they seem to be carefully compounded. They do little to advance the interests of the empire in Boston. Without attempting any nice distinction, the New York article is likely to trip its victim up. I draw these conclusions apart from those taken from personal experience from the condition in which liberty men come off to the ship. They used to come off with all sorts of loads on in the Tatnall days. It is not so bad now. When Luce was an executive officer of the Pensacola in New York harbor he used to meet them as they came tumbling through the port gangway.

"'Well, my man, what have you been drinking?'

"'Cocktails, yer honor.'

"'Put him in the "brig," master-at-arms. He'll be fighting in ten minutes.'

"Let us see; ain't the sun over the topsail yard? I'm husky with talking."

A ROAD TO THE SHRINE.

Democracy's Pilgrims Will Have an Easier Road to Travel.

(Kansas City Star.)

Hospitable old Charlottesville, Va., is to be the scene of a great celebration when the building of the memorial road to Monticello, the old home of Thomas Jefferson, will begin. Uncle Sam's "Good Roads Train," which has been touring the south during the last three months, giving object lessons in road making for the benefit of the people, will stop there on Wednesday and will construct a third of a mile of the proposed highway for a starter. Incidentally, a national "good roads" convention will be held and admirers of Jefferson from all over the country will gather at Charlottesville for a grand hurrah and palaver.

The affair has a double object in view—to build a monument to Thomas Jefferson in the shape of a fine highway and to lead a judicious boost, so to speak, to the movement for good roads in the southern states. Admirers of the author of the Declaration are contributing the necessary money, and the business of construction is in the hands of a number of gentlemen who compose the Jefferson Memorial association. Eventually the promoters of the enterprise hope to extend it an additional mile westward from the city to the University of Virginia, thus connecting Jefferson's home with the great educational institution which he founded. This latter part of the project, however, is for the future, money to pay for it being as yet lacking. The cost of the three miles of road will be in the neighborhood of $20,000.

At present the road to Monticello is up a gulch in the mountain side, with a grade like the gable roof of a house. The proposed avenue will have an easy slope not exceeding four feet in 100 in any part, and its smooth track will wind gently down the hillside, replacing the steep and rugged highway which runs level around each exposed spur, and then plunges down the slopes—a bottomless gorge of mud in winter and a dust chasm in summer. The home of Jefferson—a resort for so many pilgrims—is at last to be made accessible.

Incidentally, by the side of the road a memorial fountain is to be set up to mark the moss grown "spout spring" on the mountain side, where old Eagle was wont to slake his thirst when he bore his master on his morning rides to the university, and a memorial bridge is to span the stream which the stout old steed often breasted at a difficult and dangerous ford.

General Fitzhugh Lee is president of the association which has this enterprise in hand, and the University of Virginia is backing it earnestly. The money on hand is not sufficient as yet, and subscriptions are solicited from admirers of Thomas Jefferson wherever they may be found. Contributions may be sent to General Lee at Charlottesville, or to Colonel T. H. Carter, proctor of the university.

The road is to be macadam and will be seventeen feet wide. The bridge to span Moore's creek will be of stone if money enough is available; otherwise it will be of steel. Built of the former material it would cost $20,000; if of the latter, $5,000.

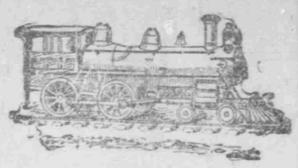
The fountain where the owner of Monticello used to water his horses is to be a drinking place for the people—for men and their beasts—artistic and at the same time of common sense design. It will have two basins for horses. The historic spring, by the way, is a particularly fine one, gushing with a plentiful and never failing stream of delicious water.

The celebration is to be made as far as possible a national event, and many thousands of people will go to Charlottesville from various parts of the country to take part in the ceremonies which mark the beginning of the building of this notable monument to the author of the Declaration. The Good Roads train, which has been touring the south at the expense of the Southern railroad, will pause only five days, but (in addition to a third of a mile of highway completed) it will prepare the bed for half a mile, or possibly three-quarters of a mile more.

The Good Roads train carries many carloads of ponderous road making machinery, some of which will be left at Charlottesville to continue the building of the highway as subscriptions come in. A single one of these machines, just by way of illustration, is able to move 2,400 cubic feet of earth in a day.

It is an interesting fact that, looking from a certain hilltop near Charlottesville one may see the birthplaces of three men who gave to the United States nearly one-half of its territory.

Down to the east, not far away, was born Thomas Jefferson, whose Louisiana purchase contributed to the Union thirteen states and territories. A few miles to the north was born George Rogers Clark, who gave to Uncle Sam Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and part of Michigan, and half an hour's ride southward from Clark's birthplace was born Meriwether Lewis, who, with a brother of Clark, and under the auspices of Thomas Jefferson, threaded an untrodden wilderness and plucked therefrom the mighty commonwealths of Washington and Oregon.



THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE AND THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN

Current Time Table
In Effect JAN. 1, 1902.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 5—For Grand Junction, Denver and points east ..... 8:30 a.m.
No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east ..... 2:15 p.m
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east..... 8:30 p.m
No. 10—For Bingham, Lehi, Provo, Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Marysvale and intermediate points ..... 8:00 a.m.
No. 1—For Eureka, Payson, Heber, Provo and intermediate points ..... 5:00 p.m.
No. 5—For Ogden and the west.. 9:50 a.m
No. 2—For Ogden and west.....11:00 p.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and west.....12:45 p.m
No. 12—For Park City ..... 6:15 p.m

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 6—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east ..... 8:35 a.m.
No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east .....12:35 p.m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east .....10:50 p.m
No. 9—From Provo, Bingham, Eureka, Marysvale, Manti and intermediate points..... 6:00 p.m.
No 6—From Ogden and the west 8:20 a.m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the west 3:05 p.m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the west 8:10 p.m.
No. 7—From Eureka, Payson, Heber, Provo and intermediate points .....10:00 a.m
No. 41—From Park City ..... 5:15 p.m.

Perfect Dining Car Service.
Sleeping Cars to Chicago Without Change
Ticket Office, 162 West Second South, Postoffice Corner. 'Phone, 205.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD

Time Card.
In Effect
Nov. 3, 1901.

ARRIVE.

From Ogden, all points east, Butte, Portland and San Francisco ..... 8:45 A.M.
From Ogden and intermediate points..... 9:25 A.M.
From Ogden, all points east, and San Francisco..... 3:10 P.M.
From Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points ..... 6:56 P.M.
From Ogden, Butte, Portland and San Francisco..... 8:20 P.M.
From all points south, except Tintic ..... 9:35 A.M.
From Nephi, Tintic, Mercur and intermediate points ..... 6:00 P.M.
From Tooele and Terminus..... 5:00 P.M

DEPART.

To Ogden, Cache Valley and all points east..... 7:00 A.M.
To Ogden, Butte, Portland and San Francisco..... 2:45 A.M.
To Ogden, all points east and San Francisco ..... 12:45 P.M.
To Ogden, intermediate points and all points east..... 6.15 P.M.
To Butte, Portland, intermediate points and San Francisco..10:50 P.M.
To Tintic, Mercur, Nephi and intermediate points..... 7:55 A.M.
To all points south, except to Tintic and Mercur..... 7:05 P.M.
To Terminus and Tooele..... 7:45 A.M.

*Trains between Milford and Frisco do not run Sundays.
*Daily except Sunday.
Telephone No. 250. City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.
T. M. SCHUMACHER, D. E. BURLEY, Act. Traf. Mgr. G. P. & T. A.
D. S. SPENCER, A. G. P. & T. A.

TAKE
THE OVERLAND LIMITED
VIA
UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND
WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE.

FOR THE EAST.

THIS IS THE FINEST TRAIN RUNNING and makes MANY HOURS QUICKER TIME between WYOMING and UTAH POINTS and all Principal Eastern Points.

EQUIPPED:
Double Drawing Room Palace Sleepers.
Buffet Smoking and Library Cars with Barber Shop and Pleasant Reading Rooms.
Dining Cars, Meals a la Carte.
Pintsch Light, Steam Heat.

For time tables, folders, illustrated books, pamphlets descriptive of the territory traversed, call at Ticket Office, 201 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

Burlington Route

This Is New's

Harry S. New, vice president of the Indianapolis Journal, tosses the following bouquet into the Burlington conservatory:

"I think I have never made a railroad journey, freer from annoyances of every character, or one more satisfactory in every respect, than that which I have just completed over the Burlington Route from St. Louis to the west and return. The roadbed, itself, is fine, its passenger equipment new and well cared for, the employes of the road are particularly attentive and polite, and the dining-car service is the best I have ever seen anywhere."

Ticket Office,
No. 79 West Second South St,
SALT LAKE CITY.
R. F. NESLEN, General Agent.

P. S.—Thro' sleeper for Chicago attached to the Chicago Special at Denver leaves Salt Lake City 3:15 p. m. daily.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors. Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorney*.)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Our
Cuts
Print

In making our cuts we pay strict attention to every detail, so that all the fine lines may show up in the printing.

You have tried the other fellow's cuts,
Now Try Ours.

We furnish designs for all kinds of cuts. Just a hint from you AND WE WILL DO THE REST.

Address:
Herald Engraving Dept
Salt Lake City.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

Dr. J. B. KEYSOR,
DENTAL PARLORS,
249 S. MAIN ST.
Next door north of Walker House.
Good Set of Teeth for $8.00

Amalgam or Silver Filling.....$1 00
Gold fillings.....$1.00 and up
Teeth cleaned.....$1 00
Solid gold crowns.....$5 00
Bridge work, per tooth.....$5 00

Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty.

B.&O. STORAGE, MOVING. Tel. 355. Office 15 W. Second South.

Assessment Notice No. 22.

THE TETRO MINING COMPANY OF Tintic. Location of principal place of business, Salt Lake City, state of Utah. Location of mine and works, Tintic mining district, Juab county, state of Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors of said company, held on the 1st day of March, 1902, assessment No. 22 of one (1) cent per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the secretary at the office of the company, 617 McCornick block, Salt Lake City, state of Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Tuesday, the 1st day of April, 1902, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1902, at 1 o'clock p. m., to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expense of sale. By order of the board of directors.

ERNEST WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Salt Lake City, Utah, March 1st, 1902.

Notice of Assessment No. 1.

NAME OF CORPORATION: International Copper Mining company. Location and principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the International Copper Mining company, held on the 3d day of February, 1902, as assessment (No. 1) of one-half of one cent per share was levied on the capital stock of said corporation, payable before the 5th day of April, 1902, to the secretary, Grant C. Bagley, at his office, No. 8 West Center street, Provo City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 5th day of April, 1902, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 30th day of April, 1902, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expense of sale.

By order of the board of directors.
GRANT C. BAGLEY, Secretary.
Location of secretary's office, No. 8 West Center street, Provo City, Utah.

Notice of Trustee's Sale.

WHEREAS, ON THE 1st DAY OF August, A. D. 1901, Joseph E. Hicks made, executed and delivered to Frances B. Lawrence his promissory note in writing of that date, thereby promising to pay to said Frances B. Lawrence on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1902, the sum of $500 with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable as follows, to-wit: $13.33 on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1901, $10.00 on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1902, $10.00 on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1902, and $6.67 on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1902, as per interest coupons thereto attached, and providing that if any interest note should remain due and unpaid for five days after presentation for payment, the principal sum and all accrued and unpaid interest should, at the option of the holder of said principal note, become immediately due and payable;

Whereas, On said 1st day of August, A. D. 1901, said Joseph E. Hicks, unmarried, executed and delivered to Frances L. Cain, trustee, his certain trust deed, thereby conveying to said trustee as security for said indebtedness, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Salt Lake and state of Utah, to-wit: Part of lot twelve (12), block twenty (20). Five-acre plat "A." Big Field survey, commencing twenty-nine and nine-tenths (29 9-10) rods west of the northwest corner of said lot twelve (12), thence west four and nine-tenths (4 9-10) rods, thence south nine (9) rods, thence east four and nine-tenths (4 9-10) rods, thence north nine (9) rods to the place of beginning, and authorizing said trustee, upon the default in the payment of said note or said interest or any part thereof when the same should become due, to sell said premises for the purpose of raising the amount due upon said indebtedness, together with expenses of making said sale;

Whereas, No interest has been paid on said note and default, for more than five days after the same became due and after the presentation for payment, has been made in the payment of each of said interest notes or coupons becoming due respectively on December 1st, 1901, and March 1st, 1902, and the holder of said principal note, who is also the holder of said interest or coupon notes, has requested the said trustee to sell said premises in the manner in said trust deed provided; notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at the west front door of the county court house in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, Utah, I will sell said premises, or such part as may be necessary to raise the amount due upon said indebtedness, together with the expenses of making said sale at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash.

FRANCES L. CAIN, Trustee.
J. R. BOWDLE, Attorney.
Date of first publication, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1902.

THE PRICE $2

If you are a lover of high-class and pure literature such as will make a person better for having read, try the Juvenile Instructor. It will give you and each member of your family a moral atmosphere to live in. Send for sample copy. 405 Templeton, Salt Lake City.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

UNITED SUNBEAM MINING COMPANY. Location and principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 3, levied on the 31st day of January, 1902, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

Benner X. Smith.....	2	200	20 00
Fred Dreyer	6	200	20 00
George Y. Wallace ..	15	320	32 00
Mrs. A. L. Young	117	120	12 00
C. E. Loose	152	500	50 00
William Hatfield	157	100	10 00
D. H. Peery, jr.....	162	400	40 00
T. W. Simpson	168	200	20 00
Mrs. J. C. Williams....	174	40	4 00
William A. Moebius..	175	80	8 00
C. W. Kelly.....	185	200	20 00
Charles S. Burton....	212	280	28 00
E. D. Davis.....	217	160	16 00
A. S. Campbell.....	219	100	10 00
F. D. Higginbotham..	229	300	30 00
W. H. Clark.....	236	100	10 00
H. W. Doscher.....	239	100	10 00
H. W. Doscher.....	240	100	10 00
Barnett & Langley....	248	100	10 00
D. H. Peery, jr.....	250	400	40 00
C. S. Woods.....	274	100	10 00
H. W. Doscher.....	282	100	10 00
W. H. Clark.....	306	500	50 00
William O'Brien	318	100	10 00
F. L. Oswald	321	100	10 00
William O'Brien	328	100	10 00
W. H. Dickson.....	347	1,010	101 00
H. M. Clay.....	348	252	25 20
G. W. Bartch.....	353	200	20 00
Bessie Moorehead	354	40	4 00
Hatfield & Sons.....	415	100	10 00
Hatfield & Sons.....	417	100	10 00
Hatfield & Sons.....	418	100	10 00
Hatfield & Sons.....	421	100	10 00
Hatfield & Sons.....	423	100	10 00
A. C. Allen.....	432	500	50 00
A. S. Campbell.....	435	200	20 00
Hatfield & Sons.....	444	100	10 00
J. S. Sheets.....	448	100	10 00
F. H. Officer.....	491	500	50 00
F. H. Officer.....	492	58	5 80
Kate F. Burton.....	493	120	12 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the board of directors made on the 31st day of January, 1902, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the secretary, room 427 Dooly block, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Friday, the 21st day of March, 1902, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

E. L. CARPENTER, Secretary.
Room 427 Dooly block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

ANNUAL STATEMENT,
For the year ending December 31, 1901, of the condition of the

Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Company.

1—The name and location of the company, Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance company, St. Gall, Switzerland.
2—Name of resident managers, Weed & Kennedy, 29-31 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.
4—The amount of its deposit capital in ..... $ 200,000 00
6—The amount of its assets is 685,216 79
7—The amount of its liabilities (including capital) is 76,156 61
8—The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year 461,337 26
9—The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year 554,787 71
10—The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year 368,598 93
11—The amount of risks written during the year..... 44,528,629 00
12—The amount of risks in force at the end of the year 6,362,138 00

State of Utah, Office of the Secretary of State—ss.

I, James T. Hammond, secretary of state of the state of Utah, do hereby certify that the above named insurance company has filed in my office a detailed statement of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of the state relating to insurance.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the (Seal) great seal of the state of Utah this twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1902.

J. T. HAMMOND,
Secretary of State.

ANNUAL STATEMENT,
For the year ending December 31, 1901, of the condition of the

Germania Fire Insurance Company.

1—The name and location of the company, Germania Fire Insurance company, New York City, N. Y.
2—Name of president, Hugo Schumann.
3—Name of secretary, Chas. Ruykhaver.
4—The amount of its capital stock is ..... $ 1,000,000 00
5—The amount of its capital stock paid up is..... 1,000,000 00
6—The amount of its assets is 5,371,211 79
7—The amount of its liabilities (including capital) is 2,886,764 28
8—The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year 2,038,463 22
9—The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year..... 1,582,584 25
10—The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year 769,354 23
11—The amount of risks written during the year 250,236,851 00
12—The amount of risks in force at the end of the year 414,731,810 00

State of Utah, Office of the Secretary of State—ss.

I, James T. Hammond, secretary of state of the state of Utah, do hereby certify that the above named insurance company has filed in my office a detailed statement of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of the state relating to insurance.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the (Seal) great seal of the state of Utah this tenth day of February, A. D. 1902.

J. T. HAMMOND,
Secretary of State.

Delinquent Notice.

GALENA MINE.—LOCATION AND principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 1st day of February, 1902, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

No. Cert.	Name.	Shares.	Am't.
298	John M. Whitaker.....	100	$ 6 00
337	C. F. Harris.....	100	6 00
452	Emma Rosenfeld	100	6 00
543	Belle Rosenfeld	200	12 00
667	Esther M. Dean.....	22	1 32
795	C. F. Harris	11	66
802	Moses W. Taylor, Tr....	100	6 00
813	R. L. Colburn, Tr.....	100	6 00
852	C. C. Higgins.....	100	6 00
859	C. C. Higgins.....	100	6 00
861	C. C. Higgins.....	100	6 00
901	Sheets & Thompson.....	100	6 00
908	Sheets & Thompson.....	100	6 00
909	Sheets & Thompson.....	100	6 00
911	Sheets & Thompson.....	100	6 00
953	Samuel A. Wooley.....	150	9 00
954	Samuel A. Wooley.....	150	9 00
972	T. W. Mansuer.....	100	6 00
1,011	F. W. Mansuer	100	6 00

And in accordance with law and order of the board of directors made on the 1st day of February, 1902, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the secretary, room 217 Atlas block, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Wednesday, the 26th day of March, 1902, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

E. H. MEAD, Secretary.
Room 217 Atlas block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NORTHERN LIGHT MINING & Milling company. Location and principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 7, levied on the 3d day of February, 1902, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Amt.
W. E. Ware	796	300	$ 6 00
Earl Gardanier	859	50	1 00
Susan M. Reed	979	500	10 00
Part T. Ellis Browne.	1,096	285	5 70
George F. Stiehl	1,291	300	6 00
F. W. Valle.....	1,382	500	10 00
Rollin W. Dole	1,546	200	4 00
Frank H. Puzey	1,574	500	10 00
F. Walkingshaw	1,617	500	10 00
Part C. E. Hudson, Tr.	1,658	285	5 70
Max Hermans	1,773	200	4 00
Sheets & Thompson...	1,807	1,000	20 00
Sheets & Thompson...	1,809	500	10 00
Ralph Guthrie	1,860	500	10 00
L. C. Robinson	1,950	1,000	20 00
J. E. Malone	1,959	1,000	20 00
Brainard & Ritter, Tr.	2,040	500	10 00
E. E. Stewart	2,066	500	10 00
E. E. Stewart	2,067	200	4 00
J. Dern	2,097	1,000	20 00
S. G. Saxman	2,116	300	6 00
R. B. Kenyon	2,134	1,000	20 00
Peery & Lowe	2,157	500	10 00
T. Ellis Browne	2,160	1,000	20 00
J. E. Jackson	2,172	1,000	20 00
C. W. Johnson	2,176	1,000	20 00
H. E. Zerbe	2,183	200	4 00
R. L. Colburn, Tr....	2,291	500	10 00
Ben R. Hite	2,212	300	6 00
Sheets & Thompson...	2,280	500	10 00
E. A. Rasch	2,297	100	2 00
Sheets & Thompson...	2,307	1,000	20 00
C. L. Rood	2,320	500	10 00
D. H. Peery, jr.....	2,324	500	10 00
D. H. Peery, jr.....	2,325	500	10 00
C. C. Higgins	2,331	500	10 00
W. H. Tibbals	2,356	200	4 00
Irvine & Mason, Tr....	2,359	500	10 00
Emma Hanson	2,400	500	10 00
G. S. Holmes	2,424	500	10 00
Part Mrs. B. Steinman	2,439	65	1 30
Part Mrs. B. Steinman	2,440	7	14
Part Wm. Johnston...	2,451	65	1 30
Part H. Bamberger...	2,456	55	1 10
W. O. Carver	2,514	100	2 00
Part M. S. Pendergast, Tr.	2,544	55	1 10
Part M. S. Pendergast, Tr.	2,546	55	1 10
Part G. W. Popp	2,561	55	1 10
Andrew & Lombard...	2,585	100	2 00
Andrew & Lombard...	2,599	100	2 00
Ralph Guthrie	2,643	500	10 00
T. Egan	2,649	100	2 00
L. Bamberger	2,653	100	2 00
James A. Pollock, Tr.	2,687	500	10 00
Mrs. Henry Rippe ...	2,700	100	2 00
Part Sheets & Thompson	2,722	55	1 10
Sheets & Thompson...	2,769	100	2 00
L. E. Bamberger & Co.	2,769	100	2 00
Irvine & Mason	2,772	100	2 00
J. E. Jennings	2,778	500	10 00
C. E. Hudson	2,784	100	2 00
M. S. Pendergast	2,796	100	2 00
L. E. Bamberger & Co.	2,798	100	2 00
C. P. Held	2,799	100	2 00
Richard M. Edwards.	2,810	1,000	20 00
Sheets & Thompson...	2,871	500	10 00
D. H. Peery, jr.....	2,878	1,000	20 00
G. B. Smith	2,887	1,000	20 00
Mrs. C. E. Kennedy..	2,890	200	4 00
Mrs. C. E. Kennedy..	2,900	500	10 00
Mrs. C. E. Kennedy..	2,901	100	2 00
Mrs. C. E. Kennedy..	2,902	200	4 00
Mrs. C. E. Kennedy..	2,903	500	10 00
Carl Ostby	2,905	1,000	20 00
W. H. Clark	2,935	1,000	20 00
James A. Pollock	2,937	1,000	20 00
W. H. Tibbals	2,938	1,000	20 00
C. M. Dull	2,941	1,000	20 00
W. A. Reed	2,958	1,000	20 00
F. D. Higginbotham, jr.	2,959	1,000	20 00
S. H. Pinkerton	2,969	500	10 00
C. S. Woods	3,001	1,000	20 00
C. D. Gardanier	3,015	85	1 70
A. P. Mayberry	3,037	1,000	20 00
W. A. Reed	3,051	1,000	20 00
W. H. Clark	3,052	1,000	20 00
W. H. Clark	3,053	1,000	20 00
R. G. Legg	3,068	1,000	20 00
Part E. G. Woolley, jr.	3,065	620	12 40
E. G. Woolley, jr.	3,074	1,000	20 00
C. E. Hudson	3,083	1,000	20 00
J. A. Pollock	3,127	1,000	20 00
C. E. Hudson	3,128	35	70
W. H. Clark .....