RIGBY AN INFANT, BUT GROWS FAST

Idaho Town of Two Years a Flourishing Place.

MANY BUSINESS HOUSES

SUGAR LATEST INDUSTRY TO BE ADDED.

Rigby, Ida., June 27.—The town of Rigby, Fremont county, Idaho, is but two years old. The above cut illustrates the growth and development of the fertile country composing eastern Idaho. The town today has about thirty business establishments, with others in process of erection, among which is a banking institution. This phenomenal growth and development is not the result of a discovery of any of the precious metals, or a boom worked up by real estate men, but is caused by the settlement of the large tract of excellent farming and well watered agricultural land surrounding the town. The farmers here do not know what a scarcity of water is. Each land owner has the use of several streams of water continuously if he desires. There is no such thing as turns. In and about Rigby the expenses for irrigation amount to from 10 cents to 20 cents per acre. The valley is large and level, and the land of excellent sandy loam quality, well adapted to the raising of grain, vegetables and fruit of all kinds, except peaches. The seasons are about the same as Utah, plowing and planting beginning the latter part of March, with good open weather suitable for harvesting potatoes, etc., lasting until November.

The Idaho Sugar company's large plant is being completed with all possible dispatch, and from present indications the factory will be in operation ready for the crop of beets this fall. The beet crop in this section of country could not be in better condition. The fine spring rains during May and the fore part of June were all that could be desired for beet culture. All of the available help is being utilized in the fields, weeding, thinning, etc., and it is reported that some Jap laborers have been imported. The factory is certainly benefiting the country and dispensing much money among the farmers and others. From the present outlook the enterprise will be a great success.

Snake river has been to the top of her banks for the past two or three weeks but is now falling. No damage, however, has been reported, except the washing out of a dam at the head of the Great Feeder canal, which is now being repaired.

The Rigby flour mill property has been purchased from A. S. Anderson of Eureka, Utah, by the Messrs. Robert of Blackfoot, Ida., who operate large flouring mills in that city. They propose to double the size of the present pose to double the size of the present building and install new machinery for operation by Sept. 1. The property is located half a mile east of town and railroad, and has a good water power.

A meeting was held last week of the town people, to discuss the proposition of incorporating Rigby. It was unanimously decided to do so, and 95 per cent of the people have signed a petition to the county commissioners asking that this be done. The incorporation is assured. The necessity of this movement has been felt for some time, as the town is becoming an important business and shipping center.

Mrs. L. H. Woodmansee of Salt Lake City is erecting a bank building on the corner of Main and Clark streets, which Anderson Bros'. bank has rented for five years. The building has a plate glass front on the streets mentioned, giving it an imposing appearance.

A company of the national guard of Idaho, composed of young men from Rigby and surrounding country, was organized here recently with Holger F. Olsen, a former member of the Rough Riders, as captain. Rigby is to be the place of rendezvous. They drill once each week.

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company has its lines to Grant, Lewisville, Menan and Labell completed bringing all of the subscribers in those four towns onto the Rigby exchange board. Lines north and east will now be put up, making this quite a telephonic center. Miss Rhoda Snyder and Cynthia Hill have been engaged as the "hello" girls to take care of the central station.

The march of civilization is upon us, evidenced by burglars breaking into the store building of the Bowers-Schweltzer company and carrying away about $10 worth of goods. The proprietors left no money in the store, hence in this respect the thieves were disappointed.

Governor Morrison has appointed the commission to locate the state industrial school in Fremont county. The Business Men's association of Rigby has appointed a committee to take the commissioners in charge when they arrive and show them the advantages of locating the school in the southern end of the county, thus bringing it nearer the balance of the state's population. A suitable site near the town has been selected and will be offered to the commission. Rigby's chances for securing the institution are very good.

This is "Old Folks'" day in the Bingham stake. All of the aged residents of Ako, Grant, Lewisville, Menan, Annis, Labell, Rudy and Shelton are gathered at Rigby, where they are being royally entertained. All over 50 years of age are honored guests, regardless of creed or color. An entertaining programme, together with an elaborate dinner, refreshments, are among the festivities.

RIGBY, IDAHO, AGED 2 YEARS.

HONOR BISHOP SCANLAN.

Sixteenth Anniversary of His Consecration Is Observed.

Today is the sixteenth anniversary of Bishop Scanlan's consecration and the event will not pass unnoticed by the Catholic church of this city. The event was celebrated yesterday at St. Mary's cathedral by special services and an elaborate programme of music. Among the features of the 11 o'clock mass was the rendition of "O Salutaris," by R. C. Dunbar, the baritone. The selection was composed by Dr. J. Lewis Browne, the organist, and is regarded as one of the most impressive of his compositions. The other soloists were Mrs. A. Whiteman, Mrs. C. C. Slade, Misses Lottie Owen, Grace Berge and Messrs. J. P. Murphy, F. Scarpa, A. Whiteman and Oswald Veltz.

At the 9 o'clock service seventy children also took part in a special programme in honor of Bishop Scanlan and afterwards he received the congratulations of the little ones. This morning after mass he will be presented a huge shower bouquet of carnations.

This evening at the closing exercises of the Kearns St. Ann's orphanage a very elaborate programme will be given in honor of Bishop Scanlan. The exercises will begin at 7:30 o'clock and the public is invited.

MARSHAL IS THREATENED.

Harry Ford, Formerly of This City, in Danger at Pocatello.

The members of a mysterious society that purports to exist in Pocatello are after the head of Marshal Harry Ford of that city. Mr. Ford was formerly a member of the police force in this city, but remove dto Pocatello and was placed at the head of the department there.

A few days ago Mayor Steely of Pocatello received an anonymous note telling him that the members of a society called the M. G. of O. had decided that they did not want Mr. Ford as marshal and demanded that the mayor remove him. The note stated that it would have to be done damned quick or the society would give the mayor and the police what "the doctor ordered." The note was simply signed "M. G. of O."

Efforts have been made to learn the source of the note and what the mysterious society is, but they have been unavailing. Mr. Ford has not been removed and the citizens and police are waiting for something to be precipitated by the society. Citizens of Pocatello seem to think that the society is an organization of toughs that the police have been after for some time past.

POSTAL IS EXPECTED SOON.

Agreement With Union Pacific Gives It Right of Way Into City.

The arrangements entered into between the Postal Telegraph company and the Union Pacific railroad, whereby the former is given a right of way to string wires between Omaha and Ogden, is interpreted by many Salt Lakers to mean that the telegraph company has at last secured a short route into this city and will open an office here some time this year.

When seen yesterday in regard to the matter Judge O. W. Powers, who is the local legal representative of the Postal, said he had received no details of the arrangement from the company, therefore he could not state definitely whether the compact meant that it would build into the city. He had every reason to believe that that has long since been the intention of the company and that the concessions received from the railroad made the contemplated plan more feasible now than it ever had been before.

The Postal will have no trouble in getting into this city from Ogden, as it has a right of way over the Oregon Short Line, extending north as far as Butte, which Judge Powers secured for it some time ago.

REFUSED A PENSION.

Henry Wadsworth Turns Down Offer From Wells-Fargo.

Henry Wadsworth, for almost forty years cashier of the Wells, Fargo & Co. bank at San Francisco, has resigned. He has accepted a position in Oakland, Cal., which pays him $10,000 a year.

The well known official did not willingly retire from the bank. The company wanted to retire him on a salary of $350 per month. He objected to being retired, refused the pension and tendered his resignation.

Recently, like many other big corporations in the country, Wells, Fargo & Co. organized a pension system. It in brief provides for the retirement of employes and officials at a certain age and on a certain percentage of their salary. Like the Southern Pacific pension scheme, that of the express company makes the retirement of old employes compulsory, but in the case of officials it is discretionary with the pension board.

PERSONAL.

Miss Lella Hard returned yesterday from a three weeks' visit to relatives and friends in Montana.

LONG RATE WAR IS PROMISED

Serious Opposition to the Interchangeable Mileage System.

EFFECT ALREADY NOTICED

WESTERN PASSENGER ASSOCIATION FIGHTING.

An opinion seems to obtain in eastern railroad circles that the Western Passenger association is on the verge of collapse. It is also the belief that the downfall of the association will be accompanied by a widespread rate war. It is claimed that indications have pointed in this direction for some time, and that the meetings of the association at Chicago have brought matters to the precipitous brink of collapse. The fact that D. E. Burley, general ticket and passenger agent, and T. M. Schumacher, traffic manager of the Short Line, have been detained at Chicago longer than anticipated by the unusual situation of affairs would tend to show at least that something out of the ordinary is in progress there.

One of the chief items of disturbance seems to be the objection to the interchangeable system of mileage which some are trying to force on the members of the association in spite of the opposition to the system. A number of the roads embraced in the system are opposed to any form of interchangeable mileage and threaten to withdraw from the bureau if the executive committee insists upon the adoption of the plan. If the system is adopted in the face of the objections, it promises to divide the association, even if it does not kill it. This would mean a rate war.

The effect of the trouble is already felt here by the reduced rate to Chicago which was announced by the local lines a few days ago. The rate is brought about as a result of the refusal of the Wisconsin Central to yield unconditionally to the pressure brought to bear on it for a withdrawal of the $8 rate which it established. The St. Paul will make a reduction in the rates through the Missouri river gateways as an absolute necessity, and once a general process of reduction begins, no one can undertake to say where it will end. So far as learned, no hope appears for an amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

BUILDING FALLS OFF.

Railroads Do Not Show Increase Hoped For This Year.

In its next issue the Railway Age will have an exhaustive review of the railroad construction, which, it claims, has not progressed so rapidly for the first six months of this year as had been hoped. The Age, in commenting upon this condition, will say:

"Railway building in the United States has not progressed as rapidly during the first six months of 1903 as had been expected. The unrest in the labor world, due to the epidemic of strikes, and the high prices of track material have caused the postponement of much important work, and the difficulty of securing rails has continued, making it impossible to lay track as fast as the roadway was completed. The more important lines which were started last year or earlier are being pushed to completion as rapidly as conditions will permit, but other new projects are making slower progress.

"The new mileage completed during the first half of 1902 amounted to 2,314 miles, and the total for the entire twelve months of that year aggregated 5,684 miles. It has been confidently expected that the track laid in 1903 would exceed 6,000 miles, but the figures for the first six months do not make it certain that such a result will be attained. Our returns for the six months are not entirely complete, but it is believed that the reports yet to be received will not materially increase the present figures, which show 2,221 miles of track laid from Jan. 1 to June 1903, on 175 lines in thirty-eight states and territories."

NEW TYPE OF HEADLIGHT.

Recently Put Into Use on the Burlington Locomotives.

A new type of headlight for railway engines has been adopted by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and it promises to have a very extended application among railways. It is an electric headlight which, in addition to sending a powerful ray along the tracks in front of the engine, also projects a powerful vertical beam. The vertical beam makes a very decided illumination in the heavens, so much so that it is possible not only to detect the presence of an engine, but also in many cases to follow its path and determine which way it is heading.

An engineer is, by this means, placed in touch with the movements of other trains in his vicinity and is enabled to detect their presence where, if they carried ordinary horizontal beam headlights, he would be unaware of their location.

Salt Lakers at Ogden.

The Oregon Short Line carried a large excursion to Ogden yesterday from this city. Most of the excursionists spent the day in the canyon, where a fish dinner and a baseball game were among the attractions. The canyon furnished a happy relief from the heat of the day.

SALT LAKE HAS TRADE WINDS

Mysteries of Inland Sea Explored by Scientists.

CURRENTS WERE FOUND

CAUSED BY WATER NOT BEING OF UNIFORM WARMTH.

A party of local scientists spent the entire day yesterday cruising upon Great Salt lake, making investigations and gathering data in relation to Utah's mysterious sea, that seems to be drying up at an alarming rate. The cruise resulted in the discovery of several peculiarities that, if known to exist, have at least never been recorded before.

Evidences were found which are taken as proof that in the great lake there are currents flowing about much in the same manner as the warm currents in the oceans. Ttemperature tests showed that the water in various places is not of uniform warmth, and this is taken as the cause for the lake currents. Soundings at frequent intervals showed that the water in parts where it is deepest is comparatively very shallow. Along the coast for a distance of more than a mile from water line the bottom was found to be covered with water too shallow to float a launch drawing only twenty-two inches. Wide stretches of new beach left high and dry by the recession of the water during the present year were found along the west coast of Antelope island.

Efforts to locate some of the fresh water springs that some have claimed feed the great lake were unavailing. A number of pictures showing the plainly marked old shore lines left by the recession of the water were taken by a government photographer who was a member of the cruising party. Unmistakable evidences were found showing that the water is now going down at a more rapid rate than it ever has before.

Personnel of the Party.

The members of the party who made the cruise were C. L. Chester, government photographer; Louis Lodholtz, lake observer, and Captain Davis, jr. The trip was made in the launch Cambria II, run by Captain D. L. Davis. The party left the city on the 10:30 train yesterday morning and boarded the launch at 11 o'clock. A strong north wind was blowing at the time, and the sails were useless for a northerly cruise, but the engine was set going and the launch made good time against the strong wind. Owing to the shallowness of the water a trip of a mile had to be taken in small row boats to reach the launch.

A sounding taken just as the boat was gotten under way showed the depth of the water at a mile distance to be just six feet. This same depth was maintained until the south point of Antelope island was reached. At a distance of about two miles west of Antelope island a sounding showed a depth of twenty-three feet. Various soundings showed that the lake bottom between Antelope and Stanhope island on the west was a long valley running between the two detached sections of ranges, and the deepest water was not more than thirty feet, growing shallower in either direction to the shore lines. This portion of the lake has long been known as the deepest part, but a comparison with the records shows that in the past thirty years it has lost just half of its depth.

Along the entire coast of Antelope at a distance of about three miles out, the water maintains a uniform depth of twenty-three feet. The bottom apparently rises very abruptly towards the island, and the launch was unable to go nearer the west coast than half a mile. Owing to lack of time, the party was unable to follow the big submerged valley further than the north point of Antelope island, but Captain Davis, who has made soundings further north, states that the water grows gradually shallower until the Bear river bay is reached, where it is but sixteen feet. The coast water was found to be so shallow that it is estimated that a fall of three feet in the level would expose many square miles of new beach.

Currents and Temperatures.

In the vicinity of Salt bay, on the west coast of Antelope island, temperature tests showed that there were stretches of water much warmer than the surrounding waters. This water was 78 degrees while the other was from two to four degrees colder. As nearly as they could be traced, the currents seemed to have a northeasterly direction and appeared to come from the Bear River bay. On the beach at Salt bay were found quantities of piling and driftwood that had been washed from the Lucin cut-off. This is taken to indicate that a rather strong current flows from that bay to the center of the lake. Old lake sailors say they have known of the existence of these currents for years, but no official record of them had been made until yesterday. The difference in the temperature of the water and the effect of the Bear river is supposed to produce these currents.

An examination of the beach at Salt bay showed that a stretch of beach more than fifty feet wide has been exposed this year. Deposits of fungus growths on the beach show where the water stood before it began to go down this year. This, compared with the distances between the beach lines of former years, which remain perfectly plain on the barren coast of the island, shows that it is almost double that of any previous year since 1895. The beach lines before this time are obliterated by the growth of sage brush. More recent marks on the beach indicate that in the past two weeks there has been a fall of about three inches.

Lake Has Trade Winds.

The cruise also resulted in bringing to light the fact that the lake has its trade winds, just as the oceans have. A series of observations by Captain Davis has established the fact that over the south portion of the lake the wind blows from the north in the day time and reverses its direction at night. Thus it is seen that the winds blow in directly opposite directions from the center of the lake, both day and night. The cause of this strange action of the wind is not known yet.

The party, after securing what information it could during the day, sailed back to Saltair in the evening. Further investigations along the same line are to be made at a later time and in different portions of the lake.

THE REVOLUTION AND PAINE.

To The Salt Lake Herald:

Your words telling, as they do, of the heroism shown by the American soldiers at Valley Forge, bring to mind the work Thomas Paine did for the cause of revolution: a work that does place his name with the best of the old patriots, but which has been given but a tardy appreciation by the American people generally these last sixty or seventy years. Those were "the times that tried men's souls," and the years that have fled have caused us, if anything, to belittle the hardships the patriots endured, and to sink many a hero out of sight. Paine's religious opinions lost him the applause of these latter generations, for bigotry hid his works.

In November, 1775, the legislature of Pennsylvania handed these instruction to its delegates:

"We direct that you agree upon such measures as shall afford the best prospect of redressing American grievances and restoring harmony between Great Britain and the colonies, so essential to their welfare and happiness. Though the British parliament and administration have compelled us to resist their violence by force of arms, yet we strictly enjoin that you desist from and utterly reject any proposition, should such be made, that may cause or lead to a separation from our mother country or a change of the form of this government."

This resolution may be taken as giving an insight into the apparent mind of the people at that time. The ideas that made for revolution, for independence, had not the approval of the general public. It was one thing to ask for redress, it was another to take up arms against the vast power of Great Britain. The words had yet to be spoken that would so train the minds of the colonists as to cause them to raise the cry, and the bayonet, for independence. Paine sprang into the breach, and gave to the world his "Common Sense"—the word that was wanting. Edition followed edition and the work was read, or talked about, at every fireside in the country. It was the torch that blazed the way to emancipation.

Says George Washington, in a letter to Joseph Read, Jan. 31, 1776:

"A few more such flaming arguments as were exhibited at Falmouth and Norfolk, added to the sound doctrine and unanswerable reasoning contained in the pamphlet, 'Common Sense,' will not leave numbers at a loss to decide on the propriety of a separation."

"The Crisis" kept final defeat from the camp at Valley Forge; it nourished the spirit of patriotism there.

Jefferson, in a letter he wrote to Paine, among other things used these words:

"You will, in general, find us returned to sentiments worthy of former times; in these it will be your glory to have steadily labored, and with as much effect as any man living. That you may live long to continue your useful labors, and reap the reward in the thankfulness of nations, is my sincere prayer."

One time "ingratitude" was not thrown at the head of this champion of the rights of man if we may judge by a letter President Monroe wrote to him:

"It is not necessary for me to tell you how much all your countrymen—I speak of the great mass of the people—are interested in your welfare. They have not forgotten the history of their own revolution and the difficult scenes through which they passed; nor do they review its several stages without reviving in their bosoms a due sensibility of the merits of those who served them in that great and arduous conflict. The crime of ingratitude has not yet stained, and I trust never will stain, our national character. You are considered by them as not only having rendered important services in our own revolution, but as being on a more extensive scale the friend of human rights, and a distinguished and able defender of public liberty. To the welfare of Thomas Paine the Americans are not, nor can they be, indifferent."

Paine's name, I think, will not long be withheld from our school histories, or libraries, for slowly but surely his worth as a benefiter of humanity is being given recognition, and the future will see the lustre of a nation's gratitude center about his exploits. "Paine, the author-hero of the revolution," will yet find a place on the banners in our Fourth of July processions.

"We may veil our eyes, but we cannot hide
The sun's meridian glow;
The heel of a priest may tread us down,
And a tyrant work us woe;
But never a truth has been destroyed;
They may curse it and call it crime;
Pervert and betray, or slander and slay,
Its teachers for a time;
But the sunshine aye shall light the sky,
As round and round we run;
And the truth shall ever come uppermost,
And justice shall be done."

JOSEPH ROGERS.

Salt Lake City, 52 East First South.

BASKET DAY.

Certainly you want one, costs nothing. A handsome Japanese work basket with each $1.00 purchase, Tuesday, June 30.

NATIONAL TEA IMPORTING CO., Corner Third South and Main.

Amusements.

"Little Christopher" will run all this week at the pretty theatre at the Salt Palace. Every principal will be in place as during the first week, including Miss Lottie Levy, Miss Ruth Wilson and Kenneth C. Kerr, who it was said yesterday could not arrange to appear. They contracted last night, however, with the management, and the opera will go with the whole cast, chorus and orchestra. The house will be thrown open during the performance and every effort made to give a fine summer entertainment. As it was advertised to run two weeks, the sale will be good, no doubt, as many had deferred attending until this week. The opera has some catchy music, which is being sold at a lively rate at local stores. It was played by Held's band also last night at the concert and was roundly applauded. The same company is now arranging a series of light operas at the Salt Palace, with a touch of vaudeville later on, and Salt Lake will be assured of a regular line of entertainment during the hot weather. Manager Myers has some new ideas, which he will introduce shortly, to make his theatre a popular one and a place of the highest class, so that it will draw the patronage of not only the fashionables, but the lovers of truly good music.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

Lodge No. 73 of the Italian society held its semi-annual election of officers at I. O. O. F. hall yesterday. The following officers were chosen: Grand president, P. Murano; president, F. Bertelli; vice president, G. Mercurio; corresponding secretary, F. Cotti; financial secretary, A. Rafaili; treasurer, G. Gini; counselors, A. Bertognoli, F. Selastinelli, L. Mastriane, F. Pasini; sick committee, D. Salivatori, C. Guglielmini; funeral committee, G. Maccono; D. Bianco; standar dbearers, L. Pasini, M. Canilla; doorkeeper, N. Clippo; examiners, C. Gini, G. Maccono, D. Bianco.

BOSTON EXCURSIONS,

June 30 to July 3.

Via Oregon Short Line. Rate of $62.05 round trip for the N. E. A.. Tickets good returning Sept. 1.

Particulars furnished by Short Line agents.

Comic opera all week, Salt Palace.

N. E. A. RATES.

One fare plus $2 for the round trip to Boston. Tickets on sale June 30, July 1, 2, 3, via the Missouri Pacific and Rio Grande railways. Final return limit, Sept. 1. Stopover and side trips can be arranged for many places.

All information cheerfully given by any Rio Grande agent, or call or write the Missouri Pacific Railway, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Opera "Little Christopher" Salt Palace tonight.

BOSTON AND RETURN.

One Fare Plus $2.00 Via. R. G. W.

Selling dates, June 30 to July 3.

REDUCED RATES EAST,

June 30, July 5 and 8.

Via Oregon Short Line. Chicago, $56.50. St. Louis, $51.50. Missouri river points, $44. Tickets good returning for ninety days. City ticket office, 201 Main street.

SALT PALACE.

Popular Prices.

Theatre, 25c and 50c; bicycle races, 25c and 50c; Palace of Illusions, 10c; dancing, 25c per couple; Sunday night sacred concerts, 10c, including admission to grounds.

Comic opera all week, Salt Palace.

Dear Ladies.

It is too hot to bake now. Why not buy your cakes and pastry at the Royal? Always fresh and pure, and made of the highest grade materials. 'Phone 42.

BASKET DAY.

Certainly you want one, costs nothing. A handsome Japanese work basket with each $1.00 purchase, Tuesday, June 30.

NATIONAL TEA IMPORTING CO., Corner Third South and Main.

Opera "Little Christopher" Salt Palace tonight.

Comic opera all week, Salt Palace.

SAN FRANCISCO AND RETURN $31.50.

Los Angeles and Return $44.50.

July 13th to 16th inclusive via Oregon Short Line. Tickets returning via Portland $13.50 more than the above. Return limit Aug. 31. City ticket office, 201 Main street.

DENVER EXCURSIONS.

July 7, 8 and 9.

$18 round trip via Oregon Short Line. Return limit Aug. 31. See Short Line agents for particulars.

SALT PALACE

Little Christopher

WILL

Continue for Another Week,

COMMENCING TONIGHT.

Prices, 25 and 50c.

Palace of Illusions, rear of Theatre 10 cents.

Motor Races Tuesday.

DANCING EVERY NIGHT.

THE STATE BANK

OF UTAH,

Corner Main and South Temple Streets, Salt Lake City.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, President.
WILLIAM B. PRESTON, Vice President.
CHARLES S. BURTON, Cashier.
HENRY T. M'EWAN, Asst. Cashier.

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Accounts Solicited. Special attention to country trade. Correspondence invited.

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Capital paid in, $200,000

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Directors—J. B. Cosgriff, John J. Daly, O. J. Salisbury, Moylan C. Fox, J. E. Cockriff, W. P. Noble, George M. Downey, John Donnellan, A. F. Holden.

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Four per cent interest paid on savings deposits.

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Capital paid in $300 000

Banking in all its branches transacted. Exchange drawn on the principal cities of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

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U. S. DEPOSITORY.

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

CAPITAL $500,000
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Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Capital Fully Paid, $200,000

WALKER BROTHERS,

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Established 1859. Incorporated 1903.

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E. O. HOWARD, Assistant Cashier.
JOHN H. WALKER, Ass't Cashier.
H. G. M'MILLAN.
W. MONTAGUE FERRY.

Transact a General Banking Business

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

Your Fourth of July Clothes and Where to Buy Them.

Gardner's, of course—that is if you like good clothes and wish to be economical in buying them. Whether it is suit or just a tie, or anything else to wear, it will pay you to come here for it.

Others are saving money by trading at this store of quick sales and small profits. Why not you?

Soft Shirts, 50c to $3.50.

If you want a new shirt for the Fourth, come in and let us show you the greatest assortment in Salt Lake. Then we'll leave it to you whether you buy or not. Everything that is proper for this season is here. And all are properly priced.

If not a shirt, all other summer wearables are here in variety. Summer underwear, 25c to $3.00 per garment; Fancy Hose, 15c to $1.50; Belts, 25c to $2.00, and Straw Hats, 25c to $5.00.

ONE PRICE **J. P. GARDNER** 136-138 Main Street