

CIVIL SERVICE RULES VIOLATED

Chairman Proctor Reports on
Washington Postoffice.

PROMOTION BY FAVORITISM

Investigation Shows Clearly That Most
Of the Irregularities Were Directed
By the Department.

Washington, June 13.—Chairman Proctor of the civil service commission today submitted to Postmaster-General Payne the report made by the commission at the request of the postmaster-general with reference to the charge of violation of the civil service regulations in the Washington postoffice. The inquiry included the following points:

1. Whether all of the employees outside the force of carriers were regularly in the service and entitled to their positions.
2. Whether the civil service rules had been observed in the employment and assignment of laborers.
3. Whether there had been a general observance of the civil service law and rules in the administration of the Washington postoffice during the incumbency of the present postmaster. In addition to the report proper and a transcript of the testimony taken, Mr. Proctor presented a summary of the findings. This summary concludes as follows:

THE SUMMARY.

A departure from the observance of the civil service rules appears in the promotions of certain employees in the Washington postoffice which have been directed by the department. Although the irregularities are neither requested nor received by the department, a case in point is that of a lady who was nominally appointed in Morristown, N. J., postoffice, but never left the Washington postoffice; who owed her appointment to the classification transfer method; was promoted from Sept. 1, 1890, to July 1, 1901, \$500 to \$1,500 per annum in violation of the department and is doing the work formerly done by an employee who received a compensation of only \$1,000 per annum.

The information disclosed by the investigation seems to warrant the statement that appointments to classified positions in the Washington postoffice without examination, by the method of appointment in small unclassified offices, or in offices about to be consolidated, and subsequent transfer, and the appointments of those laborers who were appointed in the department during the incumbency of the present postmaster, show a wide divergence in policy from a strict regard for the public interest and afford indications that the department in the Washington postoffice for political and personal purposes to an extent which left the authority of the postmaster in transfer and appointment of the sort but little more than nominal and placed the office, in many respects, in the relation of a bureau to the department.

WHERE BLAME LIES.

The investigation seems to show clearly that most of the irregularities herein set forth were directed by the department, or requested or suggested by high departmental officials, and in either case came to the postmaster with all the force of a direction. With the exception of the appointment of clerks, laborers, afterwards separated, three clerks appointed to offices about to be classified, and one employee appointed in the Good Hope (District of Columbia) postoffice just before its consolidation, it appears that Postmaster Merritt did not initiate any of these improper appointments or assignments and his responsibility for them appears to be secondary and dependent upon the extent to which a subordinate is justified in protesting against the orders or suggestions of his official superiors.

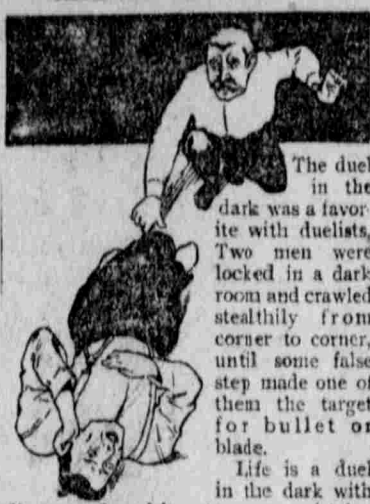
The investigation indicates that the employees who entered the service by transfer and without examination, are, in general, inferior to those appointed through competition. The investigation shows that the commission, in many of the persons who entered the service by transfer had failed upon competitive examination, were from states which were in excess of the proportion, or had not been sufficiently high grades to be reached for appointment by the regular methods.

NOT FOR GOOD OF THE SERVICE.

Nearly all of the clerks and messengers in the rural free delivery service were converted into the classified service in positions in Washington, D. C. One hundred and thirty-three of them were appointed prior to July 1, 1901; 25 were appointed in the four months preceding the classification, and 56 were appointed in the 26 days preceding classification. How many of these were appointed for reasons other than the needs of the service, it is of course, impossible for the commission to determine, but that the service was packed with employees in the interest of individuals is indicated by the fact that the number of appointments in the month of classification was more than twice as great as for the preceding four months. This assumption is strongly supported by the fact that during the last 18 months that this service has been classified there have been 17 persons selected for appointments to positions within the District of Columbia, as against 54 clerks and messengers appointed during the 26 days preceding the classification.

There was no necessity of anticipating the needs of the service by an excessive number of appointments just before classification, for the commission had registers of eligibles at that time which were ample and also appropriate as is shown by the fact that all but four of the 27 appointments which have been made to the rural free delivery service in the District of Columbia and outside since Nov. 27, 1901, were from registers then in existence.

The appointments made under the circumstances above set forth resulted in a congestion of the service and when a reduction is to be made the employees appointed for political or per-



The duel in the dark was a favorite step made one of the target for bullet or blade. Life is a duel in the dark with disease. One false step, one mistake, and the attack comes swift and sudden. The mistake which commonly opens the way for an attack by disease is neglect of the symptoms of stomach trouble. When eating is followed by undue fullness, belching, sour or bitter risings, etc., disease is attacking the stomach.

The best way to frustrate such an attack is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and makes the body strong and healthy.

"I was suffering very much with my head and stomach," writes Mrs. W. C. Allen, of Shelby Co., Ala., "head was so dizzy when I would raise up in bed would fall right back. Could eat but very little, in fact scarcely anything, there seemed to be a heavy weight in my stomach so I could not rest. I had to belch very often and would vomit up nearly everything I ate. I was in a bad condition. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and now feel like a new man. I feel like a new man and give Dr. Pierce's medicine credit for it. I had taken medicine from physicians without any benefit as I could see."

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sonal considerations are cured for, sometimes at the expense of persons appointed upon merit and without influence. In relieving the branches of the service thus crowded with employees, transfers are made to other parts of the service, to the injury of eligibles in line for appointment by reason of their ascertained fitness.

The passing of the war emergency, the amendment of Dec. 31, 1901, of the civil service law, and the adoption of the earliest practicable date of regulations for the employment of laborers in the Washington postoffice, in accordance with the executive order of March 28, 1902, will, there is reason to hope, put the employment of laborers on the basis of fitness and the needs of the service.

PAYNE WANTED INVESTIGATION.

The investigation was made in response to the following letter dated May 4 from the postmaster-general to the commission:

"I am pleased if you would have one of your examiners detailed to make an investigation of the Washington City postoffice with a view of ascertaining whether or not the civil service law and regulations have been and are being complied with in the administration of that office."

Mr. Proctor was in conference with Postmaster-General Payne last evening regarding the report. Later Mr. Proctor in a verbal statement to newspaper men said that in all his experience with the postoffice he had less than at any other time.

P. M. GENL'S STATEMENT.

The postmaster-general gave out the following statement regarding the matter:

"Attention is called to the fact that since my incumbency of the position of postmaster-general the civil service commission reports that there have been but 10 persons transferred to the Washington postoffice by appointment from smaller offices and that these 10 persons were appointed to their respective places months or more prior to their transfer, which is in compliance with the laws, rules and regulations of the civil service as they now exist."

"It will be noted that the commission reports that every person occupying competitive classified places in the Washington postoffice is there by right of a certificate regularly issued by the civil service commission."

"Regarding unclassified laborers, which have not been subject to classification, it is proper to say that there has been much consideration of the question on the part of the civil service commission and the department, and many conferences have been had on this subject. On July 2, 1902, an agreement was reached and regulations adopted which were agreed to by the civil service commission and the department, which will do away with all cause for complaints as to irregularities in the appointments of this class of employees."

"The point raised by the report regarding the promotions of certain employees in the office which have been directed by the department occurred prior to Jan. 1, 1902, 26 such appointments were made, and the 18 months that this service has been classified there have been 17 persons selected for appointments to positions within the District of Columbia, as against 54 clerks and messengers appointed during the 26 days preceding the classification."

There was no necessity of anticipating the needs of the service by an excessive number of appointments just before classification, for the commission had registers of eligibles at that time which were ample and also appropriate as is shown by the fact that all but four of the 27 appointments which have been made to the rural free delivery service in the District of Columbia and outside since Nov. 27, 1901, were from registers then in existence.

The appointments made under the circumstances above set forth resulted in a congestion of the service and when a reduction is to be made the employees appointed for political or per-

have been authorized by me since I have been postmaster-general." Mr. Payne stated today that he expected the matter public by the Wednesday abstracts of the reports of postoffice inspectors who recently investigated the Washington office; a similar report made by the inspectors with Mr. Bristow today regarding Charles Emory Smith's administration and the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow to the Tulloch charges.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

"The report of the civil service commission on the condition of the Washington postoffice having been made public today, the postmaster-general stated that he hoped to receive the report of the inspection of the office recently completed by postoffice inspectors, in time to make public its salient points within two or three days. However, if there is delay in receiving this report, the other public by the Wednesday abstracts of the reports of postoffice inspectors who recently investigated the Washington office; a similar report made by the inspectors with Mr. Bristow today regarding Charles Emory Smith's administration and the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow to the Tulloch charges."

The postmaster-general today made the following announcement: "The report of the civil service commission on the condition of the Washington postoffice having been made public today, the postmaster-general stated that he hoped to receive the report of the inspection of the office recently completed by postoffice inspectors, in time to make public its salient points within two or three days. However, if there is delay in receiving this report, the other public by the Wednesday abstracts of the reports of postoffice inspectors who recently investigated the Washington office; a similar report made by the inspectors with Mr. Bristow today regarding Charles Emory Smith's administration and the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow to the Tulloch charges."

LOUISIANA STRIKERS' TRIAL.

Eighteen Men Examined, All Pleading Their Own Cause.

All Bound Over to Await Action of the Grand Jury—Troops Will Not Be Withdrawn at Present.

Morenci, Ariz., June 14.—Interest of the entire camp centered yesterday in the trial of the strike leaders who were brought before Justice Chapman for examination. Eighteen men were examined. Dist. Atty. C. L. Rawlins conducted the examination for the territory and the strikers pleaded their own cause. Their leader, "Three Fingers" Jack Cross, examined witnesses for the territory. In all about 20 men were examined, and their testimony tended to show that the coming of the troops last Tuesday and the fiercest work of the day of Sheriff Shurtz had earlier in the day prevented trouble of a serious nature.

The accused were all bound over to await the action of the grand jury charged with deciding riot, and it is probable their leader will be further charged with threatening to commit murder.

The most damaging testimony of the day was given by Supt. McLean, who was surprised in his office Tuesday noon by the heavily-armed strike leader, and ordered to close down the works. He was given one minute and obeyed. He was told the officer on guard had surrendered to his armed men. The leader said it was testified that he was now prepared and would that night blow up the town and look the ruins.

The prisoners were taken to Solomonville, where they will be held pending the action of the grand jury. The jail there being deemed safer. The grand jury meets in October.

"Jack" the strike leader, is a Roumanian, and landed in Tombstone, where he was being held. He says he remembered the day because he knew it was coming.

The rangers left camp this morning, part of them going to Tombstone, where one of their own men, Webb, is to stand trial for the murder alleged to have been committed at Douglas last February.

Almost one-fourth of the underground workers have resumed work, but Supt. McLean issued a signed statement Saturday night that he had enough men to resume in full Monday. At Clifton, Longfellow and Metcalf similar conditions exist.

The regular troops will leave the 20th for Fort Grant, where they will pack preparatory to a trip to San Francisco, thence to the Philippines.

Troops arrested 10 men Saturday night for "shooting up" Mayflower, a small camp near Morenci. It was learned today that troops will be kept at Morenci until a second search of the town is made for explosives. It is said miners had held out a portion of the "shotgun" furnished them for use in the mine.

To Be Bishop of Cebu.

Rome, June 14.—The commission of five cardinals entrusted with affairs concerning the Philippines, today decided to propose to the pope the appointment of Rev. Thomas Hendrick of Rochester, N. Y., as bishop of Cebu, P. I. The Vatican will thus have fulfilled its most important promise regarding the Philippines by sending there four American bishops.

ARSON COMES AFTER MURDER

Hotel Belonging to Principal Witness in Jett-White Trial Burned.

LOSS IS MANY THOUSANDS.

Capt. Ewen Is the Man Who Says He Saw Curtis Jett Fire the Shot That Killed Marcum.

Louisville, Ky., June 14.—The Early hotel at Jackson, a three-story building owned by Capt. E. J. Ewen, the principal witness against Jett and White, now on trial there for the assassination of Lawyer J. B. Marcum, was burned to the ground early this morning. There were 15 guests in the hotel, but all escaped without injury.

There was no insurance on the structure and the hotel, together with the furnishings and the effects of the guests, is a total loss. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the general opinion is that the fire is of incendiary origin.

Capt. Ewen recently put up an addition to the hotel. This was just completed and was as yet unoccupied. It was this part of the hotel in which the fire was discovered.

The town of Jackson has no fire department, and its citizens were awakened by the firing of pistols and guns, and much excitement prevailed. A detachment of militia came on the scene quickly from their camp across the river and rendered valuable aid in assisting the guests to escape and preventing the flames from spreading.

Capt. Ewen has been kept at the military camp since he testified last Monday that he saw Curtis Jett fire the shot that killed Marcum. Nobody was seen to leave the hotel before the fire broke out. It was only two days ago that Jackson was put under martial law. The fire has caused renewed apprehension.

The burning of Ewen's hotel is not only considered as incendiary, but also as accessory to other acts of intimidation in connection with the pending trial of those accused of the murder of J. B. Marcum, who was attorney for contestants of county offices now held by leaders of the faction with which the defendants were identified.

It has been openly predicted that there would be the flashing of incendiary warning, that arson would go along with the burning of the hotel. Incendiary measures might be needed in Breathitt county.

It is now stated that other witnesses for the commonwealth were not properly warned, but that the jurors, who are farmers and witnesses who could not be found when detachments of troops were trying to bring them into camp, are now being sought.

The burning of Ewen's property has not only caused fear for life and property, but also increased the general doubt of conviction in either of the pending cases.

The hotel and furniture had been insured, but only a week ago Ewen was notified that on account of threatening conditions the company had decided to cancel his policy.

The house and fixtures were valued at \$10,000. They were the savings of a lifetime, and Ewen and family are tonight homeless and dependent upon the hospitality of the room in camp.

Gray and Jim Haddicks and Jerry Lumber, workmen at the Swan and Day lumbards, reported having seen Joe Crawford and Ed Tharp, varnishers for the Hargis Brothers, come across the bridge and return just before the blaze was discovered, and Maj. Allen ordered the men arrested. They were taken into camp by the soldiers and manacled in the guardhouse.

Gray Haddicks was detained by the provost guard as a witness. Soon the Hargis people were very active. They sent Joe O'Neil of Covington, and B. B. Golden of Barberville, defending Jett and White, and swore out writs of habeas corpus, making them returnable at once. The writs were served on Maj. Allen, and he sent the prisoners to the courthouse under a strong guard commanded by Capt. Maddox.

Judge Redwine declined to admit the men to bail \$5,000 each. County Judge Hargis and Sheriff Callahan had bonds drawn up, but after a consultation between them and the lawyers they refused to sign the bonds, and the two men were taken by soldiers inside their lines and are tonight manacled in the military guardhouse, with a heavy guard on watch and strong posts.

The Haddicks boys and Lumber fully identified the men and claimed some members of the Ewen family saw them come out of the house. It is supposed they sawed their opportunity, and while the family were in the dining-room rushed up the back stairway and threw a lighted torch or ball of rags saturated in oil into the garret and then made their escape.

The men evidently knew the construction of the house. There was no fire in any of the fires in that section of the building. Howard Fulk, a brother, heard persons come upstairs hurriedly and then run down again. Crawford and Tharp have both stayed at Ewen's hotel, and were familiar with the building and the habits of the family.

The burning of Ewen's house fulfilled in part the threat made by the man who Ewen says called his house last Sunday and offered to bribe him by giving him \$5,000 if he would alter his testimony.

The Pope Is Very Ill.

Rome, June 14.—Dr. Lippold, the pope's physician, saw the pontiff today, but merely continued treatment of his difficulty which would not be worth mentioning were it not for the pope's age. All rumors regarding his position and premature reports of his death are kept from him as far as possible, as they give him much concern, for the pontiff takes them most seriously.

"Why do they want me to be gone?" he exclaims. "I do not want any harm." It is impossible to make his holiness understand that it is the interest taken in his person which leads to the publication of these rumors.

Sioux Squaws Seek Divorce.

Minneapolis, S. D., June 13.—That the Sioux Indians are becoming civilized and up-to-date is indicated by the divorce applications which three Sioux squaws filed here.

Katy Medicine Horse asks separation from Medicine Horse on the grounds that he is a confirmed drunkard and abuses her. She asks for divorce and return of her maiden name, Anna Wild Horse.

The Indians are highly pleased at the idea of securing divorces, and a perfect flood of applications will soon be filed.

SANGERBUND BEGINS.

Formally Opened in Baltimore with A Reception.

Baltimore, Md., June 14.—The formal opening of the triennial sangerbund of the Northwestern Sangerbund of America took place here this afternoon with a reception concert in the Fifth Army hall.

The seating capacity of the auditorium of this immense structure is 10,000, and the entire space was occupied, there being 200 singers on the stage and 900 persons on the floor.

The hall had been elaborately decorated for the occasion, presenting a scene of glowing brilliancy and artistic beauty. Upon the walls and pendant from the ceilings of the arched roof there was a lavish display of gay, hunting and streamers and a profusion of evergreens, amix and palms and potted plants met the eye in every direction.

This afternoon's concert was mainly a welcome concert designed as a welcome to the singing members of the sangerbund. Twenty-five hundred singing school children were arranged in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the Stars and Stripes by the American Sangerbund.

It is estimated that there will be an attendance of 40,000 during the sangerbund. Entertainment has been arranged for the various visitors at the hotels and boarding houses while thousands will be housed at private residences.

Among the distinguished guests will be President Roosevelt, who will make an address; Baron Sternberg and suite; the Prussian minister of finance Baron Rheinboldt and suite; Gov. John H. Taylor, Smith and staff; Admiral H. C. Taylor, Herr von Herzen, assistant consul-general in Berlin, and officers of the German gunboat Panther.

Heavy Storms in New Mexico.

Albuquerque, N. M., June 14.—This section has not been visited by the heaviest rain of the year, accompanied by what almost amounts to a cloudburst in the lower mountainous parts of this city. A violent rise came in the Rio Grande and Albuquerque is again in imminent danger of being submerged. Los Cerillos, eight miles up the river, is completely under water, and the people have fled to the hills, taking such of their household goods as they could load into wagons. Alameda, where the lake that protects Albuquerque is located, is also under water, and the people have fled, leaving their homes to the mercy of the floods. A break 40 feet wide is reported in the levee near the tracks of the Santa Fe railroad and directly above the city, and a large force

El Paso, Tex., June 13.—The Rio Grande

river is now a raging torrent and threatens to break through the levee. The inundation of the low grounds number about 10,000 and these would be driven from their homes and the levee would break. The river continues to rise steadily and the velocity of the stream has increased with the rise of the levee. The levee where the current and its eddies touched have been eaten away and large forces of men under the direction of the city engineer have fortified them with bags of sand. The head gate of the canal, one mile above the center of the city, is under the attack of the water. A telephone message from a merchant at White Star, N. M., eight miles above the city, inside of the levee, reports that a lake five miles square and of unknown depth has formed behind the levee at that point and was in immediate danger of breaking all obstructions and descending the stream. The report caused great alarm. Yesterday the river broke through into its old course south of the city and is once more flowing around the Horse Shoe curve across which a cut-off was built at a heavy cost.

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Sick Headaches From Army Life Finally Caused Nervous Dyspepsia.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cured Me.

Nervousness, indigestion and insomnia are the three greatest afflictions of mankind. Attended as they are by a thousand disagreeable symptoms the victim is in constant misery. For the person who cannot sleep, enjoy his food nor secure rest and peace of mind, Dr. Miles' Nervine is a sure cure for all three maladies. It soothes the brain, strengthens the nerves of the stomach and digestive organs, bringing sleep, rest, health, strength and a good digestion.

"Smallpox contracted while in the army, left me with a disease of the spine, nearly blind, and with a complication of nervous affections. Perhaps the most distressing of all my troubles were the sick headaches which grew more frequent and severe as the years passed by, until I became a confirmed dyspeptic with all the characteristic symptoms of nervousness, indigestion, and insomnia. In my search for health, I left my old home in Aroostook county, Maine, and located in the west. When after coming here my attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I decided to try it. It soon stopped my headaches and I have not had one since. When I had taken six bottles my health was wonderfully improved in every way. I am well today, eat and sleep all right and in fact feel that my youth has been renewed."—J. L. BYRON, New Watston, Wash.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

of men have been hurried there to stop the break if possible. If this attempt fails, it is hoped to stop the water at one of the several irrigation ditches that lie between the city and the city.

It is reported here that the bridge at Galisteo, on the main line of the Santa Fe, has been washed away. This will again cut Albuquerque off from communication with the east and will tie up the Santa Fe for several days.

Rescued from Flames and Died.

New York, June 13.—Enveloped in flames from head to foot, Josephine Abadie, 37 years old, and her brother Alphonse, 17 years old, were rescued from their blazing apartments in Brooklyn, standing a few hours later at a hospital and the brother cannot recover. The accident was caused by the explosion of a gas lamp which went off while the couple were in bed. The gas lamp was turned on by Josephine and the explosion caused a fire which spread rapidly and consumed the furniture and the couple.

The explosion caused a panic among the other tenants who fled to the street, but the fire was confined to the Abadie apartment.

Rio Grande on the Rampage.

El Paso, Tex., June 13.—The Rio Grande river is now a raging torrent and threatens to break through the levee. The inundation of the low grounds number about 10,000 and these would be driven from their homes and the levee would break. The river continues to rise steadily and the velocity of the stream has increased with the rise of the levee. The levee where the current and its eddies touched have been eaten away and large forces of men under the direction of the city engineer have fortified them with bags of sand. The head gate of the canal, one mile above the center of the city, is under the attack of the water. A telephone message from a merchant at White Star, N. M., eight miles above the city, inside of the levee, reports that a lake five miles square and of unknown depth has formed behind the levee at that point and was in immediate danger of breaking all obstructions and descending the stream. The report caused great alarm. Yesterday the river broke through into its old course south of the city and is once more flowing around the Horse Shoe curve across which a cut-off was built at a heavy cost.

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