DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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DESERET NEWS:
SEMI-WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY

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Have been sold by the Z. C. M. I. for over 16 years. They are the Best Nails made, and guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction. Will hold a Shoe on longer than any other.
Made by the
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BAKING
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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.
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Manufacturers of and Dealers in CotTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills "POLHEMUS" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.
DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 154 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.
Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity.
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Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse
For sale at wholesale and retail by all the leading stores in the Territory, and by wholesale only by J. W. Sanders & Co., Agents, Salt Lake City.

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PARLOR FURNITURE & LOUNGES,
265 & 267 S. Canal St.,
CHICAGO.
Send for Catalogue and Price List.
For sale at the principal stores throughout the Territory. dly

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RUSSIAN
JAS. S. KIRK & CO'S WHITE RUSSIAN
The only brand of Laundry Soap awarded a first class medal at the New Orleans Exposition. Guaranteed absolutely pure, and for general household purposes is the very best
SOAP.

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PAN HANDLE CARPET WARP
WHITE AND COLORED.
THE BEST in USE.
Z. C. M. I. SOLE AGENTS. Can be obtained at all their branch stores throughout the Territory. ds&n1t

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MINISTERS, VOCALISTS, PUBLIC Speakers and the professions generally recommend SANTA ABIE as the best of all medicines for all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST, LUNGS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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for a better or more pleasant remedy for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, Cramp, Whooping Cough and Bronchial Troubles than SANTA ABIE, the California COUGH CURE. Not a Secret Compound. Pleasant to the taste and death to a cough.

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THE ONLY GUARANTEED CURE
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MOORE, ALLEN & CO., Wholesale Depot for Santa Abie and Cat-R-Cure.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

Colonists Disgusted with the Topolobampo Fraud.

EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTH FRANCE.

The Sharp Jury Completed and Sworn at Last.

THE COMMISSION RULES ON THE FOURTH SECTION OF THE LAW.

THE CRIMES BILL DEBATE—TEAPOT ROW IN OHIO, ETC.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

New Military Post.

DENVER, June 15.—C. B. Kountze, trustee, has signed a deed conveying the land for the new military post to the government. The site was purchased by the citizens of Denver for $100,000. The deed will be forwarded to Washington at once, and it is presumed work on the new post will begin just as soon as the examination of the papers is concluded by the Attorney-General.

High-priced Relics.

LONDON, June 15.—At the sale of Lord Crawford's library to-day, the Mazarine, otherwise known as the Gutenburg Bible, the earliest book printed with movable metal types, in the original oak boards, was put up at £650, and sold for £2,650. Tyndall's Pentateuch in black letter brought £225, and Tyndall's New Testament in black letter £230. Miles Coverdale's Bible in English black letters with woodcuts, the first Bible printed, brought £226.

The Topolobampo Humbug.

NOGALES, A. T., June 15.—A large number of Topolobampo colonists returned here from the south yesterday. One of the returned emigrants from the socialistic colony, who says he sold his house in Denver, Colorado, gives a very gloomy account of the situation at Topolobampo. He says the whole scheme is a fraud and that the men who have fostered it should be prosecuted. The people were placed on a dry mesa, where they claimed they were compelled to stay until the water failed, and then were permitted to go to the bay to catch fish. Their only food was fish caught from the bay and boiled in salt water and mush. At the start there were 500 colonists and now there are only one hundred. The sufferings of the colonists, as described by persons returning, is of a nature indicating that the former stories of the misery endured by the colonists were not overdrawn. To judge from the stories related by the returning band the colony has practically collapsed.

Disastrous Fire.

LONDON, June 15.—A disastrous fire is raging in Lulea, Sweden, on the Gulf of Bothnia. The church, townhall and many buildings along several streets have been burned.

Earthquakes.

PARIS, June 15.—Earthquakes visited Roches, Surragnon and Lavernoy in the department of Haute-Marne. The people were frightened into a temporary panic.

St. Louis Has It.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Preparations have been made here for the putting into effect of the Sunday law as passed by the legislature last winter. Under this law all saloons, beer gardens, billiard rooms, shooting and bowling galleries, theatres and baseball parks must close. The police commissioners have instructed the chief of police to vigorously enforce the law. The saloon interest has held two or three meetings and decided to close all saloons in the city next Sunday. The day the law goes into effect one beer garden will be kept open to test the constitutionality of the law.

The Telephone Suit.

BOSTON, June 15.—Arguments in the telephone case continued to-day. Judge Thurman reviewed the manner in which an invention may be patented. He then explained the different modes of procedure in patent law offices. Judge Thurman also devoted some time to the consideration of whether the Bell Telephone Company was a *bona fide* purchaser, and also the statute of limitation. Mr. Dickenson of New York, spoke for the telephone company, claiming Thurman's argument to be erroneous. This closed the argument. Decision reserved.

Thresher Company.

ST. PAUL, June 15.—At the annual meeting of the Minnesota Thresher Manufacturing Company a new board of directors and an executive committee were elected by a vote representing eighty per cent. of the stock. This puts the control of the company, which was formed for the purpose of reorganizing the Northwestern Manufacturing and Car Company, into the hands of the supporters of Senator Sabin. The company purposes to petition the court for an order of sale of the plant and franchises of the Northwestern Manufacturing and Car Company and to purchase the same.

CRIMINAL CASES.

A Jury at Last.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The jury in the Sharp case was finally completed to-day and will now be sworn in.

The whole number of jurors examined in order to secure a final panel was 1,196. After the oath was administered to the jury, Judge Barrett brought up the question of Sharp's commitment. He did not want to endanger defendant's life, and after some discussion it was decided to have a squad of deputies guard the prisoner in his own house. After recess, Assistant District Attorney Nicoll began the opening address for the state.

KANSAS CITY, June 15.—In an interview, Grand Master Switchman Monahan declared that the rumors of

CONDEN'S SHORTAGE.

were correct, and that the amount thus far ascertained is $7,000. Circulars have been spread broadcast.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—The customs inspectors arrested a man who gave the name of George Cannon as the overland train on the Central Pacific from the east reached Oakland to-day. He made a desperate fight to escape, but was held. He was turned over to the custody of the United States marshal, not being able to give bonds. The inspectors went to the seizure room where the trunks were first broken open, and, as was expected, had nothing in them but opium. A count showed there were 386 five-tael boxes worth something over $3,000. An

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

was made in a pocketbook. It was filled with papers carefully folded and closely written with Chinese, the supposition being that they are instructions sent by a Hong Kong syndicate through Canada to this city. The custom house interpreter will at once translate them for the information of the collector. Government detectives claim that the man arrested is one of the chief agents of the great opium ring which has been smuggling opium into Canada, Detroit and San Francisco.

AMIENS, June 15.—Mlle. Gassen, a young woman, was executed to-day for matricide. She was taken to the scaffold barefooted, wearing a white robe and black veil.

ASSASSINATION.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—A special to the *Evening Times* from Lexington, Ky., says: News reached here this morning of another dastardly and cold blooded attempt at assassination in Brown County last night. As ex-Sheriff W. Ramey and his son Henry, the latter 24 years old, were riding from Morehead to their home in the country, they were shot from ambush and probably fatally wounded. It is not known who the parties were. Ramey and his son were not members of either of the Rowan factions. Lately they had refused to join the Craig-Toliver crowd and it is thought this refusal is the cause of the probable murder.

Labor Troubles.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 15.—All the Connelsville region coke producers, except Carnegie Bros., have resolved not to grant the advance demanded.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—The striking dockmen again to-day drove the colored laborers from their work, but no assaults were committed. The docks are now idle and trouble is feared.

ST. PAUL, June 15.—The strike of all the building trades in the city, which was decided upon by the Amalgamated Council of Building Trades last Sunday, went into effect to-day very quietly.

Baseball.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	2
St. Louis	9

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	3
Detroits	11

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletics	16
Clevelands	6

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	3
Indianapolis	2

AT BOSTON.

Boston	4
Washington	13

AT NEW YORK.

New York	29
Philadelphia	1
Metropolitans	6
Louisville	9
Cincinnati	6
Brooklyn	2

The Emperor.

BERLIN, June 15.—The *Reichs Anzeiger* announces that while the symptoms hitherto attending Emperor William's malady continue to subside, he yesterday caught fresh cold, and owing to this and the effects of his recent illness, he is somewhat weakened. He requires rest. The doubtful tone of this bulletin renewed the alarm on the bourse.

Denies the Shortage.

PITTSBURG, June 15.—In an interview to-day S. B. Maguire, of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, denied emphatically the reports about shortages in accounts in District Assembly No. 49 of New York. "The funds," he said, "are all right, and there is a most amicable feeling among the members." He also intimated that the "forty-niners" would make a strong effort to re-elect Powderly.

Poor Fellows.

COLUMBUS, O., June 15.—Governor Foraker to-day received a telegram from D. C. Putnam, of Springfield, department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, urging him in behalf of the 29,000 comrades of his department to protest to the authorities at Washington against the return of the rebel flags captured by the soldiers of Ohio. The governor forwarded the telegram to President Cleveland, and in the same connection said: "In transmitting this message, I desire to comply with the soldiers' request, and I do most earnestly protest against the action to which it relates. The patriotic people of this state are shocked and indignant beyond anything I can express. I earnestly request you to revoke the order which has given such unqualified offense."

The governor also sent a telegram to Gen. Boynton at Washington, asking him to take legal advice and institute proceedings to enjoin the return of the rebel flags which were captured by these troops.

Another Pest.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Professor Riley, the entomologist of the department of agriculture, has made public the result of an exhaustive personal investigation into the habits of the phorodon humuli, or hop louse. His discoveries are expected to prove of great value to hop growers, as he has succeeded in learning the habitation of this plant pest during the winter months and tracing it through the varying stages of insect life. Before the professor's investigation it was not known how or where the insects survived the winter. As a result of his inquiries, the professor has satisfied himself that

THE EGGS

laid by the female at the close of the summer are deposited in plum trees, where the insects hatches in the spring and resides until the third generation. This third brood, unlike its predecessors, is winged, and immediately after development abandons the plum tree and attacks the hop vine. In the autumn a counter migration from the hop vine to the plum tree occurs. The winter eggs are deposited and the cycle of life goes on in the same fashion. It is a notable fact that in regions where the cultivation of hops is a new industry the growers have had complete immunity for a while from this pest. In California to-day they are not troubled by it.

THE PROFESSOR

believes that the phorodon humuli has been brought to this country from Europe on the plum stock, and there is reason to believe that the phylloxera, the dreaded grape pest, was carried from this country to Europe on grapevine cuttings. Therefore California hop growers are warned to beware of importing plum stock from the eastern hop region. These discoveries render it possible to check the ravages of the hop louse either by the use of insecticides in the spring time before the insects have reached the wing state, or by the destruction of the sheltering plum trees. The experiments will be continued with a view to protecting the hop vines after they have become infested with lice.

The Coercion Bill.

LONDON, June 15.—Gladstone will close the debate on the crimes bill Friday with a criticism on coercion and the general policy of the government in Ireland.

Smith proposes to stop the debate and declare the bill through the committee stage at 10 p. m. Friday. It is expected members of the opposition will thereupon without voting leave the house in a body.

In the debate on the crimes bill to-day Finley (liberal-unionist) moved an amendment that any association or associations proclaimed shall be specially named in the proclamation. The government accepted the amendment.

Amalgamated Association.

PITTSBURG, June 15.—The new scale of the Amalgamated Association was given out this afternoon. As has been expected, it is to be an advance generally of ten per cent. on the lowest rates, and besides this, a number of new stipulations are made. The agreement stipulates, among the new clauses, that nine hours shall constitute a days' work, and in no case shall it exceed ten hours. The scale will be mailed to manufacturers throughout the country to-night.

A wage conference will be held in this city next Tuesday.

THE COMMISSION.

The Long-Expected Ruling on the Fourth Section.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission rendered to-night the long-expected decision upon the fourth section of the inter-state commerce act, which prohibits a greater charge for the transportation of passengers and property over a shorter than a longer distance in the same direction under substantially similar circumstances and conditions.

THE DECISION

is made upon the petition of the Louisville & Nashville and other railroad companies, which were among the first to apply for relief from the operation of the fourth section of the law.

The decision is very long, comprising more than 15,000 words, but the most important feature is the announcement that the commission, after mature consideration, is satisfied that the statute does not require it to decide in every instance on an exceptional case and grant an order for relief before the carrier is at liberty in its tariffs to depart from the general rule.

THE CARRIER

must judge for itself what are substantially similar circumstances and conditions which preclude the special rate, rebate or drawback, which is made unlawful by section 1 and section 4, since no tribunal is empowered to judge for it until after the carrier has acted, and then only for the purpose of determining whether its action constitutes a violation of the law.

The carrier judges on the peril of the consequences; but the special rebate or drawback which it grants, is not illegal when it turns out that the circumstances and conditions are not such as forbid it; and as Congress clearly

INTENDED THIS,

it must also, when using the same words in the fourth section, have intended that the carrier (whose private privilege was in the same way limited by them) would, in the same way, act upon its judgment of limiting circumstances and conditions. The commission, therefore, will not undertake to decide in advance what constitutes or what does not constitute discrimination under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, but will leave the railroad companies in fixing their tariffs to act upon their own judgment and at their risk subject to accountability before the commission and the courts in cases where

COMPLAINT IS MADE

by interested parties of a violation of the law. For the guidance, however, of railroad companies, the commission in its decision has considered at great length nearly all the questions raised under the fourth section of the law and has reached the conclusions which are summarized as follows:

First—Prohibition in the forth section against a greater charge for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer distance as qualified therein is limited to cases in which the circumstances and conditions are

SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR.

Second—The phrase, "under substantially similar circumstances and conditions," in the fourth section, is used in the same sense as in the second section, and under the qualified form of prohibition in the fourth section carriers are required to judge in the first instance with regard to the similarity or dissimilarity of the circumstances and conditions that forbid or permit a greater charge for a shorter distance.

Third—The judgment of carriers in respect to the circumstances and conditions is not final but subject to the authority of the commission and the courts to decide whether an error has been committed or whether

THE STATUTE

has been violated, and in case of complaint for a violation of the fourth section of the act, the burden of proof is on the carrier to justify any departure from the general rule prescribed by the statute, by showing that the circumstances and conditions are substantially dissimilar.

Fourth.—The provisions of section one, requiring the charges to be reasonable and just, and of section 2 forbidding unjust discrimination, apply when exceptional charges are made under section 4, as they do in other cases.

Fifth.—The existence of actual competition, which is of controlling force in respect to traffic important in amount, may make out dissimilar circumstances and conditions entitling the carrier to charge less for a longer than for a shorter haul over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer, in the following cases:

1. When the competition is with carriers by water, which are not subject to the provisions of the statute.

2. When the competition is with foreign or other railroads which are not subject to the provisions of the statute.

3. In rare and peculiar cases the competition is between railroads which are subject to a statute when a strict application of the general rule of the statute would be destructive of competition.

Sixth.—The Commission further decides that when a greater charge, in the aggregate, is made for transportation of passengers or a like kind of property, for a shorter or a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer distance, it is not sufficient justification that the traffic which is subjected to such a greater charge is way or local traffic, and that that which is given more favorable rates is not. Nor is it a sufficient justification for such

GREATER CHARGE

that the short haul traffic is more expensive to the carrier unless when the circumstances are such as to make it exceptionally expensive, the difference being extraordinary and susceptible of proof; nor that the lesser charge on the longer haul is merely a continuation of the favorable rates under which trade centres or industrial establishments have been built up. The fact that the long haul traffic will only bear certain rates is no reason for carrying it for less cost at the expense of the other traffic.

In considering cases governed by the fourth section, the Commission takes into consideration the competition with carriers by water, and says: "This was

FAIRLY SHOWN

before us. Instances exist, and many can be found along the routes of petitioner's lines, in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, where competition with water-ways had forced down the railroad rates below what it is possible to make them at non-competitive points and still maintain the roads with success or efficiency. The only question fairly regarding it, is whether competition can be kept within proper bounds. Low rates are a necessity of the situation, and if railroads compete with water transportation, either on the ocean or on the navigable rivers, they have no choice but to accept such rates. To compel the roads to

OBSERVE STRICTLY

the general rule laid down by the fourth section, would necessitate their abandonment of some classes of business which their competition with the water transportation makes of public importance. Railroads must either be allowed to compete with vessel owners and make low charges for the purpose, or they must leave the vessel owners in possession of the business without any check upon the charges which competition would afford."

The commission is of the opinion that Congress had these circumstances in view in passing the law.

The commission condemns the competition with the Canadian roads. It is believed it

PRESENTS A CASE

of dissimilar circumstances and conditions. Whenever such roads compete with roads in the United States for business between one part of our country and another, a state of circumstances arises and exists as to such business which justifies the American roads meeting such competition by a corresponding reduction in rates without regard to the fact in so doing, that the rate between terminals may be reduced below the rates to and from intermediate places, which are otherwise reasonable and just in themselves. The fact that American roads are left free to meet

SUCH COMPETITION

is an assurance that no war on rates will be waged by the Canadian road. The commission thinks that cases in which competition between the American roads will permit of deviation from the long and short haul clause are very few, but says: "One such case is that of the railroad extending from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, parallel to the Pennsylvania road as far as Youngstown, thence to Ashtabula, Ohio, where, through connection with the Lake Shore, it gives to the people of Pittsburg and Youngstown competition with the Pennsylvania road in their business to and from New York and New England."

Spanish Competition.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—The statement is published here, in an apparently authentic form, that the Marquis del Campo, a Spanish capitalist, owning the steamship lines operating between Spain and Cuba, has finally completed the plan for placing a line of steamers on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, in opposition to the Pacific Mail. These steamers, it is stated, will run between here and Panama, touching at various coast points, and connect with steamers from Aspinwall for New York. The steamers will begin weekly trips in September, carrying passengers and freight.

Master Car Builders.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 15.—The Master Car Builders to-day elected officers for the ensuing year. The whole morning session was devoted to a revision of the code of rules for governing the condition of and repairs to freight cars for the interchange of traffic. At the afternoon session the special committee on the prices for settlement for new cars submitted a report making an entirely new classification. In no case was the advance more than $25 per car, and in two or three cases no advance was made. Report adopted.

Mr. Lorenzo Buck, Bancroft, Mich., was cured of chronic rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK.
SALT LAKE CITY.

PAID UP CAPITAL,	$200,000
SURPLUS,	200,000

H. S. ELDREDGE, President,
FERAMORZ LITTLE, Vice Prest.,
JOHN SHARP,
WM. W. RITER,
J. A. GROESBECK,
L. S. HILLS, Cashier,
JAS. T. LITTLE, Asst. Cashier.
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RECEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Buys and Sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London, and principal Continental Cities.

Makes collections, remitting proceeds promptly.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the year ending December 31st, 1886, of the condition of the

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Of Hamburg, Germany,
MADE TO THE SECRETARY OF UTAH TERRITORY,
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT
RELATING TO FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES,
Approved March 13th, 1884.

1.—Name of company and location, Transatlantic Fire Insurance Co., of Hamburg, Germany.	
2.—The amount of capital stock is	$1,500,000 00
3.—The capital stock paid up is	300,000 00
4.—The amount of its assets is	1,251,296 47
The amount of its liabilities (including cap.) is	975,129 00
5.—The net surplus over all liabilities is	276,166 67
6.—The name of its attorney or agent for the Territory of Utah, S. W. Darke & Co., Salt Lake, U.T.	
7.—The receipts during the year were	1,824,572 22
The expenditures during the year were	1,777,949 14

GEO. MARCUS, of Geo. Marcus & Co., Agents.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City and County of San Francisco, } ss.

George Marcus, of George Marcus & Co., General Agents, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the above described officer of said Company, and that the foregoing statement of the general condition of and Company on said 31st day of December last, is correct, according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, respectively.
GEORGE MARCUS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of May, A. D., 1887.
[SEAL] JAMES L. KING,
A Commissioner for Utah Territory, in San Francisco, California.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, Secretary's Office, } ss.

I, Wm. C. Hall, Secretary of the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the annual statement of the general condition of the "Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company" of Hamburg, Germany, filed in my office on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1887, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the Territory of Utah, this 27th day of May, A. D. 1887.
[SEAL] WM. C. HALL,
Secretary of the Territory of Utah.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the year ending December 31st, 1886 of the condition of the

HAMBURG-MADGEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
MADE TO THE SECRETARY OF UTAH TERRITORY,
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT
RELATING to FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES,
Approved March 13th, 1884.

1.—Name of company and location, Hamburg-Madgeburg Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Germany.	
2.—The amount of capital stock is	$925,000 00
3.—The capital stock paid up is	625,000 00
4.—The amount of its assets is	695,507 78
The amount of its liabilities (including cap.) is	667,137 56
5.—The net surplus over all liabilities is	28,370 22
6.—The name of its attorney or agent for the Territory of Utah, S. W. Darke & Co., Salt Lake City.	
7.—The receipts during the year were	83,424 99
The expenditures during the year were	99,507 98

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City and County of San Francisco, } ss.

I. Guttle, of the firm of Guttle & Frank, Managers for Pacific Coast, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the above described officer of said company, and that the foregoing statement of the general condition of said company on said 31st day of December last, is correct, according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief respectively.
I. GUTTLE,
Of the firm of Guttle & Frank.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, A. D. 1887.
[SEAL] J. C. L. WADSWORTH,
Ins. Com'r.
By M. M. Rhover, Dep.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, Secretary's Office, } ss.

I, Wm. C. Hall, Secretary of Utah Territory, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the Annual Statement of the general condition of the "Hamburg Madgeburg Fire Insurance Company, of Hamburg, Germany," filed in my office on the 12th day of May, A. D., 1887.

Attest my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory of Utah, this 14th day of May, A. D. 1887.
WM. C. HALL,
Secretary of Utah Territory.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THE SEASON
OF 43 HEAD OF
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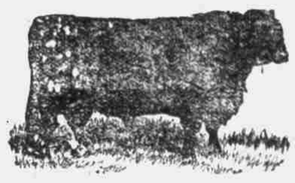

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