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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 1, 1908.

IN THE MAYOR'S ABSENCE.

It was really a mean trick of the manipulators of the "American" party to make them issue a new statement of necessary improvements, and pledging themselves to this revised schedule, in the absence of the Mayor.

Only a few weeks ago the Mayor, with all the gravity and dignity of the situation, called upon leading citizens to meet him and discuss with him the proposed bond issue. He assured them that \$25,000 was needed for an aqueduct on North Temple street; the manipulators of the city council, in the absence of the Mayor, solemnly adds \$3,000 to this item, without any further explanation. The Mayor assured the citizens who met in his office that \$33,000 was needed for the completion of the intercepting sewer, pumping station, and outlet pipe; the manipulators of the city council, with the generosity of soul peculiar to them, scorn a paltry \$33,000 and declare that nothing less than \$125,000 will answer their purposes. The item of \$20,000 asked for in the Mayor's estimate, for cleaning a ditch of weeds, has been lumped with other items and made part of the round sum of \$200,000. How much more money need for cleaning that ditch, does not appear, but it must be considerably more, since their modesty will not permit them to specify in this instance. It is a shame to take advantage of the absence of the Mayor and discredit the specifications submitted to the public by him. Whatever adverse criticism the Mayor's estimate may have merited—and it is peculiar enough—leaders of the plunderbund are not proper critics.

The purpose of this second estimate is, very plainly, not to give the citizens a true estimate of needed improvements, but to secure votes by false promises. It promises to spend \$60,000 in this part of the City, \$100,000 in another part, \$50,000 in still another part, and so on. But there is absolutely no guarantee that those sums will be spent as promised. No specifications have been made or submitted to the people. It is all guesswork. It is a bid for votes. When the votes are obtained, and the money procured, the voters are helpless, and their money will, undoubtedly, be squandered.

The pledge of the council does not amount to anything. The majority of that body is in the hands of a self-appointed gang whose words and pledges are worth very little. Under that regime the public funds have been squandered; rewards have been lavishly bestowed upon party tools; citizens have been swindled in the matter of public improvements; false pretenses have taken the place of truth and honesty; what value has a pledge with such backing?

The statement itself bears evidence of deception. It calls for \$125,000 for the completion of the sewer system, as if this were an improvement to be undertaken as soon as the money is obtained, when the fact is, as we understand it, that the contracts are all let and the work is being done, and the actual contracts call for a much more modest sum.

Then, there is the item of \$65,000 for the North Temple street aqueduct. There seems to be difference of opinion as to whether this aqueduct would really benefit the property owners unless it is built from Main street instead of Fourth West. But, be this as it may, to issue bonds for this piece of work is, according to good authority, illegal, and would invalidate the vote, should it be in favor of the bond issue. The City is by the constitution, it is held, limited to certain purposes for which debt can be incurred, and the building of aqueducts is not included.

That is proof conclusive of the deception to which the council pledges itself, in the absence of the Mayor. The council, to get votes, promises the residents of a certain part of the City to do for them what they know, or ought to know, they cannot legally do. If they get the money they can, of course, tell the citizens that the law does not permit them to keep their promises, and there you are.

HEED THE PROTESTS.

The residents of the West Side are only trying to maintain their rights when they protest against the removal of the so-called red-light district to their locality. Protests and petitions may be unavailing, if, as reported, those in favor of the removal are financially interested in the scheme. But they should appeal to the courts.

Under the law anyone who keeps a house of ill-fame, or resorts to such a house, for illegal purposes, can be prosecuted. So can anyone who owns a house of that description; or controls it as agent, guardian or lessee of such owner, or as the agent of such guardian or lessee. Anyone who lets any building or tenement knowing that the lessee intends using the same, or any part thereof, for illegal purposes, can be prosecuted, and punished by fine and imprisonment. In the present instance there seems to be no doubt about the use to which the proposed new buildings are to be put.

There is no doubt that the pest spot should be removed from where it now is, but it should not be forced upon any part of the City against the protests of the majority property owners, merely to give others a chance to sell

out at an exorbitant price to saloon keepers and managers of brothels. The people on the west side have as much right to the protection of the law against such an imposition, as the residents of Brigham street have. And the courts, we believe, if appealed to, would give the protection that seems to be needed against some City officials.

ICELAND.

Some time ago a step taken by the Icelanders was hailed as the birth of a new nation. That will be true, provided the Danish parliament agrees to the proposition of the dependency. The Icelanders, ever passionately liberty-loving and progressive, once the guardians of northern civilization and the pioneers in world exploration, ask for complete home rule under the Danish king. They ask that Iceland be placed in its relations to Denmark where Norway was in its relations to Sweden before the severance of relations with the Bernadotte dynasty. "King of Denmark and Iceland" will be the new title of the Danish monarch, if the proposition is carried through. The joint commission of members of the Danish rigsdag and Icelandic Althing has reported favorably, and if the report is adopted the king will concern himself with the regulation of the foreign relations of the island only. In every other respect Iceland will control her own affairs. The proposition is that the new relationship last but twenty-five years, and then come up for revision. At the end of that period the wishes of the islanders will not differ substantially from those expressed today, unless, indeed, they should ask for a complete separation with the view of establishing a republic.

In 1871 King Christian IX proclaimed a constitution for Iceland and established the Althing, giving this Icelandic legislature power to make laws, control the taxes for internal expenditures, and supervise the administration of the island. But this was not satisfactory, because the governing minister resided in Copenhagen. Until 1892, a vigorous but unsuccessful campaign for a greater degree of home rule was carried on in the Althing, which, under the leadership of Professor Gudmundson, repeatedly by resolution demanded a revision of the constitution. After the fall of the Conservative government in Denmark in that year, Denmark surrendered. A new Althing, comprising two houses of fourteen and twenty-six members, was constituted, resting upon a wider suffrage basis. It was agreed, too, that the minister in charge must be an Icelandic, and reside permanently on the island. Hannes Hofstede, the first Icelandic thus appointed, is the leading spirit in the island today.

Iceland was settled by men who fled from Norway to escape what they considered oppression there. They wrung a living from the barren soil of the island and the turbulent waters of the ocean, and gave birth to a strong, sturdy race, who established free government—trial by jury and the respect of individual rights nearly three centuries before the people of England secured the magna charta. They professed Christianity almost a century before the rest of Europe turned from paganism. They had a literature when most of the learning of the world was confined to a limited few. They had a republican form of government almost ten centuries ago. They have today good schools and love good literature. They are a morally pure people. Many of them have taken up their abode in this country, where they, as a rule, make good citizens.

WHY NOT COW-PEAS?

The extraordinary success of lucern growing in this State, leads us to an inquiry about a favorite eastern plant that is related to our most valuable western fodder species.

We have been thinking to ask some of our scientific farmers why it is that the cow pea has not been established in the agriculture of this State. We therefore put the inquiry into this broad form so that whoever may have the answer can give it.

We learn from the East that the cow pea is one of the best of all legumes, yet that it is one of the most neglected. Why is it not grown here? Will not the farmer of the future study and grow the cow pea as a forage crop, and also as a fertilizer? It is adapted to almost all kinds and conditions of soil, and can be raised in all parts of the temperate zone. It produces a large amount of forage for the acre, and is classed with alfalfa and clover as a legume, while some authorities place it in the lead of either.

We should think our farmers would try this crop at once. Their success with lucern has been phenomenal; the cowpea belongs to the same family, and is likely to succeed where water is not lacking.

Clover is said to require two years for maturity, cow peas only three months. A stand of clover is by no means certain, and in some sections has become so precarious that farmers are casting around for some other fertilizing crop to replace it. Again, clover harvest comes in June when showers are naturally frequent and when the farmer is busy with the corn and with other work; peas, however, are cut in August or September, when the rush of work is over and when there is generally a dry spell. Finally, cowpeas combine in themselves not only a hay crop, but a grain crop as well.

A Missouri farmer says that: "Simply as a money crop and without reference to their fertilizing value, cow peas rank among the most profitable of crops and it is rather surprising that farmers are not more alive to this fact. Regular pea hatters have been of very slow introduction in this part of the country. Peas are still threshed in wheat machines and in consequence are badly split and shattered. They will yield ten or twelve bushels to the acre and are worth here now \$2.50 per bushel, never less than \$1.50. Hauling, instead of damaging their value as hay, seems actually to increase it, for it breaks up the coarse stems and shreds them into a soft mass that is eaten up cleaner by the stock. Unhulled pea hay makes a forage for horses that is unsurpassed, and calls for little or no grain to supplement it when the same hay is fed in a fine ration for the cow and, in fact, is relished by all kinds of stock though sometimes a few days are required for them to get used to it. "Cow peas are also great favorites with the poultry and as egg producers are equal to wheat. Some of the hay

thrown into the scratching shed in winter makes every hen busy and gives the exercise that is so important a factor in health and egg production."

Cow peas, the bulletins inform us, should not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm and no more cold weather is to be feared, say from the middle of May, and they can be sown up to the first of July. The Whip-poorwill variety is the most generally planted when seed is wanted and the Clay for vine. It has been noticed that late sown peas always make the best and most seed for the reason that they do not make so much vine.

WHAT IS NEWS?

Opinions on what constitute essential, or even important, features of a news item differ. The evening appendix of the anti-Mormon organ proved this in its story of the bank robbery. It devoted several thousand printer's ems to a description of an automobile used by its journalist to secure the story, tells how it lost no time in getting at the facts in the case, tells how angry William Nelson was when he signed his name to his bank's paper, what kind of clothes he wore and how he devoured a tongue sandwich—and then, the most thrilling part of all, how the return trip to this city was negotiated in seventeen minutes. Incidentally, the paper mentions that William Nelson was arrested for robbing a bank of \$106,250 and that it happened the same day that the thrilling ride to Bingham Junction in the fastest automobile on Salt Lake was made, and the quickest arrest in the world's history was effected. That is the idea of news.

All the Deseret News did, was to have newspapermen—competent reporters, not a story writer or word painter—work on the robbery "story," collect all the details of the case from its start to the arrest, write the story and turn it in to the editor, and then to the composing room and the pressroom. The "News" furnished its readers with the facts connected with the bank robbery five hours ahead of its competitor. It did not deem it worth while to paint in pretty phrases a picture of how a "News" reporter was in Bingham Junction several hours before the wonderful automobile arrived; nor did it deem it important to say that he got there by the unromantic and conventional train. It was considered immaterial to the story itself that the "News" by exercising a little enterprise, succeeded in collecting the material furnished to its readers in its first edition early enough to make that edition possible. The "News" does not believe that the newspaper-reading public wants to know how the dime-novel journalist accomplishes the wonders he does put into the minds of the newspaper world. It will, therefore, continue to furnish the public the news of the day, and not romances of automobile journalism into which is cleverly woven descriptions of the wardrobe of persons in the public eye and their favorite table pastimes.

There are no longer any Iowa ideas.

People are just Troup-ing to Lincoln, Neb.

Boosting the bond issue is simply boosting the city's debt higher.

When it comes to spelling, Cleveland is a spell-binder.

An indictment has been found but the money has not been found.

People with nothing else to do might kill flies instead of killing time.

The man who gets "loaded" is ever in danger of "shooting off" his mouth.

What is the use of good roads for automobiles if automobilists insist on breaking the speed limit?

In the matter of campaign speeches, why not substitute the phonograph for the cuckoo?

Those Mexican insurrectionists seem to be about on a par with the Kentucky night riders.

Secretary Taft is able to combine business and politics. The result is real pleasure.

Oklahoma hotels are long on sheets. The law of that state requires that they be nine feet in length.

The people of Teheran are mute now, probably because there are no more emutes.

It is hardly the same as carrying coals to Newcastle to go to the Denver convention to get a prohibition plank.

New York is to have the tallest skyscraper in the world. But that will not bring Gotham any nearer heaven.

Seats, not sights, is what Committee-man Roger C. Sullivan wants in the Denver Auditorium. A practical man is Sullivan.

Mrs. Philip N. Moore was elected president of the Federation of Women's Clubs because she had more votes than any other candidate.

"A good way to avoid lending money to your friends is not to have any friends," says the Atlanta Constitution. An equally good way to avoid lending money to your friends is not to have any money.

Anthony Comstock says he would rather be what he is than be president of the United States. How like the saying of Alexander that if he were not Alexander he would rather be Diogenes. How alike are the thoughts of great men on the same subject.

SOMETHING WRONG.

New York Evening Post.
The complete collapse of the Yale varsity crew and of the successful Harvard freshman crew calls for a warning to men improperly trained. Something was radically wrong with the Yale crew; the explanation that they were "rowed to pieces" by the Harvard crew in the first two miles is not adequate. There has never before been, we believe, a varsity crew which was in such evident distress as the Yale crew. The Harvard rowers were rowed down Harvard eight in the first two miles without such consequences.

Now is it sufficient to say, as does the Yale coach, that the Yale stroke was of a highly nervous temperament. That does not explain why No. 4 collapsed one time and No. 3 also showed signs of distress. There ought to be a very careful inquiry by the Yale authorities, for the sending of a crew to the post when unfit physically is but little short of a crime. The whole matter will renew the discussion as to whether four miles is not too long for a contest between boys.

THE HONESTY OF PRESIDENTS.

New York World.
Grover Cleveland was reputed to be a very rich man when he left the White House. It was charged by Populist and other orators that he had accumulated a fortune of fully \$5,000,000 while in office. That he died comparatively poor effectively refuted a statement alleged as it was malignant. Personal integrity has ever been a distinguishing trait in Presidents of the United States. There have been twenty-six occupants of the high post, but against none of them has an accusation of dishonesty been preferred which had a more substantial basis than wild gossip alleged as to the connection with the gold ring, but the evidence as sifted by historians acquits him of any complicity in that attack on the nation's credit. From Washington to Roosevelt the line of succession in unswerving integrity remains unbroken.

KISSING THE ROSE.

The Bystander.
For want of a more interesting novelty, Paris has invented a new religion. The religion is decidedly aesthetic, and its followers believe that beauty is a virtue, and that all that is ugly should be abhorred. This new cult has been described as a new gnostic religion. The service is very simple, and consists of the worshipers communing with a rose. The worshippers commune by kissing a rose.

MACHINE-MADE FICTION.

The Onlooker.
There is a certain type of novel of today which always recalls hateful memories of the mechanical doll. They start off with a shiver of clockwork; all through their set poses and posturings you are conscious that the wheels of their mechanism are going round, and they leave off just where the penny you have dropped is waiting for the publisher's slot has expended its propulsive force.

JUST FOR FUN.

Borrowell—"Did you propose to her on your knees?" Hardapple—"No; on my uppers."—Philadelphia Record.

Hyker—"You look gloomy, old man. What's the matter—can't you pay your debts?" Pyker—"Worse than that. I can't get into debt."—Chicago Daily News.

"Poor man! Have you always been blind?" "No, mum," answered Tired Tiffins, unthinkingly. "Last week I wuz lame, but there wasn't enuff in it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Farmer Honk (musingly)—"They say Deacon Klutshenny's wife was a paragon before she married her, and Mrs. Honk (briskly)—nothing of the kind! She was a Smith! I knew the whole family."—Puck.

"You can't fool all the people all of the time," began the man who quotes. "And you don't need ter," broke in the philosopher with chin whiskers. "Most of the people will fool themselves."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Jenkins—"Norah, did you see that bag of confetti I had yesterday?" The cook—"O! did; but, shore. O! didn't know it was only Freddie. There's half av it left though." Mrs. Jenkins (excitedly)—"Half of it? What became of the rest?" The cook—"O! cooked it, av course; an' ye all had it fer yer breakfast this mornin'."—Judge.

Opheum THEATRE

ALL THIS WEEK

THE BUTTERFLIES

By HENRY GUY CARLETON.
Every evening except Sunday. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. PRICES: Evening—50c, 50c, 75c; box seat \$1.00. Matinees—10c, 25c, 50c; box seat 75c.

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Z.C.M.I. Great Third Off Sale Of Table Linens & Napkins

These linens are the finest obtainable from the factory of the famous Wm. Little & Co., Belfast Ireland.

Damask Table Sets Extra fine, snow white Damask Table Sets, Beautiful yet firm and weighty, very rich designs.

Regular price 65c 75c 85c \$1.00 \$1.25 \$1.50 \$1.75 \$2.00 \$2.25 \$2.50 \$3.00
Sale price 44c 50c 57c 67c 84c \$1.00 \$1.17 \$1.34 \$1.50 \$1.67 \$2.00

Table Napkins Bleached Napkins of pure linen, extra fine medium and good weight, in exceptionally beautiful and becoming patterns.

Regular price \$1.75 \$2.00 \$2.25 \$2.50 \$3.00 \$3.25 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$5.50 \$6.00 \$6.50 \$7.00 \$7.50
Sale price \$1.17 \$1.34 \$1.50 \$1.67 \$2.00 \$2.16 \$2.34 \$2.67 \$3.00 \$3.33 \$3.67 \$4.00 \$4.33 \$4.67 \$5.00

Summer Dress Goods Greatly Reduced.

20% Off All White Goods

A beautiful variety of cool, desirable White Goods—French Lawns, Persian Lawns, India Linons, Victoria Lawns, French Batiste, Lingerie, Mercerized Persian Lawn Dimities, plain check and striped Nainsook, Plain and Dotted Swisses, Long Cloth, Waistings and Flouet in this Great 20% off June Sale.
SHEET AND PILLOW CASES, in sets, fancy hemstitched and drawn work, very suitable for wedding presents; regular \$3.00, \$4.00, \$4.25, and \$5.00 a set. In this 25% off June Sale.
BED SPREADS, ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$10.00. In this June 20% off sale.
QUILT SATEN, from 20c to 35c a yard regular. In this Great June Sale 20% off.
CANTON FLANNELS, bleached and unbleached; 10c to 15c a yard regular. In 20% off this June Sale.
ZEPHYRS, a beautiful line of Staple Zephyrs; regular 12 1/4 a yard. In this 8 1/4c June Sale.

20% Off Summer Goods

Entire line of Colored Summer Dress Goods, comprising Swiss Applique, Batiste, Tissues, Mulls, Drape de Linde Lawns, Banzai Silk, Silk Ray, Mercerized Taffeta, Colored Linens, and all other summer Dress Goods, ranging in price from 15c to 65c regular, in this Great 20% off June Sale.
In addition, a splendid variety of good, stylish Mousseline de Soie, Silk Mulls, Tissues, White Dotted Mulls, Zanzibar Suitings, Yoga Silks, White Dotted Linens; ranging in price from 10c to 75c. In this Great June Sale at Half Price.
ALL CALICOES, worth 8 1/2c a yard. Sale price 6 1/2c.
3 FINGERS—Staple Amoskeag Apron Gingham. Special sale price a yard 7c.
MANCHESTER PERCALES, during this sale at a yard 15c.
Sale Price 12 1/2c.
BATES' SEERSUCKERS and A. F. C. Zephyrs; regular 15c a yard. In this 10c June Sale.

UPPER FALLS RESORT.

No Mosquitoes. No Saloon. Most beautiful and easily accessible mountain resort in the state. An ideal summer outing place in Provo Canyon.
L. L. DONNAN, Heber P. O.

SALT PALACE

WESTERN CONEY ISLAND!!! Free Attractions Daily.

Balloon Ascension, Parachute Jump, etc., at 2 P. M.

BICYCLE TRACK!

Races Tuesday, Friday and Holiday. Fifty of the Best Riders in the World. Special Features Every Race meet. Prices—25c and 50c.

THE ZANPOLAS, High-Wire Specialists. Ride for life on bicycle through fire.

FREE ADMISSION TO GROUNDS. Take Salt Palace, Main street, Murray and State street cars.

SPECIAL CLOTHING SALE NOW ON!!!

600 Men's and Youngs' Suits to select from in all the latest styles and patterns, union made, guaranteed shape retaining, absolutely all wool.

Your Choice \$10.00

The biggest Bargains in the city. Take a look at them.

THE HUB,

50 East First South.

We have all kinds of coal and the exclusive agents for Diamond.

"Keep it in your mind."

CITIZENS' COAL CO.

153 Main St. Both 'Phones 49.

Cut Rate Drugs.

Cokes' Dandruff, 50-50, \$1.00-75c. Colgate's Tooth Paste, 25-20c. Colgate's Talcum, 25-15c. Colgate's shaving soap, 10-5c. Horlick's Milk, 50-45c. \$1.00-80c. Horlick's Milk, hospital, 2.75. Herpicide, 50-35c. \$1.00-75c. Listerine, 25-15c. \$1.00-75c. Packer's Tar soap, 25-15c. Proprietary Tooth Brush, 25c. Pubifloxin, 25-15c. Sanitol, 25-15c. \$1.00-75c. Soudan, 25-15c. \$1.00-75c. Woodbury's soap, 20c a 3 for 50c. The above are but a part of our cut rate line of goods; see our window for full line.

Godbe-Pitts Drug Co.

Where you get just what you ask for, not something just as good.

FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY.

159 E. 3rd South. All kinds of work done. Curtain and Shirt Waists a specialty. All work done by hand. 'Phones: Ind. 247; Bell 1225K.

CHAMBERLAIN MUSIC CO.:

51 and 53 Main St.

Pianos, Organs, sheet music and musical merchandise.

Bug Killer.

Bugs, ants, roaches, all animal and garden instantly exterminated. These pesky little brown bugs that disturb your slumbers will vanish like a summer's dream on one application. Large bottles 25c. Special price to hotels by the gallon. Both 'phones 437. Remember the number.

44 MAIN STREET.

Geo. T. Brice Drug Co.

CUTLER'S

36 MAIN ST. THE ORIGINAL KNIT GOODS HOUSE OF UTAH.

Such Underwear Values as These!

Are not common—far from it!!

\$2.50 LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR - \$1.50

The healthy, sanitary kind, sells at

\$1.50 LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR - - - 75c

An excellent summer garment.

Young Men's Balbriggan Underwear 25c

Sizes 26 to 34; cool and comfortable

Men's Balbriggan Underwear - - - 45c

A special price for this week.

PRICES ARE PER GARMENT—NOT PER SUIT.

SPLENDID VALUES ARE THESE—Our Prices are Lowest.

PLEATED BOSTON WHITE SHIRTS - \$1.00

A special for this week that's worth while.

ATTENTION SHEEPMEN

Is the wool you have stored in various parts of the State insured against fire?

If not you should give us an order to protect you immediately. No telling when a fire might occur.

We can issue a policy for any length of time desired and give you absolute protection.

Write us today for particulars.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF UTAH.

HEBER J. GRANT AND COMPANY