

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

C. RENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)
Office of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
241 Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor
H. C. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.	
One Year	\$2.00
Six Months	\$1.25
Three Months	.75
One Month	.25
One Week	.08
Sunday edition, per year	2.00
Single copy	.05

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE,
P. A. CHASE, 41 Times Building

CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE,
P. A. CHASE, 87 Washington St.

SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE,
P. A. CHASE, 400 Examiner Bldg.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 20, 1900.

MANIFEST DESTINY.

The march of events among the nations of the world gives evidence of an overruling power which, to the observing mind susceptible of spiritual influence, is as patent as the manifestation of the same force in the operations of nature. This has given rise to the common expression, "manifest destiny."

The series of events by which Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands have come under the protection, control and direction of the United States, may be fairly regarded, we think, as an instance of this trend of affairs under an intelligent agency.

In making this remark, we certainly do not intend to charge Divine Providence with all the blunders that may have been made, or the wrongs that may have been inflicted upon subjugated peoples, nor the policies and motives that have prompted political action. But we believe that "Providence is over all," and that even the errors and sins of men and nations are made, in the end, to result in the accomplishment of Divine purposes.

Just now it looks as though China, that great empire with its vast resources, was about to be thrown open to modern civilization. War, with all its horrors, seems to be the advance agent of the civil forces to follow, in the breaking up of old and worn-out systems of government and customs that hold their subjects in the bondage of barbarism. The partition of the Chinese Empire is not at all improbable. The despotism of ages is in danger of destruction. The dawn of the twentieth century is likely to bring light into the darkness that has long covered that ancient land and though the commotion it will cause may occasion much trouble and distress, the sequel of the story will be happiness, progress and peace.

Perfection is not attained by anything in the universe except through travail and tribulation. The manifestation of life and light comes up through struggles against inertia and darkness. It takes time, sometimes to us long periods of eternity, to reach the goal of all things. The end is joy and glory; the path is painful and often full of gloom. God's ways are not as man's ways but they will be found to be exactly right.

Ambition and greed may be the motives that move the great European powers to invade Chinese territory. The missionaries and other representatives of the Caucasian race may have taken a course to incite the ire of Tartar and Mongolian peoples, who have committed deeds that are pregnant with horror. These faults are not to be charged upon Deity. They are not His means to a desirable end. What we suggest is that above all the acts of men, and the movements of nations, and the processes of nature, is the Divine Power that causes even wickedness and folly, and the clashing and tumults of mankind, to dovetail into His great designs for the ultimate uplifting of humanity, the fraternization of all the earth's inhabitants, and the establishment of the everlasting reign of righteousness and truth and peace.

One of the important questions facing the United States is, what part is this great nation to play in the drama of the latter times? Shall Russia and England and Germany seize upon Chinese territory and parcel it out among themselves? Or will the Great Republic of the western continent step upon the stage and figure in the denouement? "Manifest destiny" seems to mark a course for this nation, different from that deemed by many true Americans as the only safe and proper way. But we believe the time is approaching when all whose eyes are open to the light of the times, will see that the power of this government is not to be confined within the lines marked by the great oceans. Liberty must go forward over land and sea. The institutions which have secured so much happiness and freedom and strength, to the people who have flocked here from afar, will have to be extended everywhere. Not by compulsion, but by the force of conviction and the power of faith.

Expansion (?) seems to be the terror of the period to some souls, that are as true to native land as those who disagree with their opinions. But expansion of ideas, extension of liberty, the prevalence of republican principles, the emancipation of the nations, must and will go on till all the earth is free. In the needful work for these changes and revolutions, this nation has its mission to perform. Manifest destiny points its path. It will not be hampered by rules and ties that are obsolete. New conditions require new policies.

The status in New York harbor is a material token of a grand idea. Liberty is to enlighten the world! Not only must the principle be exalted, but power must be used to carry it into practice,

and while thrones shall totter and empires fall, "government of the people and for the people and by the people" must be extended from pole to pole and from shore to shore. This is manifest destiny, and Providence is shaping all things toward the great consummation.

SALISBURY ON MISSIONARIES.

Lord Salisbury, at a recent meeting in London, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, referred to the situation in China, and volunteered the opinion that the missionaries in the great empire were, perhaps, not entirely without blame. He said that though the persons slaughtered were Christians, it must not be imagined they were murdered simply because the Chinese disliked their religion. It was because the idea prevailed there and elsewhere that missionary work was merely an instrument by which secular government designs to prevail. The missionaries, he remarked, could not renounce their work, but the utmost caution ought to mark their actions, as over-zealousness led to martyrdom and caused the death of sailors and soldiers sent to avenge the outrages.

Lord Salisbury has on more than one public occasion proved himself almost cynically frank in his utterances. His low estimation of the tact of the missionaries, who go abroad and create the impression that they are merely tools in the employ of the secular governments, will strike one as perfectly just; yet, to say so at a gathering of a missionary society, where the presence of the prime minister had been secured in order to give prestige to the cause, was an exhibition of integrity and disdain of hypocrisy, seldom witnessed in public men. Probably the leaders of the missionary gathering expected some indication of a promise that their cause would be maintained by all the power of Great Britain. If so, they must have been greatly disappointed at hearing that their emissaries must be cautious not to precipitate a quarrel in which the lives of sailors and soldiers will be sacrificed.

Those who have any knowledge at all of the methods of some "Christian" missionaries are satisfied that the distinguished speaker's criticism was far from undeserved. Preaching has become a kind of business in which young men engage, as they do in secular callings, and for similar reasons. Very often they go out more scantily equipped spiritually than financially, thinking that in the twinkling of an eye they can change the current of people's thought, customs, and standards of morality from the channels in which they have been flowing majestically for millenniums, to new ditches of their own digging. And failing to realize their hopes they are apt to ascribe this to the perverseness of the people. At this point the common missionary, anxious about his "job," becomes aggressive. He attacks. Perhaps he buys converts; perhaps he endeavors to obtain influence over children; perhaps family ties are broken. At all events, there are conflicts. Appeals are made to foreign governments for protection, and blood is shed.

Something like this has happened in China. But it would be unfair to assume that this is all there is to the origin of the trouble. The Chinese are quite tolerant, and would not massacre the "Christians" merely because they have embraced the new faith. The probability is that the European powers have agreed on the disintegration of the empire and that the time is considered favorable for a decisive step in this direction. If this surmise is correct, the trouble must be traced, in the first instance, to mightier sources than the missionary societies.

The avalanche has been started, however. Where it will stop, belongs to the future to tell. The world is passing through a momentous time. What is occurring should be a reminder to all the world of the necessity of being prepared for the still greater events, foreshadowed in holy writ from the beginning.

SAN FRANCISCO'S "PLAGUE."

San Francisco papers are intensely indignant at an order by the federal quarantine officer, placing the State of California under quarantine, contrary to an order issued by the federal court. The Chronicle insists that "there is not now and never has been a case of bubonic plague in San Francisco; the death rate in Chinatown during the alleged existence of the plague in that district has not been greater than in other parts of the city; that not even the bubonic board has pretended to find a case of plague in any living person; that the diseases, whatever they were, which caused the death of certain Chinese upon whose bodies autopsies have been held were not contagious or infectious; that the bubonic board refused to reputable physicians employed by the Chinese the opportunity to investigate the cause of death of Chinese persons, and that after this right was enforced by the courts the 'discovery' of 'suspicious' cases ceased." The names of reputable physicians are attached to this declaration, and the inference is drawn that the order of the health officer is an outrage upon the State, and upon San Francisco especially. The people are called upon to go together for their own defense, and to ask the President for the removal of the obnoxious officer. The order is looked upon as threatening loss to all, disaster to many, and ruin to some.

It is a pity that health officers often do abuse their power against the interests of an entire community. From many parts of the country come reports of conflicts between the people and the officers. The American people do not object to reasonable and necessary precautions against the spread of contagious diseases, but they object to being in the name of science and sanitation to tyranny, even when falsely rationed.

It will be of some interest to learn the outcome of the present struggle between the people and the health officer. If the people come out victorious, that fact should be a reminder to other officers everywhere, when tempted to rule instead of serving the people, that their day of usefulness is gone.

A HINT TO FARMERS.

Our Kanosh correspondent, in speaking of the condition of drouth now existing in Millard county, directs attention to the wisdom of giving lucern land a thorough irrigation during the fall and winter months, when irrigating water is plentiful and usually going to waste. Those who took advantage of this idea last winter, he says, are now assured an abundant crop of hay, while those who neglected to do this gather but scanty crops.

In California where irrigating water is valued so highly, it is the common practice to soak orchards and lucern fields with irrigating water during the autumn and winter months. If the ground can be moistened fifteen or twenty feet down, or as far as the alfalfa roots extend, the grass can be kept growing all summer with little irrigation. The idea we believe to be a good one, and suggests a profitable use for the surplus water of early spring, especially as frost may prevent the absorption of much water in winter.

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

On Friday, June 22, the city of Northampton, Mass., will have a celebration in commemoration of one of this country's most potent preachers and theologians, Jonathan Edwards. The celebration is looked upon in the nature of an atonement, for 150 years ago, Edwards was expelled from the church he served as a pastor, the council having declared him to be unfit for that position. It was, at that time, terribly humiliating to the devoted preacher, and the event was the sensation of the day.

It should be recalled at this time that Jonathan Edwards, though one of the great minds of his day, suffered persecution because he insisted on purity in morals among the members of the church. His biographers tell us that he brought before the church both in sermon and in conferences with the church officials, the state of vice which then existed in Northampton, and now exists wherever parents are indifferent to instruction on sexual relations and chastity; and by so doing had added to those who disliked him, inasmuch as his exposures had injured the pride of some of the leading families. He insisted on "regeneration" as the qualification for membership.

It seems that his grandfather and predecessor in the pastorate, Rev. Solomon Stoddard, had made it possible for persons to be admitted to the Northampton church who did not profess conversion, holding that there was no scriptural authority for excluding such; if baptized, and believing that the sacrament in itself had spiritual worth which might be reckoned upon to make better all communicants. Edwards could not sanction this practice, and took a decided stand against it in his sermon on "The Religious Affections." And later he refused to admit to the church a member who made no profession of conversion, but who claimed the right as a baptized child of the church. This led to his dismissal from the service, and so bitter was the opposition to him among his own flock, that the ratification of the decision to dismiss him was carried by a vote of 209 to 20. And yet, he was admitted to be as morally pure as he was exceptionally successful in the ministry.

The theology of Jonathan Edwards is not thought much of in our time. It is held to degrade man and make of him a slave, a child of necessity. Its underlying thought, however, was the supreme sovereignty of God—a principle not too well acknowledged at present. It is noticeable that modern thought has a tendency towards the extreme Calvinism that sees in human beings merely puppets, without admitting their responsibility before the Supreme Judge. The tendency is to regard man rather as an automaton, to the mechanism of which the past for countless generations has contributed its wheels and strings, and whatever is needed to produce thought and sentiment and action. The world is swinging like a pendulum from one extremity to the other. The problem is to find how responsibility is compatible with the influences of heredity and environment. That they are co-existent is evident, but how?

It may be well to remember at this time, that the persecution accorded by the world to many of its most distinguished men and women, often is atoned for by coming generations. Those who are far ahead, are generally misunderstood. Their work is appreciated only when progress has brought the rest of mankind up to where they were. Then their work is seen in its true light. He who is willing to wait long enough can always rest assured that he will see truth vindicated, and full justice done to all.

Sanford B. Dole is no longer president of Hawaii. He is better still—governor.

The Shanghai reports of trouble in China seem to be somewhat taller than the facts warrant.

The casualty list from South Africa is piling up. The cost to Britain of conquering the Boers has been high, and the end is not yet.

Russia's scheme in China does not appear to have been blocked thus far. The czar's forces are deploying for an extension of the Manchuria line down to the Mongolian capital.

It will be observed that the United States is fortunate just now in having marines and soldiers available in the Philippines, for service in protecting American interests in China.

There is good reason to believe that the foreigners in Pekin were not massacred, though it was no fault of the Chinese. The former seem to have held out against a savage attack until relieved by the international guards.

These Texas delegates who indulged in a fist fight in Philadelphia today are yet alive. This is due, no doubt, to their leaving their artillery equipment at home, out of deference to the peaceful reputation of the Quaker City.

That was a lamentable accident at Galena, Kansas, on Tuesday evening, when the city marshal, noticing that a

telephone wire had fallen, picked it up to keep it out of the way of pedestrians, and was killed by its coming in contact with a live electric light wire.

Senator Hoar thinks it would take an earthquake to cause President McKinley to call a special session of Congress this year. Even with a big shaking up, the President probably would prefer to let the rattling go on till December. The country has enough work ahead for a few months, without a special session of Congress.

So far as the sentiment of the Philadelphia convention is manifest, it has been clear from the first that the popular wish among the delegates was for McKinley and Roosevelt as the Republican standard bearers. It was the effort of political leaders, who thought there might be danger in the popular wave, which made the uncertainty as to the vice presidential nomination.

The London Chronicle's Vienna correspondent ascribes to Dentist Zierler, while experimenting at the Hygienic Institute at Wurzburg, the discovery of a successful application of electricity for the destruction of bacteria. It is declared that the treatment is most simple, the currents applied being only the thousandth of an ampere. That would do away with the dangerous and obnoxious inoculation of animal virus into the body of human beings.

According to a report by Prof. Henry of the weather bureau, the casualties by lightning are surprisingly numerous in this country. He finds that in the United States last year there were 563 persons killed by lightning, about forty-five per cent of the casualties occurred in the open and thirty-four per cent in the houses. There were 820 persons injured by lightning who survived their injuries. Taken altogether there were twice as many persons killed by lightning last year as were slain on our side at Santiago, and the list of wounded was not much behind that of the Cuban campaign.

AS TO TRUST LEGISLATION.

Indianapolis Sentinel.
The bill is a step toward effective legislation, but it is not effective of itself, and it does not exhaust the power of Congress. The fact that it does not conclusively show by the bill itself, for it provides that trusts "may be perpetually enjoined from carrying on interstate commerce." What a legislature can authorize a court to prohibit it can itself prohibit. Suppose that instead of prohibiting interstate commerce, and making it a penal offense, we should provide by law that persons suspected of larceny might be perpetually enjoined from committing the offense.

Indianapolis News.
Republicans can and will say that they did their best to give Congress complete and despotic control over trusts by seeking to amend the Constitution, but that the Democrats opposed this. It would be strange, indeed, if that issue which the Republicans most feared should turn out to be the very one from which they will derive the most advantage. Verily, politics is a great game.

New York Tribune.
All who wish to see full protection for industrial development, and also for the people against oppression, will realize that the short road is to empower one legislative body, the Congress of the United States, to enact such laws subject to the decision of the supreme court as to their constitutionality. In the light of these facts the nearly unanimous vote of Democrats to exercise without grant powers never yet claimed by Congress, with their nearly unanimous vote against the amendment granting to Congress such power, will rank as one of the most shameful exhibitions of modern political history.

Minneapolis Journal.
This bill was passed by the House as a political expedient; but, after such unity of action on the subject of trusts, which neither national party convention can repudiate as party action, there can be no issue of that kind, and the only thing the Democrats can do will be to resort to the usual plea that the Republicans will not enforce such a law if they retain control of the government.

Sacramento Bee.
Mr. North expressed the opinion that the present census would throw much light on the trust problem, and said he had no doubt the trusts would furnish full information in response to the inquiries of census officials. Trusts may furnish abundance of information, but as to the correctness of that information there is certainly room for doubt. The chances are that the trusts will give such answers to the census inquiries as will best serve their own purposes and help to darken counsel among the people and the law-makers.

Chicago Times-Herald.
The Chinese Boxer tears up a railroad or burns a missionary with the idea that he is expelling a foreigner, and is ignorant, like some American professors, of those deeper, more subtle foreign influences which are stirring his country with the promise of a new life. But the government knows that those influences are being felt in many parts of the empire. It knows that western learning is fascinating the minds of its subjects; that the consequent enlightenment must be due to the ancient forms and privileges if it is allowed to proceed. Hence its savage onslaught upon the native reformers who are the intellectual children of western thought as well as its encouragement of the foreign-hating rabble.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.
The report that the empress dowager of China would not object to the presence of foreign troops on Chinese territory was premature. It is inconsistent with later advice, which are to the effect that the foreign representatives at Pekin are virtually prisoners, and that the Chinese troops are restrained from attacking them only by fear of the legation guards. The Chinese are said to be guarding Pekin with a force of 100,000 men, and have guns trained on the various legations. The relief column is between Tien Tsin and Pekin, making an enforced halt, and probably waiting for reinforcements to come up.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The new Lippincott for July is a summer story number. The complete novel, called "An Anti-Climax," is a story of modern society in a suburb by Ellen Olney Kirk. Many remember "The Story of Margaret Kent," by that pen, which achieved so great a success several years ago, and in this later work Mrs. Kirk bids fair to excel her earlier one. The first of five good short stories is Marion Harland's college tale "As a Dream When One Awaketh." "A Monk from the Ghetto," by a new writer of much originality, Martha Wolfenstein, may be considered an anti-these to Marion Harland's story. "The Little Christian," which appeared in Lippincott's several months ago, "Dannabillimus Juvenis," by Beulah Marie Dix, is a tale of Roundhead times, with a hero who found that knowledge of Latin saved his neck in time of danger. "How Willett Wood

SPECIAL SALE AT Z. C. M. I.

Week Commencing Monday, June 18th.

SILK AND LACE CAPES.

A fine selection left yet. Any one at a reduction of 33 1-3 Per cent

SILK WAISTS.

Our entire stock of Colored Silk Waists—33 1-3 Per cent off

WRAPPERS.

20 PER CENT OFF.

SUMMER SKIRTS.

We will place on sale our entire stock of Summer Skirts, comprising Ducks, Denims, Linens, Piques, Grass Cloths, Canvas, Burlaps and Homespuns, both Misses' and Ladies', at—25 per cent off

WASH DRESS GOODS.

A beautiful line of Fancy Dimities, usual price 12½c and 15c, now—10c per yard

One complete line of 25c Cordettes will be sold at—20c per yard.

We also have a full line of Fancy and Plain Dress Crepes, usual price 15c, now—12½c per yard

LADIES' SILK WAISTS.

One Special Table of Ladies' Colored Shirt Waists, sold regularly at 65c and 75c, on sale all week at—50 cents Each

Also 25 Per Cent Off on all FINE WHITE WAISTS.

NO WAISTS EXCHANGED.

LACE.

100 PIECES IMITATION TORCHON LACE, sold regularly at 10c to 20c per yard, all this week at—5 cents

RIBBON.

500 PIECES LOVELY RIBBON, Taffeta and fancy, regular price 30c, 35c and 40c, next week at—25 cents

HERE ARE OTHERS:

No. 5, PLAIN AND MOIRE TAFFETA RIBBON, regular price \$1-30, in sale—

No. 7, same, regular price 10c, in sale—	6c
No. 9, same, regular price 12½c, in sale—	7½c
No. 12, same, regular price 15c, in sale—	9c
No. 16, same, regular price 20c, in sale—	14c
No. 22, same, regular price 25c, in sale—	18c

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

The Widow," by Samuel Minturn Peck, is a laughable story on the subject indicated by the title. "The Giant's Golf" is a skit by Henry Wallace Phillips. Two papers give interest to the number, one is on the American beauty, Emille Schauburg, by Virginia Tattall Peacock. The paper forms a chapter of a forthcoming volume on "Belles of America." The series of "Great Battles of the World," by Stephen Crane, is continued in a description of Wellington's gallant fight at Vittoria. The verse of the month consists of "A Twilight Moth," by Madison Cawein; "Age and Youth," by Clinton Scollard; "Tension," by Florence Wilkinson; "Dandelions," by Philip Gerry, and "Raindrops," by Margaret Crowell. All seasonable and rarely good.—New York.

The frontispiece of Harper's Weekly for June 16, is a striking cartoon, entitled "A Triumph of Civilization; How Disputes are Settled in 1900." The subject deals with the St. Louis strike. The magazine, as usual, has a number of artistic illustrations and highly interesting articles on current topics.—New York.

The June number of the National Magazine presents a double frontispiece of photographs of President and Mrs. McKinley, with their autographs attached. The autograph of Mrs. McKinley, it is said, for the first time appears on a printed page. Joe Mitchell Chapin's gossip of "What's What, and Who's Who at Washington" brings the reader in close touch with the national pulse, giving an insight into the daily life of senators, representatives and lesser lights, and a very interesting and instructive exposition of census methods and results. By way of fiction the number has three stories, several poems of merit, and a touch of humor in "Twixt Smiles and Tears."—St. Bedford St. Boston Mass.

The July number of Pearson's is out early, and reminds one, on its artistic cover, of the approach of the national holiday. The first article is on "How Will the World End?" and then comes a number of contributions on the following subjects: "Tales of a Steam Boat," "The Rich Man's Game," "The Comedy of King's Highway," "Feeding the Fighting Man," "Love's Reward," "The Romance of the Secret Service Fund," "The Climbake," "Stories of Other Worlds," "A Machine that Attracts," "Mother," "The Art of Age," "From China to Peru," "Better Roads." The number is well edited and richly illustrated.—Pearson Publishing Co., New York.

ASHTON, WHYTE & SKILLICORN CO.
(Successors to Watson Brothers.)
Dealers in all kinds of Cut Stone or Buildings, Curbings, Cemetery Coping, Etc.

OFFICE AND YARDS—23 to 31 North Sixth West street, Salt Lake City.

A NEW COAL CO.

The Utah Coal Co.
LORENZO SNOW, Pres.
P. LOUTENSOCK, Manager.

Dealers in
Rock Springs, Castle Gate,
Grass Creek, Etc.

PROMPT DELIVERY AND FULL WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

YARD: Corner Second South and Third West.

Telephone 221.

WESTERN DENTAL CO., 31-32
FIRST FLOOR, 100 W. 2ND SOUTH.
BEST SET OF TEETH, 65.
Cement or Bone Filling, 25c. Gold Filling, 50c. and up.
Tooth Cleaned, 50c and up. Extracting, 25c.
Solid Gold Crowns, 1.00 and up.
Wm. BROADBENT, D. D. S., Prop.

STOCKS, INVESTMENTS
AND BONDS.
Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investment securities bought and sold. Loans on Stocks. Dividend paying stocks bought and sold. Investment orders from institutions, trustees of estates and capitalists will receive the best of attention.
JOHN O. OUTLER, JR.
100 W. 2ND SOUTH.

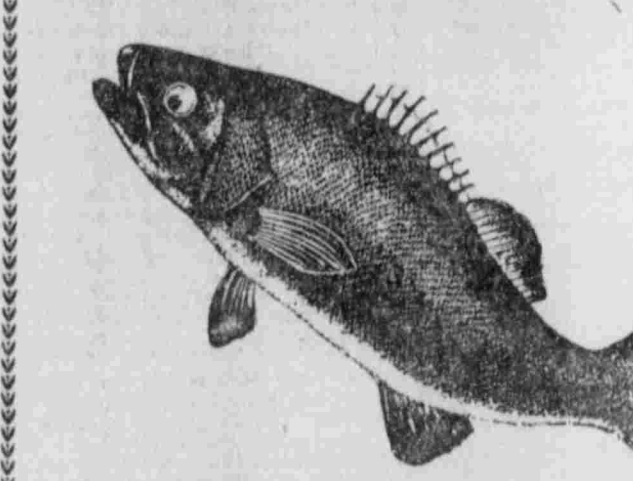


THE GOOD HOUSEWIFE

While busy with her spring cleaning, should remember that now is the time to exterminate Bugs, Cockroaches, Moths, etc. Our Japanese Powder, Liquid Insecticide and Camphor Cakes will do the work effectually. For sale only by the old reliable

Godbe Pitts Drug Co.
SALT LAKE CITY.

GOING FISHING?



This is the size you'll catch if you buy your tackle from us. We can sell you a complete outfit for
One Dollar and Forty-Nine Cents.
Just figure: One split bamboo rod, brass reel, with click, 75 feet water-proof line, one dozen good trout flies, and three feet single leader—the whole lot for \$1.49. We can't sell you the B&T, because we haven't a license, but we have everything else you want.

THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

42, 44 and 46 W. 2nd South.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.
THE ONLY VISIBLE WRITING MACHINE ON THE MARKET.
We make a specialty of TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES, try them. We buy, sell, rent and repair Typewriters

F. S. WILLIAMS, Manager. Salt Lake City. Office 140 S. Main St.

Heber J. Grant & Co.

INSURANCE
AGENCY

OUR COMPANIES:

THE HARTFORD, of Hartford, Ct.
GERMAN AMERICAN, of New York
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE, London and Edinburgh
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia.
NORTHERN, of London.
ORIENT INS. CO., of Hartford, Conn.
FIRE ASSOCIATION, of Philadelphia.
TEUTONIA, of New Orleans, and
THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF UTAH.

F. Auerbach and Bro.
Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods etc.