

EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Monday, April 24, 1882.

IS IT COMPUSSION?

The calling of missionaries at the recent General Conference in this city has attracted more than usual attention, and comments are being made upon our missionary system by many public journals which have hitherto said little or nothing about it. Great prominence has been given to our faith and principles by the crusade that has been inaugurated against them, and in this we discern the hand of Providence which guides the issues of all things.

In the discussion by the press of our methods of proselytism, the same lack of knowledge is exhibited which characterizes the treatment of other parts of the "Mormon" question. It is assumed that there is coercive force exercised here both in ecclesiastical and political affairs. The compulsion supposed to exist by which the "Mormons" are brought to unity at the polls is imagined to prevail over the Elders called to go on missions to preach the Gospel. It appears to be difficult for persons not of our faith to comprehend the voluntary union which draws our people to vote alike, and the willing obedience which our Elders render to the combined voice of their leaders and the people in a General Conference.

This is not to be wondered at. There is so much division in the world—among professing Christians as much as among non-religionists, and selfishness prevails to such a wide extent, that free union and general voluntary self-sacrifice are something extraordinary. And yet these exist almost universally among the Latter-day Saints, and that which is popularly attributed to some mysterious force exercised by a few men over the multitude is nothing more nor less than spontaneous devotion springing from deep-rooted and abiding convictions.

The Brooklyn (New York) Times says:

"The answer of the Church of the Latter-day Saints at Salt Lake City to the anti-Mormon legislation of Congress, is the selection of 200 missionaries by the April Conference recently held at Ogden. Of these missionaries 100 have already set forth on their arduous enterprise, and the remainder will follow without delay."

This is a mistake. The selection of missionaries to various parts of the world is no "answer to anti-Mormon legislation," or anything to do with it in any shape. Missionaries are called at every General Conference in the same manner. Our system is essentially missionary. The command of God to the whole Church in its beginning was, "Let every man that is warned, warn his neighbor." This "gospel of the kingdom" is to be preached to "all the world for a witness." It is for this reason that all the members of the Church hold it to be part of their duty to aid in the dissemination of its principles, and duty is in their estimation far above personal desire or individual temporal interest. Indeed the sayings of the Savior on this subject are to them living commands, not a dead letter, or a matter of mere sentiment. And this constitutes one great difference between them and the people who arrogate to themselves the exclusive title of "Christians."

The Times further says: "Every male adult member of the Latter-day Church is, according to the Mormon theory, a priest after the order of Melchizedek." Every Mormon is, therefore, competent to discharge all the functions of priesthood and is liable, as the Society of Jesus also are, to summary conscription for missionary service."

This is another mistake. No man has a right to discharge any of the functions of the Priesthood until called or ordained to it, and his duties are confined to those specially included in the particular office to which he is appointed. It is true that a very large number of the male members of the Church occupy some position in the Priesthood and are therefore ready to act in their callings whenever required. But every "Mormon" is not "competent to discharge all the functions of priesthood, and no one is a priest simply because he is a "Mormon."

We make another quotation from the Times: "When the nominations are confirmed by the Conference, there is no further appeal, and the luckless missionaries must needs say good-bye to their families and set forth with as good grace as possible on their arduous journey. Any symptoms of resistance or hesitation are promptly punished, and the devout Mormon, knowing the mysterious terrors involved in the threat of being 'cut off from Zion,' and 'held as a heathen man and a publican,' seldom ventures to complain of the mandate of the Conference."

Wrong again. There is no compulsion of any kind in the call or the "confirmation by the Conference." Every man is free to do as he will. Neither is there any "punishment" for "recalcitrance" except such as may exist in the man's own bosom who refuses to perform a duty required by his religion. Any Elder called to a mission may decline. Indeed none are wanted but the willing. And it is seldom that any one refuses, it is not because he is forced to go, but because his conscience will not allow him to remain when called of God in the combined voice of the leaders and the people.

The Times adds: "It must be admitted, if the spirit of the missionaries may be judged by the results of their labors, that most of them take up the work to which they are assigned with genuine zeal and the true missionary spirit. They are sent forth with the early Christian evangelists, as sheep in the midst of wolves, carrying neither purse nor scrip and laboring with their own hands for their necessities."

New if this is the case, and it is true in the main, how can it be reconciled with the idea of compulsion? Could men, compelled to perform a service, take up the work with the genuine zeal and true missionary spirit which are manifested by "Mormon" propagandists? We throw out. Their path is often a thorny one and they do not lie on a bed of roses; as the Times acknowledges:

"They are not always assured of hospitable treatment in the field of their missionary labors, for not only in Tennessee and Georgia, but in many of the European countries, it is considered quite in order to persecute the Mormons, but they carry on their work with a fidelity worthy of a better cause, and they seldom fail to gather in large numbers of disciples."

All this we submit is evidence that the supposed compulsion of these missionaries is imaginary and that there is some stronger impulse at work in the hearts of these men, laboring in an unpopular cause in the face of so many difficulties; and the success which attends their ministry is evidence of the sincerity and devotion which animate them in their labor of love. And it appears to us not a little strange that in view of the facts, thinking men who write for the public do not depart from the beaten track, in which sectarian preachers and aliphid writers have walked so long in pursuit of a solution of the "Mormon" problem, and take some other path. The motive-power behind this "Mormon" movement has never been understood. In the very nature of things it cannot be compulsion exercised by a few over the many. It is irrational to think so in the case of "Mormon" missionaries; it is equally unreasonable in relation to "Mormon" marriages and "Mormon" voting. And he who wishes to comprehend it must look in a different direction to that which has hitherto drawn the common attention.

The Times thinks it probable that the effects of the Edmunds bill will be different from those expected, and will be followed by a "Mormon revival like that which followed the Nauvoo persecutions," and concludes as follows:

"Whatever we may think of the delusions or impostures of Joseph Smith, however bitterly we may protest the curse of polygamy, it is difficult to withhold a tribute of admiration to the unflinching courage of the Mormon Church, to the fidelity of its disciples to their convictions, and to the self-denying ardor of its missionaries. It is a thousand pities, in this age of selfish ambition and narrow aims, that these noble qualities cannot be enlisted in a worthy cause."

We invite the writer of these sentences to an examination into the probabilities that "the cause" which enlists the energies and self-denying ardor of so many people of all nations, is, after all, a "worthy" one. It is easy to cry "delusion" and attribute "imposture" to that which we do not understand. But a system which holds together its votaries with the unity and fidelity and self-sacrifice which is shown in the history of the "Mormons," must have something in it worthy of impartial consideration and may be altogether different to that which has been represented. And we can assure those who thus investigate, that the noble qualities, unflinching courage, genuine zeal, enduring patience and missionary spirit so noticeable in the "Mormon" people, are the consequences of engagement in a cause which evolves them and tends to cast down and suppress that which is ignoble and selfish and vile. Such a system must in itself have something of good which has not been recognized by the multitude of its opponents, and it might be that he who looks with unprejudiced eyes may joyfully discern therein the "one thing needful," the "pearl of great price."

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LATEST DISPATCHES.

Fire in Maine.

NORWAY, Maine, 24.—The Hathaway block, Main's block, Coleridge mill, Cunningham's pancake shop, all burned this morning. Fire still raging.

Out of Employment.

COHES, N. Y., 24.—The Harmony mills are closed and 5,500 persons out of employment. \$100,000 fine.

ELIZABETH, N. J., 24.—Booker Fertilizer Works damaged by fire this morning \$100,000; insured. Lynched.

CINCINNATI, 24.—The Times-Sun's Cincinnati, Ind., special agent A. M. of fifty masked men at three o'clock this morning called on the jailer, and by choking tried to get the keys but failed. They then knocked the jail doors in, took out O. M. Garrett, hung him to a silver maple tree 10 feet from the jail and left, placing a placard on the body. This is the greeting of the Jennings County jury.

Garrett had been acquitted in Jennings County of complicity in the assassination of Mr. Walton by a negro named Fraser, and after a quittal then arrived on another charge. There are fears that the mob will next hang Fraser and Mrs. Walton.

The Utah Commissioners. WASHINGTON, 24.—The President is looking about and considering a great deal of care in selecting the great commission of the Utah territory. The ex-Senator Padlock has been agreed upon as one of the members of the commission. It is said he is a little doubtful, but he is in New York lately, and at first refused to accept, but finally, after reconsidering, consented that his name should be used. It was intended that ex-Secretary Kinkaid should be placed on the Utah commission, but Senator Padlock's selection will result in the former's appointment as a western representative upon the tariff commission, which place he much preferred. Miss Phoebe Osborn, of St. Louis, is bringing every day a large number of letters, and she may represent the government in the adjustment of the Mormon question, and has urged the Missouri delegation to assist her. Senator James C. McMillan is agreeable, and has no objection, but others, while willing to do all in their power to assist Miss Osborn, do not believe the appointment can be obtained by force of fact that it would be a recognition of female suffrage by the President.

The Court in Reno. The Supreme Court in Reno de-

cided to hear argument on the bill of exceptions in Guitierrez case on Monday, May 8th. A portion of Scoville's letter announcing his withdrawal from the case was read.

Complexion of the Next House. The World this morning has a long article prepared in Washington showing what, in its opinion, will be the complexion of the next House of Representatives by new redistricting. The World thinks the democrats will gain heavily, and gives the next House as under the R. R. bridge 133; republicans 137; greenbacks 5. In the table Colorado is given 1 republican, Nevada 1 democrat, Oregon 1 democrat, California 5 democrats and 1 republican.

Railroad Magnates. CLEVELAND, Ohio, 24.—General Manager Cooper, accompanied by Vice-President James F. Clark, of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and a party of four others, left in a private car last night for California. They go by the Rock Island, Union Pacific and Central Pacific, and will be absent about two months.

Fatal Fall. CHICAGO, 24.—An elevated traveling derrick in the Denise & Robinson stone yard, corner of Harrison St. and 6th Avenue, fell from the track to the ground this morning carrying down three men, leaving Newton, Fred W. Alke, Jacob Andrews and a boy of 11 years, named Willie Robinson with it. The boy was killed instantly. Newton had both legs and an arm broken and died shortly afterwards. The others escaped with severe bruises.

A Drunken Cavalier. John J. Flynn, recently appointed consul to Chemnitz, who disgraced himself with drunkenness, so that the German Government refused to recognize him, was for years on the News of this city, and well known elsewhere. For six years his habits had been exemplary, although before that he had been an inmate for a long time of the inebriates reformatory. He went to San Francisco to meet General Grant, and made many friends there. He was supposed to have been fully reformed, and much regret is expressed at his deplorable condition.

Anti-Chinese Meeting. A large anti-Chinese meeting was held yesterday at Greenbaum's Hall. Wm. Peterson and Wm. Lewis were the speakers, and resolutions denouncing Mayor Harrison, were adopted because he had stifled free speech while presiding at a former meeting.

Destructive Forest Fires. MAUCH CHUNG, Pa., 24.—Mountain forest fires at Luzerne, Clinton, Lycoming, Wayne and Pike Counties have destroyed very large and valuable tracts of timber estimated at 15,000,000 feet. Several buildings have been destroyed. The men are missing. The damage is not all done yet, although it aggregates \$275,000.

Another Terrible Tornado. NEW ORLEANS, 24.—Times Commercial special says: Monticello, twenty miles east of Brookhaven, was completely destroyed, only three houses in the town being left. They were dwelling houses on the edge of the storm. Nothing like it was ever seen in this section. Ten persons were instantly killed, five whites and five colored. The names of the whites are H. Wettersby, Chancey Clark, Allen Sharp, Mrs. Cannon and baby and the Rev. E. W. Dale. Of a population of about 150 very few escaped without some injury. Between 15 and 20 are seriously injured, some fatally.

The track of the cyclone is estimated at half a mile wide. A terrible storm crossed this road at about 11 on Saturday between Johnson's station and Boggs, which is supposed to be the same. The people in Monticello are entirely destitute. Our citizens have subscribed liberally. Several wagon loads of provisions with other suitable things were sent to try to be followed by more to improve.

Swept Away by a Tornado. NEW ORLEANS, 24.—A tornado this afternoon, swept away the Jackson R. R. bridge between here and Boggs, cutting off the telegraph poles on the bridge, and the track for miles, and uprooting the trees.

Augusta, Ga., 24.—A terrific rain and hail storm visited this section last night. It is feared that considerable injury has been done to young crops. Estimated rainfall five inches. At Atlanta, the residence of Mrs. Ann Harting was struck by lightning, her little daughter killed. The mother is probably fatally injured.

Fire in Pennsylvania. PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., 23.—The foundry and pattern shop of the Phoenix Iron works, burned; loss \$25,000. Insured.

Collapsed in Massachusetts. BOSTON, 24.—The Herald announces the collapse of the American Electric Light Co. which Col. Fred Grant is President. Among the directors are Wm. Windom, ex-secretary of the Treasury and other prominent Washington gentlemen. The company owes \$15,000 and has no assets.

Correspondence.

St. Louis, Mo., April 19, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

Tree, shrubs and the infinite variety of plants situated in St. Louis and surrounding country, have for the last two or three weeks been busy in producing an effect that plainly bespeaks the arrival of spring. The markets abound with varieties of fish, such as the majestic Mississippi catfish in profusion, also radishes, onions and asparagus, strawberries and blackberries, and other early fruits and vegetables. It is interesting to observe the floral exhibits of varied hue and almost countless variety. The several parks in different portions of the city have come out clothed in the richest of spring, and present a very attractive appearance with their statuary and other ornamental acquisitions. But the pleasantest sensation produced is when you enter the city of these tastefully arranged spots abruptly terminates when you continue your line of march beyond into the narrow contracted streets of innumerable alleys and of those pleasing features that characterize the broad and cleanly streets of Salt Lake City.

Our labors in the City of St. Louis have been attended with the blessing of the Lord with encouraging results, since our arrival here we have baptized 12 persons and blessed 6 children besides scattering the seeds of life among others of the inhabitants of this State which we have reason to believe will sprout and produce fruit. One of our number, Elder Geo. C. Parkinson, whose mission when set apart called him to the Southern States and thence to England, took his departure for Europe the 18th of last March after having labored assiduously in the Southern States and in the city of London for nearly twelve months. He left the port of New York on the 28th, aboard the S.S. Nevada, trip 10 days. On the morning of March 28th, President John Morgan arrived in St. Louis with a company of 118 souls from the South and was joined at this point by six more from Patrick Co. Arkansas. After touring 103 of them from their

respective trains on the Wabash, St. L. & P. to Kansas City, President Morgan placed the balance of the company, whose destination was Utah, in my charge with instructions to see them safely aboard the U. P. R. R. with their baggage, tickets, etc. Bro. M. F. Cowley accompanied showing what, in his opinion, will be the complexion of the next House of Representatives by new redistricting. The World thinks the democrats will gain heavily, and gives the next House as under the R. R. bridge 133; republicans 137; greenbacks 5. In the table Colorado is given 1 republican, Nevada 1 democrat, Oregon 1 democrat, California 5 democrats and 1 republican.

I returned to the smoky metropolis of Missouri, where I labored in the ministry for three weeks alone. Much to my joy and satisfaction, on Friday 14th inst. Brothers Morgan and Cowley arrived in St. Louis from Colorado; the same morning brought Elders Charles F. Martin, Walter G. Paul, Nathaniel W. Evans, and J. H. Hunt. Four missionaries called to the southern States at the recent Conference. Elder Adam Wilcox, of St. Charles, Bear Lake, arrived the same morning in route home, having labored in the State of Alabama for the last 18 months.

The Missouri Conference convened at Union Hall, 1,310 Broadway, Saturday and Sunday, April 15th and 16th, 1882, at 2.30 and 7.30 p.m. each day. There were present eight Elders from Zion, including Pres. John Morgan.

Saturday, 2.30 p.m. After the usual exercises and prayer by M. F. Cowley, the time was occupied by the reading of a few remarks on the object in coming together in a conference capacity, followed by Elder Cowley, who gave an interesting description of his visit to the Saints in Colorado, reporting them as being well, both temporally and spiritually, and in a flourishing condition; stated they had while absent assisted in administering the ordinance of baptism, and laying on of hands to 50 persons.

At 7.30 p.m. the assembly was addressed by Elders Hunter, Martineau and Wilcox in a very brief but spirited manner. The session was followed by Pres. Morgan, who bore a forcible testimony to the establishment of God's kingdom upon the earth, never more to be thrown down; read from 1 Cor. 15:20-28, a chapter commencing at the 17th verse and made some very appropriate remarks thereon.

Conference then adjourned till next day. Sunday, 2.30 p.m.—The hall was well filled by Saints and strangers. Following the usual services and administering of the sacrament, Pres. Morgan alluded to the subject of spirit always actuating the Latter-day Saints in their conference deliberations, and also the perfect freedom enjoyed by them in all these affairs.

The general authorities were then presented in order. Also John Morgan as President of the Southern States Mission, Matthias P. Cowley and Geo. E. Howe as traveling Elders in the Missouri Conference, all of whom were unanimously sustained.

Elder Morgan concluded by giving the Saints some good advice. Brother Cowley occupied the balance of the time speaking though briefly, yet with power and precision upon the four fundamental principles of the Gospel of Christ. At 7.30 p.m. the hall was again well filled with Saints and strangers who listened with rapt attention to discourse delivered with power by President Morgan who took for his text the 5th verse of the 3d chapter of St. John.

The conference was then brought to a close by Elder Howe. Monday night President Morgan continued south to their respective fields of labor, they were well and bright. It is feared that considerable injury has been done to young crops. Estimated rainfall five inches. At Atlanta, the residence of Mrs. Ann Harting was struck by lightning, her little daughter killed. The mother is probably fatally injured.

Geo. E. Howe, 1114 Cass St., St. Louis, Mo.

To-Night—The Grand Concert at the Theatre in aid of the Garfield Monument. Splendid talent, a fine entertainment. Go!

DIED.

At West Portage, Box Elder Co., on Monday, April 17th, 1882, of whooping cough, JOHN DRIGGAN, son of Charles T. and Sarah E. Gibbs, aged 7 weeks and 3 days.

Of apoplexy, April 24th, at 3 a.m., WILLIAM M. NOLAN, aged 67. Funeral on Tuesday, April 25th, at 1 p.m., from the office of M. Snows. Burial, Montana, papers please copy.

STRAYED.

FROM MY WARD BENCH: One span gray HORSE, one branded in on right shoulder, and marked with his wheel on the hindquarters of his wagon, or delivering them to R. H. Morris, at Tule's store, will be suitably rewarded. Sub-sign.

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of Cache County, Territory of Utah.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN CONRAD, DECEASED. Order to show cause why Order of Sale of real estate should not be made.

MARGARET A. CONRAD, THE ADMINISTRATRIX of the estate of John Conrad, deceased, having filed her petition heretofore filed in the Probate Court of the County of Cache, for the purpose of obtaining an order of sale of the real estate of said deceased, for the purpose thereof set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, do appear at the Probate Court of the County of Cache, on the 25th day of May, 1882, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court House in the City of Panguitch, in the County of Cache, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administratrix to sell the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary.

London Bank of Utah,

(LIMITED).

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E. AUSTIN, Manager.



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PRICES LOWEST, QUALITY CONSIDERED.

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The Best Boiler Feeder Known.

Sent for Catalogue, Describing Article Wanted.

Our Travelling agent, Mr. Geo. Morgan, is now in Utah, and will remain a few weeks. Any communication addressed to him at Salt Lake City, will receive prompt attention.

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