DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1894.

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS is published every evening (except Sundays) at 12 and 14 East Temple street, Salt Lake City.

THE DESERET WEEKLY is published every Wednesday and Saturday.

THE DESERET WEEKLY is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (6 Months)	$3.00
Daily (3 Months)	1.75
Daily (1 Month)	75
Daily (1 Week)	20
Daily (2 Weeks)	10
Weekly (Per Year)	2.00
Weekly (Per Year, 10 Months)	1.50
Weekly (Per Year, 5 Months)	1.00
Weekly (3 Months)	50
Weekly (1 Month)	20

Payable in advance.

The publishers will make entry A. T. Stewart's name on all new subscriptions in the delivery of news copies.

Subscribers desiring their place of residence changed, should give former as well as present address.

The News can be had in the village Reed's Park Station on the arrival of passenger trains during the city delivery route.

Communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO. Salt Lake City.

It gives the News great pleasure to announce that in its daily issue of next Saturday will be published the full official text of the discourses delivered by Presidents Wilford Woodruff and George Q. Cannon at the General Conference Sunday morning. This was the occasion on which President Woodruff imparted to the saints the will of the Lord and the future order of the Church with reference to that profoundly important feature of Temple work—the ordinance of sealing or adoption.

UNIVERSITY CHANGES.

The generosity of the Salt Lake Library and Scientific association of this city in coming to the aid of the University of Utah at this particular crisis, will be gratifying to every friend of education in the Territory. By the terms of the agreement now formally entered into between the officers of the association and the regents of the University, the former turn over to the latter the splendid apparatus now in the association's handsome building, as part of the endowment of a permanent chair or professorship in the University. The latter institution, it is further understood, shall have the use, during two years, of the laboratories, class-rooms, etc., in the new building referred to. The chair or professorship which the association thus elects to endow is that of geology and mineralogy, and for the first incumbent of this chair, it names Dr. James E. Talmage, who at yesterday's meeting of the board of regents of the University was not only confirmed in the position, but was elected president of the University.

In all of this, the News sees nothing but mutual advantage and profit to the two parties to the compact, and a long stride forward in the amalgamation of our higher educational interests. It cannot fail to result in good; and though the parsimony of the Legislature seemed in the outset calculated to deal the University a killing blow, and even now has made necessary the reduction of expenses and the dropping of professors whom under other circumstances it might have been desirable to retain, yet it has evoked a patriotism and a union in support of the one pioneer institution of learning that prosperity would perhaps have been much slower to evince.

As to the personnel of the faculty as at present constituted, the News takes this occasion sincerely to congratulate Dr. Talmage on the honor conferred through his elevation to the presidency, and the University on securing so valuable and accomplished an educator to stand at its head. But we cannot refrain from expressing in this connection a high regard for the motives and conduct of Professor Kingsbury, who with rare magnanimity and unselfishness put away his chances of preferment by laboring to effect the other changes to and benefits to the University above mentioned. All the way through he has thought of the institution first and himself last; and the honor conferred upon him in naming him vice-president by acclamation was as graceful as it was deserved.

That which now seems to us to give promise of the brightest and greatest success for the University is the admirable harmony and union that prevail. In all the negotiations leading to the result above outlined, there has been neither jealousy nor impugnment of motives. Everything has been frank, candid, honorable and patriotic. We believe the University has seen the last of its dark days, and will now enter upon a career of substantial prosperity.

IS CIVILIZATION GOING BACK-WARD?

The principle underlying the industrial army movement is essentially socialistic and that of the school which acknowledges Karl Marx as its chief apostle. It evidently presupposes that means of transportation and all centers of existence might be made non-proprietary, regulated by the state for the benefit of the individual. The men of this army turn to the country with demands for what they need. By the pressure of their overwhelming numbers at the national capital they hope to force legislation in favor of their ideas. It is as it were the first sight of an approaching invasion of the nomadic tribes and Vandals, the preparation for a political struggle between the old and the new order of things. History is developing just in this age, and the final chapter of this romance may not be very far distant.

It is curious to reflect on the fact that if these modern schemes should prevail, the world in this age would be pretty much where some of the most ancient kingdoms were previous to their downfall. The history of Egypt furnishes an illustration of this. To save the nation from a threatened famine it became necessary for the government to assume all now in hand and direct its cultivation for the benefit of the individual. The plan was successfully completed by that wise statesman, Joseph. And the mighty pyramids of Gizeh still stand as monuments to show of a time when the government provided labor for the people; for it is recorded that the state employed 100,000 men for thirty years in the construction of one of these time-defying edifices. A similar condition must have been the rule in Babylon; for under no other arrangement would the erection of its enormous structures have been possible, an idea of which may be obtained from the story that Alexander the Great, who had promised to restore the ruined temple of Deus, but to give it up after being unable to clear away the rubbish, although he employed 10,000 men for two months on that work.

The question is therefore pertinent, in view of the signs of the times: Are we drifting backwards or towards in point of civilization? Must the ship of the state be steered towards a condition which we are accustomed to regard as barbarism? If so, the end must indeed be drawing near, as has been announced by the inspired messengers of God in our age. It only to that in these developments shall be found something to spur mankind to embrace the Gospel, for then, and then alone, contains infallible directions how to save the world from temporal chastisement and from eternal misery.

THE PASSING OF MR. COOK.

For the information of those who take an interest in autopsies, the News notes the presence in the city of Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston. He addressed an audience in one of the churches in this city on Sunday night, and a small number of curiosity seekers in another church last night. As a pecuniary venture the reverend speaker's coming cannot be deemed a success, and it he depends on the silver-quarters of the Salt Lake public to help him out of the country, he would better join the "army" at Ogden at once and take his chances on free food, fast and transportation terms. The time has long since passed when a learn and tongue like those enclosed within the mortal frame of Mr. Cook would be able to draw any sympathy from a Western audience. In sheer pity to his old-time popularity a considerable household turned out Sunday night to hear him discuss the Mormons. But to common sense-seekers, a number of his anti-Mormon brethren got up and left the building to dispute during the course of his fanatical drivel. His coming and his lectures have proven a very flat affair. Firstly, because his already tottering reputation is now completely shattered, and secondly, because to his charge he has to be sorely informed that he who on earth cares a copper cent what he thinks, says or does about the "great Utah problem." It is a terrible fall for one who esteems himself so highly—a fall for which his senility will be less humbly blamed than will the stupid judgment of those who brought him here or permitted him when once here to discharge his mouth.

VICTORY FOR UTAH.

California doesn't seem to be very proud of the inspector general of her state militia, Major Duffill. He has been making a very absurd spectacle of himself in the eyes of people there, owing to his unwarrantable fault-finding. But Utah has occasion to be stately toward the major, and because of any good intention on his part, but because he was the means, albeit it was in ignorance, of revealing to Californians the fact that the Utah cloth of which the state guard uniforms are made is the best material that everhave been supplied to the state for that purpose.

As is well known in this Territory the uniform which is being donned by the California state guard this year is of cloth made at the Provo woolen mills. Major Duffill said the uniforms were of poor quality, the cloth being part cotton and inferior, fraying out and the blue dyeing was done by a San Francisco house; inspired. As to the latter item it has been established that the man did not respond to the notice to be measured, so the suits were made up as best they could be. Regarding the other objections, the board of experts have declared that the uniforms are very good; that they are better than the requisitions made at the manufactories, and much so rather. The board of experts was composed of manufacturers, bidders for the uniform contract. Of course, this report places Major Duffill in an unenviable light, and he must get out of it the best he can. His assertions were so found that the military board, which held its meeting Saturday afternoon and received the report of the experts, decided that the report should be promulgated to the general officers in the guard.

The board of experts consisted of Solomon Smith, of Smith Brothers & Co., A. L. Pringle, superintendent of the Glenn Woolen Mills, and A. H. Heinrich, of the Salt Lake Woolen Mills. Their report shows that the cloth is very strong, all wool, and far superior to the uniforms issued in 1886. As to the eye-coming off, it is stated that indigo dye, which was required to be the dyeing substance, will always rub off to some extent. The uniforms tested, one of 1886 and one of 1893, were sourced by Major Duffill himself. They are referred to in the report as exhibit No. 1 and exhibit No. 2 respectively. As the report stated as an introduction and valuable certificate for the quality of the Provo goods, it is worthy to be quoted:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6, 1894.

Brigadier General C. C. Allen, President Uniform Board:

SIR—As per request to the board, we have this day taken the samples marked exhibits 1 and 2, furnished the board by Major Duffill, of the First Brigade, and proceeded to inspect the same according to the instructions requested by the quartermaster's department of the United States army, which are the best known tests of the present time.

First—We cut from the sample of Mission manufactured in the board of Major Duffill samples of cloth in each and proceeded to the quartermaster's department of the United States army, in this city, where all the appliances for testing as to strength and power were made. Freely offered, and we found as follows:

Sample 1 of 1886—Strength, government standard, warp, 25; filling, 25.

Sample 2, Mission board issue of 1893—Warp, 25; filling, 25.

Second—Fully testing, government standard, warp, 40; filling, 35.

Exhibit 2, sample National Guard of 1893—Warp, 40; filling, 35.

Exhibit 1, sample of issue of 1886—Warp, 25; filling, 25.

Known failings of exhibit 2, 1893, were thoroughly tested, and found to be equal to the standard and above the exhibit 1.

Third—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Fourth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Fifth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Sixth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Seventh—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Eighth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Ninth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Tenth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Eleventh—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Twelfth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Thirteenth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Fourteenth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Fifteenth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Sixteenth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Seventeenth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Eighteenth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Nineteenth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Twentieth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Twenty-first—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Twenty-second—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Twenty-third—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Twenty-fourth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Twenty-fifth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Twenty-sixth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Twenty-seventh—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Twenty-eighth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Twenty-ninth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Thirtieth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Thirty-first—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Thirty-second—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Thirty-third—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Thirty-fourth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Thirty-fifth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Thirty-sixth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Thirty-seventh—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Thirty-eighth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Thirty-ninth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Fortieth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Forty-first—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Forty-second—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Forty-third—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Forty-fourth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Forty-fifth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Forty-sixth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Forty-seventh—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Forty-eighth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Forty-ninth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Fifty—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Fifty-first—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Fifty-second—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Fifty-third—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Fifty-fourth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Fifty-fifth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Fifty-sixth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Fifty-seventh—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Fifty-eighth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Fifty-ninth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Sixtieth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Sixty-first—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Sixty-second—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Sixty-third—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Sixty-fourth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Sixty-fifth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Sixty-sixth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Sixty-seventh—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Sixty-eighth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Sixty-ninth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Seventieth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Seventy-first—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Seventy-second—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Seventy-third—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Seventy-fourth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Seventy-fifth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Seventy-sixth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Seventy-seventh—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Seventy-eighth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Seventy-ninth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Eighty—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Eighty-first—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Eighty-second—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Eighty-third—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Eighty-fourth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Eighty-fifth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Eighty-sixth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Eighty-seventh—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Eighty-eighth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Eighty-ninth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Ninetieth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Ninety-first—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Ninety-second—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Ninety-third—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Ninety-fourth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Ninety-fifth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Ninety-sixth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Ninety-seventh—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Ninety-eighth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Ninety-ninth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundredth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-first—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-second—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-third—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-fourth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-fifth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-sixth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-seventh—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-eighth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-ninth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-tenth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-eleventh—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-twelfth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-thirteenth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-fourteenth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-fifteenth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-sixteenth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-seventeenth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-eighteenth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-nineteenth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-twentieth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-twenty-first—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-twenty-second—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-twenty-third—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-twenty-fourth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-twenty-fifth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-twenty-sixth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-twenty-seventh—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-twenty-eighth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-twenty-ninth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-thirtieth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-thirty-first—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-thirty-second—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-thirty-third—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-thirty-fourth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-thirty-fifth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-thirty-sixth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-thirty-seventh—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-thirty-eighth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-thirty-ninth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-fortieth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-forty-first—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-forty-second—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-forty-third—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-forty-fourth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-forty-fifth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-forty-sixth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-forty-seventh—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-forty-eighth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-forty-ninth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-fifty—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-fifty-first—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-fifty-second—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-fifty-third—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-fifty-fourth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-fifty-fifth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-fifty-sixth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-fifty-seventh—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-fifty-eighth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-fifty-ninth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-sixtieth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-sixty-first—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-sixty-second—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-sixty-third—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-sixty-fourth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-sixty-fifth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-sixty-sixth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-sixty-seventh—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-sixty-eighth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-sixty-ninth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-seventieth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-seventy-first—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-seventy-second—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-seventy-third—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-seventy-fourth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-seventy-fifth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-seventy-sixth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-seventy-seventh—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-seventy-eighth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-seventy-ninth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-eighty—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-eighty-first—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-eighty-second—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-eighty-third—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-eighty-fourth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-eighty-fifth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-eighty-sixth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-eighty-seventh—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-eighty-eighth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-eighty-ninth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-ninety—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-ninety-first—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-ninety-second—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-ninety-third—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-ninety-fourth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-ninety-fifth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-ninety-sixth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Hundred-and-ninety-seventh—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Hundred-and-ninety-eighth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Hundred-and-ninety-ninth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Two-hundred—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Two-hundred-and-first—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Two-hundred-and-second—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Two-hundred-and-third—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Two-hundred-and-fourth—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the microscope test, it is found to be entirely wool, but of a coarser nature than would be desired.

Two-hundred-and-fifth—Acid tests show pure indigo dye, such as required by the United States government, and by the quartermaster's department of the Pacific Coast, National Guard of California.

Two-hundred-and-sixth—Samples submitted showed no fading or change in color, and showed the same color and shade as exhibit 1.

Two-hundred-and-seventh—Caustic potash test shows all wool in both exhibits 1 and 2. By the micro