Cash paid for water scrip at Cannon's office, room 332 Constitution Building.

If you have not paid your water taxes you can save money by calling at Cannon's office, room 332 Constitution Building.

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To the Stockholder and Patrons:

We have now as good a rating as any one in the city, and are in a position to purchase goods and place them at your doors, a little cheaper than anyone else in town, on account of our very low lease and general running expenses, therefore give us a trial, we will surely please you, and in a few months you will receive a handsome dividend.

People's Equitable Co-op,
7-9 Main.
J. L. SHEPARD, Supt.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Thursday, - - January 4, 1894

FRAGMENTS.

THE campaign closed last night by both parties holding meetings in several wards and precincts and injunctions for all to do their duty at the polls today.

A BALL will be given in the Twenty-third ward assembly rooms Friday evening, January 5th, in honor of Elder John Mendoll, who is about to depart on a mission to England.

THE juvenile choir members should remember that in order to take part in the Washington's birthday grand concert they should be present at all rehearsals from now on. The next one will be on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. E. Stephens.

A MEETING will be held at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Parsons on Friday afternoon, January 5th, for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing a free kindergarten school under the auspices of the Salt Lake Kindergarten association.

THE Plumbers' union met last night and elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing six months: President, Joseph M. Lapsley; vice-president, William Musgrove; recording secretary, John Kirkwood; treasurer, David Hardi; corresponding secretary, Richard Wright; outside guard, William Henshaw; inside guard, John T. Powers; examiner, Robt. Sneddon; judge advocate, John Riordon; almoner, John Kennedy; trustees, John Riordon, Steve Stanford and John Kirkwood.

INFORMATION has been received in this city to the effect that Mrs. H. C. Chambers met with a very serious accident at San Francisco a few days ago. It appears that she was at one of the railway depots and that she had the misfortune to be struck by an approaching engine. One of her hip bones was broken and the knee of the same limb badly hurt. The lady also sustained other severe injuries. Her friends in this city hope for her rapid and permanent recovery.

THE liability to serious accidents while coasting has no terrors to the crowd of youthful sport-loving people who gather nightly in the Nineteenth ward to slide down the steep hills in that neighborhood. A young married woman, who urgently requested that her name be kept out of the papers, sustained a terrible cut across the forehead last evening by being thrown from a bobsleigh, while her companion was also cut, scratched and bruised.

A Human Brute.

Ella E. Hudson, has been granted a decree of divorce from her husband, W. H. Hudson, by Judge Bartch, on the ground of extreme cruelty. Mrs. Hudson stated upon the stand that she and the defendant were married in 1884, and he had treated her very badly on a number of occasions. On one occasion Hudson was sentenced to fifty days in jail for beating his wife, but later she forgave him and secured his release. It seems that he was in the habit of remaining away from home for several days at a time, and upon his return would assault her without any provocation whatever.

Judge Bartch allowed the plaintiff $50 attorney's fee and $4 per week as alimony, remarking that it was a pity Hudson could not be punished for the brutal treatment of his wife.

Until
Stock
Taking,
January
First, 1894,
Anything
In
Our
Mammoth
Establishment
At
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COST....

Get Your
Christmas
Goods
Now;
We have what
You want.

Freed Furniture
& Carpet Co.,
30 to 40 East,
3rd South.

CHOCTAW INDIANS.

Life Among the Largest of the Five Civilized Tribes.

THEIR HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

Interesting Account of the Customs, Laws and Characteristics of an Interesting People.

Correspondence DESERET NEWS.

Having given a brief sketch of the Cherokees in a previous article, I will now give your readers the benefit of the information I obtained concerning the Choctaws during my recent labors among them. After spending a short time at Munard, we went to Briartown, the headquarters for the southern part of the territory, including the Choctaw Nation. There we were kindly received by Brother Seaborn G. Mabry and wife. Brother Mabry is a white man from Georgia, but his wife is part Cherokee, and was the first of her people to embrace the Gospel. She and her husband were baptized by Elder Joseph H. Felt while he was laboring in the Indian Territory with Elder M. W. Dalton in 1884. Since that time their house has been open to the Elders. At first the labors of the Elders were confined to the Cherokee nation, but the field has been constantly spreading into the surrounding nations.

Leaving Briartown we crossed the Canadian river, the dividing line between the nations, and found ourselves among the Choctaws. So far the Elders have not been as successful here as in the Cherokee nation, though some of the Indians have embraced the Gospel and are witnesses to the fact that the signs follow the true believer. Among this number is sister Louisa Griffith, a half-breed Choctaw nearly seventy years of age, who was restored to health and has since done her own work to the surprise of her former acquaintances. Many others are investigating, and the prejudice is gradually disappearing.

It is a trait of the Indian people to be very cautious, and not to rush into anything hastily, therefore they are very slow about accepting the Gospel. This fact is easily accounted for, as many whites have gone among them for the express purpose of taking advantage of them, that the Indians have lost confidence in the whites, and will not have much to do with them until they become acquainted. There also have been many false reports circulated among them by the whites concerning the Mormon people, and when they once form an opinion it is difficult to change it. Some are very indifferent and do not care to listen to the Gospel, while others seem interested, and desire to learn all they can about their forefathers, as well as the plan of salvation.

As the Indians have kept no history of themselves it is difficult to obtain a correct account of them for many generations back. It is said by some of the principal men among the Choctaws that the four tribes—Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek and Seminole—were at one time united as one tribe called "Muskogees." Others deny this, and as there is no record of it, we cannot prove either claim. But it is almost certain that the Choctaws and Chickasaws were originally the same people, and according to tradition their king died and left twin sons. These two sons both claimed the right to succeed their father, and as neither would relinquish his claim a war was the result. The names of the brothers being Choctaw and Chickasaw, their followers took upon them the names of their respective leaders, separated into two tribes, and have since been known by these names.

The Choctaws at one time occupied what is now Alabama and Georgia, but afterwards removed to Mississippi, where they remained until they were brought west by the government. Prior to the Revolutionary war the kings were appointed by the British, and still farther back the French had the choosing of the crowned head. The next officers to the king were the chiefs, each "ikse" or clan having one principal and subordinate chiefs. Next in rank were the captains and warriors, who were dominant over the tillers of the soil, etc. There were six of these "ikse," and they lived apart from each other. They never married outside their own "ikse," as their laws prohibited them from so doing, until 1835, when this law was repealed. The most enlightened of the "ikse" was the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo. The royal house or house of kings was of this clan, and was called the "Hattak-i-hollatah" (Beloved of the people). None but those of royal blood were permitted to occupy the throne.

Before there were any missionaries among them the Choctaws believed in the Great Spirit, and their customs and habits are evidence that they are of Israelitish origin. Though many of them accepted the Christian religion, they did not relinquish their old customs and superstitions, in the shape of burning or otherwise torturing and killing those accused of witchcraft, until 1834, at which time laws were passed prohibiting such deeds.

After consenting to the allotment of their lands in Mississippi and the adoption of the United States laws, the Choctaw people saw the position in which they were placed, and at once petitioned the government to remove them to a new country, and give them the right of self-government. The treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek was accordingly made, providing for the sale of their lands east of the Mississippi, and the purchase of the tract now occupied by the Choctaws and the Chickasaws. The proceeds of the sale were to have been placed in the United States treasury for a certain length of time, and then were to be paid to the Choctaws with five per cent interest. But the payment was deferred for half a century and then only paid in part. Soon after the treaty was made the people prepared to remove to their new lands, many of the aged as well as the very young, starving in the hardships of the journey. Disease getting among them many died on the way and after arriving at their destination; others became discouraged and returned to Mississippi.

The removal was commenced in the year 1832, and was continued until 1834. It was again resumed in 1841 and ended in 1848, the majority of the Choctaws being at the time located on the lands now occupied by them in the Indian Territory.

Since coming west a change has been made in the form of government. Instead of having a king over them they now have a governor, or principal chief, as he is sometimes called, who is elected by the people for a term of two years. Next in importance are the district chiefs, one for each of the four districts into which the nation is divided. Each district is divided into counties, and these are presided over by county judges, who, together with the sheriffs and other minor officers, are elected by the people.

The judicial power of the nation is vested in a supreme court composed of three district judges, one of whom is styled chief justice, and the circuit and county courts.

The senate is composed of sixteen members, four from each district. The representatives are sent from the counties, each thousand citizens being entitled to one representative in the house. The legislature convenes annually in October at Tuskahoma, Wade county, where the capitol—a large stone building—has been erected. Each session usually occupies from five to seven weeks, and the members receive $5 per day during this time. No person can become a member of this body except he have Indian blood in his veins. The principal chief is vested with the veto power, but is subject to a two-thirds vote of the legislature.

Their government has been well conducted, very little trouble having been experienced until the fall of 1892. At this time they were expecting money to be paid them by the United States government, and some trouble arose about this and other matters, which resulted in the loss of a number of lives. The difficulty remained unsettled and in the spring of 1893 more fighting was indulged in, though with less serious consequences, as no one was killed. United States troops were sent to the scene of trouble to preserve order until a settlement could be effected. The money has been since paid them, over $107 per head, and the trouble is thought to be settled.

The royalties annually turned in by the national agent, permit and other collectors amount to about $250,000. This sum is sufficient to pay all expenses of the government, as well as to carry on a very good school system. Small neighborhood schools are established in most of the settlements throughout the nation. There are also four academies where more advanced studies are taught; and if the Choctaw student desires to pursue his studies still further provision is made for sending him to the high schools in the states, all expenses being paid by the Choctaw government. Non-citizens cannot send their children to the Choctaw schools, but must provide schools of their own.

The cost is greater to become a citizen of the Choctaw nation than of the Cherokee, $100 being the price of a license to marry a citizen. Fifty dollars was the price until the last few years, when it was raised for the purpose of keeping out those who marry for the sole purpose of gain. Couples frequently avoid paying for a license by crossing the line into one of the states to get married. In such case the wife still retains her rights as a citizen, and can hold property in her own name, but the husband has no more rights than any other non-citizen.

The Choctaws have the largest country of any of the five civilized tribes, their nation covering an area of 10,450 square miles. The population in 1890, including freedmen and adopted citizens, was estimated at 18,000. There are also about the same number of non-citizen whites. The latter own no land, but they rent from the citizens and pay the owner one-third or one-fourth of their crops. They are also required to obtain a permit from Indian government to live in the nation. Some parts of this nation are very productive, the soil being very rich; but a large portion is rough and mountainous, and very inferior farming land, though well adapted to stock-raising.

The chief wealth of the Choctaw country, however, is the seemingly inexhaustible coal beds, which are being developed very rapidly, and the royalty paid to the nation from this source amounts to a considerable sum. There is also an abundance of timber in the Choctaw nation, which increases their revenue materially since the advent of the railroads.

The full-blood Choctaws are very strict in keeping their word. When one is convicted of crime and sentenced to be shot, instead of being confined in prison, he is given his liberty until the time set for execution. It is said that they are always on hand at the hour designated.

The majority of the Choctaws are becoming very much enlightened and many of them have large farms under cultivation. Some of these live in good houses. But there are still a few of the full-bloods who live in the backwoods and cultivate a "tom fuller" patch, and keep a few hogs. The latter live on the "mast" and roots found in the woods, which are usually very plentiful, and cause the owners very little trouble.

The Elders have not been as kindly received by the people in this part as in some other parts of the territory. Some few meetings have been interrupted and broken up by the rough element at the instigation of those who are supposed to be teachers of the Gospel. But of late no such disturbances have occurred. It was in this part where two of our Elders were robbed of their watches last spring, an account of which appeared in the NEWS at the time. In the same vicinity myself and companion were required to remain out in the cold all night, as the people were so prejudiced they would not allow us to even sit up by their fire. It was a bitterly cold night, but because were "Mormons" they would not give us shelter, although some of them were well able to do so. But we have many friends in this nation, who would sacrifice a great deal for the Elders, realizing that they will receive the blessings promised for so doing.

F. B. WOOLSEY.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

To Keep Cows Clean in the Stable.

A device I am using answers the purpose. It is simply a board (which may be padded to keep from rubbing the hair off) placed across the stall just high enough not to touch the animal when standing at ease. When she wishes to void excrement, she must arch her back. The position of the board prevents her, so she steps back to get into the position nature requires, and the excrement falls in the gutter, or offset, far enough away to permit her lying down in the clean stall. The board must be placed at different heights and lengths to suit the size of the animal. A little notice of the actions of each will give one the exact place to put it.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

Have No Equal.

Allcock's Porous Plasters have attained a world-wide reputation solely upon their superlative merits. They have many would-be rivals, but have never been equalled or even approached in curative properties and rapidity and safety of action. Their value has been attested by the highest medical authorities, as well as by unimpeachable testimonials from those who have used them, and they are recommended as the best external remedy for weak back, rheumatism, sciatica, colds, coughs, sore throat, chest and stomach affections, kidney difficulties, weak muscles, strains, stitches, and aches and pains of every description.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for Allcock's, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are excellent for the relief of hoarseness or sore throat. They are exceedingly effective."—*Christian World, London, Eng.*

Removal.

E. W. Tatlock has removed his law office from rooms 81, 82, Constitution Building to rooms 211, 212, Harmon Building.

Dr. G. E. Hewett & Son.

The leading dentists, Doly Block. Strictly first-class work at one-half price charged elsewhere. Best west of Chicago.

Damaged Lumber.

All burned stock at special cash prices. Now is the time to buy. Morrison, Merrill & Co.

Most complexion powders have a vulgar glare, but Pozzoni's is a true beautifier, whose effects are lasting.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
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Whether you buy or not, come and see the magnificent display of Cards, Books and numerous Novelties, suitable for holiday gifts, at the Utah Book and Stationary Co., 19 McCornick Block, and Toys at the Branch Store, 64 Main Street.

For the Holidays.

I offer my complete and selected stock of watches and jewelry, at prices lower than any other jeweler in the city. If choice goods will suit your taste, my prices will suit your purse.

J. S. JENSEN,
22 E. First South, 3 doors west of the Theatre.

ELECTRIC BITTERS.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial Fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion, try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price, 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

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Turkey Dinner from four to eight p. m. including fresh oysters, 25 cents. Chicken Lunch, including fresh oysters from 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m., 25 cents, at Occidental Restaurant, No. 14 East First South Street.

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62 WEST, THIRD SOUTH STREET.

The universal opinion of the thousands who have bathed in the Sanitarium Hot Springs Baths is "It is the finest bath I ever had."

The elegance, convenience, and splendid arrangement must be seen to be appreciated.

Great care is exercised and especial attention paid toward making the front pool pleasant and attractive to women patrons whether alone or accompanied by escorts. This pool is growing in popularity every day. No boisterous or unbecoming conduct permitted.

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All baths 25c, except for men with suits, which are 35c each. Towels and suits washed by Troy Laundry.

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PRICE LIST.	CASH ONLY.	NO CREDIT.
Men's first grade Arctics ......$1.50. (Former price $1.75.)	Ladies' Velvet and Felt Slippers......35c. (Regular price $1.25 to $1.75.)	Ladies' Dongola Shoes, Leather Top, Cloth Top, Opera Last and Narrow Square Last, with Patent Leather Tip
Ladies' first grade Arctics......65c. (Former price $1.25.)	Ladies' Silk Plush Fur Lined Slippers......$1.25 (Former price $2.00.)	$1.45. (Regular price $2.00.)
Men's Felts and Overs, one buckle......$1.75.	Douglas $3 Shoes for $2.50.	
Men's Felts and Overs, two buckles......$2.00. (Regular price $3 and $2.50.)		Infants' Shoes that sold from 50c, 75c and $1.00, we are selling during this sale for......
Men's first quality Rubber Boots (Woonsocket brand)......$2.00. (Former price $3.50.)	Ladies' Hand-made Genuine Cork Sole Shoes......$3.00. (Regular price $6.)	25C.
No Credit.	Cash Only.	

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We have made a general reduction in prices. We do not claim to sell "at cost," nor do we employ any other method to deceive the public, but we do claim that our

PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

We have a complete line of

FURNITURE AND CARPETS, ETC.

And our goods are all new and stylish. Call and see us, and if you buy you will get honest treatment.

Useful Holiday Presents.

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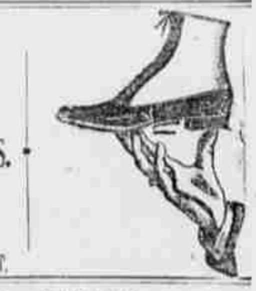

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Sell them at 38 West, 1st South.

Try Our $3 Shoes, None Better.

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Godbe-Pitts Drug Co.

Are still at the Old Stand, Corner Main and First South Streets. **The Largest and Best Stock of Drugs, Chemicals and Patent MEDICINES in the Territory.** *Prices Very Moderate.* **Everybody call and see us.**

Christmas Goods!

FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Easy Chairs, Upholstered Rockers, Wicker Rockers, Wicker Work Baskets on legs, beautiful new line of Pictures, Rugs of every description, a magnificent line of Stands in Onyx and Brass, Down Quilts from $5.50 to $20.00, Ladies' Desks, Easels, Fancy Screens, Mirrors of new and novel design, Ottomans, Music Racks, beautiful goods in white and gold.

FOR Children. TOYS—Chairs, Rockers, Bureaus, Desks, Blackboards, Rocking-Horses, Swing-Horses, Sleds, Doll Carriages, Cupboards, Cradles, Wagons—wood and iron—all sizes, Boys' Bicycles, Velocipedes, Toy Tables.

PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

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