

GEORGE Q. CANNON.  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, July 9, 1899.

## THE CHINESE QUESTION AGAIN.

In the *Journal of Social Sciences* Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has lately published his views respecting the Chinese immigration which is forcing its way to our shores. He takes a gloomy view and is filled with anxious forebodings respecting the result of this immigration. He sets forth the nature of the Chinese immorality, and the evils which will inevitably, in his opinion, be fastened upon the nation by the introduction of this strange race into our land. He says:

"The population of the farthest East swarms by the hundreds of millions, and presses continually on the extreme limits of subsistence. For unknown centuries, the great dikes of Oriental law and custom have stood high and strong, retaining that unknown flood of humanity within native bounds. Behind those walls, the level of population has risen higher and higher, and has pressed against them more and more severely, but as yet they have scarcely begun to yield. For nearly half a century the whole civilized world has been working at those barriers, and undermining them; we want to let trade in, and, in doing so, we are going to let the population out. Within the last few years the barriers have begun to yield; within the next half century they will be wholly destroyed, and this vast reservoir of humanity—semi-civilized, ignorant, Asiatic in blood, manners and morals—will come flooding over the earth. To deplete China of its surplus population is a simple impossibility. The stream of emigration once set in, can only increase, it can never run dry. Neither is this emigration, already firmly established, Christian, or in any way likely to become so. It is a sympathy with us, or an intellectual approachable by us. It speaks an unknown tongue, and has strange manners and customs; it does not change or assimilate. To it, subject to the naturalization laws, the amendment to the Constitution, now pending before the State legislatures, guarantees the suffrage. This emigration is now welcomed by the philosophers of the school of material progress as likely to supply an inexhaustible supply of cheap labor. The same thinkers would doubtless organize an emigration from Sodom and the cities of the plain, could the inhabitants of those industrious communities but import an inexhaustible supply of cheap brimstone with their vices, and dig upon our railways when not corrupting our morals."

This question of Chinese immigration is beginning to excite considerable attention among thinking men all over the United States. It presses itself upon their notice, and it elicits a great variety of opinions, many being decidedly of the opinion that it will be an advantage to the country to suffer the stream of emigration to flow on uninterrupted, while others view it as an evil freighted with portentous consequences to the country. On the 13th of this month a convention of planters, with delegates from all the Southern States, is to meet at Memphis, to take into consideration the project of importing Chinese to work the plantations of the South. This brings the subject prominently before the country, and their decision will be watched with some degree of interest by the people of all sections.

In California this matter has received much attention, and the people have had ample opportunities for ascertaining whether the influx of this race is fraught with beneficial or injurious consequences to the country. It might be supposed that from the experience of the people of that State much valuable information on the subject might be derived; but the fact is opinions are greatly divided there. The Chinese question enters largely into politics, and men's views respecting it are influenced to a great extent by their position. If a man be an employer, he looks upon the Chinaman with more favor than if he be an employee. The former views the Asiatic as a cheap laborer—an instrument which he can use to serve his purposes and to increase his facilities for accumulating wealth, and, of course, he discovers virtues in him which the Anglo-Saxon laboring man, with whom he is brought into competition, cannot perceive. He learns to hate him, for he becomes his formidable rival in the labor market, cheapening labor and virtually taking, as he thinks, the bread out of his and his family's mouths. Entertaining such views he only perceives the Chinaman's degradation and vices. In his eyes he is a foreigner, a heathen, and but little above the brute. This explains the treatment they frequently receive on landing at San Francisco. It is not many days since we read in a San Francisco paper of the debarkation of 1200 Chinese at that port, and of their being attacked by a mob of men and boys with stones, clubs and mud, many of them being knocked down and then daubed with mud and dragged around by the hair, and cheering the spectacle.

In Nevada a convention of miners is about to be held at Virginia city, for the purpose, it is alleged, of consulting upon the best means to procure the exclusion of the Chinese from the mines of the Pacific Coast. Their argument is that as the Chinaman can live upon wages on which a white man would starve, he is sure, if permitted to work, to drive out the white man. So, to save themselves, they wish him to be barred from working. Some of the California papers, in commenting upon this movement, say that if the miners would only view this question in its broadest bearings, they would soon find that the introduction of Chinese to the mines

can never be productive of harm to them; but, on the contrary, they must benefit by it. The *San Francisco Times*, in a recent article upon the condition of the labor market, says:

"During the past year demagogues have been busily engaged in prognosticating all kinds of evil from the influx of Asiatics. We have been told that they were taking the bread out of the mouths of white men and women. We have been assured that the employment of Chinamen as domestics was driving away industrious and capable white girls, whose places were filled by the hateful, economical Mongol. Pictures have been drawn of able-bodied immigrants reduced to beggary in our streets, and an attempt has been made to create the impression that, so far as the labor market was concerned, John Chinaman had emulated Caesar, and had come, seen, and conquered. And now what are the sober facts, as shown by figures which neither labor leaders nor politicians can get round. The Chinese element has exerted no appreciable influence upon the labor market. All through the year the demand, in every class of occupations, has been steadily in advance of the supply. Although it is known that Chinese are largely employed as cooks and house servants, the demand for white girls has been constant, and invariably in excess of the supply. Nor has the rate of wages been affected at all."

Very different to this is the tone of the *Daily Inland Empire*, published in Nevada. It says:

"In our humble opinion there is a danger now hanging over our nation more fearful in its promise of destruction to the future of the United States than another war that from the effects of which half the homes of our countrymen are draped in mourning, and a debt hangs over us that puzzles the shrewdest statesmen of the land to put in a successful way of liquidation. Yes, a greater peril than the pestilence or the earthquake carries with it."

This peril is the introduction of Chinese coolies, foreshadowed by the proposed meeting of the convention of planters at Memphis. The *Empire* knows that under the guise of patient laborers the planters are likely to introduce.

A people before whom the shrewdest nations of the earth, when brought into competition, are but as children."

It continues: "They begin as a blessing; they finish as a scourge. Initially, they are a nothing; collectively, they are like the locusts which darken the sun above and consume the vegetation of the earth below. As laborers, when laborers were few, and abundant for the Caucasian race, they in California did well. But their stay on this coast has been but a probation. They came here under difficulties; their stay was only by a reluctant sufferance, and as soon as they could they have hastened away. But once removed the restrictions now placed upon them, and a flood gate is opened which will almost take away our identity as a nation. When once it is accomplished, what the Chinaman in San Francisco demanded for his countrymen before the Congressional Committee, will he commence to bring here their wives and children and their household gods. Then a gloomier shadow will fall upon the prosperity of white men in the United States than ever African slavery, war or pestilence could bring. The Chinese will come as slaves; they will end in enslaving us, or those who are to come after us."

There is probably no people on the continent who are likely to be less disturbed or affected by the introduction or non-introduction of this element than the people of Utah. If the people act with the union and wisdom which have heretofore characterized their movements, they are and will be safe from all disturbance. There is no class, American, European or Asiatic, the influx of which can harm them. If they act wisely, and in accordance with the counsel which is given, they can sustain themselves and be as independent as any community in the world. It is the union of the people which has produced the remarkable results that are everywhere apparent in this Territory, and that concert of action, carried out and maintained in all the details of labor, will give us continued supremacy.

A Correspondent of the *San Francisco Herald*, writing from Virginia, Nevada, recently, gives a graphic description of the manner in which "The Christian Sabbath" is spent in that city. Speaking of the pealing of the church bells and the people wending their way to the several houses of worship, he says:

"Those who go with their wives generally make the trip, but bachelors and those who go on their own responsibility are less reliable. Many of them really do start for the church, but can't get past the brewery, especially on a hot day like this, when the most moderate and least excitable thermometer in town indicates 85 degrees in the shade. Men will draw unfavorable contrasts between a dry sermon in a hot, uncomfortable church, when politeness and a sense of religious duty obliges them to stay, whether they like it or not, and a sermon in an Irish hand-ball alley, not a pistol shot from where I am writing, and the loud shouts and laughter of the excited players commingling with the church bell pealing. Away down in the bowels of the earth, beneath the very streets and houses of Gold Hill and Virginia, hundreds of men are busily toiling by the dim light of candles, among the drifts and subterranean chambers of the silver mines, toiling for the support of those very churches and the precious ministrations. The sound of their picks do not mingle with the church bells ringing; neither do thoughts of them and prayers for their safety enter very often or too largely into the head of the well-fed parson, as with stereotyped devoutness and sanctified attitude he supplicates the Throne of Grace from his fine pulpit. Shoot, ball players; sing away, ye jolly brewery revelers; take up your fiddles, ye burly house musicians, for your evening's work. All these are the evidences and accompaniments of civilization and Christianity. Peal on, sweet church bells, peal on."

(Special to the *Deseret Evening News*.)

## By Telegraph.

St. Louis, S.—Information has been filed by the United States District Attorney against about \$50,000 worth of coffee, sugar, pepper and cigars in the hands of thirty-six merchants in this city, which it is alleged have been fraudulently removed from the custom house at New Orleans.

Co., July 15th, and descend the Blue, Grand and Colorado rivers through the Great Cañon.

The Indians, supposed to be Navajos, are committing outrages along the Rio Grande.

Washington.—A delegation of Boys in Blue, called on the President this morning for the purpose of making arrangements for the appointment of members of that organization to positions in the executive department. The President said he would give the matter due deliberation.

William H. Seward and party leave Sitka next Monday. The North Transportation Company is placing the steamer *Active* at its service. The party will visit Portland, Oregon, and Victoria, and probably Kodiak Island on their return. After inspecting Southern California, Seward starts for the City of Mexico, via Acapulco, to pay a promised visit to President Juarez.

The Aerial Steam Navigation Company, being so well satisfied with the recent experiments, has resolved to construct a machine of sufficient capacity to carry passengers.

The proprietors of the Cosmopolitan Hotel have received a telegram from Chicago, engaging rooms for a hundred guests now on the way to this city.

The Fruit Growers' Convention, yesterday, adopted and resolved that an organized effort be made to obtain a reduction in the freight charges on the Pacific Railroad, so as to enable fruit growers to place fruit in the Eastern market at a reasonable profit.

Heavy shipments of bullion are now being made from the White Pine mines, a portion of which goes east by railroad.

San Francisco.—The semi-annual review of the Commerce of San Francisco shows that 554,000 tons of tonnage have been entered at the port, of which 279,000 tons were engaged in the domestic trade of the Pacific Coast. The trade value of foreign goods received by the above vessels approximates to seven millions, while the estimated current value of free goods received via Panama is \$23,500,000. The duties collected on imports during the past six months is \$3,741,000, and for the fiscal year \$8,273,000. The exports during the last six months amount, in the aggregate, to \$8,745,000 in coin, and the bullion exports to \$21,046,000. During the harvest year the merchandise shipments amounted to \$21,844,000, the following being the principal articles: flour and wheat \$10,636,000; wine \$300,000; wool \$2,378,000; hides \$567,000; leather \$388,000; skins and furs, mostly from Alaska and to England, \$987,000; quicksilver \$921,000.

Chicago, 8.—The commercial excursion party, from this city, arrived at Sherman to-day on a trip west; they will spend Sunday at Salt Lake. Titusville.—About six o'clock this evening a flash of lightning struck Wells' oil tank on the Tallman farm on the Upper Cherry Run; the tanks contained over a thousand barrels of oil, which was ignited instantly. The tanks burst and the burning oil ran out, burning eight other wells. Three thousand barrels of oil were daily produced from the wells destroyed. It is estimated that four hundred barrels of oil were consumed, and the total loss \$35,000.

Arizona.—A band of Indians attacked a Government train, June 20th, on the Mohave and Prescott Road, near the toll gate. Three Indians were killed and several whites wounded. Troops are being rapidly forwarded to Arizona from California. Affairs in the Territory are brightening. Mining news is encouraging, heavy shipments of bullion are noticed. Immigrants from Kansas and California are pouring into the Territory.

Legal tenders 75¢. Boston.—The Union Republican State Central League is the name of a new political organization formed to oppose the prohibitory legislation. The *Herald* nominates Chas. F. Adams for Governor.

New York.—Wm. H. Sanford, cashier of the Central National Bank in this city, has decamped; he is a defaulter to the tune of a hundred thousand dollars; speculation in gold led to the defalcation. He leaves a wife and children in destitute circumstances in Westport, Conn. The bank announces that the defalcation is not any damage to its standing.

General Geocicria was discharged to-day, after the examination of several witnesses, with great cheering from a crowd of Cuban recruits, who were there for the purpose of seeing him. He could not be found anywhere. The Government said they had got through with him.

Dispatches received from Mississippi to-day, state that the United States officials and other prominent citizens are saying that the Republican party would support Judge Lewis Dent for Governor, and his election was certain. Judge Dent has authorized the statement that he would accept the nomination. The Convention meets on the 15th.

Cincinnati.—Three hundred and twenty barrels of sugar were seized to-day by revenue inspectors, for false invoices made at New Orleans.

Richmond.—Gilbert C. Walker arrived this morning from Norfolk; the day was made a holiday for his reception. When the cars arrived about five thousand people congregated at the depot. A committee, composed about equally of the most prominent white and colored citizens, was at the cars to receive him, but the populace rushed in, and seizing Walker bore him on their shoulders to the coach, which was ornamented with the National and State flags. The procession, which was nearly a mile long, marched through the principal streets. Many coaches, of which there were hundreds in line, were covered with National flags, and in the band wagon there was a transparency with a print of a white and colored man shaking hands. The streets were flooded with people, following the procession. On reaching the house of Col. James B. Branch, the conservative candidate who was killed by the calamity on Friday last, the procession passed in silence with uncovered heads. "Upon reaching his hotel Walker appeared before the National and State flags, held by representatives of the two races, and after a few minutes of deafening cheers, made a brief speech. After congratulating the audience on their complete victory he said, "In this moment of triumph we must not forget charity for the defeated, but must remember that the votes cast against our ticket were given by deluded and ignorant men, of a race that has not had time yet to be educated sufficiently to know the wrong of disfranchising others; we must remember that we have succeeded on the platform of universal suffrage and equal rights, and we must see that those who have opposed us, as well as those who supported

us, have all their rights, and that they are protected fully by the law. (Loud cheers.) We must not forget that the opportunity of winning this victory was given us through the liberality of President Grant; (loud and continuous cheering.) We must see that it is made a benefit to all." After a jocular allusion to the grief of the present State office-holders of the Wells persuasion the speaker concluded by giving a cheerful picture of the future prosperity of the State. Three cheers were given for President Grant. Walker was followed by Isaac Hunter, colored, and several white speakers.

The election returns to-day continue more and more favorable to Walker. The returns, this morning, show that the Walker men will have a majority of sixty on the joint ballot in the legislature.

The national Executive Committee of the Union League held a meeting to-day, to take action in respect to their affairs in Mississippi and Texas.

Washington.—The *Centaur* iron clad has been dispatched to Santiago de Cuba to inquire into the circumstances attending the execution of Speckman, and if necessary to demand prompt reparation of the Spanish authorities. Several of the heaviest iron clads will soon be dispatched to the Cuban coast. The *Dictator* will be prepared in six or eight days to proceed thither; the *Sombrero* will be ready to-morrow. Three of the vessels composing the present squadron have been obliged to leave Cuban waters owing to the prevalence of yellow fever aboard. Within the next two weeks 20 vessels will be available for service in that direction and elsewhere. There is no reason to believe that Admiral Hoff will be relieved of the command of the squadron in Cuban waters, unless at his own request, it having been ascertained to-day, at the Navy Department, from an authentic source, that the authorities deny that they find any fault with him on account of his official conduct.

Leavenworth.—The reports of the damages by floods on the Republic, Saline and Solomon valleys, in Western Kansas, have been greatly exaggerated; the corn is not injured at all, and other crops not materially; very few lives have been lost.

Topeka.—In the case of L. Nichols, against the Kansas Pacific Railroad, for damages sustained last summer by the train running off the track, to-day, a verdict for plaintiff for \$22,000 was given.

## FOREIGN.

London.—The *Times* has an article on the Irish Church bill, in which it says the bill must become law this session of Parliament, and must destroy Protestant supremacy and establish religious equality in Ireland, but must not attempt to set up a multiplicity of establishments. If the ecclesiastical property in Ireland is to be put on a permanent footing we must recognize these facts and apply so much of the surplus as may be necessary to supply homesteads for ministers and the whole people.

Brest.—Up to Wednesday noon the *Great Eastern* had run 1639 knots from Brest, and had laid out 1840 knots of cable. The heavy sea was going down, the signals were good.

Madrid.—There are fresh complications in regard to the Ministry, and it is likely that the whole cabinet will resign.

Ottawa.—Hon. John Rose, financial minister for Canada, has gone to Washington. He has an appointment with the Fish to-morrow, in reference to a new reciprocity treaty.

London.—The *Times*, to-day, observes that the spirit in which the House of Commons lately discussed the Trades' Union bill speaks volumes for an exact, impartial and exhaustive inquiry. The increased attention which is being given to this subject is not the effect of the pressure of the Union leaders on the Legislature, but is due to the greater knowledge and wider experience of the members; and although the bill is not likely to pass, the principles it contains will form a basis for new government measures, to be introduced next session, which will repeal all laws making combinations illegal, and relieve the workmen from special penalties for Trades' Union offenses, and will bring their funds within the provisions of the Friendly Societies' act. The *Times*, in conclusion says, trades' unions will continue to exist whether protected by parliament or not, and true statesmanship will seek neither to augment or reduce their influence, but, accepting them as a fact, will give them free scope for legitimate development.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce has adopted a petition against the Trades' Union bill. The petition takes the ground that the provisions of the bill tend to remove protection against intimidation, hitherto possessed by masters.

The expedition with the Bermuda floating dock touched at Porto Santo, having made the island on the fourth instant and proceeded in good condition.

Governor Antony Mungro, of Newfoundland, has been appointed to succeed Governor Seymour, in British Columbia.

Senor Rances has been appointed Minister from Spain to Great Britain. London.—Lord Carrington was up before the police court to-day on charges of assault and provoking breach of the peace. Greenville and Murray to fight a duel, the trouble between these gentlemen arose out of certain articles, alleged to have been written by Murray. After the examination Lord Carrington was bound over to keep the peace, and was held for trial on the second count. After these proceedings a disgraceful and remarkable scene occurred in the court room; the partisans of Murray, who were present in great force, attempted to seize a box of papers which had been stolen; in the melee which ensued blows were freely exchanged, the magistrate's table overturned, and twelve policemen called in, who separated the combatants and restored order.

The *Morning Star* says the British people have no right to indulge Pers who would deprive them of the luxury of being just; hardly one of the amendments to the bill agreed upon by the House of Lords can be tolerated by the country.

Paris.—The *Pays*, to-day, says the Emperor has written a letter from which we quote the following declaration with regard to the Corps Legislatif: "On the 19th of January I committed a great fault by acting without previous concert with the majority, whom I have caused to regard with suspicion my sentiments toward them, all my efforts should tend to regain their confidence." The *Pays* does not give the address or date of the letter.

## Died:

At 8 o'clock this morning, aged 28 days, Frank Henry, son of Rose and Alvira Stone.

## Special Notices.

THE ENDLESS, INEXHAUSTIBLE MATCH, for sale at Dwyer's News Depot. d192-3

IT CAN NOT BE DENIED, Dooley's Baking Powder has not only attained the position of the best, but the cheapest baking powder now in use. Strictly pure in its combination, and so exactly proportioned that there is no trouble in making light, sweet biscuits, rolls, pastry, etc., every time. It is the cheapest to consumers, as one pound will go further in the culinary department than two pounds of any other in the market. Try it and be convinced. For sale by all grocers. d193-6

CASH paid for Clean COTTON RAGS at this Office, or at the Paper Mill, Sugar House Ward.

Those who suffer from Liver Complaints may rely upon the *Red Ticker Bitters*, because they derive from its anti-bilious properties immediate and certain relief, when all the usually prescribed remedies have proved useless.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!—20,000 feet of 4 x 4 white pine Scantling, 10,000 feet of 3 x 4 white or red pine Scantling, white pine 2 x 4. Quakings logs, green or seasoned. Wanted immediately at DINWOODEY'S, Salt Lake City. d140-1f

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager—E. B. Clawson & J. T. Galt.

## BENEFIT

OF THE POPULAR YOUNG ACTOR

## MR. GEO. D. CHAPLIN!

Appearing this evening in his two specialties of

ALLAN ARMADALE, THE DARK!

AND

POW-HA-TAN.

Miss ANNIE LOCKHART As Lydia Gwilt!

ANNIE WARD as PO-CA-HON-TAS!

## This Evening,

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1899,

Will be presented, for the first time, in this City, the WONDERFUL SENSATION I LAY in five Acts, entitled

## ARMADALE!

OR,

## FATE!

ALLAN ARMADALE, the Dark, called

LYDIA GWILT, Mr. G. D. CHAPLIN

Miss ANNIE LOCKHART

For Synopsis see Posters and Programme.

To conclude with John Brougham's splendid

Baroque Extravaganza of

PO-CA-HON-TAS!

H. J. POW-HA-TAN, King of the Tuscaroras, a crotchety Monarch, in fact a Semi-Brave

Mr. G. D. CHAPLIN

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 8.

## ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE STATE OF DESERET, S. L. City, July 9th, 1899.

THE qualified voters of the State of Deseret are hereby notified that at the ANNUAL ELECTION to be held on the first Monday in August next, a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Representative to Congress, will be elected by the State at large, and Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly will be elected as follows:

By Kane, Washington and Rio Virgin Counties one Senator for the term of four years.

By Iron, Beaver and Piute Counties, one Senator for the term of four years.

By Salt Lake, Summit and Tooele Counties, three Senators for the term of four years.

By Davis and Morgan Counties, one Senator for the term of four years.

By Cache and Big Horn Counties, one Senator for the term of four years.

By Beaver and Piute Counties, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Cache and Richland, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Davis and Morgan, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Salt Lake County, three Representatives for the term of two years.

By Iron County, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Juab County, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Sanpete County, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Kane County, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Utah County, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Wasatch County, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Weber County, one Representative for the term of two years.

The County Clerks are requested to be punctual in forwarding to this office an abstract of the election returns as prescribed in "An Act regulating elections," approved Jan. 8, 1896.

DANIEL H. WELLS, SECRETARY OF STATE.

\$25 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from my residence in the 3rd English Ward, a pair of large AMERICAN HORSES, one Bay and the other a Dun color. I will pay the above reward for the delivery of said animals to me.

R. W. SEARS, North of Emigration Square, 8th Ward. d194-5

A. W. WINBERG, Manufacturer and Repairs all kinds of FERRULES, RUBBERS, and other articles. Prices, Shop, 19th Ward. d179-1m

JOE SIMMONS, Proprietor of the Revere House Saloon.

IS DETERMINED to please everybody. He has just received an importation of BREWERS' BEER, and is now serving it at a special price. In addition to LAGER BEER, OYSTERS, CALVES' TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, CIGARS, etc. Serves Lunch at all hours. d174-1f

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!!!

WE have on hand at the Co-operative Brick Yard, in SUGAR HOUSE WARD, a large quantity of excellent BRICK, which we will sell at \$10.00 per thousand. All kinds of paving stones; cash not returned.

EDWARD EMSLEY, JOE EMSLEY, GEORGE HILTON. d185-1m

## NEW GOODS!

Are constantly receiving

## WHOLESALE

Zion's Co-operative Mercantile

INSTITUTION

FORWARDED REGULARLY FROM

NEW YORK

AND

CHICAGO

By their Purchasing Agent,

Mr. Henry W. Naisbitt.

The DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Is well supplied with

Brown Domestic, Brown Sheetings,

Unbleached and Bleached Drills,

Prints, Stripes, Blue Denims,

Apron Checks, Corset Ties,

Domestic Delaines, Satinets,

All wool Delaines, Crash,

Kentucky Jeans, Carpet,

Sanitary Dress Goods,

Notions, Shawls, Berets,

some very desirable goods

in Job Lots at very

Low Prices.

HATS AND CAPS,

Large Assortment,

Seasonable Styles,

and Cheap.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Ladies' Kid Shoes,

Misses' Pebble Goat Balmores,

Ladies' Cloth Gaiters,

Gentlemen's Fine Shoes,

Men's coarse and fine Shoes,

Boys' Shoes,

Children