SALT LAKE'S CHINAMEN.

Acting Under Advice from San Francisco, They Will Unite

IN TESTING THE EXCLUSION BILL.

Only One of the 2000 Countrymen of Confucius In Utah Have Applied to Register.

Troublesome and obnoxious John Chinaman will before many weeks occupy the attention of Uncle Sam and his representatives to an extent that may involve international complications. There is considerable uneasiness among Federal officers in relation to the matter. This anxiety has not been manifest in Utah to any marked degree until within the last few days. Now those in authority here anxiously await the result.

The present unrest and anticipated trouble is caused by the Chinese exclusion bill passed by Congress a little less than a year ago and which goes into effect on the 5th of May next. It provides that all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country

OF CHINESE PERSONS

and persons of Chinese descent shall be extended for a period of ten days; that any such person when convicted under any of said laws and who is not entitled to remain in the United States, shall be removed to China unless he or they shall be able to prove that he or they are subjects of some other country in which case he or they shall be removed to such country at the cost of the United States.

The same law also provides that any person affected by the rules referred to the extent that his arrest has been caused that he is unlawfully in the United States unless he can by affirmative proof show that he is entitled to remain in this country; that any Chinese person unlawfully here and who shall be convicted shall be

SENTENCED AT HARD LABOR

for a period not exceeding one year and then transported to his own country; that in case a writ of habeas corpus is applied for by a Chinese person seeking to land in the United States, no bail shall be allowed.

Under the new law it is the duty of the Chinese laborers within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage of the act, and who are entitled to remain in the United States, to apply to the collector of internal revenue of their respective districts within one year after the passage of the act for a certificate of residence, and any Chinese laborer within the limits of the United States who shall neglect, fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of the act, or who, after one year from the passage thereof, shall be found within the jurisdiction of the United States without such certificate of residence, shall be deemed and adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States, and

MAY BE ARRESTED

by any United States customs official, collector of internal revenue or his deputies, United States marshal or his deputies, and taken before a United States judge, whose duty it shall be to order that he be deported from the United States, unless he establish clearly to the satisfaction of said judge that by reason of accident, sickness or other unavoidable cause he has been unable to procure his certificate, and to the satisfaction of the court and by at least one credible white witness that he was a resident of the United States at the time of the passage of the act.

The law authorized the secretary of the treasury to make such rules and regulations as were deemed necessary to execute the act. The rules formulated are specifically set forth in the following application, witness' and description blanks.

APPLICATION.

Application of Chinese laborer (or Chinese person other than laborer) for certificate of residence under act of May 5, 1892.

I, ——, a Chinese——, hereby make application to the collector of internal revenue for the district of—— for a certificate of residence, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 5, 1892, and state that I arrived in the United States on the —— day of ——, 18—, at the port of ——, per ——, and that I was lawfully within the limits of the United States, residing at ——, on the 5th day of May, 1892. That my age was — years on my last birthday, and that my present local residence is at ——, and my occupation is ——.

I further state that a true photographic likeness of myself is affixed to this application.

Photograph to be attached here.	Subscribed and sworn to before me this——day of——, 189 , at—— Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, ——District of——

NOTE—If the applicant can sign his name in English it is preferred that he should do so. If he cannot sign in English, let him sign in Chinese characters, the deputy collector in that case writing the English equivalent underneath the signature. If the applicant can not write his name at all, let him make his mark in the usual form.

"Write either "laborer" or "person other than laborer."

The affidavits of two credible white witnesses of good character to the residence and lawful status within the United States must be furnished with the application. The form of affidavit is as follows:

WITNESS' BLANK.

Affidavit of witnesses to application of Chinese laborer (or Chinese person other than laborer) for certificate of residence.

We, ——————, and ——————, residing at ——— do solemnly swear that we are well acquainted with ————, a Chinese ————, whose application for a certificate of residence is set forth on a preceding page. That we know of our own knowledge that on the 5th day of May, 1892, said ———— was within the limits of the United States, residing at... ————. And we are informed, and verily believe, that said ———— arrived in the United States on the —— day of ————, 18 , per———, and was lawfully within the United States on the said 5th day of May, 1892. That the said applicant now resides at ———— and is by occupation a ———— and that the photograph affixed to the foregoing application is a correct likeness of said applicant.

————

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ——day of——————, 189 .

Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, District of——————

"Write "laborer" or person other than laborer."

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.

Personal description of applicant for certificate of residence.

[To be attached to Form 325.]

Following is the personal description of——a Chinese——applicant for certificate of residence under act of May 5, 1892, viz: Age——local residence——occupation——height——color of eyes——complexion——physical marks or peculiarities for identification——

Deputy collectors are required to fill up one of these blanks for each applicant and forward same with Form 325 to the collector of his district.

"Insert "laborer," or "person other than laborer."

There are two deputy internal revenue collectors in this Territory, both of whom have offices in this city. They are W. G. Nebeker and W. W. Bailey. In conversation with a News reporter this afternoon the latter stated that out of over 2,000 Chinese in Utah only one had applied for registration as the law required. His name is Sam Hoy. His application was filed some time ago and filled out satisfactorily with the exception of the photograph which Hoy said he did not have but promised to obtain it later and return with it. Failing to make his word good he was waited upon in his

STORE ON COMMERCIAL STREET

by Mr. Bailey who questioned him as to his failure. The Mongolian then denounced the exclusion bill and its requirements in the strongest terms and said that the Chinese of this Territory had received instruction from the San Francisco Highbinder and other societies to ignore the measure which they had decided to do to a man.

Mr. Bailey says further that a $1 assessment has been levied on every Chinaman in the United States and that the best legal talent in the country will be procured with it to test the legality of the law.

In accordance with the new law Messrs. Nebeker and Bailey have given notice through the leading Chinese and by means of sending out and posting notices of their eligibility to register all who do not wish to violate the law.

As reference to the telegraphic dispatches in today's paper will show, the President of the United States, secretary of state and others have been asked to arrest the execution of the law. The result will be awaited with interest throughout the country.

Salt Lake Stake Conference.

The semi-annual Conference of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion will convene in the Assembly Hall, Salt Lake City, on Saturday, March 4th, 1893. Meetings will be held as follows: Saturday at 10 a.m., and 2 p.m., and Sunday at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 7:30 p.m.

A general attendance of the Priesthood and people is desired.

The Stake organizations of the Relief Societies, Sabbath Schools, Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations, and the Primary organizations are requested to have their reports ready in time for the conference.

ANGUS M. CANNON,
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,
CHARLES W. PENROSE,
Stake Presidency.

A Famous Duel.

To give an idea of what a brave man can do if he knows fencing thoroughly and but keeps cool and collected in danger we will relate a historical duel. So extraordinary is this combat that it would be held a romance had it not been witnessed by a whole army. The hero is Jean Louis, of whom we have already spoken as one of the great masters at the beginning of this century, and the duel happened in Madrid in 1813. He was the master-at-arms of the thirty-second regiment of French infantry; the first regiment composed entirely of Italians, formed part of the same brigade.

Regimental esprit de corps and rivalries of nationality—caused constant quarrels, when swords were often whipped out or bullets exchanged. After a small battle had occurred in the streets of Madrid, in which over 200 French and Italian soldiers had taken part, the officers of the two regiments, in a council of war assembled, decided to give such breaches of order a great blow, and to re-establish discipline they decreed that the masters-at-arms of the two regiments should take up the quarrel and fight it out.

Imagine a whole army in battle array on one of the large plains that surround Madrid. In the center a large ring is left open for the contestants. This spot is raised above the plain, so that none of the spectators of this tragic scene—gaily dressed officers, soldiers in line, Spaniards, excited men—will miss one phase of the contest. It is before 10,000 men that the honor of an army is about to be avenged in the blood of thirteen brave men.

The drum is heard. Two men, naked to the waist, step in the ring. The first tall and strong; his black eyes roll disdainfully upon the gaping crowd; he is Giacomo Ferrari, the celebrated Italian. The second, tall, also handsome, and with muscles like steel, stands modestly awaiting the words of command; his name is Jean Louis. The seconds take the places on either side of their principals. A death-like silence ensues.

"On guard!"

The two masters cross swords. Giacomo Ferrari lunges repeatedly at Jean Louis, but in vain, his every thrust is met by a parry. He makes up his mind to bide his chance, and caresses and teases his opponent's blade. Jean Louis, calm and watchful, lends himself to the play, when, quicker than lightning, the Italian jumps aside with a loud yell and makes a terrible lunge at Jean Louis—a Florentine trick, often successful. But, with extraordinary rapidity, Jean Louis has parried, and ripostes quickly in the shoulder.

"It is nothing," cries Giacomo, "a mere scratch," and they again fall on guard. Almost directly he is hit in the breast. This time the sword of Jean Louis, who is now attacking, penetrates deeply. Giacomo's face becomes livid, his sword drops from his hand, and he falls heavily on the turf. He is dead.

Jean Louis is already in position. He wipes his reeking blade, then, with the point of his sword in the ground, he calmly awaits the next one.

The best fencer of the First regiment has just been carried away a corpse; but the day is not yet over. Fourteen adversaries are there, impatient to measure swords with the conqueror, burning to avenge the master they had deemed invincible.

Jean Louis has hardly had two minutes' rest. He is ready. A new adversary stands before him. A sinister click of swords is heard, a lunge, a parry, a riposte, and then a cry, a sigh, and all is over. A second body is before Jean Louis.

A third adversary advances. They want Jean Louis to rest. "I am not tired," he answered with a smile.

The signal is given. The Italian is as tall as the one who lies there a corpse covered by a military cloak. He has closely watched Jean Louis' play and thinks he has guessed the secret of his victories. He multiplies his feints and tricks, then, all at once, bounding like a tiger on his prey, he gives his opponent a terrible thrust in the lower line. But Jean Louis' sword has parried and is now deep within his opponent's breast.

What need to relate any more? Ten new adversaries followed him and the ten fell before Jean Louis amid the excited yells and roars of an army.

At the request of the Thirty-second regiment's colonel, who thought the lesson sufficient, Jean Louis, a ter much pressing, consented to stop the combat; and he shook hands with the two survivors, applauded by 10,000 men.

From that day fights ceased between French and Italian soldiers.

This wonderful and gigantic combat might be held a fable were not all the above stated still found in the archives of the ministry of war.—*Eugene Van Schaick in Lippincott's.*

A Little Patience Required.

A lady who was staying at a summer hotel beckoned impatiently to the head waiter in the dining room, and said to him: "What is the matter with our waitress? She forgets half of my orders and dashes about so nervously that I can't eat. I wish you would give us some one who knows how to wait on a table."

"Well now, Mrs. Van Horn," said the head waiter, "I should like to give that girl a chance. She is smart and pleasant and a good girl, and I think you will like her when she gets used to the work. Just now she's got what I call hotel fright."

"Hotel fright?"

"Yes, you know what stage fright is, but I suppose it never occurred to you that a table girl who is learning the work is scared at first at the multitude of things she has to remember and to do, and at being watched and criticised by a tableful of strange men and women.

"Of course if this new girl, Emma, came to your house to see you about something and was so embarrassed that she did not know what to say, you would try to help her a little and make her more comfortable. When you come to think of it, don't you see that the same thing, a friendly word and suggestion now and then, will encourage Emma, and presently she will have all her wits about her again?

"Some of our best waitresses have hotel fright at first so badly that they are entire failures for a few days. Then they get hold of their work, and we never have any more trouble with them.

"And this isn't peculiar to the hotel business. I've seen new clerks needing patient treatment for store fright, and—but there's Emma, I will go and speak to her," and the philosophical head waiter hurried away, leaving Mrs. Van Horn a wiser and more patient woman.—Youth's Companion.

For Eczema and Ringworm.

Ichthyol and resorcin are two drugs that have received the general approbation of the medical world, and for eczema and ringworm they are not excelled. These two drugs have had doubtful popularity in the past, but of late years they have come more and more into favor as antiseptics and remedies for certain forms of skin troubles. But the drug that is of the greatest interest to those who would have good skins is the microbe destroyer and disinfectant known as hydrogen dioxide. This remedy was first used to bleach the skin white, and to remove powerful stains that had eaten into the skin. Discolorations of the skin caused by powder, potash, sulphur, and aniline dyes are removed the easiest with this drug.

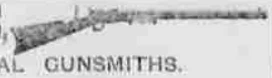
The discoloration of the finger nails, which is natural with some, can be removed by application of this medicine. An instance is recorded of an actress who entered a sulphur bath without removing the cosmetics from her face, and she turned so black that she was not presentable for a long time, but an application of the hydrogen dioxide removed all the stain and color immediately. This drug is also a great microbe destroyer, and it is used with great success in boils, abscesses, ulcers and similar troubles.—Yankee Blade.

Some Very Ancient Pins.

Among the remains of the lake dwellers of Europe have been found bronze pins and bronze brooches, in which the pin forms the prominent feature, many of which are highly ornamented and very beautiful. A few copper and one iron pin have also been found. It is estimated that 10,000 pins have been collected at the lacustrine station of Switzerland alone. A few of these pins have double stems, and were probably used as hairpins. Three have been found at Peschiera, which are exactly the same in form as the safety pins of the present time.

Among the single stemmed pins are many ingenious devices for preventing the spike from passing entirely through the cloth or other material it is used for fastening together. Many of them are so formed that they are thicker in some places than in others. A large number, both of bone and bronze, have the head formed of a loose ring passed through an eye in the pin. A few of them have the appearance of the scarf pins now in use.

In Egypt pins with gold heads have been discovered, while ancient Roman bronze pins and bone hairpins with ornamental heads have been discovered among the relics of Pompeii.—Washington Post.

BARKER & KNOWLES, 

PRACTICAL GUNSMITHS.

Re-Stocking. Boring and General Repairing.

Models and Keys of all Kinds Made. Safes Repaired.

55 COMMERCIAL STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

SIGN OF BIG GUN.

FOR THE MINE

Tee Rail, Nails,
Handles,
Tool Steel,
Fuse, Caps,
Powder,
Candle Sticks,
Bellows, Power Drills,
Blowers,
Anvils, Blacksmith Tools,
Turn-Table Steel, Sledges
And Striking Hammers,
Merchant Iron, Shovels,
Picks, Pick Steel,
Candles.

FOR THE MILL

Belting, Hose, Packing,
3 "A" Compound,
Brass Work,
Speed Indicators,
Lubricating Oil,
Pipe and Pipe Fitting,
Engineers' Tools,
Machinists' Tools, Oakum,
Cyanide, Hoisting Tackle,
Machine Bolts, Waste,
Cordage, Cast Washers,
Lag Screws,
Scale Remover & Preventer,
Asbestos Preparations.

E. C. COFFIN HARDWARE CO

—PROGRESS BUILDING.—

HIGHLAND Evaporated Cream.

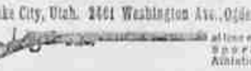
AN INFANTS FOOD AND CULINARY ARTICLE.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.

Sportsmen's Headquarters!

BROWNING BROS.,

155 S. Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah. 2461 Washington Ave., Ogden, Utah.

Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition and a general line of Fishing, Sporting and Athletic Goods. 

THOMSON WATERPROOF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Agents for Nitro Powder, Caps and Fuse, Du Pont Sporting and Blasting Powder and National Typewriters. Trade Supplied.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. FREE TO ALL.

E. R. CLUTE, - Manager,
DRIVER MER. CO.,
DEALERS IN
FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.
TELEPHONE 187. 214 S. MAIN STREET.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS GROCERY
IN UTAH WHERE FAMILIES CAN BUY
WINES .·. AND .·. LIQUORS
AND AT THE SAME TIME GET
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.

—FOR SALE BY—

Z. C. M. I., - - Sole Agents in Salt Lake City.

JAMES-SPENCER-BATEMAN CO.

(Successors to David James & Co. and Spencer-Bateman Co.)

PLUMBERS, TINNERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters.

We carry a Complete Line of

GEM AND PENINSULAR STOVES AND RANGES,

Gasoline and Oil Stoves, Tinware, Granite Ironware and House Furnishing Goods

No. 67 MAIN STREET.

1850. 1893.

THE

DESERET NEWS.

Pioneer Paper of the Rocky Mountain Country.

DESERET EVENING NEWS

EIGHT PAGES, SEVEN COLUMNS EACH.

ISSUED EVERY DAY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Has an Extensive and Increasing Circulation,

And as a Newspaper and Advertising Medium

IT-HAS-NO-SUPERIOR.

—ITS COLUMNS CONTAIN—

FULL TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS,
RELIABLE LOCAL ITEMS,
HOME CORRESPONDENCE,
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE,
EDUCATIONAL, AGRICULTURAL,
RAILWAY AND
DOMESTIC NEWS

DESERET SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS.

EIGHT PAGES, EIGHT COLUMNS EACH.

Published Every Tuesday and Friday.

—HAS THE—

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN UTAH

and Adjoining States and Territories of any Paper Published,

And has advantages which commend it to all who cannot afford or are not conveniently situated for taking a Daily paper. It contains a summary of the

News of the Week, Telegraphic, Local, Miscellaneous, | Domestic and Foreign News, Editorial Articles Upon Transpiring Events

AND IS IN EVERY PARTICULAR

A STANDARD HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL!

DESERET WEEKLY

Established June 15, 1850.

Is published every Saturday, as a 32 to 48-page Magazine, and as a CURRENT HISTORY OF THE CHURCH, and of the interesting scenes through which the people of this region are now passing, is without a rival. The volumes, when bound, are

INVALUABLE AS A WORK OF REFERENCE.

TERMS FOR THE DAILY:

One Copy,	One Year	$10.00
"	Six Months	5.00
"	Three Months	2.50

TERMS FOR THE SEMI-WEEKLY:

One Copy,	One Year	$3.00
"	Six Months	1.75
"	Three Months	1.00

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY:

One Copy,	One Year (embracing Two Volumes)	2.50
"	Six Months	1.50

—THE NEWS—

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE

—IS ONE OF—

The Most Complete in the West!

Being well equipped with the LATEST AND BEST STYLES OF TYPE AND PRESSES, and other first-class material, we are prepared to do

ALL KINDS of JOB PRINTING in the BEST STYLES,

With PROMPTNESS and DISPATCH, and at REASONABLE RATES.

POSTERS OF ALL SIZES, from the Smallest Handbill to the Largest Mammoth We are prepared to print.