

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, December 12, 1909.

SENSATION STORIES FROM UTAH— DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

ACCORDING to the eastern papers some little feeling has been aroused in certain circles in the East about affairs in Utah, a story having been industriously circulated that a camp of 15,000 men had been formed at a point, not far from this city, that was intended to afford both defensive and aggressive advantages. The reason assigned for the formation of this camp was that the people of this Territory might be prepared to resist the enforcement of any legislative act which might be made against their peculiar institution at the approaching session of Congress.

There was a time, not long ago, when such a story would have received wide credence throughout the East, and have become firmly rooted in the public mind before any contradiction could have appeared. It was by the systematic circulation of such falsehoods that a public opinion was created in the East in 1857 to justify the Administration in sending out an army to Utah. Any number of slanders and false statements could be circulated without check throughout the Eastern, Southern and Western States in those days; for this Territory was quite remote and almost inaccessible, and mail communication, even when kept up regularly, was not often more than once a month. But now, all this has changed. To-day we have constant telegraphic communication, and the railroad brings us papers and letters three or four days old from the populous cities of the East, and carries news from here there with equal facility.

It has been said that a "lie will travel a league while truth is putting on her boots." But though lies still outstrip truth in the rapidity of their movements, truth's facilities for traveling are steadily increasing. It does not take the latter so long to equip herself for her journeys as it did previous to the days of railroads and telegraph lines. She can now keep somewhere near in sight of her more nimble and unscrupulous rival and falsehood, in our case, does not have it all its own way as it did once.

On this account, and many others, the people of this Territory feel greatly interested in railroads and telegraph lines. By their aid we have better opportunities of being understood, and, though our enemies are as bitter and vindictive as ever, they cannot work in the dark as they once could. With the easy means of communication which now exists between the East and Utah no Administration could get up a crusade against the people of Utah upon the grounds that Buchanan cited as the basis of his action in 1857. The charges which were then circulated were wholly false; but parties having a feeling interest in the Treasury, and others who had an interest in getting the army out of the way and in diverting attention from their own rebellious schemes, were busily employed in various parts of the Union in making them appear to be true, and communication was then so difficult and at such long intervals that the Administration could make these false representations an excuse for aggressive action. But now if the War Department wishes to know whether there is a camp of 15,000 men being formed near this city or not, it can inquire, and in a few minutes get a reply. If the President of the United States should hear from some lying source, from some one of our numerous enemies, that the people of this Territory are assuming a menacing attitude towards the Government, or that they are in a state of quasi rebellion, he need not be many minutes in suspense about the report, a telegraph line is convenient, and, by its aid, he can learn the true condition of affairs here.

An illustration of the advantage which these speedy means of communication give the people of this Territory was afforded in the Brassfield case. Some persons, and if we were to guess their names we would not be far astray, telegraphed East after the occurrence that the lives of citizens who were not Latter-day Saints, and especially those who were officers of the Government, were in peril in this city. General Sherman, who was then in command of the Department of the Mississippi, immediately telegraphed to President Young, and inquired if the report which had come to him were true. He promptly received a reply, signed by numerous citizens, which satisfied him that the first statement was false, and which must have acted as a caution against giving credence in the future to any thing that might emanate from the same source. In a few hours after the lie left this city truth was upon its track, and when they met the former was stricken to the ground vanquished and powerless.

In past years every lying scribbler, every corrupt official who did not happen to be suited with the belief or conduct of the people of this Territory, discharged his venom through the columns of some newspaper, and the falsehood went the rounds, uncontradicted for months. But now

their statements receive but comparatively little notice. Their letters are anticipated by the telegraph, and the public learn to attach no importance to their contents. We are pleased to see the change; for it compels men of this class to change their tactics. We were in the Eastern States in the winter of 1858-9, and every time the mail came in from this Territory, which was monthly, we noticed that a long mis-statement of occurrences in this Territory appeared regularly among the dispatches of the Associated Press. Mr. Craig, who was then the Agent of the Associated Press at New York, in response to our inquiries upon the subject, informed us that these reports were received from the West; but he could give us no particulars as to who the author was. To aid us in investigating the subject he kindly proffered us a letter of introduction to the agent at St. Louis. From this gentleman we learned that these dispatches were sent from Leavenworth. Further inquiry revealed the fact that the operator at the latter place was in the pay of parties who were interested in keeping up the impression that the army was needed in Utah. The statements, which were either utterly false, or garbled reports of actual occurrences, were gotten up as news items, and were doubtless prepared in this city and sent by mail to Leavenworth, from which point they were sent over the wires to every corner of the Union! This was the method which was then adopted of manufacturing public opinion against the people of this Territory, and it answered the purpose for awhile; but a reaction afterwards took place, and now every well-informed person knows that the crusade of 1857-58—though Vice-President Coffey lately reiterates the state falsehoods—was a piece of atrocious villainy from beginning to end. Such a method of creating public opinion could scarcely succeed to-day.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

THE GUNBOATS RELEASED.

NUMEROUS CASUALTIES ON THE WATERS.

FIRE AND SADDENING RESULTS.

A CLAIM OF \$24,000,000 AGAINST MEXICO.

Burlingame's Chinese-American Treaty Ratified.

AN ANTI-PAPAL CONGRESS IN SESSION.

THE CENSUS AND OTHER BILLS.

The French on Papal Infallibility.

SEWARD'S RECEPTION AT MEXICO.

HENRY W. BEECHER'S DEFENCE.

Express and Coal Matters.

PERE HYACINTH'S OPINION OF AMERICA.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

Bills to Increase Legal Tender Issues, etc.—The Census and other matters—Summary of Business.

WASHINGTON.—Ingersoll introduced a bill, authorizing the issue of additional legal tenders. Moved to refer to the Committee on Ways and Means. Garfield moved its reference to the Committee on Banking. Cox desired the subject to be passed. Garfield thought the question of reference had better be settled now. Ingersoll moved the previous question on his motion of reference, which was seconded. Schofield moved to table the bill, which was rejected, 65 to 38. The question recurred on Garfield's motion to refer it to the Committee on Banking. Ingersoll remarked that four out of six members of that committee had just voted to lay the bill on the table. The bill was referred 38 to 57.

The Reconstruction Committee reported several papers in reference to the admission of Virginia.

Cox introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on Ways and Means to prepare a bill repealing the so-called manufacturers' tax on provisions.

Among the bills introduced were the following: One to dispose of the lands and in the Internal Revenue Service; and one amendatory to the naturalization laws.

Smith, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer a resolution to annul the late Tennessee election. Wood objected and the House went into a Committee of the whole on the Census bill. The object of allowing the census officers the franking privilege and the question of compensation were discussed at considerable length. An amendment refusing them the franking privilege was withdrawn, on condition that it might be offered in the House.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The following were among the bills referred:

One by Schofield for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island. One by Rogers to remove political disabilities from the people of the States lately in rebellion. One by Jenks to establish a uniform rule of naturalization. One by Coburn to provide for the sale of coin in the Treasury, except what is required for the payment of the interest on the bonds.

Mercer introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire into the propriety of reducing the expenses of the obsequies of members of Congress.

Wood offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the conditions under which the French cable was laid, and whether there is any restriction prejudicial to the rights of the Government or people of the United States.

Hogg asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of recognizing the independence of Cuba, but an objection was made.

Ingersoll again introduced a bill authorizing the additional issue of \$4,000,000 in legal tender notes, and moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means. Garfield moved its reference

to the Committee on Banking. Ingersoll rose to debate the question of reference, but Garfield, who held the floor to call up the census bill, declined to yield. Ingersoll therefore withdrew the bill. The House went into a committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the census bill.

Among other amendments adopted was a clause imposing a fine of \$5,000 on every corporation which refuses or neglects giving any information required by the act. Wilkinson, who offered it, declared his belief that Iowa and Minnesota had railroads for ten years more than they ought to pay, and when the people learned how they were victimized by railroads it would awaken a degree of indignation which would require the Government to restrict the power of these mammoth corporations to plunder the people.

Schofield moved to strike out the enacting clause. He opposed the multiplication of Federal offices as provided by the bill, and preferred the act of 1850. After discussion the motion was rejected by a large majority.

Ward presented a petition, signed by 2,000 citizens of New York, asking Congress to accord belligerent rights to Cuba and to recognize its independence. Farnsworth and others objected to its reception. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Reception.—Protests his innocence.—Admission of Virginia.—Meeting of Physicians.—No more Indian Relations.—The French Cable—Issue of Stamps.

WASHINGTON.—The first reception of the season, by Secretary and Mrs. Fisk, took place this evening. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, including the Cabinet officers, foreign ministers, etc.

Dr. Paul Schœppe has presented a petition to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, earnestly asserting his innocence of the murder of Miss Steinbeck, and asking a new hearing on a writ of error. Attorney General Brewster has consented to grant a writ of error, returnable on the first Monday in January.

The Committee on Reconstruction held a meeting to-day, on the subject of the admission of Virginia. There seems to be no doubt that the bill for admission will be passed next week, and that soon thereafter the Senators and Representatives will be sworn in, with the exception of Becker and McKenzie, whose seats will be contested.

About eighty physicians and chemists held a meeting at the Medical Society Hall, for the purpose of reviewing the case of Dr. Paul Schœppe. The meeting adopted a resolution to the effect that the published statement of the trial of Mr. Schœppe does not contain any scientific or other evidence that the death of the lady, for which he is condemned to be hung, was by poison, but that the aggregate of the evidence points to natural death. A committee of five was appointed to prepare a memorial requesting Executive clemency in this case.

A circular has been issued from the Indian office forbidding the visits of delegations of Indians to Washington for the purpose of transacting the business of their respective tribes. The Department is of the opinion that their business can be much better accomplished by their agents, and that the money which would be expended on them coming here might be used to advantage in buying them provisions, agricultural implements, and annuity goods.

The subject of the French cable has been briefly considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Committee will unanimously sustain President Grant's views and will report a new bill with a remedy for the complaint. The Committee on Banking has not yet held a meeting owing to the engagements of General Garfield in relation to the census bill.

The Internal Revenue Bureau issued during November, stamps for distilled spirits valued at \$5,000,000; tobacco stamps valued at \$18,000,000.

NEW YORK.

A limb of the law snickers.—Hyacinthe Lecturing.—\$5,000 wanted to fight England.—Petition to abolish duty on coal.—Judicial resignation.—Coal-dealers protest.—Claim against Mexico.—Tension of office bill.—Alaska to remain under military rule.—The Darien Canal.—Chinese treaty ratified.—Anti-Papal Congress.—Attempted assassination.—Becher's vindication.—Meeting of bondholders.—Adams Express Company.—Rumored consolidation of coal companies.—The gun boats released.—Another fire.

NEW YORK.—Col. John King, a lawyer from Arkansas, committed suicide at the New York Hotel last night, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

There was the largest and most brilliant assemblage ever gathered in the Academy of Music, this evening, to hear a lecture by Pere Hyacinthe. Every seat was occupied and hundreds were compelled to stand. After a short reference to the occasion of his visit to this country he proceeded with his lecture. He did not speak directly of his relations toward the church of Rome, but favored the idea of an unsectarian church and the reconciling of religious and liberal ideas. The lecturer concluded as follows:—"In modern society celibacy exists for the sake of good, but these exceptions, if you make them a rule, are against God and against nature. Celibacy is cowardice if it does not glorify marriage. The Apostles have said marriage is honorable. Marriage is a social bond between God and man. The object in view is the reconciliation of heaven and earth, of the present life with the future; to secure union on earth, union in the city, in the nation, in humanity. The foundation of your people is the Bible, the book that speaks of God and of Jesus Christ loving the world. I admire the manifesto from your President; there shines through his words Christian faith. Belief in Jesus is at the root of this nation. May Jesus Christ protect and develop your country. Old Europe is preparing, amid strife, for unity of religion and material prosperity. When I return I shall tell Europe I have found here liberty associated with Christianity, and have been among a people who do not think that to be free they must be parted from God."

John O'Mahoney, a Fenian, applied to the court for five thousand dollars of Fenian funds, held by Belmont, to be used in carrying on war against England; the decision was reserved.

NEW YORK, 11.—There was a large meeting of Tennessee bond holders to-day. One gentleman, just returned from Tennessee, said the State debt was about ninety millions, of which thirty millions had been issued to railroads; half of these could pay on demand. It was proposed to appoint a committee to go to Tennessee to endeavor to induce the Legislature to place the defaulting roads in the hands of the Commissioner to benefit the bond holders.

The Herald's Washington special says that Justice Grover, of the special Court, will, to-day, tender his resignation as the second oldest Justice, he having been appointed by Polk in '48.

The Pennsylvania coal dealers protest against repealing the duties on coal. The Tennessee ship canal and Mexican Es. Pacer Co., have presented a claim of \$24,000,000 against Mexico, before the committee sitting at Washington. Among the items are 128,000,000 for what are known as the woodhouse bonds; \$2,000,000 for mines; \$850,000 for supplies furnished Juarez, etc.

The House judiciary committee has agreed to report a bill repealing the tenure of office act; there is no doubt of its passage in the House. There are indications that the House committee on Territories will report against the establishment of a Territorial government for Alaska, and in favor of allowing the country to remain longer under military control. A bill regulating the seal fisheries will be brought in after the holidays. There are reports that the Darien canal treaty, rejected last winter by the Columbia Senate, will be reconsidered shortly; interested parties profess to believe that it will be ratified.

The Herald's special in London says that Burlingame has just received information, assuring him that the Chinese treaty lately concluded between the governments of China and the United States has been ratified in China and that C. Levy Brown, Secretary of the American embassy, is on his way to Washington from Peking via California, carrying attested copies of the treaty and other documents.

The same special says that telegrams from the continent report that at the opening session of the anti-papal Congress at Naples, yesterday, there were present 500 Italian delegates and 20 members from other parts of the world. The inauguration address was delivered by President Richardi. Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, and other distinguished persons, leaders of the radical reform party. These communications were received with great enthusiasm, which endured to the close of the proceedings.

An unknown assassin attempted the life of Chas. L. Woodward, last evening, by firing through the breast, and the bullet grazed his head.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has made a somewhat lengthy vindictory explanation of his participation in the Richardson & McFarland marriage and the funeral ceremonies, which succeeded it. The explanation was drawn out by a number of his congregation at the weekly lecture last evening. He said, after making a statement similar to that in his late card, that at the time of the marriage at the Astor House he did not understand that the laws of New York declared null and void a divorce obtained in Indiana. He also said that if the parties were of legal age for marriage and presented themselves before him with a request for him to marry them, his duty in that regard was simply a magisterial one and he was bound to fulfill it. He had looked through the civil code of the State, but had been unable to discover any definition of the duties of ministers with respect to marriage, and it seemed to him that there was no defined law about it in the revised code. After the marriage before the funeral of Mr. Richardson he had asked responsible parties as to the legality of the divorce, and it was stated to him that it was quite correct. He inquired also of another person whether the divorce had been obtained on more than legal grounds, and it was stated in reply that it was granted, not only upon legal but also upon moral grounds.

It is stated that the Adams Express Company propose to buy back the different lines surrendered by the Company when the compromise was made with the Merchants' Union. This prospective favorable action has caused a rise in the Adams shares. There are some lively rumors on the streets about a general consolidation of the express companies, and there is a talk also of the consolidation of all the coal companies in the Cumberland region.

Pere Hyacinthe has sailed for Europe; he expects to return again.

BUFFALO.—A petition signed by prominent business men and citizens, asking Congress to abolish the duty on coal, has been forwarded to Washington.

NEW YORK.—Stoughton, counsel for Delamater, having moved the release of the Spanish gunboats, and District Attorney Pierpont having made no opposition, having received instructions from Washington to proceed no farther in the matter, and it being officially shown that war no longer existed between Spain and Peru, therefore Judge Blatchford made an order granting the motion of Stoughton.

Among the passengers of the *Albatross*, from Europe to-day, were Senators Fenton and Dugger.

The laundry, gas works, and a stable at the Nichols Hotel, Mercer Street, were destroyed by fire this afternoon; one woman was terribly burned.

TEXAS.

Election Returns.—The returns from sixty-one counties give Davis 9,077 majority. Twenty of sixty-one counties voted the Hamilton ticket.

MISSOURI.

Steamer Wrecked.—St. Louis.—The steamer *W. A. Arthur*, hence for New Orleans, struck yesterday at Bennett's landing, 125 miles below here; it is supposed she is a total loss. She had a very valuable cargo aboard, including 350 head of stock. The boat was valued at \$75,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Boat Rescued.—PORTSMOUTH.—A whale boat which left here on Monday for the Isle of Shoals, with 182 men, was picked up and taken to Holmes Hole; one man had been frozen to death.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Frankford.

SCRANTON.—Hugh Carmichael was stabbed to death by his brother W. Hayward; he leaves a wife and three children.

ALABAMA.

Legislative.

MONTGOMERY.—The House voted Brown, Dem., out of his seat and refused him the privilege of speaking. A motion to award the seat to his contestant was voted down. McKinstry, Rep., from Mobile, was admitted in place of McGee, recently expelled on the ground of ineligibility.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Children Burnt to Death—Casualties to Fishing Fleet.

BOSTON.—A wooden building in Chapel place, occupied by several Irish families, was burned this morning; two children, a boy of 4 years and a girl of 3 years, were burned to death.

The past season has been unfortunate for Gloucester fishermen; sixteen vessels valued at \$86,000, have been wrecked. The minor damages to the fleet are also very great. Fifty-six fishermen lost their lives.

OHIO.

Burglary.

SANDUSKY, Ohio.—The County Treasurer's office was entered by burglars this morning, at about two o'clock, and the safe blown open with nitro-glycerine and its contents abstracted; the loss in money is not yet ascertained. The safe was a perfect wreck. The Court House building was badly damaged. The thieves were probably alarmed by the force of the explosion, as they left most of their tools and a considerable amount of money scattered on the floor.

GEORGIA.

Public Feeling on Re-admission.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—There has been no disturbance between the whites and blacks at Edgeville, South Carolina, as reported.

The press of Georgia is almost a unit in the denunciation of the measures looking to the recognition of the State.

TENNESSEE.

Ex-Detective Arrested for Levying "Black Mail."

NASHVILLE.—J. E. Sacey, late revenue detective, was arrested to-day at the instance of Supervisor Emory, charged with levying black mail on distillers. Affidavits from several distillers were read, showing that he had obtained large amounts in this manner.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

The Pope's Allocation.—Council adjourned.

ROME, 10TH.—The Pope delivered his allocution before the assembled Bishops. He expressed his satisfaction at being able to speak to the Council on the day which had been fixed, and at finding the Bishops come in such numbers to aid the Holy See.

[The remainder of the report is such a jumbled up mess that it is perfectly unintelligible. It appears as if the cable, or wires, or those working them were terribly muddled when the report was sent.—Ed.]

The Ecumenical Council has adjourned until after Epiphany. Much opposition is expected on reassembling, but the Pope said he should be sure of the co-operation of the American Bishops.

FRANCE.

The French Government on Papal Infallibility.

PARIS.—The French Government has made known to the Ecumenical Council that infallibility, is an inopportune question from a religious view, and politically places France otherwise than according to the concordats, and releases her from the obligations then accepted.

CANADA.

No Reciprocity, Annexation or Independence.

HALIFAX.—The *Record*, commenting on President Grant's message, says, "he has broken down all hopes of reciprocity which renders annexation more desirable." It admits that annexation is impossible unless the whole Dominion asks it, but it believes that independence will become the popular cry.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Suez Canal, Fogs, Sand and Drifts, Orange Lodges.—The Grant Programme.—Fog-bodies' remains Shipped.—The "Times" on the "Alabama" Claims.

LONDON.—A report from the Admiralty offices, for the distance of 55 miles the Suez canal is subject to sand drifts, reducing the depth, and to thick fogs, which are bewildering to pilots.

The *Times* condemns the Orange Lodges. It says they answer no end but to perpetuate the idea of two races—the conquerors and the conquered, and the State should discountenance them.

The *Spectator*, on American affairs, says the Grant programme of peace, retrenchment, reconstruction and honesty, must enhance the position of the United States as a nation, and that her way of paying debts was the last to be quarrelled with.

LONDON 10th.—The body of Peabody will be removed from Westminster Abbey to the Ship *Monarch* to-day; there is a crowd at the tomb paying their last respects to his remains.

The steamship *Brazilian*, built expressly for the Suez canal traffic, has been found to draw too much water. A dispatch from Port Said announces that she attempted to make the passage, but was obliged to discharge half her cargo to get through.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL.—The 13th Ward Co-operative Store having removed to Hooper's Corner, doors north of Hooper, Eldredge & Co., beg to inform their customers that they will be open on Monday, with an enlarged stock and Low Prices.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fine assortment of day School Tickets and Rewards. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

IF THERE IS A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE IN UTAH TERRITORY THAT IS NOT GIVING SATISFACTION, IF I AM INFORMED OF IT, IT WILL BE ATTENDED TO FREE OF ANY CHARGE. CHAS. S. HAMMER, Gen. Agent, Salt Lake City.

IT WOULD FILL VOLUMES to enumerate names of druggists and storekeepers who have used Burnett's Cocoa for the Hair. BURNETT'S Goods have been awarded gold medals and diplomas.

BURNETT makes the Best Cologne Water in the world.—*Ladies' Hand-Book*. BURNETT makes a fine perfume, called "RIMEL." It has the odor of a Choice Rose. A STIMULANT.—Whitcomb's Remedy always cures the worst cases.

"Light as a Cork" is the expression of housekeepers after using Dooley's Baking Powder. It is chemically pure in its composition, and possesses no ingredients that are perfectly harmless, healthy and nutritious. This is not only the best, but the cheapest market, as one pound will go further than pound and a half of those ordinary mixtures. Use no other. Inquire at your grocer for Dooley's Baking Powder.

The RED JACKET STOMACH BITTER is a pleasant and healthy stimulant—very pleasant to the taste, having a strong influence on the appetite. We notice that many generally sell no Bitters containing this.

PERSONS from this City or Territory, east, to Chicago, may find health and recreation at moderate rates at the Bayview Hotel, corner North Clark and Kinzie Streets, near North Dearborn, proprietor.

THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager—J. H. Conover, J. H. Prompter, W. T. Harris, Treasurer, J. Williams, Leader of the Orchestra, Geo. Carver.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

OF THE FAVORITE VERSATILE ACTRESS.

KATE DENNIS.

Engagement of the Popular Young Actress.

Mr. JOHN WILSON.

From the California Theatre, who will appear as

YOUNG MARLOW.

THIS EVENING.

MONDAY, DEC. 13.

Will be presented, for the first time, the Comedy, in 5 Acts, by Dr. Goldsmith, entitled

She Stoops to Conquer.

Miss Hardesty,.....KATE DENNIS

Young Marlow,.....Mr. John Wilson

Doors open at 6 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences at 7.

RYANS' LONDON PORTER.

ARROL'S SCOTCH ALE, and

SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE.

On Draught at

Salt Lake Billiard Room.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

JOE SIMMONS,

PROPRIETOR "REVERE HOUSE SALOON."

[Is receiving daily, Fresh Oysters from Baltimore. Also Pike's Feet, Calves Tongues, Old Scotch Whisky, etc., etc., and Porter, Brewster, Bemas & Co.'s celebrated Ale, Wagener's Ale and Lager Beer, Golden Crown Cigars, Premium Fine Cut Tobacco in fact, to speak seriously, you must call and see and taste for yourself.]

W. H. Hooper, H. S. Eldredge, J. S. Hooper, HOOPER, ELDREDGE & CO.

BANKERS,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Gold, Silver, Coin, Land Warrants and Exchange bought and sold.

CHEAPEST YET.

No use talking about BOOTS and SHOES, everyone knows that

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