

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, December 6, 1909.

THE repeated outrages to which Chinese emigrants have been subjected in San Francisco led to the formation sometime since, by merchants and humane and christian people of influence and wealth, of the San Francisco Chinese Protection Society. This society employs and pays an active police force for the sole purpose of protecting the Chinese from injury; they patrol the city day and night for this purpose, promptly arresting parties who commit assaults and outrages upon the "Celestials." The inauguration of this system and the arrest and prosecution of parties for ill using these people has caused a great diminution of the number of such offences, and now the Chinese enjoy a comparative immunity from the inhuman treatment to which they were formerly subjected.

The Secretary of this Chinese Protection Society, H. C. Bennett, Esq., has recently drawn out an extensive report in relation to the total numbers of Chinese in the State of California, their influence on trade and commerce, their labor, morals, &c., a synopsis of which appeared in a recent number of the *Sacramento Union*.

From this report it appears that all the Chinese who emigrate to California, rich or poor, are under the supervision, directly or indirectly, of what are called the "Six companies," organizations said to be somewhat similar to the Express companies of this country. These companies are managed by Boards of Trustees residing in San Francisco, but their chief officers are in China, and are under the control of the government there. Not only do these companies keep a record of all their countrymen and women who arrive in California, but also of all who leave the State, die there, or return to China. No Chinese, no matter how poor, who may happen to die on his passage to, or while in this country, is buried until his bones reach the "Flowery land," numbers of persons being employed, collecting the relics of those who die away, for this purpose. Much of the savings of these Chinese emigrants in California is remitted, through these companies, to their friends in China, aggregating, it is said, from \$20,000 to \$100,000 each steamer; this is sent to aid their friends at home, or to assist them to emigrate to this country.

The total number of Chinese now in California is 41,000, of whom about 14,000 are in San Francisco, the remainder are in the interior. Of the whole number in the State there are:

Children and boys.....4,500
In State Prison.....80
In various County Jails.....103
Old and decrepit.....1,200
The remainder are active adult males.

The following is the classification of the occupations followed by those residing in San Francisco:

Merchants, or connected with mercantile firms.....470
Storekeepers, business, bakers, etc.....1,200
Laundrymen.....764
Peddlers of fish, vegetables, etc.....210
Fishermen.....50
Tinsmiths.....31
Carpenters and wood-choppers, etc.....210
Artists and photographers.....17
Doctors.....16
Lab. work.....600
Cigar makers.....2,750
Bag and odd-garmenters.....70
Home-makers.....210
Factory and mill hands.....1,200
Domestic servants.....4,500
Miscellaneous occupations.....500

Of the numbers in the interior, it is estimated that there are about 18,500 active adult males whose occupation is classified as follows:

Storekeepers and traders.....1,200
Miners.....6,500
Farm hands, stock-keepers, etc.....2,500
Domestic servants and cooks.....1,500
Laborers of various classes.....4,500
Factory and mill hands.....1,200
Miscellaneous employments.....500

Since the first day of the present year up to the 20th ult., 12,761 have arrived from China, and during the same period 13,104 have left the State, between 3,000 and 4,000 of whom returned to China.

Beside those now in California it is estimated that there are 45,500 in other States and Territories, distributed as follows:

Nevada.....7,000
Montana.....12,000
Idaho.....10,000
Oregon.....8,000
Along Pacific Railroad.....8,500
Colorado, Utah and southern States.....4,000
making a total of about 60,000 in the entire country.

Much has been said, through prejudice and to answer the ends of politicians, about the immorality of these people and the evil effects that would result if a legal interdiction were not placed upon their migration to this country. But Mr. Bennett in his report says:

"Aside from prejudice, which proceeds from ignorance, there is nothing in the habits or customs of the Chinese calculated to injure the morals or business of any intelligent American community. Their business opponents credit them with being 'industrious, intelligent and frugal.' They are remarkably sober. There are not half a dozen cases on record of their being drunk. They are certainly clean in their personal habits, do not interfere with their neighbors' business, are not quarrelsome, and pay their debts with a punctuality that might be imitated with advantage by other people."

"SCHISM AT SALT LAKE."

EVERY once in a while the newspapers, glad of any sensation that will attract attention and help to sell them, contain glowing accounts of "schism at Salt Lake," and the anti-Mormon portion of the public seize upon the glad tidings with hungry avidity and straightway indulge in sanguine expectations that Mormonism will soon be blown to the four winds and the Mormons will soon descend to the level of the rest of mankind and become not a whit better than other people in any respect.

Now if people were not quite so thoroughly given over to strong delusions, nor so inordinately credulous as to believe, on first hearing, any lie concerning Mormonism, they would not be so frequently deluded as to put faith in the numerous stories about "schism at Salt Lake," "Rupture among the Mormons," and such like rumors, devices as they are of the enemy of all righteousness. A very little reflection would enable any man to realize that, in the history of Mormonism, the very same cry, like that of the shepherd boy about the wolf coming for the sheep, has been raised scores of times, and in each and every case, all singular, the cry has proved to be a false alarm. A little further reflection would show that, unlike the finale of the case of the shepherd boy, the cry of schism or rupture must continue to be a false alarm, in the very nature of things.

Mormonism is a mere nickname which the wicked have given to the work of God, the Church of Christ on earth. Now the Church of Christ cannot exist without authority. Authority granted, then comes the corollary, as the logicians would say, or consequent truth—obedience. Authority accomplishes nothing without obedience, and obedience is due only to authority. One is the natural and necessary complement of the other. Therefore there can be no such thing as schism in the Church of Christ, schism meaning a conflicting division or separation in authority. There may be wrong doing, but there is a way to bring the wrong doers to judgment, and they can be dealt with. Dealing with wrong doers is not schism. If they refuse to repent, and persist in refusal, they are severed from the body of the Church, and they are part or parcel of it no longer. They make no schism in it.

If we suppose, for the sake of argument, that the authorities do wrong, and persist in wrong doing, God, who is at the helm, will either remove them and put others in their places, or He will withdraw the authority of the Holy Priesthood from among that people, and then there is no Church of Christ remaining, but merely a form of godliness, destitute of the power thereof. Consequently there will be no schism in the Church in that case.

If any of the members of the Church refuse obedience to the authority of the Holy Priesthood, they thereby cut themselves off from the Church of Christ, and the Church ultimately cuts them off also. Therefore it is impossible for them to make a schism in the Church, for they do not belong to it.

The religious systems of men allow of splitting, schism, divisions, separations, ruptures, and the members of all parties and sects are hail fellows well met, because they are all alike destitute of authority from God, and none of them constitute the Church of Christ, nor have anything to do with it, except to oppose it. But there can be no division of authority in the Holy Priesthood, and consequently no schism in the Church of Christ. For a man either has authority, or he has not. If he has authority, obedience should be rendered to that authority. If he has no authority, no obedience is due.

Among the Saints of God, therefore, there never has been any schism, and there never will be. For if there be equality of authority, there is also precedence in the exercise thereof, and that will always prevent schism, or division of authority, though it may not prevent disobedience, which is rebellion. The rebellious are not of the blood of Ephraim; they never can take the kingdom; but they will be cut off if they repent not. At the end of the world, when the Lord Jesus Christ shall appear, and the time of service to the Church is past, it is really comforting to hear of them falling away to their own natural place, just as the physical body sloughs off effete matter, which, though at one time it may have subserved the interests of the system, has become no longer of any use, but is a clog, a burden, an impediment, and therefore can be very profitably cast away.—*Millennial Star*.

A letter fell into my hands, which a Scotch servant girl had written to her lover. Its style charmed me. It was fairly inimitable. I wondered how, in her circumstances in life, she could have acquired so elegant a style. I exhibited the letter to some of my literary friends in the city of New York, and they unanimously agreed that it was a model of beauty and elegance. I then determined to solve the mystery, and I went to the house where she was employed, and asked her how it was that, in her humble circumstances in life, she had acquired a style so beautiful that the most cultivated minds could not but admire it. "Sir," said she, "I came to this country four years ago. Then I could not read or write. But since then I have learned to read and write, but I have not yet learned to spell; so always when I sit down to write a letter, I select those words which are so short and simple that I am sure to know how to spell them." There was the whole secret. The reply of that simple-minded Scotch girl condensed a world of rhetoric into a nutshell. Simplicity is beauty. Simplicity is power.

"SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS."

By Telegraph.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF WAR.

NATIONAL BANKS AND THEIR EFFECT.

REPORT OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

RICHARDSON BURIED YESTERDAY.

Barracks and Theatre on Fire at Nashville.

CHINESE EMBASSY NOW AT BERLIN.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Annual Reports of Departments.—President's Message, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 5.—An abstract of Secretary Belknap's report, telegraphed to the Associated Press, says the present maximum of the army is 52,334 enlisted men, two-thirds for service, number 34,222. By the plan of organization submitted in the report the force would be reduced to 42,650 men, the two-thirds for actual service would be 29,760, below which it would not be prudent to go, as the necessities of the country and the great extent of territory to be protected will require every man of that number. The report recommends the staff of the army be retained at the fixed in July 1886, that the clause prohibiting appointments and promotions, be repealed that vacancies may be filled, as was the practice prior to the passage of the Act of March. Although the army may be smaller than heretofore, experience shows these officers are as necessary for a small as for a large force. He recommends the sale of a number of arsenals at various points and the establishment of principal arsenals of construction to be deposited on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the valley of the Mississippi, the latter at Rock Island. He recommends an increase of cadets at West Point to 400. He estimates the expenses fiscal year at four and a half millions, also twelve millions for fortifications, and river harbors.

The annual report of the comptroller of the currency shows that 1820 banks are in actual operation; their condition is more gratifying than formerly. The opportunity afforded to speculators to manipulate the money market are about entirely done away with, and the banks have more complete control of their affairs. The comptroller recommends the passage of an act requiring all banks that go to liquidation, to deposit legal tender notes for their outstanding circulation and to take their bonds, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as security against speculation. He also recommends that all the notes on banks be made returnable and payable at the Treasury of the U. S., including the special and dividend tax, now payable to district collectors; that the compensation of bank examiners be increased and the provision made for its assessment upon the banks examined be increased; a fair compensation to the employees of the currency bureau is recommended. The recommendation of the last annual report to establish a central redeeming agency in New York, is renewed. The Comptroller says the legal prohibition to banks to coin deposits is not sufficiently explicit or positive to prevent it and hints at legislation to that end. The Comptroller argues in favor of the national banking system as a cause of ease in the money markets, and the lower rates of interest that would otherwise be obtained, and thinks that the Government circulation, which is not convertible and not elastic, should be withdrawn and substituted by national bank notes, which are nominally redeemable and are certainly amenable to the laws of trade. No check or limitation should be imposed on the latter other than the law of supply and demand, and a self-adjusting system of currency is the only one that is adapted to the exigencies of trade and to the wants of the country; and it is a vital question at this time, whether this result can be reached before the return of specie payment. If it is possible it will be only through the agency of the national bank machinery. The Government is not adapted to such ends; and further, if it were possible it is so only upon the adoption of a policy to which will tend, gradually but surely, the resumption of specie payment, which must be a gradual development process, a process that shall absorb the legal tenders, and put in their place a paper currency which shall at all times and under all circumstances be exchangeable for coin, or a paper currency which shall gradually increase, while the currency for its redemption shall gradually decrease in such a ratio as healthy demand for banking facilities may determine. Free banking may thus be established with safety, anterior to specie payments, conditional only on the withdrawal and cancellation of legal tender notes, for every dollar of bank currency issued under a free banking system, or a specie basis may also be permitted, with equal safety and without delay. With the details properly adjusted banks may be established, with authority to issue circulation in gold notes to limited extent. By the ability of the banks to comply with the necessary restrictions, and to redeem their issues, the establishment of banks on a specie basis and the resumption of specie payments is only anticipated, and a familiarity with gold values will do much to relieve the subject of the mystery, with which it is associated in the minds of many. Looking forward to the day when uniform values shall again prevail, it may be that by wise legislation now a banking system can be established truly national in character, in which its character will furnish a sound currency of uniform value in every State of the Union.

General Sherman, in his report, which will be submitted to Congress on Monday, is opposed to any further reduction of the army. He says the entire army is on duty and he has constant calls for more troops, which cannot be granted. He calls the President's earnest attention to this matter, that Congress may be appealed to not to diminish the military establishment, considering the unsettled character of a large region in the North, South, East and West, extending over thousands of miles, by the acts of the Indians who inhabit them, and the growing necessities for affording greater protection to the roads that traverse this region, and the mining and agricultural interests therein. While the nation at large is at peace, a state of quasi war continues to exist over half its extent, and the troops therein are exposed to labors and dangers that amount to war; and the withdrawing or largely diminishing the troops in Texas, the Indian country in Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho or Alaska, as well as in some parts of the Southern States, would be a drawback to the efforts, labors and exposures of the officers and men; and he hopes that they will receive the assurances to which they are fairly entitled, that their labors are appreciated. The officers have been requested to perform the duties of Indian agents, governors, sheriffs, &c., foreign to their military training, and have done their duty without a murmur, and with marked intelligence. He says he has never known office so poor, but they hoped by the appreciation of the currency that their compensation would become more satisfactory, and the diminution of their pay would result in a loss of the service of every good officer and to the damage of the army itself.

He advises the adoption by Congress of the new army regulations as prepared by the special board of officers. In referring to special consolidation, he says there are 609 unattached officers, of whom 158 are awaiting orders. The number of retired officers is 177. He urges that the cavalry and artillery regiments be offered alike in regimental and company organizations, and asks for an extra Lieutenant for cavalry companies. He argues that it is unjust that the reduction of the army should fall exclusively upon the infantry arm of the service and recommends that after Congress has enacted the necessary laws, that the President assemble a board of disinterested general officers to whom shall be committed the whole matter of reduction and reorganization. He comments upon what he calls the absurdity of the staff of the army making their report to the Secretary of War. If this be continued he says we have the absurdity of a General commanding an army, with his chief staff officers reporting to somebody else. He hopes for legislation so that the officers of the army may call upon the General for troops, instead of upon the President. He advocates an increase of pay to the soldiers and recommends that the forts covering the cities of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco be completed as soon as possible. He calls attention to the earnest recommendation of General Thomas, that the seal on the islands of Alaska, St. Paul and St. George be sold to the highest bidder. He is informed that parties at San Francisco "are ready to bid several millions of dollars," which he says would go far towards indemnifying the Government for an otherwise poor but costly country.

At least two-thirds of the members of Congress are now here. Sixty arrived this morning.

The President's message was completed yesterday. Neither it nor the report of the Secretary of the treasury is printed. This precaution was taken in order to prevent their premature publication, as in repeated cases heretofore. Both these documents will be given in manuscript to the press. All the other reports will be on printed newspaper when supplied.

NEW YORK.

Dies in Prison.—The last of A. D. Richardson.—Meeting of Democrats.

NEW YORK.—W. J. Eckert, notorious through his alleged connection with the Burdett murder some years ago, died of dropsy, superinduced by confinement, yesterday, in the Albany penitentiary, where he was serving a sentence of three years as one of the principals in the Blaisdell whisky frauds.

There was a meeting of prominent Democrats in Brooklyn last night to take steps for the reorganization of their party in King's county, which all present regarded as absolutely indispensable.

A dispatch from Franklin, Mass., says that the last obsequies of A. D. Richardson took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

News received at the police quarters say that a robbery of the Citizens' National Bank at Middleton, Delaware, took place on Friday night, involving a loss of large quantities of U. S. and Pacific railroad bonds.

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TENNESSEE.

Barracks on Fire.—Emigration from the State.

NASHVILLE.—The Theatre and Band quarters of A. D. Richardson, occupied by United States troops, were destroyed by fire last night. The remainder of the barracks was saved with difficulty by the City Fire Department, and the soldiers.

MEMPHIS.—The tide of emigration from the South to Arkansas and Texas, but mostly to Texas, is constantly increasing.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PRUSSIA.

Royal Entertainment to the Chinese Embassy.

BERLIN.—The King and Queen of Prussia, to-day, entertained the Chinese Embassy and the members of the Chinese Embassy at a grand dinner; 80 guests were present.

To the Inhabitants of Utah.

THE BIG COTTONWOOD DISTILLERY, having been run into the hands of the subscribers, he is about to make such alterations and improvements as to give the public entire satisfaction in the quality of the WHISKY to be produced.

In consequence of the Low Tax on WHISKY, and the Cheapness of Wheat, he will sell for as low a price as it has ever been offered at in this country.

The following quotation he trusts will be satisfactory:

WHISKY, from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per gallon ACCORDING TO AGE.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

25-50 dollar and fifteen cents per bushel allowed for good wheat, and cash paid for any amount delivered at the Distillery.

The Branch House on the State Road is open or the sale of Liquor as formerly.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

BIG COTTONWOOD, Dec. 1st, 1899. d5w44-lm

Special Notices.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fine assortment of Sunday School Tickets and Rewards.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. d1w44-lf

IF THERE IS A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE IN UTAH TERRITORY THAT IS NOT GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION, IF I AM INFORMED OF IT, IT WILL BE ATTENDED TO FREE OF ANY CHARGE.

CHAS. S. HAMMER, Gen. Agent, Salt Lake City.

Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powder is the only reliable baking powder in market. The ingredients entering into its composition are CHEMICALLY PURE, and so carefully combined that it never fails to make LIGHT, SWEET and nutritious biscuits, rolls, cakes, pastry, &c., of all varieties with uniform success. It is the cheapest to the consumer, as it requires from one-third to a half less than those of ordinary manufacture. For sale by grocers generally.

BURNETT'S COCAINE beautifies the hair and promotes its healthy vigorous growth. THE FASHIONABLE public assert Burnett's is the most reliable and a delightful perfume.

To the LADIES.—Professor Blot, who is good authority, says "Great care should be used in selecting genuine Flavoring Extracts, and Burnett's are the purest and the best."

BURNETT'S KALLISTON is adapted to an unhealthy and blemished skin.

A RELIABLE REMEDY is at hand in Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma.

ONE friend informs the other of what benefit the Red Jacket Bitters are and have been to him, and thus the reputation of this great family medicine is constantly increasing.

THEATRE.

Leases and Managers.—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Quinn Prompter, W. T. Harris, Treasurer, T. Williams, Leader of the Orchestra, Geo. Carless.

GLORIOUS COMEDY BILL!

OF THE FAVORITE VERSATILE ACTRESS,

KATE DENIN

THIS EVENING,

MONDAY, DEC. 5,

Will be presented, Morton's glorious Comedy, in 3 Acts, entitled

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD!

Marion Gibbs.....KATE DENIN

To coincide with the very laughable Farce of

AN OBJECT OF INTEREST!

Fanny Gribbles.....KATE DENIN

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

BYASS' LONDON PORTER, ARROL'S SCOTCH ALE, and SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE.

On Draught at Salt Lake Billiard Room. d2w0-6m

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

JOE SIMMONS, PROPRIETOR "REVERE HOUSE SALOON,"

IS receiving daily, Fresh Oysters direct from Baltimore. Also "Feet, Calves' Tongues, Old English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Brown Buns & Co's celebrated Ale, Wagoner'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. d174-lf

W. H. Hooper, H. S. Eldredge, L. S. Hills

HOOPER, ELDRIDGE & Co., BANKERS, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Gold Dust, Coin, Land Warrants and Exchange bought and sold. w18-lf

Wintering Stock.

I WILL start another HERD from W. Clayton's corral, 17th Ward, for Sevil Valley, on Wednesday, the 8th of December.

Persons wishing their Stock taken out must deliver them early. C. H. BROWN

DANIEL JONES, SADDLE-TREE MAKER.

Second South Street, East of First's Stables, Warrants his Trees (branded D. W. JONES) not to hurt a horse's back. n13-lf

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

All the Gold and Silver Mines of the Earth are of less value than one healing Spring. The Seltzer Spa is worth all the treasures of California and Peru, and it has this advantage over them: Chemistry can reproduce it. In TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT its remedial ingredients are all present—while every useless element is omitted. The effect of this delicious effervescent preparation in dyspepsia, flatulence, headache, heartburn, biliousness, constipation, and nervous weakness, are among the marvels which must be experienced to be believed.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. d1w2-6m

WELLS & BARKER,

CUTLERS and GUNSMITHS,

Second South Street, Opposite First's Stables, Stoves and Cutlery Repaired on short notice. Produce taken. d1w2a12-lf

TO GIVE TONE TO THE SYSTEM USE Red Jacket Bitters

The Branch House on the State Road is open or the sale of Liquor as formerly.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

BIG COTTONWOOD, Dec. 1st, 1899. d5w44-lm

Red Jacket Bitters

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOME MANUFACTURE

WE use to inform the inhabitants of Salt Lake City and Utah Territory, that we have recommended the

MANUFACTURE

OF

Boots and Shoes

And are now offering for sale at the Store recently occupied by T. & W. Taylor, East Temple Street.

A FINE LINE OF

Men's and Boys' Calf, Kip and Cowhide Boots.

BROGAN SHOES AND TIES.

LADIES

Can find a First-class Assortment of KID GAITERS and BALMORALS, CLOTH GAITERS and BALMORALS, CALF SKIN SHOES, RUBBERS, ARCTIC GAITERS, &c., &c.

CHILDREN'S PEGGED AND SEWED SHOES ALL KINDS.

Ladies' and Gents' Fine Work made to Order promptly, and all our own manufacture Warranted.

Also a Large Stock of Upper, Sole and Harness Leather,

Which is guaranteed to be THE BEST TANNED IN UTAH TERR.

W. JENNINGS & CO.,

West Side of East Temple St., SALT LAKE CITY, Opposite Salt Lake House. d12w44-lf

Z. C. M. I.

WE take pleasure in informing the people of this Territory that we have

JUST OPENED

A FIRST-CLASS