

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE C. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, November 18, 1899.

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. Parker Pillsbury, the veteran abolitionist, has lately been on a tour through the Southern Atlantic States, and in the last *Independent*, he reviews their condition. He pronounces reconstruction a failure. Ignorance, intemperance, demagogues and preachers are the evils, according to his account, most conspicuous at the South. Respecting ignorance he says:

"A majority of the Legislature of South Carolina are colored men, and many of them can neither write nor read. But several of their very best friends assure me they should never support such again for the sake of the colored race itself—not even to save the State from the Democratic party. Such a burlesque on the very name of government, they declared, was never before seen. I have witnessed enough myself to easily understand that it must be so."

With such a legislature true self-government is hopeless. Such members are open to the worst of influences, and bribery and other evil consequences must inevitably prevail. Since the abolition of slavery the negroes have run into the worst of evils. While under the restraint of their masters intoxicating drinks were prohibited, but now that they are at liberty to suit their own inclinations and gratify their own tastes, drunkenness prevails to an alarming extent. On this point Mr. Pillsbury says that "not one colored person in a thousand will refuse whisky, old or young, male or female."

He assures his readers that the politicians imported from the North are "no improvement on the old leaders who wielded such a baneful influence at the time of the rebellion. Referring to them he says:

"Those whom I have seen are here but to fill their pockets as speedily as possible by such means as offer—some as planters, but more as politicians, and of a low order, many of them, too. The young Western emigrant who wrote back to his father, a disappointed office-seeker in Vermont, to come to the West, and urged as a reason that 'most of the money could be got in office,' would find good ground for such argument all through the Southern States. With such resources as the North is now furnishing the South in great measure, her last state must inevitably be worse than the first."

He is particularly severe, also, upon the clergy who, before the war, were the strongest apologists for slavery even in its worst forms; and after war was declared they continued their hypocritical work, performing with zeal all that they were required to do by demagogues and despots. In speaking of this class he remarks:

"So far as I can see, they are still just the same churches in form, spirit, and power, and just as disastrous in their influence as ever before; and so nothing good can be expected of them."

There is no question, that affairs are in a very deplorable condition among the blacks; for if there was any good side to the matter, no doubt Mr. Pillsbury would have seen and described it. All accounts agree in stating that the condition of the blacks as a mass, is far worse than before the war. Prodigy of every kind has increased to a wonderful degree since the liberation of that unfortunate race from the restraint under which they formerly lived.

In many instances, according to Mr. Pillsbury, mothers treat their offspring with far less feeling than the brutes; they have no care for them, and cases of infanticide are said to be very common.

Here is a gloomy picture to contemplate, and very discouraging for philanthropists. From whatever point the future is viewed, so far as the negroes are concerned as a race, it is dark and distressing.

The partial reorganization of the judiciary of the United States was provided for by a law which passed Congress about a year ago, and which is to take effect on the first Monday of December, 1899. By the provisions of this law the Supreme Court will consist of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, six of whom shall constitute a quorum. For each of the nine judicial districts, a Circuit Judge will be appointed, who shall reside in his circuit, having the same power and jurisdiction as the Supreme Court for that district.

The Circuit Court in each of these districts shall be held by the Justice of the Supreme Court assigned thereto, or by the Circuit or District Judge, sitting alone, or by the Justice of the Supreme Court and Circuit Judge sitting together; or, in the absence of either, by the other and the District Judge.

The increase of business before the Justices of the Supreme Court has made the appointment of these additional Circuit Judges a matter of necessity. The former have had for many years a greater amount of business than it was possible for them to attend to.

Eastern papers are agitating an increase of salary for the Justices of the Supreme Court. The present salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is \$40,000 per year—a very insufficient sum to sustain the dignity of so high and responsible a position, more especially with the present high rates of living in Washington. It is said that the late Chief Justice Taney, left his family in poverty, though reported to have been a careful and economical man in his habits and expenditures. The Associate Justices receive \$30,000 per year, and the law provides that these new Circuit Judges shall be paid five thousand each per year.

It is urged that these salaries are below the earnings of any member of the legal profession, of equal experience and ability; and it is said that, with the salary as it is and the cost of living at the present rates, no lawyer, unless he is personally wealthy or disposed to be corrupt, can take the place and support himself and family respectably. The duties of their profession require their constant and strict attention; and, as the office is considered a very exalted one—probably the most dignified official position under the Government, it is urged that ten or twelve thousand dollars per annum should be the salary.

The agitation for the removal of the Capital from Washington to the West, although ridiculed and made little of by many journals interested in maintaining the present seat of government, excites serious thought nevertheless; and we frequently see additional reasons adduced for retaining the present site. The latest which is worthy of notice is urged by the *Washington Chronicle*. It says that the litigation which would inevitably grow out of a removal, would be endless and appalling. The people of Washington, whose property owners, and those engaged in active business there, have, it asserts, actual and legal interests involved in the presence of the Capital; and it holds that its removal amounts to a forcible wresting from them of their interests. The land bought, the houses built and the money invested in Washington were all on condition, which condition, it affirms, was the implied terms of the Government, that the Capital should forever remain where it now is. It cites as precedents cases of the removal of colleges. In one instance, at least, citizens sued and obtained damages from the college authorities for such removal.

This may be a good point and very strong and forcible in the minds of the people of Washington; but we scarcely think it a good reason to retain the seat of Government at that city, should a more central place be desired.

We congratulate our contemporary, the *Washington Evening Star*, which comes to us in a new dress and printed on a superior class of paper than it has formerly used. We are glad to see this evidence of prosperity; for the *Star* is one of our most readable exchanges, and it has invariably treated Utah and her affairs with commendable fairness. Already its circulation is the largest in the District of Columbia, and we see no reason why it should not be greatly increased.

The London correspondent of the *Chicago Evening Journal* tells a sad tale respecting the general morality of Great Britain. He quotes from a printed statement to show that:

"There are about half a million of illegitimate children born every year in that country, and no less than between 75 and 90 per cent. of these die under five years of age, the relative proportion among legitimate children between 15 and 30 per cent. only."

He says:

"Further facts are given which go to show that in the great majority of instances these deaths are the result of actual murder. They have either been killed at once by their mothers, or put out to what are called 'baby farmers,' under whose hands they have undergone the slow process of starvation, or been otherwise more rapidly disposed of. These are fearful facts to contemplate, but they are gravely put forth as facts, and by officials whose business it is to investigate them."

Though most of these cases occur among the lower orders; still, he says, it is not so always. The people are imitative and follow the example of their superiors. To substantiate this, he quotes as follows from the paper containing the above statistics:

"A bastardy order was made on Saturday by the magistrates at the Ledbury petty sessions against the Rev. J. Jackson, rector of the parish, who was charged by a cook who had been in his employ with having seduced her. It will be remembered that on Sunday, the 3d inst., great excitement was caused in the parish church at Ledbury by the complainant advancing up the aisle toward the conclusion of divine service, carrying a child in her arms, of which she loudly proclaimed to the congregation that the Rev. Mr. Jackson, who occupied the pulpit at the time, was the father."

An agreeable moment for a clergyman of the established Church!

The much-talked-of Onondaga giant was removed on the 15th inst., from the pit from whence he dug. Those who witnessed the removal were more than ever struck with the magnitude of the giant, when his huge proportions were fully seen. When raised from the ground the hitherto hidden left hand was exposed to view, and on examination it was found to be precisely of the same size as the right one, the fingers were definite, and the palm of the hand was turned outward. The back is as perfectly and finely carved as the front of the body. Along the back of the head, the shoulders, and along the legs, deep channels were furrowed, apparently by the action of water.

It is said that the figure, when upon terra firma, is far more impressive than when lying in the mud where it was first discovered; and a feeling of awe and sublimity impresses the beholder when gazing upon it.

This strange petrification or statue has recently been removed to Syracuse, at which place it is said to be the intention of those having it in charge, to keep it for some time on exhibition. Its weight was found to be 2,900 pounds.

STATE OF THE WEATHER, received per Deseret Telegraph line, 12 m.:—
Smithfield, cold and cloudy. Logan, fog, cloudy and muddy. Wellsville, drizzle and wind blowing. Brigham City, rather cold, a little muddy. Ogden, cloudy. Kayville, cloudy, sprinkling a little. American Fork, raining very hard.

In this city, the weather for the past two or three days has been very wet and uncomfortable.

B. LINDERBOTH, if in the city, will oblige by calling upon Geo. C. Cannon at this office.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

San Francisco, 16.—Vincent Collier, who arrived from Alaska and British Columbia this morning, carries with him a petition, signed by forty prominent citizens of Victoria addressed to President Grant, praying for the annexation of British Columbia to the United States, and another petition of similar import which is to be forwarded to Queen Victoria. The documents are strongly worded and set forth, with great force, the isolated and helpless condition of the colony and the imperative necessity for furnishing a political alliance with the United States.

Collier represents that the feeling in favor of annexation has received a new impulse from the recent note of Earl Granville, urging British Columbia to affiliate with the Canadian Dominion; but they regard it as little less than insulting, as it would increase their burdens without affording them either political or material relief.

Huntington, Pa., 16.—The trial of Cornelius Kab, John Lynch, Edward Powers and John Murrell, for the murder of Pat Mackay, on the 21st of August last, was concluded to-day; a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree was returned against the four defendants.

Washington.—Thos. J. Durant is now here; he denies the statement that the President offered him a Judgeship in Louisiana and that he declined the appointment. He says he has never received an intimation that he would be appointed, nor was he an applicant for office.

The will of Amos Kendall was admitted to probate to-day. After bequeathing \$10,000, and lands in Arkansas to his grandson he makes bequests to his several children, and directs that his personal property be divided between his four daughters, and gives his executors full power to dispose of his real estate, which is worth three hundred thousand dollars, to be divided among his heirs.

It was reported at the rooms of the Cuban Junta yesterday that the British Minister at Washington had been instructed by his Government to transmit a telegram to the authorities of the British West India Islands, to allow vessels bearing the Cuban flag to enter their ports and to remain unmolested 24 hours, according to the international custom.

Application was again made to the authorities yesterday for a detail of policemen to guard the Spanish gunboat at Detameter's yard. Spies say they have organized a plan for the destruction of the muskets of the fleet by fire.

The Post estimates that the new State constitution is defeated by 50,000; the negro suffrage clause by 25,000. There is some chance for the judiciary clause, but its adoption is improbable.

New York.—A special Washington dispatch says heavy frauds have just been discovered in the Paymaster's Department of the army, involving losses to the extent of a million dollars.

It is stated that Jefferson Davis does not intend to settle in America; he merely proceeded to Mississippi to settle his private affairs, and will soon join his family in London.

John Mitchell lectured this evening, at the Cooper Institute, before an immense audience; his subject was Grant and South Africa. The proceeds of the lecture will be given to the Michael Larkin, the Fenian executed at Manchester, England.

Chicago, 16.—The Alabama legislature has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment: the Senate, 21 to 1; the House 59 to 16.

A snow storm commenced yesterday morning and is raging with great violence. Telegraphic communication in all directions is almost completely destroyed and no reports can be received here. As far as heard of the storm extends as far east as Philadelphia.

Gen. Spinner was reported better yesterday.

New York.—It is stated that the trouble between the Erie managers and McHenry, of the Atlantic and Great Western road, has been brought to a pacific termination. It is agreed that the Erie shall pay at the rate of sixteen millions, inclusive of the lease and control of the Atlantic and Great Western. The necessary documents were probably signed yesterday. The proceedings at law have been abandoned on both sides, and the legal forces stationed at Akron ordered to disperse.

Sitka advices of Oct. 25th state that affairs in the Territory are satisfactory. The Indians are peaceable, the health of the garrison is good, the fisheries prosperous and the weather mild.

United States steamer, just returned from St. Paul's Island, Behring's sea, brings word that while one of Lincoln's boats was attempting to land her crew on the Island, it was swamped, and three sailors were drowned. Their names are Richard Livingston, Lewis Garlin and John Brock.

The United States ship *Cayman* just in from Port Nerabern, in her down trip, narrowly escaped shipwreck by running on an island directly in her course, situated in latitude 50, 29, longitude 146, 5 east. The island is ten miles long, five wide, and is not laid down on map or chart number two.

FOREIGN.

Paris.—The *Journal des Debats* asserts that Queen Isabella has definitely abdicated the throne of Spain.

Le Temps says everything is impossible in Spain now—a Republic because the Republicans are insufficient, a monarchy because no party is strong enough to appoint a king, and unless a coup d'etat is victorious or a revolution occurs, Spain will probably remain provisionally governed, a kind of irregular republic under the name of a monarchy.

Madrid.—In the disposal of the Republican prisoners taken during the late insurrection the government is inclined to clemency, but at the same time is careful not to endanger the future peace of the country by a mistaken clemency. It is said that the prisoners will be allowed to choose between joining the Spanish army in Cuba or transportation to the Philippine Islands, there to wait the result of legal proceedings against them.

London, 16.—The king of Belgium is expected here, on a visit to the Queen at Windsor.

Florence.—An amnesty has been granted to political offenders, and extends to all who took part in the late grist mill riots.

London.—The Pope has written a letter to Archbishop Manning, in which it is stated that although Protestants are excluded from the Ecumenical Council, facilities will be offered to outsiders for making explanations.

Paris, 16.—It is reported that the Emperor will leave Compiegne, for Paris, before the elections commence, and will remain in the city until they are terminated. The Radical party condemn the manifest of the Opposition deputies for its want of courage.

Toronto, 16.—The sentry on guard at the drill shed was fired at this morning by a party of unknown persons; the ball passed through the sentry box and fence. The sentry returned the fire without effect. The guard was called out, but failed to discern any traces of them. The affair creates some alarm, as a large quantity of powder is stored in the drill shed, which, if exploded, would cause fearful destruction.

Correspondence.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 16th '99.

A few evenings since, while perusing the columns of the News my attention was especially drawn to the article on Impure Water. At the conclusion of almost every paragraph I involuntarily exclaimed, "Oh, how true!"

My observations as a citizen are these: A kind and bounteous Providence has liberally blest us with these life giving mountain streams, which, through the labors of our veteran settlers, now run through the streets of our cities. In the early days of our settlement we could stoop and drink from the ditches with much pleasure, the waters were so clear and pure. But since the tide of emigration has flowed into our beautiful city and settlements, and traffic has increased, our streams present a very different aspect. We see, instead of the clear, inviting and life like water rippling over the gravelly bottom, dirty, death like streams, trying to find their way over old boots, tinware, bones, rags, dung, the drainings of a corral, heaps of straw, drifted leaves, etc., with but very few straight and clean ditches.

We all adopt the old maxim theoretically, that "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." Now, sir, I think if our City Fathers or our Water Masters, or every owner of a lot, were to turn their attention frequently to the straightening and cleaning out of our ditches, so as to prevent any obstruction, we would very soon find an improvement in the health of our community, and I think the visitations of death would not be quite so frequent amongst our little ones, and mourning over their loss would not be so common as now.

OLD HONESTY.

FORT BRIDGER, Nov. 12, 1899.

Editor of the Deseret News.—Dear Sir,—Being a stranger in a strange locality, and wishing to understand as near as possible the situation of landed claims in this vicinity, before going to the expense of building, fencing, &c., I will beg the privilege of asking you a few questions in respect to the title of Fort Bridger; also the farming land at Fort Supply. It has been told to me by a "Mormon," said to be in respectable standing in your Church, that the title of Fort Bridger and the farms in this vicinity was virtually with the Mormons, that the Government officials in 1857 leased the property for ten years, agreeing to pay annually a certain consideration, and at the expiration of said lease to vacate the property, together with all improvements, &c.

He also stated that the Fort Supply farms had been retained by an underhanded military usurpation, and that the "Mormons" would perhaps eventually file their claims, proving that they were illegally debarred from taking possession of their homes according to Governor Cummings' proclamation by unjust and illegal means. If those statements are facts, I think it would be proper for the public to know at this time, as the Government reserve has been cut down to one mile or thereabout, leaving Fort Supply and the vicinity subject to settlers. A town has also been laid out within one half mile of the fort, and certain inducements offered for settlers on town property. I will only add: Did the "Mormons" pay James Bridger \$16,000 for his claim? If so, do they pretend to hold any title overshadowing the present claimants? Should such be the case, you will please set forth the facts as they exist, and oblige

A CITIZEN.

In reply to the communication of "A Citizen" we have briefly to say that Mr. Bridger claimed to hold a tract of country thirty miles square, under the Mexican Government—the government to which the land belonged when he built his Fort and made his improvements. But by the Mexican laws he was only allowed nine miles square, and to this he was legally and justly entitled. This claim or ranch of nine miles square with the Fort, known as Fort Bridger, and whatever improvements there were made thereon, Mr. Bridger sold to President Brigham Young and gave him a deed for the same, receiving therefor eight thousand dollars in gold. Of course, having paid that amount in good faith for the Ranch, and laid out about \$12,000 more for improvements, it is but reasonable that the buyer should expect to possess it; and its future occupation is fully counted upon as a matter of certainty.

DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS will do well to see advertisement of County Tax Collector, in to-day's News, about sale of property for non-payment of taxes.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

JOE SIMMONS, PROPRIETOR "REVERE HOUSE SALOON," is receiving daily, "Fresh Oysters" direct from Baltimore. Also Florida, California, Tongues, Old English and Scotch Tongues, and other delicacies. Also, for the purpose of the celebration, the famous "Aunt Sarah's" Ale and Lager Beer, Crown Cigars, Premium Fine Cut Tobacco, in fact, to speak seriously, you must call and see and taste for yourself. 617-44

FOR SALE.

TEN ACRES GRASS LAND, lying west of J. Pearl's, on State Road. Terms cash. Apply to A. M. MUSSER, 301-44 President Young's Office.

Special Notices.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A fine lot of useful FURNITURE, Enquire of R. J. Golding, Fitting Office Yard; or Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution.

MILK sold opposite the Telegraph Office.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.—Ladies generally sit too much and walk too little to keep the secretive organs in a regular and healthy state; and to prevent nervousness, which arises from close confinement, we recommend to them the Red Jacket Bitters, they will be sure to bring a blush to the palest cheek. Try this without fail.

Have You Ever Heard of It? Then inquire at once at your grocers for DOOLEY'S CHEMICAL YEAST BAKING POWDER, the only strictly pure and harmless baking powder in market, from which good, sweet, palatable biscuits, rolls, cakes or pastry can be made, uniformly with the same success. This article has been steadily increasing in demand and public favor, and stands to-day the most reliable baking powder in use. Ask your grocer for DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER!

IMITATIONS of Eau de Cologne are "plenty," but BURNETT'S COLOGNE WATER is "the thing itself." "FLORINEL" means the "Honey of Flowers." Burnett is the maker of this popular perfume. THE HIBBITE CHARMES of Belles or Beaux are improved by the use of Burnett's Cologne. BURNETT'S FLORINEL is without a peer in Perfumery.—Cincinnati Times.

THE NEW YORK *Independent* published a letter from Rev. Jos. E. Roy, setting forth the wonderful efficacy of Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.

SEWING MACHINES.—Branch Office of the FLORENCE Sewing Machine Co. is now open at the Store formerly occupied by MAIRITT & HINDLEY, East Temple Street. The FLORENCE is positively the best lock stitch family Sewing Machine in use; it does a greater range of work than any other, does it faster, better and easier, it is so simple in its construction and so seldom gets out of order, that every Machine is warranted, and when any Machine goes unsatisfactorily we pay freight both ways and repair free of charge. Please call and examine Machines and work. d306-1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

As a tribute of respect to Miss ANNIE LOCKHART, who died this morning, the Theatre will be CLOSED this Evening.

CLAWSON & CAINE.

Salt Lake City, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1899.

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

On Draught at Salt Lake Billiard Room.

d306-4m

COUNTY COLLECTOR'S SALE.

IN PURSUANCE OF LAW I have levied upon and will offer for Sale

At the Door of the Court-house in Salt Lake City, on Saturday, the 4th day of December next,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF TEN A.M. AND TWO P.M.

For the payment of Territorial, County and City Taxes, due and unpaid, the following described property, viz:

Lot.	Block.	Plot.	Am't Tax.
Wm. Jarman 5 rods square.	2	58 B	\$17.50
Thos. H. Wright	1	58 B	31.00
W. G. Holt	north half	6	45.28
F. Lyngborg	east half	7	53.22
Joseph (over)	east half	2	6
F. F. Fox, 5 acre plot Big Field	12	15	47.40
James McKnight	6	51 A	91.40
Alex. Nelson	part of lot	3	38.40
Fred. Belch	part of lot	3	100.55
Joseph Whitmore	part of lot	6	39.50
J. H. Van Natta	part of lot	2	12.18
Alfred Randal	part of lot	24	151.15
Edward Wilson	5 rods front	7	34.30
S. J. Davidson	5 rods front	4	10.91
W. J. Moss	5 rods front	6	32.30
Claude Clive	4x10 N.W. corner	6	57 A

R. T. BURTON,

Assessor and Collector, S. L. Co. Assessor & Collector's Office, S. L. City, Nov. 17, 1899. d306-3-1w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between W. H. GREEN, WILLIAM RATES and JOHN WILSON, Boot and Shoe Factors, known and situated 5 doors south City Liquor Store, East Temple Street, Salt Lake City, is this day dissolved. All debts due the firm, to the 15 day of November, 1899, will be collected by W. H. Green. Signed, GREEN & CO. d306-5

LOST.

BETWEEN McDuff's limekiln and Centre D. v. v. a Dark Blue BROADCLOTH COAT, lined with black, farmer's suit. The finder will please leave it at President Young's Office, and much oblige. d306-2 GEO. D. WATT.

George Himself Again!

EVERYBODY knows GEORGE, and that his MEATS are No. 1 ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Thanks for past patronage, and a large continuation of the same looked for. GEORGE CHANDLER, 514-44, North-East corner, Meat Market.

H. M. POOLE & Co.,

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES, Dealers in Toilet and Fancy Goods, ECHO CITY, UTAH.

Country Stores Furnished with Goods at Reasonable Prices. d306-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOTHING

FOR THE SEASON!

Waterproof Cape Coats, Tailors, Cloaks, &c.

Over Coats, all sizes, styles and quality.

Gent's Fine Suits in Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

Youths' and Children's Suits, plain and fancy.

Hats of the latest Eastern styles

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers and Art.

ties.

Under Clothing in great variety

Trunks, Traveling Blankets, Valises, &c.

ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION

Wholesale and Retail Clothing Dept.

H. B. CLAWSON, SUP'T.

d306-3-1m

DUNFORD & SONS

Have a Large Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers

AND

Overshoes

Suitable for the Season.

AT LOW FIGURES.

WHEAT, OATS and BARLEY

Taken in Exchange for the above at Market Rates.

DUNFORD & SONS.

d306-6-4

NATIONAL HOTEL

And Restaurant,

FIRST SOUTH STREET—BETWEEN MAIN STREET AND THE THEATRE.

H. L. SOUTHWORTH, Proprietor

Private Dining Rooms for Ladies.

WARM BEERS SERVED AT ANY HOUR.

Very Liberal Arrangements made with Families and Single Gentlemen for the Winter Season. Excellent Board and pleasant house, with well-ventilated Rooms fronting on the street. Location most desirable. Nearest Hotel to the Theatre.

PARTIES and BALLS FURNISHED WITH SUPPER ON SHORT NOTICE.

OYSTER STEWS, ONLY FIFTY CENTS

WANTED.—A good Barber, experienced in the Kitchen. Also a Barber, single man preferred. d306-17

CITY LOT FOR SALE!

ON MAIN STREET, near Bishop Jenkins, a very good full CITY LOT, with Fruit Trees, etc., on it. Terms cash. d306-17

BISHOP JENKINS, 4th Ward.

C. W. CARTER, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, And Dealer in Views of Salt Lake City and Vicinity.

EAST TEMPLE STREET, ADJOINING WELLS, FARGO'S. d306-3m