

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

During Last Fiscal Year It Was Increased by Admission of 1,100,735 Immigrants.

12,432 REJECTED AS UNFIT.

Commissioner Sargent Believes Their Were Extensive Schemes to Secure Foreign Labor.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, produced a record eclipsing all former figures on the subject of immigration, according to the annual report of Frank Sargent, commissioner general of immigration.

During that period, the report says, the population of the United States was increased by the admission of 1,100,735 immigrant aliens, and 55,618 non-immigrant aliens entered at its ports, making the total admission 1,156,353. The increase over last year's record of 1,059,755 was 106,598.

During the fiscal year 1905 the department rejected 12,432 aliens, and during the past year 12,432 of the immigrant aliens, that is those who intended settling in the United States. "Without exception," the report says, "the countries from which we formerly obtained the greater part of our foreign population, and which are inhabited by races nearly akin to our own, have supplied us with smaller numbers during the past year than during 1905—Ireland, 17,950; England, 15,218; Sweden, 3,281; Germany, 2,019; Denmark, 1,229; and Scotland, 1,111 less. On the other hand, the four most considerable gains are Italy, 51,441; Russia, 30,768; Greece, 8,374; and Turkey, 5,165.

The immigration from Austria-Hungary amounted to 265,138; Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, 273,120; Russia and Finland, 216,665; China, 1,144; Japan, 13,335; and the West Indies, 13,556.

The immigration from southern and eastern Europe, the commissioner says, is a result of general unrest existing among the laboring classes. The commissioner says that drastic measures are required to effect a diminution of steamship practices. "That the physical and mental quality of the aliens we are now receiving is much below that of those who have come in former years," he says, is evident.

The north Atlantic and north central states, together, and 99 per cent of the entire immigration of 1906; the south, 4 per cent. The report refers to what the commissioner believes to have been extensive schemes to secure foreign labor brought to light in the past year and now being investigated. The evidence is already at hand, the report says, to show that some individuals and corporations are engaged in importing numbers of Japanese laborers to work on the railroads of the northwest. These Japanese come to Hawaii destined to "house" kept by labor agents and claim that they are merely seeking labor that they are secured in the islands. They are admitted to the islands and, after remaining a few days or weeks, they ship for northwestern mainland ports. Having been admitted at the Hawaiian ports, their voyage thence is coastwise, and they cannot be examined on arrival at the mainland ports under the alien labor contract or any other provision of the immigration laws.

SCALY ERUPTIONS COVERED HIS BODY

Itched Constantly—Scratched Until Blood Flowed—Suffered 10 Years—Doctors and Medicines Were Fruitless—Tries Cuticura and Is Completely Cured

BY THREE BOXES OF CUTICURA OINTMENT

"When I was about nine years old small sores appeared on each of my lower limbs. I scratched them with a brass pin and shortly afterwards both of those limbs became so sore that I could scarcely walk. When I had been suffering for about a month the sores began to heal, but small scaly eruptions appeared where the sores had been. From that time onward I was troubled by such severe itching that, until I became accustomed to it, I would scratch the sores until the blood began to flow. This would stop the itching for a few days, but scaly places would appear again and the itching would accompany them. After I suffered about ten years I made a renewed effort to effect a cure. The eruptions by this time had appeared on every part of my body except my face and hands. The best doctor in my native county advised me to use arsenic in small doses and a salve. I then used to bathe the sores in a mixture which gave almost intolerable pain. In addition I used other remedies, such as iodine, sulphur, zinc salve, and in fact I was continually giving some remedy a fair trial, never using less than one or two boxes of bottles. All this was fruitless. Finally I began to feel that I was rapidly becoming bald. I used Cuticura, but it did no good. A few months after, having used almost everything else, I thought I would try Cuticura Ointment, having previously used Cuticura Soap and being pleased with it. After using three boxes I was completely cured, and my hair was restored, after fourteen years of suffering and an expenditure of at least \$50 to \$60 in vainly endeavoring to find a cure. I shall be glad to write to any one who may be interested in my cure. B. H. Kirk, Mattera will call at least at one French port. It is thought the other British lines will be influenced by the action of the White Star company.

ing these certificates. Various methods are pointed out in the report by which the Chinese seek to enter the country in violation of law under the guise of domiciled merchants, etc. Complete and detailed registration of all Chinese in the United States is again recommended. Any Chinese laborer found in the United States a year after the registration act, who has not a residence certificate and is found to be unlawfully here, should, the report says, be deported. Other recommendations are destined to prevent the admission of Chinese minor children; and attaching severe penalties for permitting Chinese seamen to land. The commissioner again recommends increasing the penalties on steamship companies for bringing aliens afflicted with dangerous or loathsome diseases. The president's suggestion for closing the Mexican border to all aliens except citizens of Mexico, is also urged. During the early part of the year, the report says, the "white slave" traffic was extensively revived. Many of the girls and women imported for immoral purposes were brought through Mexico, and secured a right to citizenship by marrying Chinese born in this country.

WILL W. E. COREY MARRY MABEL GILMAN?

Paris, Jan. 6.—Whether W. E. Corey, president of the United States Steel corporation, will marry Mabel Gilman, the American singer, before he returns to the United States cannot be ascertained definitely. When Mr. Corey arrived here a week ago, it was understood that the wedding would not take place during the present trip, and as late as last Wednesday Miss Gilman told intimate friends that the date of the ceremony had not been fixed. If these plans have been changed the wedding probably will take place in England, in order to obviate the vexatious formality of the French law.

Mr. Corey has taken no special pains to hide his movements or to conceal the fact of his engagement to Miss Gilman. She and Mr. Corey, accompanied by Miss Gilman's mother, take daily automobile trips in the Bois de Boulogne, and Mr. Corey frequently dines with

hearty approval the Pure Food and Drugs Act which was passed by Congress on June 30, 1906, and went into effect January 1, 1907. The people of America are entitled to protection of their health against adulteration and misrepresentation of their food, drink and medicine, and the new law will go a long stride in the direction of accomplishing this purpose.

The REGULATION AND CONTROL of such objectionable and perilous conditions has been demanded for many years by the American people, until their insistence compelled the respect of their representatives in the National Legislature, and produced the Pure Food and Drugs Act, so long a step in the right direction. The victory was of and by the people, and the nation should glorify in the consciousness of it.

mother and daughter at some fashionable restaurant. After the return to the United States of Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, the latter being Miss Gilman's sister, who chaperoned her during her tour of the continent, Miss Gilman and her mother lived in a villa at St. Cloud, often motoring into Paris. Miss Gilman's sister, Cordelia, several months ago married Albert Thomas, son of a clerk in a Paris real estate office.

Mr. Corey has given Mr. Thomas employment with the United States Steel corporation at Pittsburgh.

FUNERAL OF GEN. LAUNITZ.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 6.—The funeral of Maj.-Gen. Von der Launitz, president of St. Petersburg, who was assassinated last Tuesday, was held today. The emperor and empress sent wreaths. Delegations from the League of Russian People, which is actively combating the revolution, participated in the exercises.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Will Transfer Its Services From Liverpool to Southampton.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.—The White Star line tonight issued an official statement to the effect that it had decided to transfer its service from Liverpool to Southampton, beginning June 6 with the sailing of the new 25,000-ton steamer Adriatic. The other vessels involved in the change are the Oceanic, Maestri and Teutonic. Westbound, the steamers will call at Cherbourg and proceed to Queenstown, where, in order to carry out the company's obligations with the government, they will embark mails as well as passengers, sailing without delay for New York. Eastbound, they will call at Plymouth and thence go to Cherbourg, ending the trip at Southampton.

MONTANA LEGISLATURE.

Republicans Caucus and Select Officers.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 6.—A caucus of the Republican members of the legislature was held this evening. E. W. King of Gallatin was chosen for the speakership of the house over A. J. Bennett by a vote of 35 to 17, assuring, it is believed, the election to the United States senate of Congressman Joseph M. Dixon, to succeed W. A. Clark. Bennett is supposed to represent the faction supporting the candidacy of former Senator Lee Mantle for the senate.

THREE FIREMEN ARE BURNED TO DEATH.

New York, Jan. 6.—Three men were killed during a fire that burned out the interior of Hill's paper warehouse on Roosevelt street tonight.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND PRAISED.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The Temps, reproducing the full text of Archbishop Ireland's recent sermon concerning French Catholics, considers that the American prelate placed his finger upon the national weakness, when, "Sparing neither Republican, Reactionary nor Anti-Clerical Catholics, he reproaches all alike with their traditional heresy in inability to cope with the meaning of true liberty because the idea of the omnipotence of the state has always been dominant in France, leading to the inevitable spirit of intolerance toward the vanquished."

GOLDFIELD MINING ENGINEERS ARRESTED.

Goldfield, Nev., Jan. 6.—Three prominent mining engineers in the employ of the Wingfield-Nixon consolidated mines were arrested last night on the charge of forcibly entering a miner's cabin and after searching the premises robbing the occupant of \$26.25. The supposition among miners is that they were searching for stolen high-grade ore. The action of the miner in causing their arrest is thought to be backed by the miners' union.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING BURNS.

North Yakima, Wash., Jan. 6.—The high school building, including its fine library of 2,000 volumes, was destroyed by fire today, which is presumed to have originated from the furnace. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$16,000.

THIRTEEN OF CREW DROWNED.

Ancona, Italy, Jan. 6.—During a storm today the Greek sailing boat Urania went on the rocks near here and was wrecked. Thirteen of the crew were drowned.

S. P. FIREMEN'S STRIKE IS ENDED

Real Trouble Was Question of Jurisdiction Between Them And Engineers.

THEY FINALLY RECEDED.

Position of Engineers Who Quit in Sympathy Has Not Been Fully Determined.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 6.—The strike of the firemen on the Southern Pacific is at an end. The men go back to work tomorrow at noon. The basis of settlement was reached tonight during a conference between Vice-Grand Master Shea for the firemen and Vice-Grand Master Willis for the engineers. The railway officials had no part in the final conclusion of the trouble. The principal contention of the firemen when the strike was declared covered the right of jurisdiction over the switch engineers. In other words, the firemen's organization demanded that a fireman's seniority as engineer date from the time he became a fireman. The engineers date their seniority from the time the man becomes an engineer. In its contract with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the company gives jurisdiction over engineers to that brotherhood, and the company could make no move in the matter.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers faced the proposition of protecting those engineers who had taken the places of the strikers. To all purposes, these engineers who had gone out to the engineers who took their places. The officials of the Firemen's Brotherhood, having receded from the demands they made when the strike was declared, and the demands on which the strike was declared, felt that if there was a settlement they should protect those engineers of their organization who felt their places, and secure for them their standing on the seniority lists at the time of the strike. It was a very delicate problem to be solved, and it is not fully solved as yet, but has been left to the general committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to decide.

It was learned tonight that the agreement covering this basis of settlement had been signed by the officials of the two brotherhoods, and that the firemen will return to work tomorrow at noon, pending the solution of their seniority by the committee of the locomotive engineers.

PUBLICITY MOVEMENT.

Perry Belmont Approves Gov. Hughes' Attitude on Question.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Perry Belmont of New York, president of the National Publicity Bill organization, today made public a letter to Gov. Hughes of New York in approval of the governor's utterances regarding the publicity movement. Mr. Belmont writes to the governor as follows:

"On behalf of the publicity bill association, of which you have been a member since its inception, I have been authorized by the executive committee to convey to you the appreciation of the organization of the reference made to that movement in the annual message to the New York legislature."

"The successful operation of the publicity law at the recent state election in New York has given renewed impetus to the movement to obtain a national publicity law. In two years there will be another state election in New York, to be held at the same time as the presidential and congressional elections. The new law compels publicity of contributions and expenditures on the part of state and local political committees. The absence of a federal law, should none be enacted before then, compelling publicity of contributions and expenditures on the part of national and congressional committees, would impair the efficiency of existing state laws and similar laws in those states which have enacted publicity laws, supplement each other."

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When, eleven years ago, it became our desire to furnish the American people with a mild, gentle, convenient laxative for the family, palatable but powerful, harmless but effective, we were actuated by a fundamental PURITY OF PURPOSE—to produce a perfect product, strictly pure, clean, of vegetable ingredients—easy to buy, easy to take and easy in action. In the form of a dainty, fragrant little tablet, in a neat and handy little enameled box fit for purse or vest-pocket, we produced the greatest medicine of the kind in the world, under the motto, from its inception to this day, of "PURITY." We had no guarantee that our preparation, now world-famous under the name Cascarets Candy Cathartic, would make so phenomenal a record, but we had the FAITH that with honest intention, our PURITY PURPOSE, and our insistence upon perfection achieved by great scientists, the People would learn the TRUTH, would get the results, and bestow their favor on our efforts.

We have never found it necessary to change our methods, our formula or the form or quality of our product in those eleven years of its history. The sale of Cascarets, by the favor and appreciation of the American people, has achieved the phenomenal proportions of OVER A MILLION BOXES A MONTH.—12,000,000 IN THE YEAR. This is the greatest demonstration of the success of an article created by a Purity-Purpose, that has been recorded.

The American people have recorded their MERIT-VERDICT about CASCARETS CANDY CATHARTIC. They have found that this little tablet has ever accomplished what was promised for it—that it was the purest, mildest, most harmless, most trustworthy medicine FOR THE BOWELS, and with faithful use would accomplish the relief of many ailments arising from disturbance of the alimentary canal. We feel that the great CONFIDENCE of the American People has been deserved, and yet we feel grateful to them for this REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION and wish to express the HOPE that we will continue to enjoy the confidence of the American Home hereafter as heretofore.

If you have never tried Cascarets, buy a little 10c box TO-DAY, and be sure you GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR—the only GENUINE. All druggists 10c, 25c, 50c.

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All velvet, cloth and fur coats, handsome evening wraps—

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Shirtwaist Dresses

In silks, velvets, fancy wool and cloth—

1-2 OFF

WAISTS

All silk waists, evening waists, fancy wool waists—Every waist in the house—

1-2 OFF

GOWNS

Dinner dresses, evening gowns and fancy dresses—

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Handsome cloth tailor-made suits in velvets, cloth and mixtures—

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All the latest novelties in neckwear and belts—

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