

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, February 19, 1909.

INTERNAL REVENUE OF UTAH.

In another column will be found an interesting communication from "Tax Payer." He calls attention to some important points connected with the Internal Revenue of this Territory, which we are glad to be able to put in print. It will be seen from this communication that the difference in the amount between the taxes of Montana and those of Utah is about \$12,000; but if there were as many liquor saloons in Utah as in Montana, Utah's taxes would be upwards of \$3,000 in excess of Montana's. Query: Is it not better to have the name of not paying as heavy taxes as our neighbors, than to have our streets lined with liquor saloons? and would not every right feeling man in the nation feel that it would be better for the country to have good habits prevail among the people, even at the expense of taxation, than to have the revenue swelled from such sources?

We are gratified at the report of the District of Utah. It is one of which no citizen need be ashamed, and it speaks conclusively in favor of two points which are very desirable, namely, our sobriety and our home manufactures. Our correspondent has well explained that we have no foreign capital invested in our Territory, like many of our neighbors. We pay taxes on our own means, not upon other peoples'; and there is another feature which in this connection is not unworthy of notice. We are an agricultural people, but in making this statement all is not explained. The peculiar character of our climate and soil is such, as to restrict our agriculturists to small farms. We have no large farmers in the country. Even if capital were abundant, the system of irrigation would preclude its investment in agriculture. If large farms were profitable in this Territory, and money were largely invested in them, the revenue returns would be very different to those now made. If, for instance, \$100,000 were invested in one farm—no uncommon thing in many sections—\$10,000 profit might be realized; on this there would be a revenue of \$500; but divide up the \$100,000 among ten or twenty men—as is the case in this Territory—and after \$1000 is exempted for each of them there is no revenue.

Our people who came here in the beginning were poor; they had no capital but that with which they were endowed by nature; they had willing hearts and strong hands. Those who have since come to this country have not generally brought much wealth with them; then, besides, we have sent help to our co-religionists abroad. They have come here yearly by thousands, not like the settlers of neighboring Territories, with plenty of means to help themselves, but dependent to a great extent on the kindness of the citizens until they could get employment and a little start for themselves. This, of course, has made the condition of this Territory very different to that of any other. That so many of the people are able to sustain themselves, even though they are not in a position to pay internal revenue tax, is a credit to the Territory.

We are developing manufactures here, and even if we do not pay as heavy a liquor tax, with the good habits our people possess, their industry and thrift, and the rapid increase of population, it will not be long until Utah's capital and revenue will compare favorably with that of any Territory or State of its number of inhabitants, and be the legitimate product, also, of pure and correct habits.

DAIRY FARMING.

THERE is no business, that we know anything about at present, which presents so many inducements for active young men to enter upon as dairy farming. It would scarcely be credited, if every day's experience did not prove it, that in this city there can scarcely be any good, fresh, palatable butter bought at any price. There is no article of food that has been so difficult to obtain of a good quality this season as butter. At the present time that which is imported from the East is selling at 75 cents per pound, and the buyer who can get a fair article of home-made butter at any price is thought fortunate. We feel ashamed to see the notices posted up around our stores on the street offering States' butter for sale. It is a discredit to the farmers and dairymen of the Territory that butter has to be imported here to supply the wants of the community. Butter and cheese and every article that is wanted for the maintenance of man and beast that can be raised from this soil, ought to be produced here in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the people. While there are so many exertions being made to develop home manufactures of various kinds, that we may not be under the necessity of becoming hewers of wood and drawers of water to the producing communities abroad, the home production of food, a matter of primary and paramount importance, should not be neglected. To neglect this is criminal.

nal. No community can prosper who does so.

Our stock has been suffering to run on the range with but little care and to be driven off in many instances by thieves; large droves have been bought and driven away every season to other markets, until it is a difficult matter for a citizen to purchase a good cow. We are now feeling the bad effects of this policy in the scarcity and high price of milk, butter and cheese. Good dairy farms in the neighborhood of this City would pay their owners, if properly managed, large profits, and there is no danger of the market for their products falling; for it becomes more difficult every day to keep cows in the City. Many who have heretofore kept their own cows, are beginning to be under the necessity of purchasing milk and butter, and every year the numbers of those who have no conveniences or taste for keeping cows increase.

There was a great effort made this last year, to induce the people to dispense with the use of pork and the free use of other flesh-meats, and to use more milk, butter, eggs, fruit and vegetables. This has, doubtless, had some effect upon the consumption and increased demand for these articles. Many families who were in the habit of raising hogs, and depending upon them for their shortening, have dispensed with them entirely, and have used butter instead, when they could get it. Milk has also grown in favor as an article of diet. These causes, combined with the increased demand for these products through the construction of the railroad within our borders, have contributed to bring about the present scarcity. Men engaged in agriculture should prepare to meet these demands, by turning their attention to the increased production of the articles needed.

There are many places close to the city well adapted for dairy farms and the production of fowls; we hope to see more attention paid to them, as we are confident that capital and labor expended in those directions cannot fail to be remunerative.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

At the evening sessions the credentials of Thurman, Senator elect from Ohio, was presented. The Senate passed the bill to regulate the franking privilege just as it came from the House. Ramsey then reported a bill for abolishing the privilege after July first next. Conkling moved to amend it by repealing all laws, conferring the franking privilege upon congressmen; the amendment was adopted. The bill was then rejected 16 to 18. Adjourned.

Concess from the Postal Committee, reported, with amendments the steamship subsidy bill. Trumbull from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with an amendment, the House bill providing for an election in Virginia. The election is to be held for May 27th. The general assembly will meet in July in case the Constitution is ratified.

Trumbull reported adversely to several bills, referred to his Committee. Grimes from the Naval Committee, reported with verbal amendments, the House bill to pay prize money to Farragut's officers and men, who assisted at the capture of New Orleans; also a bill to compensate the officers and crew of the Kearsage.

Thayer introduced a bill requiring the planting of trees on homesteads and pre-emption lands. On motion of Morton a resolution was taken up by the Senator from the Southern States from the commencement of the 40th Congress; after a brief discussion the subject was postponed. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up and considered until half past three, when the Senate went into evening session, and soon after took a recess.

HOUSE.

Boutwell stated that he had intended to report a bill for establishing a provisional government for Mississippi, but being assured that the Democrats would resist the passage of such a bill by all parliamentary means, he felt obliged to abandon its preparation at present; he assured his friends, however, that immediately after the 4th of Mar. he would test the capacity of this side of the House to pass that or a similar measure.

Eldridge said the Democrats intended, now and at all times, to resist any effort to Territorialize any State of the Union. Pitts addressed the house on the New Mexico contested election case, when the House took a recess.

At the evening session the consideration of the army appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Garfield said that Gen. Grant does not desire any reduction, except by absorption.

Dodge offered a substitute, placing the matter of the reduction of the army, and the consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments in the hands of the President after March 4th; the substitute was adopted.

Butler's amendment was agreed to, 57 to 56, and a substitute added, offered by Dodge. The committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Bates offered a substitute for the amendments of Butler and Dodge, which provides that until the army is reduced to twenty regiments of Infantry, five of cavalry and five of artillery, that no new commissions shall be issued in any regiment; and directs the Secretary of War to consolidate the regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the service and the reductions of the officers will permit, till the aforesaid minimum is reached; also, that till further provided by law there shall be no new appointments in the Adjutant and Inspector General's, Pay, Quartermaster, Ordnance or Medical Departments.

The vote today the bank bill on the

table was reconsidered. Pomeroy moved that the bill be recommitted with instructions to report back the first three sections. Coburn moved to amend and instruct the committee to report back the fourth section, as amended yesterday by his substitute; carried, 97 to 78. Other instructions were offered and rejected. The motion to table the bill was lost, 94 to 96. Pomeroy's motion, as amended by Coburn, was then adopted without division.

GENERAL.

Oswego 18.—The Delaware and Lackawanna railroad company have purchased and leased the Erie road, thus forming an independent direct route from the seaboard to Lake Ontario.

Washington, 18.—A majority of the Senate Pacific railroad committee is preparing a report on the bill granting aid to the Northern Pacific road, giving considerations which induced them to adopt the policy of extending government credit to railroad lines.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed several appointments.

Elmira, N. Y., 18.—Benjamin Joy, a distinguished temperance advocate, died suddenly to-day at his residence at Penryn.

Key West, 13.—One hundred and thirty-seven Cuban refugees arrived yesterday, and more are coming.

New Haven.—James F. Babcock has been nominated to Congress by the Democrats in the 2nd district. An earthquake shook of several second-story windows, was felt at Fort Townsend, Washington Territory, Feb. 11.

Washington, 18.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs have unanimously agreed to recommend the rejection of the Alabama treaty; they have also agreed to favorably recommend the naturalization treaty; also a treaty leaving to the government of Switzerland the arbitration of the San Juan dispute.

New York.—Jos. Weaver and James McQuade, arrested on a charge of robbery of \$150,000 in U. S. Pacific Railroad bonds from the first national bank at New Windsor, Maryland; they were taken to Maryland to-day on a requisition of the Governor. \$100,000 of the bonds were found in their possession and identified by the officers of the bank.

Evansville, Ind.—The steamer *Glenadock* took on the pilot house, seven miles above this city, to-day; the boat was run ashore when the women and children aboard were safely landed.

In the meantime the captain and crew extinguished the flames by the most heroic efforts. The damage was slight; nobody was hurt. The President has refused to pardon Col. Enright, now in prison for frauds with the revenue.

The Senate's Washington special says that Grant, yesterday, told a Republican member of Congress that he had no idea of selecting any man as a member of the Cabinet who was not with the party, or who has not acted with it since. He would consider any other course an insult to the party which elected him.

Chicago.—Butler's amendment to the Army bill was adopted by the House last night. It discontinues the office of General after March 4th. The office of Lieut. General will not be filled again when a vacancy occurs. It reduces the number of Major Generals to three, and the Brigadiers to six.

The Republican's special says the Senate Postal Committee have agreed to report a bill directing the Postmaster General to contract with the New York and Antwerp steamship company for the transportation of mails in steamships built in the United States, touching at Southampton. The bill contains no subsidy beyond the inland and ocean postage. The opinion prevails that there will be a long session after the 4th of March. Several appropriation bills will probably not be reached by the present Congress.

Schell Creek, Nev., 19.—John M. Gamble, District Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died here this morning, after a short illness, of inflammation of the liver. He has been connected with the California telegraph for the last fifteen years, and for past six years has been Superintendent of the lines between Virginia City and Salt Lake. He is a native of Baltimore county, Md.

FOREIGN.

New York.—The *Herald's* Havana special says the American Steamer *Es-tella* had been seized at Kingston for money advanced for repairs.

The second telegraph cable end, which was lost last summer, has been picked up and is now working.

A steamer from Cadiz has brought two generals and five hundred regulars. Manrico Roberts, the new Spanish minister to Washington, is a passenger. Six hundred insurgents were surrounded by troops in the Cochino swamps. The *Diario* says the majority of the population at Villa Clara are loyal. Five deaths from cholera had occurred at Santiago on the 16th; the epidemic is increasing. The negroes are destitute of food and are returning to the plantations. There are frequent desertions of volunteers, fearing the cholera.

San Francisco, 18.—The Legislature of British Columbia, after a long debate, have decided against confederation; the vote stood 11 against 5.

A resolution in form of an appropriation for the encouragement of female immigration to British Columbia was unanimously passed by the Council.

The English gunboat *Satellite* arrived at Victoria yesterday, from China and Japan.

Madrid, 18.—The Cortes has requested Serrano to reorganize the Cabinet.

Paris.—The Minister of the Interior announces his intention to repress all abuse of privileges conceded to public meetings.

Madrid.—Lopez, minister of the colonies, has issued a decree, to take effect in all the colonies of Spain, establishing a uniform system of legal jurisdiction: the decree abolishes ecclesiastical courts and makes various modifications in the financial administration of the colonies.

Paris.—The conference of the Great Powers, to-day, received a communication from Athens, which contains the reply of Greece to the propositions of the conference. The reply is satisfactory. The representatives of the powers finally signed the protocol and the Conference dissolved.

Havana.—Engagements are reported with the insurgents and troops in the vicinity of Cienfuegos. Two thousand

troops are expected to-morrow from Spain. The Spanish are confident that rebellion will be finally suppressed. Authorities are filling the prisons with suspected parties. The emigration of Cubans is increasing. Several large boats have been chartered by the Government for cruising on the coast and armed for the landing of parties. C. Hono has arrived. Señor Udeata, a Spanish official of high rank, is a prisoner.

St. Louis.—The Newfoundland Legislature, by a vote of 20 against 9, have adopted an address in reply to the Lt. Governor's speech recommending union with Canada.

New York 19.—The *Herald's* Havana special says the Captain-General has issued a decree, closing all ports where there are no Custom Houses.

Colonel Queraro has arrived at Jiquilani from Santiago, having fought his way the whole distance. The insurgent chiefs are constantly on the move. A clash from Santiago, on the 13th, says more estates have been burnt. The chaos is raging; twenty-two deaths have occurred, and many of the troops are in the hospital.

Avices from Gantano say that sugars arriving rapidly; the insurance reduces the crop by 20,000 hogheads.

The Tribune has a letter from an American in Cuba, connected with the revolutionists. He says a provisional Government is practically in operation, and has been organized by the revolutionists. The provisional Government propose the general emancipation of slaves, and equal political rights to all classes. The suffrage is to be based on education and property qualification, and applied to all alike. The wealthy patriots have all emancipated their slaves, many of whom are armed. No proposition from the Spaniards will be listened to, nothing short of independence being desired. When that is established, Cuba hopes to obtain the protection of the United States, with the view to ultimate annexation.

Correspondence.

Editor Evening News:—I notice in one of our city dailies, a statement from General Chetlain, United States Assessor for Utah, in relation to the amount of U. S. taxes collected in Montana and Utah for the year 1897. The difference is about \$12,000 in favor of the former. It will be observed that in the matter of manufactures and productions, Utah leads Montana nearly \$20,000, while in the item of liquor licenses Montana is ahead nearly \$15,000. I admit the population of Utah was probably double that of Montana in 1897, yet it must be borne in mind, that Montana was, and is now, using millions of foreign capital in its mining and other operations, nearly all of it taxable there, while Utah never had any. There are, moreover, double the number of business establishments in the former subject to special tax or license. The people of Montana are a mining and trading people, while those of Utah are an agricultural people. It is well known, that the former, in all parts of the country, pay a much larger tax than the latter.

Yours, &c.,
A TAX PAYER.

POLICE.—Thomas Harrison, charged with an attempt at seduction, was fined \$100. The fine was paid. On hearing the dock Harrison was immediately arrested as a deserter from the service of the United States. His former comrade "split" on him; he said he would not have done it if Harrison had not been guilty of the crime for which he was fined.

Samuel Mason, fined \$10 yesterday afternoon for drunkenness, was arrested again last evening in a "glorious" condition, and was fined \$10 more this morning. William Cowan, a professor of the "art preservative," was fined \$10 for drunkenness.

Died:

In Mendon, Cache Valley, December 28th, 1909, James, son of Charles and Sarah Bird, aged 18 years and 23 days.

In Payson City, U. T., on February 14th 1909, in child-bed, Susan Mary, wife of Charles Brewerton, and daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Harding, aged 32 years, 1 month and 10 days. She leaves a husband and six children to mourn her untimely departure.

M.H. Star, please copy.

FIRST ARRIVAL of a large assortment of Fresh Field and Garden Seeds

From the reliable house of J. M. Thorburn & Co., Salt Lake City.

FINDLAY'S SEED DEPOT,
d75 2 55 c

NEW STORE.

Boots and Shoes.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Balmorals and Congress Gaiters, of all kinds.

AT REASONABLE RATES,
BY WM. BARTH & BRO.,
d68 1m 2nd South Street.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

PALMER & COMPANY,

Manufacturers by Steam, of Finest and Purest Confectionery and Chocolates

IMPORTERS OF FRENCH PRESERVED FRUITS, AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GOODS AND ARTICLES IN THE LINE OF TRADE

Confectioners' Machines, Moulds, And Tools of all kinds, constantly on hand.

66 & 68 DUANE ST., NEW YORK.

Orders for export to any climate filled with fidelity and dispatch.

BURTIS & FRENCH,

Importers and Jobbers of

CROCKERY

CHINA and GLASSWARE

KEROSENE GOODS, &c., 12, Barclay St., 4 doors below Astor House, NEW YORK.

Special Notices.

Borg & Co., saddle and harness makers, 2d South St. have established another shop at Ogden City. d75 1-t

Fresh Oranges and Lemons have just arrived at Geo. Goddards. d74-2

BALD HAY, for sale at Faust & Houtz. 1-t

SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE on draught at the Salt Lake Billiard Room. d18 3m

THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers—H. B. Olawson & J. T. Cairns.

Great Sensation Drama.

Engagement of the Favorite Artists.

MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

This Evening,

FRIDAY, FEB. 19th.

Will be presented for the last time in this City, a new Sensational Drama, adapted expressly for Miss ANNIE LOCKHART, from Miss Braddon's popular Novel of the same name, in 3 Acts, entitled,

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET!

LADY AUDLEY...MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

Supported by

A GREAT CAST OF THE COMPANY.

The performance will conclude with the laughable Farce entitled

FEARFUL TRAGEDY IN THE SEVEN DIALS!

CHANGE OF TIME: DOORS OPEN AT 7 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7 1/2.

HOLINESS TO THE LORD.

ZION'S

CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION.

The inhabitants of the Territory of Utah are hereby notified that measures have been adopted to commence a WHOLESALE CO-OPERATIVE STORE without delay.

We trust that

WITHIN TEN OR TWELVE DAYS THE WHOLESALE STORE WILL BE IN OPERATION.

It is designed to conduct the business on safe and economical principles, and to sell goods at wholesale at as small an advance on cost and transportation as will barely pay expenses, and leave a small margin for interest, or dividends, in favor of the stockholders.

Due notice will be given when and where the Wholesale Store will be ready to accommodate purchasers.

Those who have subscribed for shares of Stock in the institution, are hereby notified that their subscription money is now needed to aid in commencing the business, and the sooner all subscriptions are paid in, the better for all concerned. There is also opportunity for others to take shares and thus join in this self-preserving institution.

Country Merchants are requested to pause before making purchases elsewhere, and especially not to risk sending East for goods until they have first ascertained what they can do at the Wholesale Co-operative Store.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WM. CLAYTON,
Secretary.

d76 w3 1-t

FOUND

A FEW days since, near the Hot Springs, a BOX OF BOOKS, the owner thereof has a have them by applying to HIRSH STRONG, 10th Ward, Salt Lake City. d78 3

NOTICE!

WE HAVE this day SOLD OUT our entire Stock of MERCHANDISE TO ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION.

The Eagle Emporium will be CLOSED AFTER TO-MORROW, (Saturday), and all holders of Due-Bills are respectfully requested to present them THIS DAY for payment.

WM. JENNINGS & Co.

d76

D. O. CALDER & Co.,

FORWARDING

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Salt Lake City and Ogden,

Reg to inform their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC that they will be prepared to

Receive and Forward

Goods!

Addressed to care of CALDER & Co., Ogden, to all parts of the TERRITORY, immediately on the opening of the

U.P.R.R. FOR TRAFFIC TO OGDEN.

Our Mr. Calder, having had thirteen years' experience in all departments of the business, including that of Manager, of the largest carrying company in the country, who owned railroad, canal, steamboats and sailing vessels, and being determined to give the utmost satisfaction to their patrons, they hope to receive the full support of the Merchants and Manufacturers of Utah.

d76 1-t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Warren Hunsay, Frank Palmer, Chas. L. Dahler Salt Lake City. Denver. Virginia City.

HUSSEY, DAHLER & Co.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOLD DUST, OGIN and EXCHANGE, Salt Lake City, U. T., and Virginia City and Helena, Montana, and Warren Hunsay & Co., Bankers, Denver and Central City, Colorado. d75 1-t

STRAYED

FROM FAUST'S CORRAL, on the 16th inst, one red COW, branded Faust on the horn, 5 years old. Any one giving information of the same at Faust & Houtz' Stables, will be rewarded. d75 2

ESTRAYS!

ONE 2 year old Roan HEIFER, branded on the left thigh.

One 2 year old Red HEIFER, branded B on the right hip.

One yearling STEER, dark red, salt in the left ear.

From Willard Precinct Found.

One 7 year old red COW, a yellow fork and salt in left ear, and a hole in the right ear.

One yearling HEIFER, red and white, brocked face brand on the left shoulder.

One yearling HEIFER, white roan, red neck, crop and salt in the right ear.

If not claimed by the 20th of March, 1899, they will be sold at the Box Elder County Found, at 4 p.m. on said day.

LEWIS WRIGHT, Poundkeeper.

d75 3

Small Profits and Quick Returns!

IN

CREAT

DECLINE

GOODS

AT

F. A. MITCHELL'S

NEW GOODS

Constantly Arriving.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

TO ARRIVE SHORTLY.

A lot of the

BEST PLOWS

Which will be

SOLD CHEAP.

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

d46 1-t

FOR SALE, CHEAP!

A GOOD ADOBIE HOUSE of 4 rooms, well finished, with ORCHARD bearing and LOT 4 rods by 10 rods square, situated in the 14th Ward, 1 1/2 blocks west of Main street, on Emigration street.