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CHINESE BOYCOTT.

No Mercy for Friends of Registration:
 Merchants Persecuted.

May Jiu Man a San Francisco Man
 Has Returned and in Charge—Col-
 lector Quin on His Policy.

"It has been more than three months since I have left this little back room except in company with a white man," said May Jiu Man, the head of the Quong Yick Wah company at 901 Depot street, says the San Francisco Call.

Strange as the statement may seem it is true, and not only is May Jiu Man in constant dread of being murdered, but the business of his company has been ruined, and for weeks the sales from his large store has not averaged \$2 per week.

The case of May Jiu Man's downfall commercially and his fear of death is the Chinese risk companies, who have been boycotting the store ever since May translated from English into Chinese the circular issued by Collector Quin explaining to the Chinese risk under the act what they should do to comply with the law and warning them of the consequences in case they failed to obey it.

Collector Quin had hard work to secure a translator for his message to the Chinese, and May, who for fifteen years has served as an interpreter to

the United States courts, had to be asked a long time before he would undertake the work.

No sooner was the circular issued and it became known that May was the translator for a system of persecution was commenced. Quality for per security the six companies (owned and to ruin M. J. Y. business, and the only customers in this city but those living in the interior of the state to whom he sold goods were obliged to come patronizing him. All obeyed, and, at stated, May hasn't sold an average of \$2 worth of goods per week for more than three months.

This was not all, however. Not satisfied with ruining the man's business, the Chinese notified him to prepare for death; not only sending him word by private letter, but passing the death-wails of Chinatown with provisions denouncing May and saying that the man who killed him would be well paid for his work. As high as \$1000 was offered for his murder, and the money would have been earned beyond question long ago but for the fact that May never leaves his home except in company with a white man, and then only when urgent business requires his presence elsewhere than in his store.

The object of the risk companies was to prevent any Chinese giving assistance in any way, show or form to the white men in attempting to enforce the Chinese registration act, and the severity with which May has been treated has certainly proved a salutary lesson to the others. Not a single Chinese, until a day or two ago, would give the slightest information to Collector Quin. General McCook or any of the deputies connected with the registration bureau, but would they even assist in transmitting a conversation between deputies and Chinese, even when the latter were their friends. Several days ago, however, a member of the firm of Quong Yick Wah Co., undertakers, at 731 Clay street, went with some Chinese to the registration office and assisted them in registering. The next day, as less than two complaints were filed at the health office against the establishment of Quong Yick Wah Co., which was declared a nuisance and a menace to the health of the Chinese living in the neighborhood.

It was something of a joke to the health officers to have Chinese come in and complain at first to Chinese and at first they could not understand it. Investigation proved that the undertaking establishment was quite as much as the majority of the Chinese butcher shops, fish markets and underground residences in the vicinity, but the complaints insisted on having the undertaking shop removed and proceeded to make good their case by affidavit. The result is that Quong Yick Wah Co. will have to suspend business and the Chinese that has dared defy the risk companies will be promptly punished.

"You cannot imagine how terrible has been my punishment," said May Jiu Man, continuing the conversation after explaining how he was boycotted. "No matter what may be the result, in the registration business, my own private business is far over ruined. I tell you the Chinese can afford to run counter to the wishes of the risk companies. That I am alive today is only because of the fact I have taken to prevent night riders from reaching me. If the theory law is declared unconstitutional I will be even worse off, and if the Chinese go, then my trade is gone anyhow. Let me tell you this, the risk companies must to fight the registration law in the very last, and there may be even bloodshed before they give in."

There were only twenty-one Chinese registered yesterday—most of them sent by the risk companies, to act later on as subordinates, and a few house servants who have been years long in the employ of certain families and are willing to leave the condemnation of their countrymen in order to hold their positions.

Many secret registrations have been made and the collector flung it aside. It is to encourage this work. White people who have Chinese employees who want to obey the law and who fear to do so openly can arrange for secret registration of their men if they so desire.

"I regret to see," said Collector Quin yesterday, "the spirit manifested by not only Chinese but white people in endeavoring to have the Chinese comply with the law, but to tempt by insidious wrong motives to myself and deputies. The Lord knows it is hard enough to fight the Chinese without having to fight white people. I must enforce the law, and I am held responsible for many things the outside world know nothing about."

"It has been asked why I do not let the Chinese alone, let them refuse to register and then get them out of the country. I wonder if the people who make these suggestions are aware that there are only 20,000 in California today, who do not know what the Chinese law is, and if an attempt is made to deport them they plead ignorance of the law the very people who now advise me to let them alone would be the first to cry out, 'Well, why didn't Quin do his duty?' I am determined that if I can prevent it an Chinese in my district shall be able to say that he or she did not know what the law required and that they were not given every opportunity to obey it."

"After I have done all I can to get

the Chinese to obey the law, leaving them no excuse for not doing so, then the people of this state will find, as well as the Chinese, that I will enforce the law to the letter, and that without fear or favor. Let the people also remember that it is going to cost something to deport the Chinese, and I do not propose to add to that cost one single lawsuit that can be avoided."

"I shall go on until May 5 urging the Chinese to obey the law, and offering them every opportunity and every facility for so doing. On May 6 I will commence the enforcement of the law, and will enforce it unless stopped by a higher power. The people should remember that the men holding office in the Interior Revenue service on this coast have to bear the brunt of this battle. It is right now in California that the war with the Chinese under the registration act must be fought to a finish and decided. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and a half dozen others eastern cities sided and all combined will be a more formidable foe compared with San Francisco alone, when it comes to enforcing the law."

"No, sir, I propose, regardless of criticism, to give the Chinese every encouragement and every opportunity and help in my power to obey the law, then, if they fail, the fault will be theirs, not mine, and when they are imprisoned and later on deported neither the Chinese nor their white sympathizers or enemies, as the case may be, will be able to say that every Chinaman did not have an excellent opportunity to do right if he wanted to and was not advised as to what his best course was."

None of the government officers expect large registration until about May 1, and then if the Chinese attempt to evade the registration bureau they may find themselves badly fooled.

FARM POULTRY.

How to Improve a Flock of Ordinary Farm-pool Poultry at Small Expense.

The farmer's flock of common fowls may be greatly improved by killing off the males and replacing them with short-legged cocks. While we believe that pure bred fowls are the most profitable and do not advocate the crossing of different varieties, yet it may be at times desirable to do so. It is to be done, it should be done systematically and with a definite purpose. To illustrate what is meant The Poultry Yard explains them.

Suppose a farmer has a flock of medium sized common fowls. He is so situated that he can raise spring chickens profitably, and has a good market for dressed poultry all the year round. We should advise him in such circumstances to purchase of some breeder one or two Light Brahma cocks and put with his hens. Each flock can be bought for a reasonable sum. As a result of this cross there will be a decided improvement in the size, the quality of the flesh, and in the uniform and fine appearance of the flock. The extra profit from such a flock will pay many times over for the little extra expense in buying the pure bred cocks. The same cock can be used for a second year, or other birds of a different strain may take their place.

The third year it will be best to make an entire change of blood. We would suggest that White Leghorns should now be introduced in place of the Brahmas. As a result of this cross we should get good, fair sized, plump bodied fowls, and most excellent layers and very uniformly feathered birds. After using the Leghorns cocks two years the Brahma cross may be made again, and so on indefinitely. If the person prefers, Leghorns

Chickens may be alternated with Brown Leghorns or Plymouth Rocks with Brahmas. Let an experiment of this kind have a fair trial, and we believe there is no farmer who will not admit that it pays to buy thoroughbred fowls. We are writing now for such persons as are adverse to the expense of stocking entirely with pure Brahmas, Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks or some other standard breed.

Salt for Pigs.
 An English veterinary expresses himself as follows on the subject of salting pigs:

Personally I would not allow a free supply, which is what putting a lump in the trough means, and especially to pig pig or suckling sows or very young animals. Salt is decidedly injurious if given to pigs in large quantities and leads to a condition that is described as salt poisoning. A little will do no harm perhaps in large pigs, but whether it is prejudicial or becomes a serious condition is never placed in the piggy. The cause where I have seen salt do mischief is where better from the piglets into has been mixed with the wash, butcher's waste and that from hotels commonly containing far too much. The same thing applies to sows, which often gets into the wash when disluster is emptied into it.

I strongly advise against the use of salt for suckling sows—any one may find greatly to the youngsters if they get any quantity. Even the liquor in which salt must has been added has been known to upset them. A far greater essential for pigs than salt is small coal or other grit. It is useful also where pigs do not get the liberty of a run to eat side of turf with plenty of soil adhering and throw them in the top.

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