

NATURALIZATION.

THE subject of naturalization is one of very great importance in the United States, from the fact that countless multitudes of the overworked, overtaxed peoples of the old world flock hither in search of comfort and privileges which are denied to them in the lands of their birth. In no State or Territory in the Union is the subject of more vital import than in the Territory of Utah, for no other State or Territory probably receives such a large and permanent annual increase to the number of its inhabitants as we do here. This is a subject that has been frequently treated upon before in our columns, in endeavoring to show to our residents of foreign birth the necessity and importance of attending to it.

There are many privileges that citizens of the United States can enjoy to which aliens are not entitled. One of the most important of these is the exercise of the franchise, which the British people are now making such strenuous exertions to obtain. There are also the privileges granted by the pre-emption and homestead laws, and others that might be mentioned, which can not be enjoyed by foreigners until they have taken the oath of allegiance and have become naturalized.

Fortunately the provisions of the naturalization law are few and simple. The legislators of our country, fully alive to the value of bone, muscle and skill, in an extensive but undeveloped country like the United States, have ever felt liberally disposed to foreigners, and have held out great inducements to them to come and settle in this country. It is to this, in a very great measure, that the unparalleled growth and development of this nation is attributable. Hundreds of thousands of the most skilled mechanics and best citizens of Europe, seeing the utter impossibility of ever acquiring for themselves a homestead, or of exercising a voice in making the laws by which they were to be governed, have left their native lands and come to the Great Republic of the West.

Where a man is a man if he is willing to toil, And can gather the riches and fruits of the soil.

Here, in tens of thousands of instances, foreigners, instead of passing their best days in drudgery, and their declining years in a workhouse or almshouse, as they would have had to do in the lands which gave them birth, have, in a very few years acquired competence and independence. The same privileges and opportunities are still to be had, and still the tide of emigration flows westward from Europe, enriching America, and slowly but surely working irretrievable ill to the varied nationalities of the eastern hemisphere.

In view of the fact of the arrival of several thousand emigrants here this Fall, whose design it is to settle permanently in this country, we wish to lay before them the steps necessary for them to take in order to become citizens of the United States, and to urge upon them, and upon all others of the people of Utah who may not yet have attended to this matter, to secure to themselves, at the earliest possible date, all the rights and privileges that it is possible for citizens of the United States, in a Territorial capacity, to enjoy. The fact, that at a very early day, we shall have a Land Office opened in our Territory will at once suggest, to those of our people who may not have already attended to this matter, the necessity of doing so without unnecessary delay.

The law on naturalization is in substance as follows: Any alien can obtain his full papers of citizenship after residing five years in the country, if he shall have declared his intentions of becoming a citizen, at least two years previously before any court, or any clerk of a court having jurisdiction in such cases. The fact of residence must be proven by credible witnesses only. Aliens coming to this country before they are eighteen years of age can become citizens when they are twenty-one without any previous declaration. Aliens who have served in the United States army, for the full period for which they enlisted, and received an honorable discharge, secure the right to full naturalization regardless of time of residence, or previous declaration of intentions. Foreign born children of aliens who have been naturalized also possess the rights of American citizens.

These are the leading points of the law in relation to naturalization. Compliance with them is within the reach of all our people. As soon after their arrival as they please they can go before the Clerk of the District Courts in the several Judicial Districts of the Territory and declare their intentions, with but very little loss of time, and by paying a very small fee can secure their first papers; then when the necessary time has elapsed, full citizenship with all its benefits can be secured by all.

We urge our people to attend to this matter without delay. In every settlement let the bishop or leading man press the subject on their attention. And where they cannot understand the English language let it be explained to

them in their several languages, and see, as far as in their power lies, that all attend to their naturalization, so that when the land laws are in full operation in our Territory, none, through neglect, may be deprived of the privileges arising therefrom, or of any other privilege to which citizens of the United States are entitled.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

WE have received a communication from a gentleman not of our faith, who sends us his card, treating upon co-operation, now a subject of more than ordinary interest to the public here. The writer is experienced in business matters, as a perusal of his communication will show. Most of his suggestions have been already considered; but the hints of men of experience are worthy of attention, and as the thoughts of every person in the community who has its welfare at heart, is directed to the subject, we give the letter a place in our columns. The writer evidently believes the plan feasible if properly conducted, as every business man must, who gives it due consideration:

SALT LAKE CITY,
Oct. 12, 1896.

Sir:—I have attended a number of the meetings of the Latter-day Saints, at which explanations, or instructions, were given to the people as to the mode of establishing a Co-operative Society among your people.

Heartily concurring in the work proposed, and believing that if the efforts of those who may assume its management are properly directed, that it will result in success, I take the liberty—having a few idle moments—of offering some suggestions which seem to me pertinent.

In the first place, the immediate control of its affairs should be vested in the hands of some one of your leading mercantile men, who is thoroughly conversant with the trade of the Territories adjoining Utah, as well as the wants of the inhabitants of these valleys. He should have aid—when important questions are to be decided—in counsel from an advisory or sub-committee (not exceeding five) of the general directors. Questions or matters come up from time to time for action, when it would be very difficult to have the full voice of the directors on the point, and even if this were always possible it would be undesirable, involving too much discussion—the advice of a few practical well-balanced minds, thoroughly acquainted with mercantile transactions, would be of more real value than what would most likely result from a desultory discussion, taken part in by, perhaps, leading men of the Church, who are not in daily converse with the affairs of the world.

I would suggest that the management be left as free and unfettered as possible, believing that good and wise men will be selected, acting, however, in concert with the advisory board, which should be convened once each week, recourse having been had between these meetings, as occasion may demand, for the assistance or advice of individual members.

The organization of the office or counting house department of such an institution requires the greatest care. Every effort should be made to thoroughly systematize this department at the beginning. With a slowly managed office you would have like disorder in every branch of the concern; with system there all will be clockwork in the other departments. The parent institution, as I understand it, purposes dealing only by wholesale. A stock account is indispensable. In Stewart & Clark's warehouse, in New York the account of stock of the various articles on hand is as minutely kept as the money transactions of a bank; it is quite easily done. With so many stock-holders as you are likely to have there will be a great deal of book-keeping required, and I presume you will permit transfer of the stock to be made. This would be but right and proper in view of the fact that it is not intended to allow any one to draw his money out of the concern without first having given a year's notice.

In this connection I might add that I think it would be desirable to consider the feasibility of establishing a banking department. Your receipts will be large and in current funds. To make your payments in the East you will require either to forward those funds, subject to Express charges, or purchase exchange from some of the local banks in your midst, the sustaining of which is entirely opposed to the teachings of the Church.

There are a number of things I might further mention, but one other will suffice for the present: that as the various ward stores &c., shall be under the general supervision of the heads of the church, an inspector should be appointed, whose duty it would be to visit each of the stores and examine minutely into their condition at least once in every three months and report to the head office. Not being acquainted with the details of the organization of the association, I find it impossible to say much of value, but wishing the people and proposed society every success, and above and beyond all God's blessing, I am, sir, respectfully yours,
A FRIENDLY GENTLE.

For the Deseret Evening News.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

New York.—In the Protestant Episcopal Union, to-day, a lengthy memorial was presented, protesting against the deviations from the prescribed ritual of the church, directed against high church practices, and praying for the passage of a canon for establishing and enforcing uniformity in divine worship in all the Churches, and tending to renew and preserve that simplicity which the Protestant Episcopal church in this country sought to obtain. Judge Coningham, who presented the memorial, also presented a canon in conformity with the views therein set forth, forbidding extraordinary vestments during worship, candlesticks or candelabra at the communion table, bowing at the name of Jesus, the elevation of either of the elements during the holy communion, and other high church practices. After some debate the matter was referred to the committee on canons. The same subject came up in several different forms during the session.

Washington, D. C., 12.—The President, through the war department, to-day, issued general orders for the information of army officers, quoting the provisions of the Constitution relative to the election of the President, and the laws for the punishment of military and naval officers, interfering with such elections. The order is intended, on his part, as a rebuke to Gen. Reynolds, who has issued an order forbidding the holding of an election for President.

Chicago, 21.—The Italians of several cities to-day, celebrated the anniversary of the discovery of America, by parading the streets and general festivities.

Philadelphia.—The city is very quiet to-night, no meetings are being held. The Democrats calculate on a majority in the city of 5,000 to 8,000, while the Republicans are equally confident of a majority of over 100.

Elizabethtown, Pa., 12.—Night trains on the Alleghany road, yesterday, collided, resulting in the death of one man, and the complete wreck of both engines, and the burning of five oil cars; no passengers were injured.

Washington.—The P.O. Department has information of temporary arrangements made by the Vice-President of the U. P. R. R. for carrying the mails between the termini of the Pacific roads. Telegrams from several parties were received to-day, offering to contract for the transportation of the mails, one comes from Brigham Young. The proposition is now under consideration with the view to secure the certainty of the service by express, until the completion of the Rail Road. Wells Fargo & Co. are not inclined to continue the mail service much longer.

Philadelphia.—Some fears of a disturbance to-morrow are entertained, the Sheriff, who is a Democrat, having appointed 2000 deputies to assist in keeping the peace, the Mayor also having taken charge of that matter. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have rendered a decision against the claim of the Sheriff to exercise paramount and conclusive authority in the preservation of peace. Judge Allison notifies the Mayor that he will issue a warrant for the arrest of the sheriff or his deputies, upon a proper complaint being made, and requests the Mayor to be prepared with a sufficient force to execute the warrant if required.

Philadelphia, 13.—Considerable fighting is going on in the sixteenth Ward. A boy named Henry Perkins was shot in the abdomen by deputy sheriff Joseph Flanagan, and mortally wounded. Flanagan was arrested. In the 20th Ward heavy fighting is reported between the police and the sheriff's officers. The Judges' courts are sitting to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the cases of persons arrested by the sheriff's officers. Both the Democrats and Republicans have committees of lawyers waiting in the court room to defend the clients of their respective parties, applying for a discharge under habeas corpus.

Later.—In the 3rd Ward Washington Hamilton, a notorious character, created a disturbance at the polls. A policeman attempted to arrest him, when Hamilton drew a revolver; the policeman then shot him in the neck, inflicting a serious wound.

FOREIGN.

It has been ascertained from an authentic source that Minister Hale has applied through the cable for instructions, in view of the political situation at Madrid, which were sent through the same medium. *—Mr. Hale now telegraphs that in compliance with his instructions, he has recognized the new government.

Señor Vela, to-day, was recognized as charge d'affaires of the republics of Guatemala and Salvador.

Madrid, 12.—The loan of 10,000,000 reales, which was offered to the Provisional Junta, was immediately accepted.

London, 12.—A dispatch from Bombay says favorable reports have been received of the progress of the expedition against the tribes in the north western districts of India. The troops, so far, meet with light opposition.

The Fenian prisoners are to be released at Dartmouth.

Havana.—Captain General Lersundi, to-day, issued an eloquent proclamation to the citizens and soldiers, enjoining tranquility and order.

Advices from Mexico state that the widow of General Patoni, has accused Canto of the assassination of her husband.

The trial of the persons arrested for revolt at Vera Cruz is going on. Orozcos, a colonel in the Imperial army, has been arrested. Hon. Oratio Manquez has been captured at Rias.

Gold mines have been discovered at Guadalajara.

Madrid.—The United States is the first nation to recognize the new provisional government of Spain. The Madrid Gazette, to-day, publishes the text of the official recognition of the new government made through Mr. Hale, the American Minister. The Junta has declared in favor of additional reforms, among which is the abolition of the death penalty, and the sanctity of private letters and postboxes. The Junta has ordered the restoration of the bark Tornado to England, and the payment of damages for her wrongful detention, and the imprisonment of the Spanish officials who ordered the seizure.

Paris.—The Journal Des Debats says that Captain General Lersundi at Cuba has given in her adhesion to the new provisional government of Spain. Cuba will be permitted to choose members to the Junta.

London, 12.—A dispatch from Madrid states that great interest is manifested in regard to the representation of Cuba in the new government of Spain, also in regard to the abolition of slavery. The action of the constitutional Cortez on these questions is awaited with great anxiety. The ministers promise Cuba equal liberties with Spain.

London, 13.—The Daily News says there is no doubt that the protocol of the treaty proposed by the American Minister will be approved by the English Parliament and the American Congress.

It is announced that the British mail will not go forward by the Hamburg line after October 30.

London, 12.—The cable of 1896 has been repaired, and is now working.

Madrid.—The following is the substance of what was said on both sides at the interview between the American Minister and the Duke D' Gattarre. Hale addressing the Duke, said in the name of the United States he congratulated the Provisional government and people of Spain on their success, as marked, in a revolution of such grand proportions. He was happy to return the greeting which Spain gave the

United States on their entrance into the family of free and sovereign people. The relations between Spain and the United States had always been friendly, and under present circumstances, all and under would be exerted to augment the friendship between both people. The Duke D' Gattarre, in the course of his reply, said that now amid the ruins of the old rule, a structure would be formed, which he believed, would merit the approval and sympathy of the United States. Spain now deserved and needed the support of all free nations, and that of the American government was highly esteemed. The Duke concluded by declaring that this interview would serve to maintain unbroken relations between two nations, both claiming and exercising successfully the principle of national sovereignty.

Gen. Dulce has been appointed Captain General of Cuba.

Prague.—The political tumults in this city have been suppressed by Austrian troops, who dispersed the various assemblages of the people.

London.—A Liberal procession was attacked on Saturday, at Blackburne, by a mob of Tories, and several severely injured.

Paris.—A Ganlos newspaper publishes a letter from General Prim, earnestly favoring the calling of the Cortez and the formation of the kingdom.

Special Notices.

WANTED.—At this office, clean cotton or linen rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Monday and Fridays.

WANTED.—A few cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.

THEATRE!

Lessee & Manager—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Gaine.

Benefit of
The Favorite Actor, Mr.

JNO. C. GRAHAM

TUESDAY EVENING,
OCTOBER 13, 1896.

Will be presented, for the first time in this city, a beautiful, Domestic Barletta, in 3 Acts, entitled,

JACK IN THE WATER

OR,

The LADDER OF LIFE.

Jack in the Water;—Mr. J. C. GRAHAM
Edmund Lorrington.....Mr. J. M. Hardie
Florimond Frigate.....Mr. J. S. Lindsay
Sidney Loftus.....Mr. J. E. Hyde
Charles Jaume.....Mr. A. Merrill
Mr. Quillet.....Mr. R. Beauchamp
Didapies.....Mr. P. Margette
Dick Dugan.....Mr. E. Evans
Horsleydown Dick.....Mr. E. D. Crowther
Lampighter.....Mr. J. B. Kelly
Waterman.....Mr. H. Haines
Footman.....Mr. E. Matthews
Emily Lorrington.....Miss Adams
Clara.....Miss Lizzie Platt
Mrs Hatch.....Mrs M. G. Clawson
Betty Bloom.....Miss Alexander
Watermen, Servants, etc., by Chorus and Supernumeraries.

DEUM POLKA.—Misses Louise & Susie.
RECEITATION, "Little Jim,"
SAILOR'S HORNSPIPE.—Miss Clive.

To conclude with the very laughable High Comedy Farce, never before acted here, in 2 Acts, entitled,

A Roland FOR AN OLIVER

Alfred Highdyer.....Mr. J. C. Graham
Sir Mark Chase.....Mr. J. M. Hardie
Mr Selbourne.....Mr. J. S. Lindsay
Ficture.....Mr. P. Margette
Brook Bloom.....Mr. E. Evans
Mrs Selbourne.....Miss Adams
Maria.....Miss Adams
Mrs Ficture.....Mrs M. Bowring

THURSDAY EVE., Oct. 15, 1896.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS ALEXANDER.

DOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7:30.

ON BURER, for Full Set.....\$75.00.
OLD FLAT, Low Prices, according to style of workmanship &c.

Cleaning, Filling and Extracting Teeth, Arranging Irregular Teeth.

All work made of the best material in use and warranted to give satisfaction. Watches and Clocks repaired, Jewelry made to order.

FIFTEENTH WARD, Four Blocks west of the Market House.

DIXIE!

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE contains Four Rooms, Battery and Cellar. A good Well of Water attached. The Lot contains 75 square rods, laid out with the choicest Fruit Trees, etc.

Apply on the premises, half-a-block east of Bishop Raleigh's 19th Ward.

WM. ASPER.

WANTED!

LUMBER & SHINGLES

HAULED ON SHARES,

From our Mill in Big Cottonwood Canyon, 22 miles from Salt Lake City.

We will give one-third of the Lumber or Shingles for Hauling.

LUMBER, PICKETS and SHINGLES on hand at the Mill and at our Residence, in the 19th Ward. All kinds of Pay taken.

N. W. WHIPPLE & SONS.

JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR

I have a few BOUND volumes of the First Volume of the JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for sale; price \$4. Those who wish to purchase the Second Volume, bound in cloth covers made expressly for the INSTRUCTOR, can leave me their orders, as I have a few that will be ready for sale within a month. I can also furnish covers to those who have preserved the Second Volume and wish to have it bound.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
d244-M

WANTED!

IMMEDIATELY.

One Hundred

BRIDGE BUILDERS

AND

One Hundred

MASONS!

Apply at my Office.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

d273-M

UTAH MANUFACTURE!

A Fine Stock of Heavy

FRENCH CALF & KIP!

AT

E. E. TRIPP'S Old Stand, first door north of Kimball & Lawrence's Store, East Temple Street.

Where you will find a first class Stock of

CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of the Best Quality.

And at the Lowest Cash Prices, suitable to Railroad and Kanyon hands.

—:—

Particular attention given to the manufacture of BOOTS of the finest quality of French and German Calf and Kip Skins.

—:—

PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

d246-ly

JAS. L. BUNTING.

MONTANA RESTAURANT,

Second South Street.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

BOARD, per Week, \$8.50.

d269-ly

FIESE & McCUNE.

Encourage

HOME INDUSTRY!

BY BUYING

HOME MANUFACTURED GOODS!

AT THE SIGN OF THE

BIG BOOT!

MAIN ST., SALT LAKE CITY,

YOU will find the largest Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

In the Territory.

ALL HOME MADE!

In better Styles; of better Quality; and at Lower Prices than Eastern Goods.

We pay Cash to our Workmen, and Cash for everything we use in the business; consequently, we can sell for Cash (or Produce at Cash rates) Cheaper than any other house in Utah.

Prove it by Inspecting Goods & Prices.

HIDES WANTED.

WM. SLOAN & CO..

d122-ly

HURRAH FOR DIXIE!

I WISH to sell 22 Acres of Good FARM-ING LAND, situated ten miles from Salt Lake City, on the State Road, north of the Union Inn.

Also one House and two Lots in the 20th Ward.

Enquire of A. M. Mortimer, East Temple St., or of the undersigned, Mill Creek Canyon.

d273-ly

FINE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THE 11th WARD.

HAYING been called on a Mission to go to Dixie. I now offer for sale my valuable property in the 11th Ward. I will sell either all together or in small quantities to suit purchasers.

The property consists of a very good CORNER LOT, with splendid Orchard of all the choicest Fruits in the country and in good bearing; a good Dwelling House of five Rooms, and a row of small Tenements, suitable to rent.

I also have some vacant Lots for sale in what is known as the 21st Ward, for which I will take Cash, Mules, Wagons, Stock, Store Pay, or other movable property.

Apply on the premises.

THE
EAGLE EMPORIUM

Is Fully Replenished with

LATE ARRIVALS FROM

the East and West,

Consisting of very

CHOICE TEAS,

SUGAR,

COFFEE,

SPICES,

Also

PRINTS,

DOMESTICS,

HICKORY,

DENIMS,

CHECKS,

Bleach'd Muslin,

NUBIAS,

HOODS,

ROOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE,

NAILS,

Blacksmith Tools,

PLOWS, &c.,

And a Great Variety of

Yankee Notions,

All of which will be sold

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

FOR CASH.

W. JENNINGS & CO.

d268-70-ly

LIQUOR!

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

AT