PUBLIC EXPENSES.

Statement of the Territory's Resources and Liabilities.

SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Adverse Report on the Bill to Tax Debts Secured by Mortgages and Trust Deeds.

The only of the report of the House committee on ways and means, which was furnished by the chairman to a News representative yesterday, afternoon, did not embrace a statement of the resources and liabilities of the Territory which was included in it as read in the House. The document as a whole is here appended:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 12, 1894.

Mr. Speaker—Your committee on ways and means respectfully represents that a similar condition financially confronted the present Legislature to that which one year ago faced the last four sessions.

In January, 1893, the appropriation bill provided for an expenditure for the two years coming in excess of revenue to the amount of—

In January, 1893, for	$[illegible]
In January, 1893, for	[illegible]
Making a total of	$[illegible]

To meet these deficits, bonds were issued in

1890, Paid scrip, for	$[illegible]
1891, Issued scrip, for	[illegible]
1891, Paid scrip, for	[illegible]
Total excess of bonds issued	[illegible]

This entire amount has been appropriated in meeting the biennial deficits herein enumerated, leaving a balance for the present Legislature to provide for of [illegible]. Your committee have carefully considered every item of expenditure necessary to be made, based upon reports received, for the ensuing two years ending Dec. 31st, 1895, a detailed statement of which is herein attached. These items represent the amounts necessary for the maintenance of the Territorial public institutions, the payment of salaries of judges, jurors, witnesses, officers in courts, contingent expenses, World's Fair commission exhibits, etc., and to meet claims now being considered by the commission and other public assistance. In this statement your committee have moved it absolutely necessary to provide that certain salaries should be reduced, and your committee is confident be found to show $[illegible], about half the amount appropriated in similar items in 1893. In the estimates submitted some appropriations have not provided for the appropriation of any sums for the purpose of repair of public buildings, University supplies, museum, [illegible], etc., and in anticipating that the revenues will be materially in the same as last year, there will then be a deficit of about $[illegible]. Your committee do not think it would be good policy or wise in finances to follow the example of our predecessors in more the deficit by the issuance of bonds. We have such a policy would lead to a continuous recurrence of the evil. Your committee therefore recommend that the general tax be increased from two to three and one-fourth mills on the dollar on all the taxable property of the Territory. Your committee having under consideration the new bill providing for revenue will suggest the amendment in reporting said revenue bill to the House, when the property is adopted and amendment not to be debated and passed upon.

ESTIMATE PROPOSED FOR COUNTIES.

Cache	$[illegible]
Davis	[illegible]
Iron	[illegible]
Juab	[illegible]
Kane	[illegible]
Millard	[illegible]
Morgan	[illegible]
Piute	[illegible]
Rich	[illegible]
Salt Lake	[illegible]
Sanpete	[illegible]
Sevier	[illegible]
Summit	[illegible]
Tooele	[illegible]
Uintah	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]
Wasatch	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]
Weber	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

ESTIMATE.

Interest on bonds issued, and which will probably be demanded during the coming biennial term, in order to avoid the issuance of more bonds	$ [illegible]
Total	$ [illegible]

On motion of Hatfield 500 copies of the report were ordered printed for the use of the members.

The committee on judiciary to the Council yesterday, reported with the following report on a message which has provoked more discussion than any other introduced at the present session of the Legislature, and of which Varian is the author:

COMMITTEE ROOM, Feb. 12, 1894.

Mr. President—Your committee on judiciary, to whom was referred H. B. No. 114, a bill for an act providing for the taxation of debts secured by mortgages and trust deeds, beg leave to report back and we have had the same under consideration and unanimously recommend that the bill should not pass.

The committee on judiciary, with an unanimous opinion of the bill, in their estimation, consists of H. E. Booth, William Hague, Taylor and Hart. It thus appears that at least five members of the Council are fully committed to the defeat of the bill, and it is known that at least one of two and perhaps several, others look upon it with darkness.

COUNCIL.

After the close of the News report yesterday, H. B. 55, appropriating $2,000 to pay for work on the Capitol grounds to be done in needy workmen, was taken up and passed. Three items opposed the amounts necessary for the maintenance of the Territorial public institutions, the payment of salaries of judges, jurors, witnesses, officers in courts, contingent expenses, World's Fair commission exhibits, etc., and to meet claims now being considered by the commission and other public assistance. In this statement your committee have moved it absolutely necessary to provide that certain salaries should be reduced, and your committee is confident be found to show $[illegible], about half the amount appropriated in similar items in 1893. In the estimates submitted some appropriations have not provided for the appropriation of any sums for the purpose of repair of public buildings, University supplies, museum, [illegible], etc., and in anticipating that the revenues will be materially in the same as last year, there will then be a deficit of about $[illegible]. Your committee do not think it would be good policy or wise in finances to follow the example of our predecessors in more the deficit by the issuance of bonds. We have such a policy would lead to a continuous recurrence of the evil. Your committee therefore recommend that the general tax be increased from two to three and one-fourth mills on the dollar on all the taxable property of the Territory. Your committee having under consideration the new bill providing for revenue will suggest the amendment in reporting said revenue bill to the House, when the property is adopted and amendment not to be debated and passed upon.

ESTIMATE PROPOSED FOR COUNTIES.

Cache	$[illegible]
Davis	[illegible]
Iron	[illegible]
Juab	[illegible]
Kane	[illegible]
Millard	[illegible]
Morgan	[illegible]
Piute	[illegible]
Rich	[illegible]
Salt Lake	[illegible]
Sanpete	[illegible]
Sevier	[illegible]
Summit	[illegible]
Tooele	[illegible]
Uintah	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]
Wasatch	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]
Weber	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

Resolutions proposed in relation to official officers for the two years 1894 and 1895.

Judges	$[illegible]
Clerks of courts	[illegible]
Territorial secretary of the Government	[illegible]
Public Commissioner	[illegible]
Superintendent of Schools	[illegible]
Territorial Board of Equalization, more than two years 1893 and 1894	[illegible]
Interest on bonds issued	[illegible]
Amount due for Territorial proportion of school moneys for the school years ending June 30 in the years '93 and '94	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

Your committee further recommend, in view of early statehood, the Territory having no capital building in which to transact public business and having to pay an annually large sum of money for the rental of offices, courtrooms and halls for legislative purposes, and for other reasons in part referred to in the message of his excellency, Governor Caleb W. West, that this Legislative Assembly provide for the issuing of bonds to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, or one hundred and twenty-five thousand of which shall be expended in the creation of one wing of a capital building, the remainder to be used in the substantial improvement of the Penitentiary on condition that the territory can meet the sculptor's warrants provided to be issued in the appropriation bill and not have to wait the returns in case for six months or more before warrants can be cashed and thus save to the Territory several thousand dollars annually, which for many years past has been paid to banks or bankers or both on said warrants issued for the maintenance of Territorial institutions, the advantage to the Territory being in the difference in the rate of interest on the money obtained on bonds at the rate of five per cent per annum and that paid to banks which has not been less than ten and more frequently twelve per cent per annum.

SHARPSON, chairman.

Estimated expenditures for the years ten and eleven.

Interest on bonds issued, and which will probably be demanded during the coming biennial term, in order to avoid the issuance of more bonds	$ [illegible]
Maintenance of Insane Asylum	[illegible]
Maintenance of Agricultural College	[illegible]
Office commissioner of Territorial Public Institutions	[illegible]
Maintenance of Reform School	[illegible]
Maintenance of University of Utah	[illegible]
Fourteen Women's Commissioners	[illegible]
Salary commissioner, jurors and witnesses	[illegible]
Contingent expenses	[illegible]
Maintaining certificate of insane, etc.	[illegible]
Appropriations as contingent, repair, etc.	[illegible]
Interest on U. S. loan, principal and interest	[illegible]
Two members Board of Equalization	[illegible]
Territorial Board of Equalization	[illegible]
Contingent expenses for the two years	[illegible]
Interest on bonds issued	[illegible]
Amount due for Territorial proportion of school moneys	[illegible]
Salary of Territorial public officers	[illegible]
Salary of Territorial secretary	[illegible]
Salary of private secretary of Governor	[illegible]
Salary of school commissioner	[illegible]
Territorial expenses of school commissioner	[illegible]
Contingent expenses	[illegible]
Printing, etc., for public schools	[illegible]
Salary of Territorial Superintendent of Schools	[illegible]
Salary of his assistant	[illegible]

Salary of district court judges	[illegible]
Salary of clerks of district courts	[illegible]
Salary of clerks of supreme court	[illegible]
Rent of district courts	[illegible]
Rent of offices of district and probate courts	[illegible]
Jurors in criminal cases	[illegible]
Witnesses in criminal cases	[illegible]
Contingent expenses, Supreme Court	[illegible]
Contingent expenses, District Courts	[illegible]
Fuel for Supreme Court	[illegible]
Fuel for District Courts	[illegible]
Contingent expenses, Probate Courts	[illegible]
Transcripts from county clerks for supreme court	[illegible]
Expenses of Governor's office	[illegible]
Expenses of secretary's office	[illegible]
Expenses of school commissioner's office	[illegible]
Expenses of school commissioner's office	[illegible]
Contingent expenses and travel	[illegible]
Expenses of Board of Equalization and contingent	[illegible]
Total	$ [illegible]

ABSTRACT.

Interest on bonds issued, and which will probably be demanded during the coming biennial term, in order to avoid the issuance of more bonds	$ [illegible]
Total	$ [illegible]

On motion of Hatfield 500 copies of the report were ordered printed for the use of the members.

The committee on judiciary to the Council yesterday, reported back the following report on a message which has provoked more discussion than any other introduced at the present session of the Legislature, and of which Varian is the author:

COMMITTEE ROOM, Feb. 12, 1894.

Mr. President—Your committee on judiciary, to whom was referred H. B. No. 114, a bill for an act providing for the taxation of debts secured by mortgages and trust deeds, beg leave to report back and we have had the same under consideration and unanimously recommend that the bill should not pass.

The committee on judiciary, with an unanimous opinion of the bill, in their estimation, consists of H. E. Booth, William Hague, Taylor and Hart. It thus appears that at least five members of the Council are fully committed to the defeat of the bill, and it is known that at least one of two and perhaps several, others look upon it with darkness.

COUNCIL.

After the close of the News report yesterday, H. B. 55, appropriating $2,000 to pay for work on the Capitol grounds to be done to needy workmen, was taken up and passed. Three items opposed the amounts necessary for the maintenance of the Territorial public institutions, the payment of salaries of judges, jurors, witnesses, officers in courts, contingent expenses, World's Fair commission exhibits, etc., and to meet claims now being considered by the commission and other public assistance. In this statement your committee have moved it absolutely necessary to provide that certain salaries should be reduced, and your committee is confident be found to show $[illegible], about half the amount appropriated in similar items in 1893. In the estimates submitted some appropriations have not provided for the appropriation of any sums for the purpose of repair of public buildings, University supplies, museum, [illegible], etc., and in anticipating that the revenues will be materially in the same as last year, there will then be a deficit of about $[illegible]. Your committee do not think it would be good policy or wise in finances to follow the example of our predecessors in more the deficit by the issuance of bonds. We have such a policy would lead to a continuous recurrence of the evil. Your committee therefore recommend that the general tax be increased from two to three and one-fourth mills on the dollar on all the taxable property of the Territory. Your committee having under consideration the new bill providing for revenue will suggest the amendment in reporting said revenue bill to the House, when the property is adopted and amendment not to be debated and passed upon.

ESTIMATE PROPOSED FOR COUNTIES.

Cache	$[illegible]
Davis	[illegible]
Iron	[illegible]
Juab	[illegible]
Kane	[illegible]
Millard	[illegible]
Morgan	[illegible]
Piute	[illegible]
Rich	[illegible]
Salt Lake	[illegible]
Sanpete	[illegible]
Sevier	[illegible]
Summit	[illegible]
Tooele	[illegible]
Uintah	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]
Wasatch	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]
Weber	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

Resolutions proposed in relation to official officers for the two years 1894 and 1895.

Judges	$[illegible]
Clerks of courts	[illegible]
Territorial secretary of the Government	[illegible]
Public Commissioner	[illegible]
Superintendent of Schools	[illegible]
Territorial Board of Equalization, more than two years 1893 and 1894	[illegible]
Interest on bonds issued	[illegible]
Amount due for Territorial proportion of school moneys for the school years ending June 30 in the years '93 and '94	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

Your committee further recommend, in view of early statehood, the Territory having no capital building in which to transact public business and having to pay an annually large sum of money for the rental of offices, courtrooms and halls for legislative purposes, and for other reasons in part referred to in the message of his excellency, Governor Caleb W. West, that this Legislative Assembly provide for the issuing of bonds to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, or one hundred and twenty-five thousand of which shall be expended in the creation of one wing of a capital building, the remainder to be used in the substantial improvement of the Penitentiary on condition that the Territory can meet the sculptor's warrants provided to be issued in the appropriation bill and not have to wait the returns in case for six months or more before warrants can be cashed and thus save to the Territory several thousand dollars annually, which for many years past has been paid to banks or bankers or both on said warrants issued for the maintenance of Territorial institutions, the advantage to the Territory being in the difference in the rate of interest on the money obtained on bonds at the rate of five per cent per annum and that paid to banks which has not been less than ten and more frequently twelve per cent per annum.

SHARPSON, chairman.

Estimated expenditures for the years ten and eleven.

Interest on bonds issued, and which will probably be demanded during the coming biennial term, in order to avoid the issuance of more bonds	$ [illegible]
Maintenance of Insane Asylum	[illegible]
Maintenance of Agricultural College	[illegible]
Office commissioner of Territorial Public Institutions	[illegible]
Maintenance of Reform School	[illegible]
Maintenance of University of Utah	[illegible]
Fourteen Women's Commissioners	[illegible]
Salary commissioner, jurors and witnesses	[illegible]
Contingent expenses	[illegible]
Maintaining certificate of insane, etc.	[illegible]
Appropriations as contingent, repair, etc.	[illegible]
Interest on U. S. loan, principal and interest	[illegible]
Two members Board of Equalization	[illegible]
Territorial Board of Equalization	[illegible]
Contingent expenses for the two years	[illegible]
Interest on bonds issued	[illegible]
Amount due for Territorial proportion of school moneys	[illegible]
Salary of Territorial public officers	[illegible]
Salary of Territorial secretary	[illegible]
Salary of private secretary of Governor	[illegible]
Salary of school commissioner	[illegible]
Territorial expenses of school commissioner	[illegible]
Contingent expenses	[illegible]
Printing, etc., for public schools	[illegible]
Salary of Territorial Superintendent of Schools	[illegible]
Salary of his assistant	[illegible]

changes in the boundaries of that county.

By Irvine Petition of citizens of Garfield county for appropriation for roads.

By Allen Claim of T. W. Russell for $[illegible].

By McKay: Claim of the Territorial fish and game commissioner.

J. T. Kingsbury, president of the University of Utah, inviting the House to visit that institution on a bank day, accepted, and tomorrow at 10 a.m. fixed as the time.

Reports from the committee on elections, reporting favorably on the claim of Mr. Conley for office rent as sheriff of Wright and Bonneville, Adopted.

Two Council and House committees on militia, through their chairmen, reported a substitute bill for two bills referred to them, creating a militia.

Watson, from the judiciary committee, reported that memorials with that has been passed by both Houses, have been engrossed and sent to the Governor.

The following bills were introduced:

By Powers: H. B. 111, providing for a new section in the school law, relating to school trustees [illegible].

By Taylor: H. B. 112, amending a part of Gardner's Revised Statutes.

By Powers: H. B. 113, Tax Mortgage code of Utah.

By Wood: H. B. 114, to establish fish hatcheries.

C. B. 37, amending the general revenue law, was sent to the committee on ways and means.

C. B. 51, relating to business companies, went to private corporations committee.

C. B. 65, for the relief of W. T. Stanley, was constented. Allen explained that Stanley testified against Phil Foley, wounded, and that judgment was found in the latter's favor.

Afterward Stanley asked leave to withdraw his claim, and the bill embodying the recommendation of the judiciary.

Shaver called attention to a law of Congress forbidding the passage of any law permitting any fine, forfeiture or penalty. Winchester in Allen asked to have the bill reconsidered, saying the committee had overlooked that law.

H. J. R. 5, relating to expenses of delegates to conventions, was filed on the table, at its author, Mr. Varian, was not present.

H. B. 101, Powers's bill to organize a fire and police commission in cities of the first and second class, came up as special order, and was under consideration at the time of going to press.

SENATE.

W. D. Rolerts, Esq., the appointee to the office of Secretary to Prosecutor, was in the Council as a visitor.

The majority of the members of the Council visited the University this morning and passed through the different departments of that institution. All seemed well pleased with the visit.

Up to the opening of today's session, 81 bills had been introduced in the Council, and 109 in the House.

Safe Across the Sea.

A private telegram received at the President's Office in this city this morning conveys the comforting intelligence that the steamship Dobomdiam, bound from New York to Rotterdam, and which sailed on February 1st with a number of Utah Elders on board bound for the continent on mission, had passed the Isle of Wight yesterday. A second dispatch received late this afternoon, brought the further intelligence that the good ship had reached her port in safety today.

The Elders on board were William McEwan, A. Owen Woodruff, C. D. Schettler, J. M. Weber and R. Grant, of Salt Lake Salt Lake City, A. Harper of West Jordan, and Geo. C. Naegle and wife of Mexico.

UNUSUAL IN UTAH.

A Crowd of Turbulent Men Parade the Streets Making Appeals for Work and Something to Eat.

There was an unusual scene on the business and more centrally located streets of this city this afternoon and one that would have enlisted more sympathy for those who participated in it had it not been for the fact that the movement was inaugurated and carried on principally, according to the statement of Captain Dereham, through the efforts of a couple of ball-trunkers individuals who have done time in the city jail.

The disturbance was caused by about two hundred and fifty or three hundred men who marched along the sidewalks, shouting, "Give us work; bread or shot. Work we will have if we must fight for it."

There was one very noticeable and gratifying feature about the affair and that was that so far as known not one old, real resident of Utah could be seen in the ranks of the malcontents. On the contrary, there were many recognized transients, idlers and saloon hangers. And these as well as most of the others were closely watched by the police, who refrained from making arrests, preferring to wait developments for the purpose of seeing whether or not the men would become violent in their demonstrations.

Glad to Go to Jail.

A couple of young men, one about 18 years of age, and the other 20 were seen begging on the streets last night and Officer Carey informed them that unless they decided he would arrest them and lock them up. They replied that that was precisely what they wished him to do as they had not had a square meal for several days and they were very hungry. They were further informed that if they were sent to jail that they would be compelled to work hard at breaking rock in which they responded that they were perfectly willing to work provided they had a place to sleep and something to eat.

The young men were taken to the police station and fed and housed up for the night. This morning they were taken before Justice Smith on a charge of vagrancy. They gave their names as E. L. Warden and Eugene Farrer and 11.14 their story to the court and were discharged, a fact which they proceed to celebrate forthwith. Farrer's parents live in Boston and he is trying to raise the money with which to board a train enroute and continue their journey on towards the Bluewater Pay home in the East.

A Little Stranger.

A European girl aged and well-to-do, arrived at the Union Pacific Depot this morning, "Good morning, good morning," said every to any point. "Good morning to you," Dan, the boy in charge of the depot all day.

The Ladies Protest.

There was a meeting of the Salt Lake County Woman Suffrage Association announced to take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It was to be for the purpose of considering the question of protest against a number of bills now pending before the Legislature. The opposition to woman's suffrage in Utah county and there bills are said to afford the members of their friends the capital to present their views on the subject.

SALT LAKE TO SANTA FE.

The Mormons Should Be the Way for the Railroad Routes.

New Mexico's Ancient Capital—The Old Stalking Ground With the Sun—Four Week Rambles on Donkey Ponies.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Feb. 8, 1894.—Starting out on a trip to Arizona and Mexico, I left Salt Lake City on the evening of Saturday, the 3rd inst. From Grand Junction I took the Colorado Midland railway to Colorado Springs. The mountain scenery along this road is grand beyond description, at least a part of the way. From Grand Junction the road followed an Grand River to a point where Roaring Fork joins the said river. At the confluence of the two streams, in a picturesque valley sun protected on the north, east and west by flat-topped hills, are the extensive hot springs, and was under consideration recently been opened and where the tourist can enjoy a hot and water bath to the heart of the Rockies. From that interesting point the railroad follows the Roaring Fork to Aspen, where it leaves the Grand valley for Twenty Fox river, crossing the so-called "Hell gate," and to wind its figure-8 range of Continental Divide, where the road, at an altitude of 11,525 feet, passes through the Hagerman tunnel. This is, I believe, at present the highest operating railroad point in the United States being 600 feet higher than Marshall pass, the highest point of which is 10,852 feet. From the Hagerman pass it follows hill to Leadville, and, after following the general course of the Arkansas river, the road turns to the left over Trout Creek pass, across South Park, up Ute creek canyon and over the Hayden divide to the Platte pass, which is crossed through and the land for its beautiful scenery and interesting mineral parks. From Woodland park, at the head of Ute pass, a good view is obtained of Pike's Peak, at the base of which the traveler passes through the celebrated Cascade canyon. Manitou, a romantic settlement at the east base of Pike's Peak, possesses a great number of novelties and attractions, and its mineral waters have gained a world-wide fame.

At Colorado Springs, 90 miles by rail from Salt Lake City, I met my friend, Dr. A. T. G. & S. F. railway via Pueblo to Las Vegas, a town situated away out on the plains in a southeasterly direction from Pueblo. Hence the course is changed to a southwestern one and the mountains again are again reached at the growing city of Trinidad. Then we travelled up through the colonized Italian pass through which the old Santa Fe trail led the numerous caravans that before the advent of the railroad brought goods from the Missouri river—principally from Westport, Jackson County, Missouri—to Santa Fe.

The Mormon Battalion, on its famous march in 1846, also entered the mountains at this point. While the Union Pacific railway follows the old Mormon wagon road to the Platte valley for several hundred miles, it is also a matter of interest to know that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway follows the old Santa Fe trail for several hundred miles—or from the Raton Pass to Glorieta.

Though I have only spent a few hours in this historic place, Santa Fe, I have already become deeply interested in it. This morning early I walked out to and climbed the hill on which old Fort Marcy once stood. The trenches and earth works thrown up by General Kearney's troops in 1846 are still seen, and from the top of the hill I obtained a fine view of the old town. Situated on both sides of the Santa Fe creek, a tributary of the Rio Grande, the city is almost encircled by hills. The higher mountains lie eastward about three miles distant. Celebrated peaks overlook the Santa valley proper from the north and west sides, while the adjacent country on the south is lower and quite flat, sloping gently toward the Rio Grande on the southwest. The river is about 15 miles distant from Santa Fe.

Besides the stately modern buildings, such as the Palace hotel, the courthouse, the Federal building, the high school, rising tall and grand in the midst of the numerous low flat roofed one-story buildings of the aborigines, the Palace, a hundred year old Palace, which is only one story high, the value naturally becomes possessed of strange feelings. Here begins the improvements of ages passed. Relatively speaking nothing seems more modern. Improved structures of the nineteenth century form a one of the most unique and interesting points that anywhere can easily be pointed out. Then there are the original native foot ways, some of them scarcely a rod wide, intersected with others and according to Americans not more than four to six rods wide; and with the latter are straight and lined with the cardinal points of the compass. Considerable pedestrian travel, the old roads are crooked and winding, and never form a set streetcar.

Of course I went to Santa Fe to see St. Michael chapel, the oldest existing church in the United States. Yesterday, one lady, a native of the locality and who was supposed to know it, made emphatically the assertion that it was the oldest. The fact that it was built by Indian slaves from Mexico, and that it was dedicated to St. Michael, the patron saint of Mexico, strengthen the claim. The lower portion of the church is 32 feet, the walls 24 feet and the height from floor to ceiling 18 feet. The walls are from 12 to 15 feet thick. The altar is adjusted to face east, like the chapel. Bells, and was probably imported from Spain by the missionaries who accompanied the colonists to America in 1598. A very old barrel filled with old books, mostly in Latin, which the Priest says, is unable to decipher, and which dates back to the 16th century, and which the Priest says, is the oldest existing manuscript in Santa Fe. Some large specimens of the old Spanish are attached to the manuscript, but none are binding are the illness of the priests, secretary and interpreter officially, the possibilities remain.

I have been introduced to the secretary of the treasury, Governor Crosby, who is the author of a history of New Mexico, Miss Fe and Esq., and I have seen some of his work, and have found it very highly instructive and with much valuable information. Mr. Prince has a very fine private collection of Indian relics, and large and a splendid library.

About one hundred and twenty soldiers, consisting of companies H and D of the Tenth infantry, are stationed in Santa Fe. Their quarters are near the center of the city. The morning reveille is to why they were there, I am frankly answering "To help drink whisky and keep restless Sioux in order." It was amusing to listen that this was as near the truth as anything could be.

One of the peculiarities of Santa Fe is the Mexican mode of transporting fuel into town. Burros are employed for the purpose. The owners take them bough into adjacent hills for fuel to the accumulation of an the lower side from five to fifteen miles away, then put the burros up in pasture to rest in the Fe place of work, and load the burros with as they can carry to town, the burros being scarcely hidden to their backs. Yesterday thousands of animals, to divorce fuel, from five or six up to twenty or more, are seen approaching the city with their and loading pack, which the owners then leave through the town and dispose of at prices ranging from 15 to 25 cents per pack, according to size, and also according to the season of supply and demand.

Historically speaking Santa Fe is one of the most interesting old towns in the western continent. Go back as far as authentic and reasonable traditions have handed down the path, and to the unsophisticated people of Europe and only have the dates the early days of North America, some old or two or two settlements in New Mexico always dates our right. Says Israel Putnam: "To most of us it is wonderfully new. Until the railroad the western Alfalfa was the "Land of Sunshine" to have to turn for New Mexico was usually bringing a fragment of the Lamb empire stretching among the silent mountains after the northern settlers were of conquest and conquest. There remain many quaint villages of a few rods, in quiet secluded valleys, surrounded by the echoes of the innumerable winds, where people are naturally polite and inoffensive to the tourists—where the same sense is practiced and the stories have apparently emptiness in the centre stores and wants. Time seems to have long by the settle and hour glass. Perhaps this is the best sensible way to live. It is a matter of speculation, of the best, but the American spirit of enterprise has new steps in almost everywhere, and modern methods of business have driven out or modified the old ways of thinking and trading.

Santa Fe is nominally a very healthy place; the altitude is about 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. Fruit, especially the earlier kinds, does well, and there are some fine apple and peach orchards here. Fruit is exported to Chicago, principally to Denver, while treesfruits are imported from Kansas and other states, the amount raised here, through scarcity of water for irrigation purposes, not being sufficient to feed the people. Santa Fe has a good waterworks system, sewerage, good schools, electric lights, and a number of other modern improvements. The population is about 6,000.

ANTHONY JERSON.

TODAY'S CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $187,[illegible]. Same day last year, $[illegible].

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York—Silver, 69½; lead, $3.25. London—Silver, [illegible].

GRAIN AND SELLING.

Wells, Fargo & Co. received today: Flour, [illegible]; [illegible].

McCornick & Co. received today: Silver and lead ore, $[illegible].

T. G. Jones & Co. received today: Ore, [illegible]; tailing, $[illegible]. Total, [illegible].

SAVINGS BANK
100 Main Street

Pays Interest on money from the 1st of each month, and compound part of interest to depositors, and to depositors who have a balance of $5.00 or more, and to depositors who have a balance of $100.00 or more.

Utah Title Insurance & Trust Co.
Capital $[illegible], Full Paid.
J. R. Jones, President; W. S. McCornick, Vice President; A. S. Thomas, Sec. and Treas.

BEWARE OF THE GRIP
Dr. Edson fears another epidemic, and sounds the alarm.
To bring and keep colds, coughs, colds, bronchitis and pneumonia, no other general remedy adapts prompt protection and speedy cure like Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER.
Introduced by your Uncle Dr. Benson and Thomas. Do not be misled by the popular Benson's, substitutes and imitations.
SEABURY & JOHNSON, Chemists, N.Y. City.

TOP DEFENDERS EAT
QUAKER OATS

R. K. THOMAS,
26, 28, 30, 32
EAST, FIRST SOUTH STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.
"THE SILK HOUSE"

Special Holiday Offerings
At Less Than New York Cost.

Silks
$1.00 Double Warp Surah Silks for 55c.

10 SHADES IN PINK.	10 SHADES IN BLUE.
5 SHADES IN RED.	5 SHADES IN HELIOTROPES.
5 SHADES IN GREEN.	5 SHADES IN TOPPIES.
5 SHADES IN GREY.	5 SHADES IN SLATES.
5 SHADES IN TAN.	5 SHADES IN ALE.

$1.00 Colored Satins for	55c.
About 15 shades to close.	
$1.50 Assorted Dress Silks,	75c.
About 10 pieces to close.	
75c, 32 inch China Silks,	55c.
40c, 22 inch China Silks,	25c.
Bright colors for fancy work.	
Colored Surah Silks,	95c.
Printed China Silks,	25c.
Pure Black Satin Brocades,	65c.
85c Colored Crystal Silks,	65c.
$1.25 Shaded Crystal Silks,	85c.
$1.25 Colored Diagonal Silks,	85c.

SPECIAL PRICES IN BLACK SILKS.

Shaded Silks,	85c, $1.00, $1.25.
Ombre Shaded Silks,	$2.25 yard.

ELEGANT FOR DRESSES AND TRIMMINGS.

$1.00 Colored Silk Plushes,	55c.
$1.25 " " " "	75c.
$2.25 " Brocaded Velvets,	$1.50.
$3.25 Fancy Silk Velvets,	$1.50.

Nothing is more appropriate for a Christmas Present than a Silk Dress.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.
VERY FINE.
Ladies' Linen Cambric, 5 for $1.00. Gents' Linen Cambric, 3 for $1.00.
Ladies' Linen Cambric, 4 for $1.00. Gents' Silk Initial, 25c and $1 each. Ladies' Silk Initial, 25c and 50c each.

What is Nicer Than a
Plush Wrap
For a Christmas Present.
ALL NEW.

No. 2142, Plush Jackets, 42-in. now,	$13.75.
No. 2146, Plush Coat, $25.00, now,	$13.75.
Plush Butterfly Cape Coat, $25.00, now,	$13.75.

FOR THE LADIES.
Gents' Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.

Gents' Hemstitched Linen Centre Handkerchiefs, $1.00 doz., worth $1.50.	
" " " " " " $1.50 " " $2.25.	
Colored Border Linen Centre Hemstitched, $2.00 " " $3.00.	

SPECIAL NUMBERS IN LADIES' COATS.
ASK FOR THEM UNDER THESE NUMBERS.

No. 1088, Ladies' Fine Trimmed Cloths, $8.75, now $4.75.	
No. 1214, " " " " " $7.75, " $4.25.	
No. 1081, " " " " " $8.75, " $5.75.	
No. 1080, " " " " " $8.75, " $5.75.	
No. 1084, " " " " " $7.75, " $5.25.	
No. 1085, " " " " " $7.75, " $5.25.	
No. 1017, " " " " " $11.25, " $6.25.	
No. 1019, " " " " " $11.25, " $6.25.	
" For Trimmed Capes, $15.75, " $9.95.	

...Old Stock...
Last Season's Ulsters, 25c on the Dollar.
Remnants! Remnants!
Thousands of Them Very Cheap.

R. K. THOMAS