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 SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 25, 1901.

A MOMENTOUS SUBJECT.

We direct attention to the circular from the State Board of Health, which will be found in another part of this issue of the Desert News, entitled, "How to Prevent Disease." It should be carefully studied, and the recommendations it contains should be received and carried into practical effect.

We are not of the opinion that the contagious diseases that are now prevalent in this city and some other parts of the State, are furnishing more extensively than in some years that are past. But they have taken a deeper and wider hold than they ought to have been permitted to acquire, and their progress ought to be arrested immediately, so far as human knowledge has furnished means to stop them. While we do not believe it is wise to raise a needless alarm, we think that reasonable people will face a situation, recognize existing danger, and take prompt measures as pointed out in the circular, to stamp out infection or at least to prevent its spread.

The Desert News, during the past two or three years, has plainly pointed out the benefits resulting from sanitary measures and the need of enforcing quarantine regulations. Statistics have been given of the good results of such measures in different cities, particularly in Europe. Some of these arguments have been lost sight of or have been discounted upon another but kindred subject. As that has been settled, there is no need to revive it to as to obscure the important questions that now confront our people.

We wish to support and emphasize the common sense and scientific declarations of the State Board of Health, and urge them upon the careful notice of all our readers. As soon as any contagious disease manifests itself in a household, it should be reported to the proper authorities, so that steps may be taken to corral it within possible limits, and to prevent its spread to others. The inconveniences of quarantine will have to be endured as patiently as possible when they are found to be necessary. Every means known to science and experience for the eradication of contagious diseases should be resorted to, and nothing practicable in this direction should be neglected.

"God helps them that help themselves." That is an old saying, founded in wisdom and in fact. We ought not to expect divine help when we make no personal effort in the desired direction. We do not expect the Lord to sow our grain, or reap our crops, or perform any labor which we can effectually do ourselves. We seek His blessing upon our exertions, and ask Him to supply that which we lack and have not the means or the ability to accomplish. In all cases of sickness, we may use the ordinance which He has placed in the Church for the benefit of the afflicted. If we have sufficient faith, we can be healed of our infirmities, or can exercise it in behalf of others. But when we want to do other, to prevent or banish disease, it is the height of folly to refrain from doing it.

Cleanliness is essential to goodliness. Filth of all kinds is offensive to civilized man and obnoxious to the divine spirit. Pure air, bright sunshine, clean water are all natural aids to health, and the destruction of these infinitesimal germs that destroy the body. These helps to health are placed by divine providence within our reach. If we do not use them as intended by the Creator, we will have to suffer the consequences. And it is a mockery to call upon God to give us bodily health, when we neglect or refuse that which He has provided for its preservation. The exercise of faith in God does not preclude the use of that which God has given us for the purpose in view. Our Father expects us to exercise all the powers with which He has endowed us for our own benefit and the welfare of our fellow men.

The Desert News strongly advises its readers, everywhere, to act with vigilance and determination in order to meet the advancing foes to health and life, just as unitarily and promptly as they would against an army of invasion seeking to destroy their homes and lives. Adopt the measures recommended by the Board of Health in the emergencies that are threatening, and after a general clean-up and destruction of all decaying materials, seek to preserve life and health by general sanitation, ventilation and proper diet. The human nose is generally a good detective. Whatever is offensive to the nostrils is usually injurious to the human system. It is true that some disinfectants are unpleasant to the olfactory, but they have to be resorted to on the principle of "fighting the devil with fire."

We ought to be the cleanest people in person, in home and in surroundings of any on the face of the earth, and our community ought to be the healthiest. We can reach this desired condition if we choose, and will act upon the advice given by health authorities and the counsel of God through His servants. Let us stamp out contagion and preserve ourselves from its attack, by observing those wholesome rules which have been imparted.

DENVER JEWS QUARREL.

A strange story is told by the Denver Republican about a riot at the new synagogue on West Colfax avenue, Denver, on account of some difference of opinion as to what constitutes "kosher," or clean, meat. The other night, the paper says, there was a mass meeting, at which 400 men howled their savage hoarse, while the women in the gallery leaped far over the high partition to hear what was shouted in Yiddish, besprinkled with sundry English slang expressions when Yiddish proved inadequate to the occasion.

The trouble arose in this way. Some time ago the Hebrew residents of Colfax and vicinity asked Rabbi Yiddish to explain what, according to the Talmud, is necessary to make meat "kosher." He declared that there must be two "schekhters," or butchers, appointed by the Rabbi, to butcher the animals. The business of one of them, it seems, to inspect the knife, and the other to draw the blood. Hitherto the meat vendor has employed but one "schekhter." Two would mean a double fee, and hence the objection to the literal compliance with the precepts of the traditional law. But the Rabbi was firm, and declared that unless "the two 'schekhters' offended at any slaughtering, then the meat there killed would not be 'kosher,' but would be fit only for consumption by dogs and Gentiles."

The storm broke out. The Republican says: "Yesterday morning Rabbi Yiddish held prayer in the new synagogue of West Colfax, a handsome structure which stands on Colfax avenue at the east bank of Platte river. While he knelt in prayer about half a dozen women, members of the Millstein family, it is said, entered the holy building and fell upon the Rabbi. He is a small, studious man, and no match for any one of his assailants. His tall, or sacred garment, was torn from his shoulders, and he was badly pummeled—so badly that what with the shock and bruises, he called in a physician when he reached home. The sound of the conflict spread, and the Jewish residents came pouring to the synagogue, where they were soon to look the part of the Millstein women, and a general fight followed, in which chairs, desks and chairs were freely used. The police patrol wagon was summoned, but came too late, as the row had subsided."

All of which goes to show that even in this highly civilized country, where many of the Hebrew people occupy a very advanced position, there is much religious prejudice, and a disposition to settle religious controversies by means not approved by any peace congress. There is some talk of the establishment in the land of the fathers of the Hebrew nation. But it would seem necessary first to settle amicably such little questions. For self-government is not possible where passion holds sway in trivial affairs. This country would never have become what it is today, had not the founders laid the foundations, so broad, that all can build upon them in peace, if they desire to do so.

CONQUEST BY IRRIGATION.

Great efforts, it seems, are to be made during the next session of Congress, to secure an appropriation for the commencement of the work of reclaiming the so-called arid region of the United States. The executive chairman of the National Irrigation association, Mr. George H. Maxwell, is active, trying to arouse public sentiment in favor of the project.

The interests involved in the enterprise are enormous. The arid region is said to embrace nearly half of the entire area of the country. Its reclamation involves problems in forestry, engineering, colonizing and legislation, and when these are solved wisely, there will be room for 100,000,000 inhabitants more in this country, and this addition to our population can be secured, it is thought, as fast as the water now going to waste is conserved and utilized. It is needless to say that trade and commerce will increase with the population, and that the entire country will receive the benefit of the peaceful conquest of the arid region.

The intention of the leaders of this movement is to ask for \$250,000 for investigations and surveys and for the sinking of deep test wells. Also \$400,000 for reservoirs in Colorado, Arizona, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and California. With this outlay it is believed that the practicability of the scheme can be demonstrated. It will cost many millions more to complete the work, but there is no doubt that the money expended would be repaid with interest by the settlers. Some time the work will have to be done. The country will need more room for its growing population, and as it has no desire to enter upon a policy of conquest in foreign lands, it must utilize its own enormous resources. And surely, the present time of prosperity is very favorable for the commencement of this kind of expansion.

It is expected that there will be some agitation for the enlargement of the navy, on the pretext that Germany is scheming to circumvent the Monroe doctrine and establish a coasting station somewhere in Colombia. It is a common procedure, when large appropriations are wanted for military purposes, to hold signals of distress and elaborate upon the alleged sinister plans of foreign governments. Very often this is done without the slightest justification. It is not to be denied that the country needs a sufficient navy for purposes of defense, as well as efficient coast fortifications, but its attention should not be diverted from the necessity of "enlarging its boundaries" by adding all the lands it occupies, and not on the peace and industry, and not on the paths of war, if not for the liberation of fellow beings from unbearable oppression.

FALL OF THE GREEK CABINET.

A most singular state of affairs exists in Greece, where the cabinet has been forced to resign, as a result of the denunciations of the mob, against the proposed translation into modern Greek of the Gospels. It is not difficult to understand the prejudices of the ignorant masses in this matter, but it is

that even university students are mixed up in the riots, and they ought to know that a translation of the Scriptures into modern languages is no dangerous innovation. They ought to know that all civilized countries have their own versions, based on careful study of the ancient writings. They should remember that the Old Testament, before the New Testament existed, was rendered into what was then modern Greek, and that only good resulted from that literary enterprise. But the excited Greeks seem to have forgotten all this. They act, as if a Bible translation would be a calamity to the state, and so terrible is the pressure that the cabinet is broken to pieces. The Greeks, as a people, cannot be very far advanced in civilization now, although they at one time were the leaders in literature, arts, and sciences. It is almost sad to contemplate what they have lost during the long centuries of oppression. But it should make us appreciate the blessings of freedom and enlightenment.

The incident is, however, illustrative of the tenacity with which the nations to whom the Scriptures were first given have preserved and guarded them from changes. The Jews, though, toward the latter part of their policy, rapidly declining both intellectually and morally, guarded with jealous care their ancient writings. They counted every letter, memorized large portions of the books, and attached a special significance to every particular "dot," or "little." The Greeks and the Romans showed almost a similar carelessness in the preservation of the inspired records, when the guardianship was entrusted to them. Without this peculiarity, which well may be called peculiar, the Scriptures would undoubtedly have been lost, or at least become so changed, as to have precluded a reformation which drew its strength from the Scriptures. On this continent, the sacred records had to be deposited, in an abridged form, in a safe place, as the Ark of the Covenant is said to have been hidden by the Prophet Jeremiah. In the Old World, the peculiar disposition of the people, to guard the very letter of the writings, made such concealment unnecessary. The volumes were faithfully copied and laboriously compared to the originals. The completed volumes were put away in libraries, sometimes chained to the walls, as if not to disappear. There was a providence in all this.

But that time has passed. Books are now committed to the immortal custody of the press. They can no longer be changed to suit the whims of man. Any change would at once be detected. Translations can do no harm, for if they are not true, the public will know it at once. The fall of a cabinet over a proposed Bible translation is a singular incident of modern politics.

SPEAKING OF MACEDONIA.

It is evident to anyone even superficially acquainted with the conditions in the Balkan, that the professed Christians under Mohammedan rule are far from being a credit to their religion. Their moral standards are frequently low, and their intellectual achievements present but little of an admirable character. It is sometimes said that in all probability they have as good government as they actually deserve, bad as that government is in every respect.

But that as it may, the attention of the world is now called to the fact, that the conditions under which those "Christians" live, are so horrible as to be a constant accusation against the European nations that signed the Berlin treaty of 1878, and then neglected to see to it that its provisions were carried out.

Mr. William Curtis, in a correspondence from Sofia to the Chicago Record-Herald, reminds the public of this fact. Speaking especially of Macedonia, he says every day the situation becomes more serious, and the necessity for action more urgent. The oppression has become so unbearable that bands of insurgents are beginning to collect in the mountains just as they did before the insurrection of Bulgaria in 1877. Turkish troops have been sent out to disperse them, and orders have been given by the sultan that they should be punished with the utmost severity.

Such orders are carried out to the letter, and the number of Bulgarians and other "Christians" massacred in Macedonia and other Turkish provinces will never be known. The motives for murder, torture and oppression are too deep-seated for moral suasion or diplomatic negotiations to reach. So long as the "Christians" submit patiently to every wrong that may be inflicted upon them, so long will they be permitted to live, but in the eyes of the Mohammedans they have forfeited their lives by accepting the faith of the Greek or the Roman Catholic church, and as often as an excuse is afforded it becomes the religious duty to exterminate them.

This is probably the naked truth. To a Mohammedan, the murder of one who does not acknowledge the Arabian prophet, is no crime, but a duty. There can be no reform in this. Treaties have no sacredness. Liberation from Turkish rule is the only conceivable remedy.

So far the jealousy of the nations has prevented this natural solution of the "eastern question." Austria and Germany have resisted the attempts of Russia to extend her influence over the Balkans, and Russia refuses to permit any other power to expand over territory which she hopes will finally fall to her share. Mr. Curtis suggests that Macedonia be liberated and placed under the protection of a smaller European country, Switzerland, Denmark, or the Netherlands. But that is evidently impracticable. Neither of these countries would be able to take Macedonia from Turkey, and neither would be strong enough to protect it. The war with Russia proved that a conflict with Turkey is no picnic. And none of the strong powers is going to make the sacrifices the liberation would cost, and then make a present of the spoils to a spectator. Some other solution must be found.

The other day President Roosevelt named Mr. F. Dunne of "Mr. Dooley" fame. And now the whole nation will

expect to hear from "Mr. Dooley" on "Dining wid de President."

Those letters of Captain Kidd prove that he could handle things without Kidd gloves.

The United States has taken charge of transit across the Isthmus of Panama. Sic transit gloria Colombiae.

Carrie Nation is back in Kansas. And, strange coincidence, the signal service predicts storms for Kansas.

Queen Wilhelmina refuses to pay consort Henry's debts. He sulks and she sickens. And so runs the world away.

It begins to look as though the negotiations for Miss Stone's release would degenerate into a continuous performance.

Mayor-elect Low has given notice to all applicants that he can only see them by appointment. In other words, his policy towards office-holders is: "I'll see you later."

The other day a wealthy Detroit lumberman, aged ninety, eloped with a young girl, aged sixteen. So it still remains true that the course of true love did never yet run smooth.

Governor Van Sant continues to send out invitations to an interstate anti-railroad consolidation convention, and the railroads continue to consolidate just as though Governor Van Sant did not exist.

It is long since Jules Verne's "Around the World in Eighty Days" was beaten, and now, to judge from the performance of the submarine boat Fulton, his "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" is to be surpassed. Fact is stranger than fiction.

The Latin race lead; the Anglo-Saxons follow. The Spaniards invented and developed concentration camps and the line of blockhouse defense. In South Africa the British have their concentration camps and are preparing to adopt the blockhouse system.

Those Orsini seem to be on the shoot. One has just shot the mayor of Roqueburne. In 1858 Felice (what a name for an arch conspirator) threw a bomb under Napoleon's carriage, killing ten persons and wounding a hundred and fifty more, though the emperor and empress escaped.

Who says that the study of history is not a good and a practical thing? The boys of the Nineteenth Infantry would never have thought of scaling the precipices surrounding that insurgent for in Bohol, had they not as little children read and learned by heart the story of Wolfe's feat in scaling the Heights of Abraham.

Colonel Lynch was elected to parliament from Galway by a very handsome plurality over Mr. Plunkett. But the colonel is given to understand that if he comes to Great Britain he will be arrested and tried for treason. What shall it profit a man if he gains all the seats in parliament and loses his own head through a trial for treason?

The latest number of the Spectator, published in this city, has many features denoting an improvement both in matter and manner. The front page is a work of art deserving special mention. It is beautiful in design and first class in execution. It is an entertaining publication and is growing in public favor. New contributors are being added to the list of its writers, and their efforts will be duly appreciated by readers of this weekly magazine.

HOMAGE TO A NEWSPAPER.

Chicago Record-Herald.

No higher praise can be given the New York Evening Post of today than to say that its success has been built up with it every success that the standards of giving correct information, indicating just moral and political principles and cultivating a taste for sound literature. The design of its founders has been its chart through the treacherous journalistic seas of a hundred years, and it conscientiously adhered to will bring it safely through the century upon which it has entered. We wish it every success that advances to such a true standard of newspaper duty and purpose merits.

As regards the compliment paid the New York Evening Post, there is little doubt that a fresh feeling of gratitude to that paper for its great service in the late municipal campaign was operating upon the minds of a considerable portion of those who participated in it. The press of New York generally was handsomely vindicated from the reproach of those who would disparage its influence in this recent occurrence. And many a heart that had been lifted by the effect of the press upon elections, amounting to nothing. As it is, when we see a normal majority of, say, 75,000 in New York, and which in the one direction, and 20,000 established in the other, finding at the same time that the press was nearly all on the side that triumphed, it seems to us fair to say that the newspapers of New York have considerable influence with the voters of the city.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

In fact it [the Post] has been so aggressive and persistently vigilant that it seldom sees anything but the unpleasant phases of events, and is apt to exaggerate every deviation from its preconceived methods, even when the end sought is the same, as evidence of dishonesty and weakness. It has a most unlovely certainty of its own infallibility and an inflexible conviction of its own holiness. Nor has it left even a fragment of lightness for the rest of the world. There is no conscience or judgment except its own, and all who do not agree with it are hypocrites. But if it has dealt with little charity and much injustice with the Great Art of the World, it is permitted to no one—in view of the career of the Evening Post—to say with truth that a high class daily newspaper, which refuses to allow anything dirty or sensational in its columns, and which has the courage of its convictions, even when hopelessly in the minority, cannot be successful.

newspaper, valued for its editorial comments upon current affairs as well as for the general reliability of its news departments. When its first issue saw the light, Jefferson was President and New York city contained a population smaller than that of Des Moines at the present time. The whole United States contained fewer people by two millions than are now within the borders of the single state of New York. In all creditable departments of newspaper enterprise, the Post has kept pace with the development of the community about it. With every condition of continued prosperity it sets forth upon its second century.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Der Beobachter Kalender" for 1902, is now out, and it is a very creditable publication, both as regards makeup and contents. The calendar has not far from 300 pages, many of which are illustrated. It gives a number of historical data, a brief review of the important events during the past year, several very readable stories, articles of general interest, and several pages of humorous paragraphs. As a special feature, there are biographical sketches of Karl G. Mauser, George G. Cannon, John Snow and President Joseph F. Smith, accompanied by excellent portraits.—J. H. Ward, Salt Lake City.

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"KING JOHN,"

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"Don't knock," if you don't like the town, there is a train every hour or so, and walking is good—sometimes.

But if you stay, TAKE HOLD AND LIFT. Keep everything that's good and to the town's credit. Some fellow may be able to say a good word for your business. That's the way.

Beardley's Tavern gets its business from satisfied customers, and we are always glad to reciprocate.

Special to The Ladies.

Hamilton's, 129 Main St., have just received a large shipment of Clarks, Haglans and Tailor-made suits, also Fancy Wear. Will sell at Special Inducement Prices. A large line of

Velvets, Silks and Flannel Waists.

Separate Skirts and Walking Suits.

Specially Good Values Offered.

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Blanks for the use of block teachers, in making yearly statistical reports, can be procured at this office, 25 cents per dozen.

Z. C. M. I. has more new specialties this week in affording

BIG PROFITS TO PURCHASERS

FOR THE LADIES we have a splendid line of Corsets that will be closed out at unusually low Sale prices. We also have lovely Washable Kid Gloves at special bargain figures. Besides, we offer at unprecedentedly reduced prices a magnificent assortment of Leather Goods suitable for Holiday Presents. Then we have special reductions on Flannel Waists, Children's Dresses, Children's Bonnets, Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, Wrappers, etc. All these profit-giving offers continue during the

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 25.

Here are a few sample offerings that will attract the attention of good buyers from the fact of their especially good values at insignificant cost:

Fine Leather Goods

At fifty cents on the dollar of the regular market price this season. We are enabled to do this because in making purchases for Fall Goods we came across a rare wholesale bargain offer, and took it. The advantage gained goes to our patrons, who will get them for—

50c on the Dollar.

Chatelaine Bags, Card Cases, Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Books, Hand Bags, Music Rolls, Bill Books, Etc. These are in magnificent variety and the best and neatest styles. Going at Half Price, they are rare bargains, giving the purchaser an unusual advantage for self or for suitable Xmas Presents at the very least cost. A glance at these goods and the prices asked is convincing.

High Grade Corsets

At greatly reduced figures this week. We have a complete line of the celebrated Ladies' High-Grade P. D. Corsets in white, black and drab, all styles and prices, at—

One-third Off.

This means a
 \$2.25 value for—\$1.50.
 \$3.50 value for—\$2.33.
 \$5.25 value for—\$3.50.
 \$6.75 value for—\$4.50.
 \$8.25 value for—\$5.50.
 \$9.75 value for—\$6.50.
 \$11.25 value for—\$7.50.

C. B. Ladies' White Corsets, \$1.00 value for—70c.
 C. B. Ladies' Corsets in White and black, \$1.75 value for—\$1.20.

KID GLOVES.

We have the very choicest line of Ladies' Washable Kid Gloves ever shown in this city, and offer them during this week at a lower figure than ever before known here. These Gloves are in all colors, and are warranted to remain soft and pliable after washing. They have no dread of soap and water, but are bright and new after its thorough use. For this week they will go at the special price of—

\$1.50 Per Pair.

Our Cloak Dept.

Also adds to its sale offerings SPECIAL REDUCTIONS ON FLANNEL WAISTS, SPECIAL REDUCTIONS ON CHILDREN'S DRESSES, SPECIAL REDUCTIONS ON WRAPPERS, SPECIAL REDUCTIONS ON TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

Besides other bargain opportunities, it will be of special profit to patrons to come this week.

Z. C. M. I., T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Oliver R. Meredith

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