## DESERET EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1905.



Camp is Situated at Knox Postoffice, Forty Miles South Of Roosevelt.

## ORE MOSTLY FOR CYANIDING.

Tests show as High as \$80 gold per Ton-Many Companies Are Developing.

23 %; 100 at 23 %; Carisa, 500 at 22 %; 500 at 22 %; sell-A. G. Paddock, a well known mining man both in Idaho and Utah, is in the city on a visit to his son. Mr. Paddock has been spending the summer at a new minlog camp in the Gem State, which he says is sure to be heard from during the coming year. The new district is around Knox postoffice, 40 miles south of Roosevelt. He says the district resembles that of the Rand, South Africa, only more broken up and that the ledges are the largest and richest he has seen in his 40 years of experience as a mining man. The first claim was a mining man. The first claim was staked out last spring by Waiton and Clark of the Sunset mine early and now there are a number of properties which show a large amount of high grade gold ore. The ore, he says, is free milling at the surface, but as depth is attained it turns to sulphide and will have to be worked by the cy-unide process. To the south of Knox a number of sliver-lead properties have been opened up but the prevailing metal been opened up but the prevailing metal is gold. A great number of tests have been made and the average rock runs from \$35 to \$89 per ton gold to the ton. Mr. Paddock and others have been working during the summer on a group of five claims next to the Discovery mine, and he says it is turning out grandly for the work put upon it. In addition to the Sunset and the Paddock mine the Hue Point and Snow mines are turning out a fine lot of gold ore. The latter company has shipped a 10-stamp mill in and at the present time is placing it in shape for work.

## LIVELY ON THE EXCHANGE.

#### Ontarlo Proves Something of a Sensations During the Session.

There was a fine volume of business transacted on the exchange this morn-ing. The sensation of this day was the jump in price of Ontario. This secu-rity yesterday was quoted at \$1.50 and this morning it sold at the regular call at \$2.75 and on the open board at \$3.75 per share. Little Bell was another performer selling to a constantly rais-ing market up to \$3.26. Silver Shield was also strong at 25 cents. While Un-cle Sam sold up to 40. New York was a favorable seller, going both up and down, but closing strong at about 20 cents. Columbus Con., was strong on the open board, selling at \$2.97 on a sel-ler. Stocks all along the line were on the upward trend closing on the regular transacted on the exchange this mornthe upward trend closing on the regular call as follows:

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS. TBid. Asked Ajax Bullion Carisa 1.40 1.00 n Beck 1.01 Mercur Daly-Judge Daly-West & B. Bell Frand Central 17.8712 19.123 3.05 Jalena Horn Silver Little Bell Lower Mammoth 1.85 3.25 .36\* 1.29 .13 3.50  $^{1.20}_{3.20}$ Mammoth May Day ... liver King 50.0 Sacramento Silver Shield Star Con. wansea outh Swansea unshine .04 Mining Co. 39.50 Sam Con.  $\frac{1.70}{20.50}$ Boston Con. Butler Liberal Beck Tunnel Con. .0914 .314 ngot ne Bowers New York .. tor Con. 0034 dehmond Anaconda .0112

\$45,800 for lead, copper, sliver and gold cres: \$57,800 for base buillon and \$9,700

#### CONCENTRATES.

The Balakiala company have opened offices in the Scott building. Ore shipments from Tintic last week amounted to 160 car loads. Col. Treweek of the Wabash has re-

overed from his illness and is again on Manager Darmer of the May Day is such pleased over appearances at the

Joseph N. Lowell of Boston, who has just visited Bingham is high in his

praise of the camp. In some quarters it is thought that the Daly-West crowd is after the con-trol of the Ontario and Daly.

It is stated that the motive power sit-uation at the Copper Belt road, Bing-ham, has somewhat improved.



A. S. CAMPBELL, Stock Broker, 216 D. F. Walker Block.

Cannon & Cannon Buy and Sell Bank, Sugar and All Com-mercial Stocks, 24 E. South Kampie St.

OPEN BOARD.

Ajax, 500 at 22%; 500 at 23; 500 at

Columbus Con., 50 at 2.90 200 at 2.92; 400 at 2.91%; 100 at 2.97, buyer

TOTALS.

## J. OBERNDORFER.

Stock Broker. Tel. Bell 192 161 S. Main St.

## BACK TO ALASKA.

Salt Lake Man Enthusiastic Over the Seward Peninsula.

Chas. G. Horsfall, who, after an absence of several years in Nome, has been visiting his children and renewing dd acquaintances in this city, returned to Seattle on Saturday to prepare for his return to Alaska via Valdez and Fairbanks, about Jan. 1.

Mr. Horsfall is very enthusiastic over the future of Seward peninsula and reports that country rapidly coming to the front as a gold producer. While it formerly was but a summer diggings. now excels as a winter camp also. The Hurrah Quartz mine, owned by Chas. L. Lane, the veteran miner of California and who has done as much, if not more, for Nome, than any other individual operator, is now supplying ore for the constant operation of a 15 stamp mill, while the Bartel's Tin Mining Co., at Cape York, is erecting a 10 stamp mill on its tin properties at that place.

A number of shovel and bucket dredges, steam shovels, and Australian eration the past season, to say nothing of the numerous hydraulic lifts, ele-



We have been paying all possible heed to the political and educational inter-ests of the islands, but, important though these objects are, it is not less important that we should favor their industrial development. The govern-ment can in certain ways help this di-rectly, as by building good roads; but the fundamental and vital help must be given through the development of the industries of the islands, and a most efficient means to this end is to en-courage big American corporations to start industries in them and this means to make it advantageous for them to do by law. A statute is force, enacted April 15, 1904, suspends the operation of the coastwise laws of the Unit-ed States upon the trade between the Philippine islands and the United States until July 1, 1906. I earnestly recommend that this sus-pension be postponed until July 1, 1909. I think it of doubtful utility to apply the coastwise laws to the trade between the United States and the Philetween the United States and the Philippines under any circumstances, be-cause I am convinced that it will do no good whatever to American bottoms, and will only interfere and be an ob-stacle to the trade between the Phillp-pines and the United States; but if the coastwise law must be thus certainly it ought not to have effect until free trade is enjoyed between the people of the United States and the peo-ple of the Philippine islands, in their respective products. I do not anticipate that free trade between the islands and the United States will produce a revolution in the sugar and tobacco production of the sugar and tobacco production of the Philippine Islands. So primitive are the methods of agriculture in the Philip-pine Islands, so slow is capital in gong to the Islands, so many difficulties sur-round a large agricultural enterprise in the Islands, that it will be many, many cause before the products of these lab years before the products of those isl-ands will have any effect whatever upon the markets of the United States. The problem of labor is also a formidable one with the sugar and tobacco pro-ducers in the Islands. The best friends of the Filipino people and the people themselves are utterly opposed to the admission of Chinese coolle labor. Hence the fonly solution is the training of Filipine labor, and this will take a long time. The enactment of a law by the Congress of the United States making provision for free trade be-tween the Islands and the United States, however, will be of great im-portance from a political and sentimen-tal standpoint; and while its actual the standpoint, and while its actual benefit has doubtless been exaggerated by the people of the islands, they will accept this measure of justice as an in-dication that the people of the United States are anxious to aid the people of the Philippine islands in every way, and especially in the agricultural de-velopment of their archipelago. It will tled to ald the Filipinos without injuring terests in America.

its problems as other American com-munities have met theirs can be ac-cepted as final. Hawaii shall never be-come a territory in which a governing class of rich planters exists by means April 1, 1905, the commission was reor-April 1, 1995, the commission was reor-ganized, and it now consists of Theo-dore P. Shonts, chairman, Charles E. Magoon, Benjamin M. Harrod, Réar Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Hainr, and Col. Oswald H. Ernst. John F. Stevens was ap-pointed chief engineer on July 1 last. Active work in canal construction, mainly preserving heap heap in the secclass of rich planters exists by means of coolie labor. Even if the rate of growth of the territory is thereby ren-dered slower, the growth must only take place by the admission of immi-grants fit in the end to assume the duties and burdens of full American citizenship. Our aim must be to de-velop the territory on the same basis of stable citizenship as exists on this centinent. mainly preparatory, has been in pro-gress for less than a year and a half. During that period two points about the canal have ceased to be open to tabate debate. continent.

PORTO RICO. American Citizenship Should be Con-

INSULAR AFFAIRS.

eral Treatment

debate. First, the question of route; the canal will be built on the lthmus of Panama. Second, the question of feasibility; there are no physical obstacles on this route that American engineering skill will not be able to overcome without serious difficulty, or that will prevent the completion of the canal within a reasonable time and at a reasonable ferred on the Inhabitants. reasonable time and at a reasonable cost. This is virtually the unanimous testimony of the engineers who have I earnestly advocate the adoption of I carnestly advocate the adoption of legislation which will explicitly confer American citizenship on all citizens of Porto Rice. There is, in my judgment, no excuse for failure to do this. The harbor of San Juan should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the federal treasury, and not from the Porto Rican treasury. The elections in Porto Rico should take place every four years, and the legisinvestigated the matter for the governnent. The point which remains unsettled i

the point which remains unsettled is the question of type, whether the canal shall be one of several locks above sea level, or at sea level with a single tide lock. On this point I hope to lay be-fore the Constant of the locks. fore the Congress at an early day the findings of the advisory board of American and European engineers, that at my invitation have been considering the subject, together with the report of The elections in Porto Rico anould take place every four years, and the legis-lature should meet in session every two years. The present form of gov-ernment in Porto Rico, which provides for the appointment by the president of the members of the executive coun-cli or upper house of the legislature, has proved satisfactory and has inthe commission thereon; and such com-ments thereon or recommendations in reference thereto as may seem neces

has proved satisfactory and has in-spired confidence in property owners and investors. I do not deem it ad-visable at the present time to change this form in any material feature. The sary. The American people is pledged to the speedlest possible construction of a ca-nal adequate to meet the demands which the commerce of the world will make upon it, and I appeal most earn-estly to the Congress to aid in the fulfillment of the pledge. Gratifying progress has been made during the past problems and needs of the island are industrial and commercial rather than year and especially during the past four-months. The greater part of the neces-sary preliminary work has been done. Actual work of excavation could be begun only on a limited scale till the Franchise Question Needs More Libcanal zone was made a healthful place to live in and to work in. The isthmus had to be sanitated first. This task has been so thoroughly accomplished that yellow fever has been virtually that years from the isthmus and gen-eral health conditions vasily improved. The same methods which converted the island of Cuba from a pest hole, which menaced the health of the world, into menaced the health of the world, into a healthful place of abode, have been applied on the isthmus with satisfac-tory results. There is no reason to doubt that when the plans for water supply, paving, and sewerage of Pana-ma and Colon and the large labor camps have been fully carried out, the isthmus will be, for the tropics, an unusually healthy place of abode. The work is so far advanced now that the health of all far advanced now that the health of all those employed in canal work is as well guarded as it is on similar work in this country and elsewhere. In addition to sanitating the isthmus, satisfactory quarters are being provid-

satisfactory quarters are being provid-ed for employes and an adequate sys-tem of supplying them with wholesome food at reasonable prices have been created. Hospitals have been estab-lished and equipped that are without superiors of their kind anywhere. The country has thus been made fit to work in, and provision has been made for the welfare and comfort of those who are to do the work. During the past year a large portion of the plant with which the work is to be done has been or-dered. It is confidently believed that by the middle of the approaching year a sufficient proportion of this plant will have been instailed to enable us to resume the work of excavation on a

have been instailed to enable us to resume the work of excavation on a large scale. What is needed now and without de-lay is an appropriation by the Congress to meet the current and accruing ex-penses of the commission. The first appropriation of \$10,000,000, out of the \$135,000,000 authorized by the Spooner act, was made three years ago. It is nearly exhausted. There is barely enough of it remaining to carry the commission to the end of the year. Unless the Congress shall appropriate before that time all work must cease. To arrest progress for any length of To arrest progress for any length of time now, when matters are advancing so satisfactorily, would be deplorable.



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The most encouraging feature of the whole situation has been the very great interest taken by the common people in education and the great increase in the number of enrolled students in the public schools. The increase was from 300,000 to half a million pupils. The average attendance is about 70 per cent. The only limit upon the number of pupils seems to be the capacity of the government to furnish teachers and schoolhouses.

ISLAND PRODUCTS.

## Tariff Should be Removed From All

people at a disadvantage with their competitors by in any way discriminat-ing against the efficiency of our busi-ness organizations. In the same way we cannot afford to allow our insular possessions to lag behinl in industrial development from any twisted jealousy of business success. It is, of course, a mere truism to say that the business interests of the islands will only be de-veloped if it becomes the financial interest of somebody to develop them. Yet this development is one of the things most earnestly to be wished for in the interest of the islands themselves. We have been paying all possible heed

I wish also to call the attention of the Congress to one question which affects our insular possessions generally; namely, the need of an increased lib-erality in the treatment of the whole franchise question in these islands. In the proper desire to prevent the islands he proper desire to prevent the islands being exploited by speculators and to have them develop in the in-terest of their own people an error has been made in re-fusing to grant sufficiently liberal terms to induce the investment of American capital in the Philippines and in Porto Rico. Elsewhere in this men (Continued from page 5.) depend so far as the future self-gov-eroment of the islands is concerned. The most encouraging feature of the in Porto Rico. Elsewhere in this mes-sage I have spoken strongly against the jealousy of mere wealth, and es-pecially of corporate wealth as such. But it is particularly regrettable to allow any such jealousy to be developed when we are dealing either with our insular or with foreign affairs. The his insular or with foreign affairs. The big corporation has achieved its present position in the business world simply and schoolhouses because it is the most effective instru-ment in business competition. In foreign affairs we cannot afford to put our

political

Except Sugar and Tobacco. The agricultural conditions of the The agricultural conditions of the islands enforce more strongly than ever the argument in favor of reducing the tariff on the products of the Philippine islands entering the United States. I earnestly recommend that the tariff now imposed by the Dingley bill upon the products of the Philippine islands be entirely removed, except the tariff on sugar and tobacco, and that that tariff be reduced to 25 per cent of the present rates under the Dingley act;

that in be related to is performed to the present rates under the Dinglev act; that after July 1, 1909, the tariff upon tobacco and sugar produced in the Philippine islands be entirely removed, and that free trade between the islands and the United States in the products of each country then be provided for

In Mad Chase. Millions rush in mad chase. Millions rush in mad chase after health, from one extreme of faddism to another, when, if they would only eat good food, and keep their bowels regu-lar with Dr. King's New Life Fills, their trobules would all pass away. Prompt relief and quick cure for liver and stomach trouble. 25c at Z. C. M. L. Drug Dept. guaranteed.

# Great Relief

During that trying period in which women so often suffer from nervousness, backache, sick headache, or other pains, there is nothing that can equal Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, They stop the pains, soothe the nerves, and give to

Women

the relief so much desired. If taken on first indication of pain or misery, they will allay the irritable condition of the nerves, and save you further suffering. Those who use them at regular intervals have ceased to dread these periods. They contain no harmful drugs, and leave no effect upon the heart or stomach if taken as directed. They give prompt relief.

"I hey give prompt relief. "I have been an invalid for 9 years. I have neuralgia, rhoumatism and pains around the heart. By using Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills I am relieved of the pain, and get sleep and rest. I think had I known of the Pain Pills when I was first taken sick, they would have cured me. I seconneed them for periodle pains." MRS. HENRY FUNK, E. Akron, O. Dr. Miles' Astl. Bain Oliver and the Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it falls, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

dreds of miles of canals and ditches made that method of mining possible and successful. DALY-WEST DIVIDEND. **Big Park City Producer Passes Out** 

\$108.000 Christmas Present meeting of the directors of the At a meeting of the directors of the Daly-West Mining company held last evening the usual quarterly dividend of 108,000 was declared. This sum rounds up the total for the year to \$432,000 or \$4,60 per share. Since the company entered the dividend list the splendid sum of \$5,067,000 has been passed out in velvet. It is stated by those on the inside that the mine has been earning sums

that the mine has been earning sums far in excess of the dividends paid out, and that the comfortable sum of \$400. 000 has been added to the reserve in the treasury. The mine was never in a better

physical condition than at the present time. A tremendous amount of milling ore is blocked out and the high grade shipping ore is as great as ever.

## COL. WEIR'S ILLNESS.

#### President of Nevada-Utah is Sick at The Knutsford.

Col. John Weir, the president of the Col. John Weir, the president of the Nevada-Utah company, has returned from Ploche where he went 10 days ago to map out a plan of campaign. When the colonel left Sait Lake he was suffering with a bad cold and the weather south proved to be very bad during his visit. He is now confined to his room at the Knutsford by sick-

SWANSEA DIVIDEND.

#### Passes Out \$5,000 Christmas Money id The Stockholders.

At a meeting of the directors of the At a meeting of the directors of the Swansea Mining company last night it was decided to pass around four cents a share, or \$5,000. Christmas money, among the stockholders. The books will be closed on the 15th, and payment made on the 20th inst. For the past for months the company has been a

few months the company has been a steady shipper and the raise in the price of metals has filled the treasury finely. The mine is said to be in fine condition and dividends may be the

#### rule from now on DOWN FROM SILVER CITY.

Supt. Orem of the Idaho Develop-

ment Company, Brings Good Reports. Archie T. Orem, the superintendent of the Idaho Development company, operating at Silver City, Ida., is in the city spending a few days with his fam-ily and friends. Mr. Orem reports things moving as usual at the mine. The mill is pounding 16 hours a day on gold rock and the mine is responding to development. He says that there is great activity in the camps around Silver Cur.

#### MADE PERMANENT. (Special to the "News.")

Leadville, Dec. 5. -Judge Owers has renderd a decision making permanent the injunction restraining the Mine Owners' association from forcing miners to take out working cards.

#### ORE SHIPMENTS.

There were 15 cars of ore reported the valley samplers this morning. The Planeer reported three cars from Ingham, two from Tintic and one-room Nevada. The Taylor and Brun-on people report six from Tintle and hree from Idaho.

#### ORE AND BULLION.

McCornick & Co.'s statement of ore and bullion settlements yesterday were

#### HAWAII.

Immediate Steps Should be Taken for Its Fortification.

In my judgment immediate steps should be taken for the fortification of

Hawail. This is the most important point in the Pacific to fortify in order to conserve the interests of this counry. It would be hard to overstate the mportance of this need. Hawali is too heavily taxed. Laws should be enacted setting aside for a period of, say, 20 years, 75 per cent of the internal revenue and customs receipts from Hawali as a special fund to be expended in the islands for educational and public buildings, and for narbor im-provements and military and naval defenses. It can not be too of-ten repeated that our aim must be to decline the territory of Harach develop the territory of Hawaii on traditional American lines. That territory has serious commercial and industrial problems to reckon with: but no measure of relief can be considered which looks to legislation administration that the series that

admitting Chinese and restricting them sy statute to field labor and domestic service. The status of servility car ever again be tolerated on American soll. We can not concede that the proper solution of its problem, is spe-cial legislation admitting to Hawaii a class of laborers denied admission to

the other states and territories. The are obstacles, and great costactenta-the way of building up a representa-live American community in the Ha-wailan islands; but it is not in the American character to give up in the American character to give up in the

To limit the ownership of mining claims as has been done in the Philip-pines is absurd. In both the Philip-pines and Porto Rico the limit of holdings of land should be largely raised.

# ALASKA.

#### It Should be Given an Elective Delegate.

I carnestly ask that Alaska be given an elective delegate. Some person should be chosen who can speak with authority of the needs of the territory. The government should aid in the con-struction of a railroad from the Gulf of Alaska to the Yukon river, in American territory. In my last two messages I advocated certain additional action on behalf of Alaska. I shall not now re peat those recommendations, but I shall lay all my stress upon the one recommendation of giving to Alaska some one authorized to speak for it. I should prefer that the delegate was made elective, but if this is not deemed wise then make him appointive. At any rate, give Alaska some person whose business it shall be to speak with authority on her behalf to the Congress. The natural resources of Alaska are great. Some of resources of Alaska are great. Some of the chief needs of the peculiarly ener-getic, self-reliant, and typically Amer-ican white population of Alaska were set forth in my last message. I also earnestly ask your attention to the needs of the Alaskan Indians. All Indians who are competent should re-ceive the full rights of American citi-zenship. It is, for instance, a gross and indefensible wrong to deny to such hard-working, decent-living Indians as

the Metlakahtlas the right to enter mining claims, and to profit by the home-stead law. These particular Indians are civilized, and are competent and entibe put on the same basis with the white men round about them.

## STATEHOOD FOR TERRITORIES

#### Recommends the Admission of the Four as Two States.

recommend that Indian Territory and Oklahoma be admitted as one state and that New Mexico and Arizona he admitted as one state. There is no obligation upon us to treat territorial bdivisions, which are matters of convenience only, as binding us on the question of admission to statehood. hing has taken up more time in the Congress during the past few years than the question as to the statehood to be granted to the four territories above mentioned, and after careful consideration of all that has been deeloped in the discussions of the ques tion I recommend that they be imme-diately admitted as two states. There s no justification for further delay; and he advisability of making the four ter-itories into two states has been clearly tablished In some of the territories the legisla-

ve assemblies issue licenses for gambing. The Congress should by law for-old this practise, the harmful results of which are obvious at a glance

## PANAMA CANAL.

## Point Which Remains Unsettled in

Question of Type. The treaty between the United States and the republic of Panama, under which the construction of the Panama wallan Islands; but it is not in the American character to give up in the fuce of difficulty. Many nn American commonwealth has been built up against odds equal to those that now confront flawill. No merely half-hearted effort to meet adequate.

There will be no money with which to meet payroll obligations and none with which to meet bills coming due for materials and supplies; and there will be demoralization of the forces, will be democratization of the forces, here and on the isthmus, now working so harmoniously and effectively, if there is delay in granting an emerg-ency appropriation. Estimates of the amount necessary will be found in the accompanying reports of the secretary of war and the commission. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Capital

#### Salaries Should be Readjusted, Being Inadequate.

I recommend more adequate provi-tion than has been made heretofore for the work of the department of state. Within a few years there has been a very great increase in the amount and importance of the work o be done by that department, both in Washington and abroad. This has been caused by the great increase of our foreign trade, the increase of wealth among our people, which enables them to travel more generally than hereto fore, the increase of American capital which is seeking investment in for-eign countries, and the growth of our power and weight in the councils of the civilized world. There has been to corresponding increase of facilities or doing the work afforded to the defacilities artment having charge of our foreign elations.

Neither at home nor abroad is there sufficient working force to do the business properly. In many respects the system which was adequate to the work of 25, or even 10 years ago, is inadequate now, and should be changed. Our consular force should be classified and appointments should be made to the several classes, with authority to the executive to assign the members of each class to duty at such posts as the interests of the service require, instead interests of the service require, instead of the appointments being made as at present to specified rosts. There should be an adequate inspection service, so that the department may be able to in-form itself how the business of each consulate is being done, instead of de-pending upon casual private informa-tion or rumor. The fee system should be entirely abolished, and a due equiv-alent made in salary to the officers who now eke out their subsistence by means of fees. Sufficient provision should be ow exe out their subsistence by means if fees. Sufficient provision should be nade for a clerical force in every con-ulate, composed entirely of Americans, batead of the insufficient provision now nade, which compels the employment of great numbers of citizens of foreign countries whose services can be obtained for less money. At a large part o the clerical force are inadequate to performance of the onerous duties i posed by the recent provisions of c mmigration laws as well as b creasing trade. In many parts of world the lack of suitable quarters our embasales, legations, and consul ates detratcis from the respect in which our officers ought to be held, and seri-



Suitable provision -should be made for the expense of keeping our diplo-matic affairs with other countries. The lack of such information, caused by in-sufficient appropriations available for cable tolls and for clerical and messen-ger service, frequently puts our offi-cers at a great disadvantage and detracts from their usefulness. The sal-ary list should be readjusted. It does any fist should be readjusted. If does not now correspond either to the Im-portance of the service to be rendered and the degrees of ability and exprience required in the different positions, or to the differences in the cost of living. In many cases the salaries are quite in-

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. On The White House, Dec. 5, 1905.



PIONEER UNDERTAKER.

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