

We surrender considerable of our

We surrender considerable of our space to ~~the~~ to the Message. President Hayes to the Congress of the United States. We intended to delay the publication of the News so as to present our readers this evening with the message complete. But the report came ~~so~~ came so slowly, only ~~one~~ one being used instead of three as we expected, that we concluded to go to press with that portion which reached us up to 5 o'clock of the part which most concerns the people of Utah having come to hand.

The President, in referring to the "Mormon" question exhibits great lack of correct information upon the subject. And his recommendation for the suppression of polygamy are evidently made without any consideration of the unconstitutional nature, and the difficulties which would attend the execution of such laws as it would have enacted. We do not think his suggestions will have any weight with Congress. To depict an organized Territory of the United States of all semblance to a republic in form of government, take away the sacred principle of liberty, has been excised under national authority and supervision for over thirty years, and deliver over a community of a hundred and fifty thousand people to the despotic power of three or four individuals of outside appointment and who would be both the avowed enemies of the vast majority of their vassals, is a little too much to expect of a body of legislators to a "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

And as to depriving all who practice or support polygamy of the franchise, that cannot be legally done without legal conviction. The persons so disfranchised must first be proven to have committed the offence which is to be made the occasion of their loss of political rights, and this would simply leave the matter where it stands to day.

President Hayes has evidently been misinformed, as well as betrayed into the recommendation of anti-republican and impracticable methods. The idea that the "Mormon" organization controls the grand and petty juries, is, to say the least, remarkable. If the President had only read the Poland Bill he would have seen the egregious error in which he had fallen. One half the jury list is made up of non-Mormons and the whole machinery of the Courts is in the hands of the enemies to the "Mormon" system. More than that, by recent rulings of Federal Courts "Mormons" have been entirely rejected from sitting on juries when a case for polygamy is tried.

Another mistake is, that wherever "Mormonism" goes "it establishes polygamy and sectarian political power." The President has been misled by some of those same unscrupulous persons who have prevailed upon him to adopt their absurd ideas about a new form of "government" for Utah.

But the richest thing in the station of the message is the statement that part of the public domain is held in part by a great degree of intelligence and virtuous character by "Mormonism." Why, the nation of persons sent here by our government in times past—we do not refer to present officials—has been of the very worst kind of liberties and inabilities. There is no place of the United States as free from the vices that degrade humanity as Utah, and what evils of this character exist among us are permitted to flourish because of Federal favoritism and protection. It is intelligible and the virtuous alone who can continue adherents of the "Mormon" faith, and the greatest enemies we have are the unvirtuous and immoral.

We have not time to refer to other points in the Message this evening. The body of it is evidently the work of Secretary Evans, whose peculiar style and long winded sentences more remarkable for verbosity than lucidity, appear frequently in the part of the document which has been received.

THE INCIDENT & REASON

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and*

[illegible]

regulations as to the places and man-

zens. It is the desire of

is the desire of the good people of the whole country that sectionalism as a factor in order that no section of the country should be united in solid opposition to any other section. The disposition to refuse a prompt and complete amendment to the Constitution is all that now stands in the way of a complete obliteration of sectional lines in our amendments are flagrantly violated or disregarded, it is safe to assume that the people who placed them in the Constitution are the enemies of the Union, and who believe them to be wise and necessary, will continue to act together, and to insist that they be maintained. The only question still is as to the enjoyment of the rights by every American citizen who has the requisite qualifications, to freely cast the vote and to be elected to Congress. This question rightly settled the country will be relieved of the contentions of the past. Bygones be bygones. The economic and party issues with respect to the economy and efficiency of the administration, internal improvement, foreign relations, commerce, education, finance, and other important subjects, will then receive their full share of attention; but a resistance to and nullification of the results of the war will unite together, and for their support who will maintain the authority of the Government and the perpetuity of the Union, and who equally appreciate the value of the victory obtained. This determination proceeds from no hostile sentiment or feeling to any part of the people of our country or of any of its interests. This is established by the fundamental rights upon the fundamental principles of our Government. They are therefore an expression of the will of the people of the United States. The sentiment that the constitutional rights of all our citizens must be maintained does not grow weaker. It will continue to control the Government of this country. Happily the history of the late elections shows that in many parts of the country there where the amendment has heretofore prevailed, it is diminishing and is likely to cease altogether if firm and well considered action is not taken. Congress has the House of Representatives and the Senate, who have the right to judge of the election returns and qualifications of the members, and it is probable that every case of violation of the letter or spirit of the fifteenth amendment is thoroughly investigated, and that no benefit from such violations can be derived by any party. It will be the duty of the Executive, with sufficient appropriations for the purpose, to prosecute and punish those who are engaged in depriving citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution. It is not, however, to be forgotten that the best and surest means of maintaining the rights of citizenship is to be found in that capacity for self protection which can belong only to a people who are in universal education.

The means at the command of the local and State authorities are in many cases wholly inadequate to furnish free instruction to all who need it. This is especially true in the case of the education of the people who are neglected or prevented in the interest of agriculture. Firmly believing that the subject of popular education deserves the earnest attention of the people of the whole country, and with a view to winning the action of the government of the United States, I respectfully recommend that Congress, by suitable legislation, authorize the Secretary of the Interior to supplement the local educational funds in the several States where the grave duties and responsibilities of citizenship have been devolved on the people, by devoting to the purpose, grants of the public lands, and if necessary, the proceeds of the sale of the Treasury of the United States. Whichever the government can fairly do to promote free popular education, will be doing much to advance general education, peace, virtue and social order prevail and civil and religious liberty are secure.

In my former annual messages I have asked the attention of the Congress to the urgent need of a reformation of the civil service system of the government. My views concerning the dangers of patronage and the necessity of a partnership consideration have been strengthened by my observation and experience in the Executive branch. The present conditions threaten the stability of the government. A more serious in their nature cannot be perceived. I believe that they are about to become more alarming with the enlargement of the administrative service, as the growth of the country in population and the number of civil officers and places required. The reasons are imperative for the adoption of fixed salaries, a uniform method of appointments, promotion, pay and removals, establishing a uniform method, hav-

selection exclusively in every instance the vital element of the system. Recommendations for the position in question. Such a method, consistent with the social rights of all citizens and the most economic method of selecting the best of the public business, competitive examinations in aid of impartial appointments and promotion, have been conducted for some years past by the Department of Public Buildings and by my direction this system has been adopted in the custom houses and postoffices of the largest cities of the United States. The city of New York over two thousand persons in the civil service have been subject on their appointment to the examination of published rules for the purpose. During the past two years the results of these practical trials have been very satisfactory and in favor of this system of selection. All are subjected to the same tests and the results are not influenced by personal favor or partisan influence. It secures for the position applied for the best qualifications attainable among the competing applicants. It is a method of selection free from the pressure of opportunity, which, under any other course, pursued largely excites the time and attention of applicants and officers to their great desire to obtain the discharge of their official duties, preventing the above of the service for the public and the advancement of the party purposes and leaving the employee of the government, freed from this obligation imposed by patronage to depend solely on his own merits for advancement, and with this constant incentive to exertion and im-

ment, valuable results have been attained in a high degree in the offices where the rules for appointment by competitive examination have been applied. A method which has been found to be the most satisfactory is to test at points where such tests may be fairly considered conclusive, and to extend to all the subordinate positions under the government the same advantages and growing public sentiment demands immediate measures for securing and enforcing the full observance of such a system of civil service, and its protection from recognized abuses, and that the experience referred to has demonstrated the feasibility of such a system. "The examination of the Customs House and Postoffices have been held under many embarrasments, and the Government has no objection for the extralabor performed by the officers who have conducted them, and whose commendable interest in the public service has insisted that the tests should be made without pecuniary reward. A continuance of these labors gratuitously might not to be expected, and without compensation it is not practicable to extend the system of examinations generally throughout the civil service. The Government is of the opinion that all such examinations should be conducted upon a uniform system under general supervision. Section 753 of the Revised Statutes of the United States prescribes the regulations for admission to the civil service of the United States, and for this purpose to enable the President to employ such persons as he may deem proper, and to authorize inquiries with reference to the fitness of each candidate, in respect to age, health, character, and ability, and of the fitness of service into which he seeks to enter," but the law is prac-

[illegible]

tended to disburse the patronage of  
 their respective districts and States.  
 It is not necessary to recite at length  
 the evil resulting from this invasion  
 of the executive functions. The  
 true principles of government on  
 the subject of appointment to office,  
 as stated in the national conven-  
 tions of the leading parties of the  
 country, have been again and again  
 approved by the American people,  
 and have never been called in ques-  
 tion in any quarter. The authentic  
 expressions of public opinion upon  
 this question are the statement of  
 the principles that belong  
 to the constitutional structure

of the government. Under the Constitution the President and heads of departments are elected to their positions for office. The Senate is to advise and consent to the appointments, and the House of Representatives to endorse. The best interests of the country require that these distinctions be respected, that Senators and representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The President, as head of the legislative department of the government is requested alike by the necessities of the case and by public opinion to insist that Congress will not be relieved from the demand to remain upon them with reference to appointments to office until, by legislative enactment, the pernicious practice is forever forbidden. It is therefore recommended that an act be passed defining the relations of members of congress to appointments to office by the President, and requiring that the provisions of section 1767 of the revised statutes comprising the tenure of office act of 1870 be strictly observed, and directing that to reform the system and methods of the civil service in our

country is one of the most imperative duties of statemanship, and the people can and perpetually demand only by the co-operation of the legislative and executive departments of the government, I again recommend to the whole subject to your consideration.

**UTAR AND POLYGAMEY.**

It is the duty and purpose of the people of the United States to suppress polygamy where it now exists in our territories and prevent its extension. Faithful and zealous efforts have been made by the United States authorities to suppress and enforce the law against it. Experience has shown that the legislation upon this subject meets with the most successful and effective modification and delay. The longer action is delayed the more difficult it will be to accomplish what is desired. Prompt action is therefore most imperative. The Mormon sectarian organization, which upholds polygamy, has the whole power of making and executing laws in the territories, and by its control of the grand juries and petit juries, it possesses large influence over the administration of justice in the courts, and by reason of this it is able to control the local political affairs of the Territory they inhabit so as to make effectual their hostility to the law of Congress against the enjoyment of the rights of man, to prevent its enforcement. Polygamy will not be abolished if the enforcement of the law depends upon the action of the courts and the grand jury. It can only be suppressed by taking away the political power of the sect which encourages and

has it. The power of Congress cannot maintain laws to protect the territories is ample. It is not safe any other way means. The political power of the Mormon sect is irresistible. It is the power of the priesthood and the most populous Territories. It is extending steadily into the Territories. Wherever it goes it crushes polygamy and secular political power. Its continued extension of the sanctity of marriage and the family relation is a threat to society. It is a threat to religious liberty and separation of church and state are among the elementary ideas of free institutions. The re-establishment of the independence of the Territory of Utah and Mormonism have imperious and various reasons to intelligent and virtuous immigrants of all nations and of all creeds. There has been in a great degree closed a normal immigration by the immoral situation. It is recommended that the government of the Territory of Utah be reorganized by extending Congress providing for a government for Utah by a governor and judges or commissioners appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate or a government analogous to the provisional government established for the territory of the Old Mexico in 1848. The year of 1877. If, however, it is deemed best to continue the existing form of local government, I recommend that the rights of the Territory and office, and sit on urries in the Territory of Utah be confined to those who neither practice nor uphold polygamy. If thorough measures are taken within a few years the evils which afflict Utah will be eradicated, and this Territory will in good time be a part of the new and improved republic of the new States of the Union.

[illegible]

the important exhibition of arts and industries which was held last year at Sidney, New South Wales, as well as in that now in progress at Melbourne, the United States have been efficiently and honorably represented. Exhibitors from this country at the former place received a large number of awards in some of the most honorable departments, and the participation of the United States was recognized by a special mark of distinction. In the exhibition at Melbourne the share won by our country is no less notable, and an equal degree of success is confidently expected.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE, PAIN, AND  
ETC.

The state of peace and tranquility  
now enjoyed by the Atlantic  
continent of Europe  
as its favorable influence  
on our diplomatic and commercial  
relations with them. We have con-  
sidered and realized the great  
the French republic nor the  
settlement of claims of the citizens  
one country against the other.  
the constitution of the commis-  
ion, presided over by distinguish-  
publicist, appointed in pursuance  
the request of both nations, by his  
Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, has  
been in session in this city. A congress  
of industrial means for the protection of  
industrial property has recently been  
in session in Paris, to which I have  
been invited by the French Republic.  
States in France and Belgium as  
delegates. The international com-  
mission upon weights and measures  
will convene in the French Republic.  
I write your attention to the neces-  
sary for an appropriation to be made to  
enable this government to comply  
with the obligations under the

tions with the German Empire without interruption. At the international exhibition of 1904, the United States, notwithstanding the haste with which the commission was forced to make preparations, was extremely successful, and the exhibition awarded the exhibitors numerous awards of high class, and for the country at large the principal prize of honor was conferred. This was the direct result of the great success, but it was also due to the fact that it was but advantageous to the important and growing industry. There have been some questions raised by some of our people as to the proper effect and interpretation of our treaties of naturalization, but the United States is not making any mistake in dispatching from our Minister to London a statement of our policy in respect toward an understanding in accordance with the laws of this government, which will be of great advantage to the relations between the rights of native and naturalized citizens of the United States. Complaints of discrimination suffered by naturalized citizens are not more numerous than at present. There is nothing of importance to note in our broken friendly relations with the United States of China, Hungary, Austria, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Greece. During last summer several vessels of this country, sailing in neutral waters were fired at, boarded and searched by an armed cruiser of the United States government. The circumstances were such that the United States was unable to do more than to make injury to the persons concerned, but also show too little of

servator of the friendly relations existing for a century between this country and Spain. The wrong was brought to the attention of the Spanish government in a serious manner by the fact that the matter was being undergoing investigation by the royal authorities, with a view to their prosecution or reparation as may be called for by the facts. The commission sitting in this city for the adjudication of claims of our citizens against Spain, in the case of Spain, is, I hope, approaching the termination of its labors. Claims against the United States under the Florida treaty with Spain, for the seizure of property by her action and for the violation of the treaty, is still an outstanding question with a view to the final disposition of the claims of our citizens against the Spanish government. A conference has recently been held at the city of Madrid to consider the subject of protection of the rights of the American citizens in the empire of Morocco. The minister of the United States in Spain was directed to take part in the deliberations of the conference, which is a convention signed on behalf of all the powers represented. The instructions will be laid before the Senate for ratification. The government of the United States has also lost no opportunity to urge upon the Emperor of Morocco that he should be guided by the humane and enlightened spirit of the age, of putting an end to the persecutions which have been so long the lot of the Jews in Spain. With other than Moslem, and especially of the Hebrew residents of the country.

The consular treaty concluded with the Emperor of Morocco, was officially promulgated by the Senate of the United States, which

The Senate will be asked to extend the period for ratification. The attendance of the plenipotentiaries in addition with Denmark failed on account of the objection of the Danish government to the usual clause providing that each nation should pay the expenses of the plenipotentiaries and prisoners whose extradition it asked.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA AND JAPAN

The provision was made by Congress at its last session for the establishment of a commission which has been negotiating with the Imperial Government of China on subjects of great importance. The relations of the two countries enabled the Commissioners to proceed at once upon their mission. The Imperial Government was prepared to give prompt and respectful attention to the matters brought under negotiation and the conferences proceeded with such rapidity and success that, within a few days, two treaties were signed at Peking, one relating to the introduction of Chinese into this country, and the other to the extradition of Mr. Trescott, one of the Commissioners. It is now on the way home bringing the treaties, and it is expected they will be received in season to be laid before Congress at its next session. Our Minister in Japan has negotiated a convention for the reciprocal relief of shipwrecked seamen. The Government is to urge once more upon Congress the expediency of making provision for the erection of suitable fire-proof buildings at the Japanese capital and the American legation in Tokyo, and the court house and jail connected with it. The Japanese government with great generosity and courtesy has offered for this purpose a large plot of land.

In my last annual message I called the attention of Congress to the subject of the indemnity funds raised by the Chinese Government for the victims of the Boxer rebellion in China and Japan. I renew the recommendation then made that whatever portions of these funds are due to American citizens should be prompt-ly distributed to them. I have in this respect respectively to which they justly and equitably belong.

ROUMANIA

The extradition treaty with the kingdom of Roumania which has been for some time in course of negotiation, has during the past year, been brought to a successful issue. Relations of friendship and amity have been established between the

government of the United States and that of Roumania. We have sent a diplomatic representative to Bucharest and have received at this capital a special envoy who has been charged by his royal highness the prince to announce the independent sovereignty of Roumania; we hope for a speedy development of commercial relations between the two countries.

MEXICO.

In my last annual message I expressed the hope that the prevalence of quiet on the border between this country and Mexico would soon be-

come to be assured as to justify the course of action the orders then in force to our military and naval forces. In regard to crossing the frontier without encountering such disturbances as would endanger the peace of our countries. Events moved forward in accordance with the conditions and the orders were accordingly withdrawn, to the entire satisfaction of our own citizens and the neighboring countries. Subsequently the peace of the border has been destroyed by a savage force under the command of King Victorio, but by the continued and harmonious cooperation of our military and naval forces of both countries his band has been broken up and substantially destroyed. There is reason to believe that the obstacles which have so long retarded the progress of the communication between the United States and Mexico by railways are on the point of disappearing, and that the completion of the project of this character will soon be a reality which cannot fail to contribute largely to the prosperity of this country. New envoys from Guatemala and Nicaragua have recently arrived in this capital, whose distinct

kind and enlightenment affords the best guarantee of the continuance of friendly relations between ourselves and these sister republics.

*To be continued.*

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