

DESERT EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets,
Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Horace G. Whitney, Business ManagerSUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
One Year, in advance, \$2.00
Six Months, " " 1.00
Three Months, " " .50
One Month, " " .10
One Week, " " .02
Saturday edition, per year, 2.00
Semi-Weekly, " " 1.00EASTERN OFFICE.
394-405 Times Building, New York City. In
charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign
Advertising, from our Home Office.Correspondence and other reading matter
(for publication) should be addressed to the
EDITOR.
Address all business communications:
THE DESERT NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 3, 1901.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message of President Theodore Roosevelt to the Congress of the United States is much longer than was at first expected. It is, however, a strong and interesting public document which may be read with profit, not only by the people of the United States, but those who dwell in the various nations of the earth. It touches on a great variety of public questions, and contains many recommendations to which the legislative department will doubtless give due consideration.

Naturally, the message opens with a eulogy of the late lamented President, William McKinley, and a denunciation of his cruel murder by an avowed anarchist. A touching tribute is paid to the character of our departed Chief Magistrate, and his assassin is deservedly condemned. Measures for the suppression of Anarchy and of its spread in the United States are suggested. The notion that Anarchy is "a product of social conditions" is clearly exposed, and it is shown to be a crime, and those who teach it are accessories to the unlawful deeds which are the consequence of their inclinations. Congress will probably take action on the President's recommendation, that attempts on the life of the President shall be made a national offense subject to the jurisdiction of Federal courts.

The prosperity of the country forms a pleasing feature of the message, and the mutual interests of capital and industry are set forth in vigorous terms. The question of the trusts is handled carefully, and in a conservative manner, but the authority of the national government over corporations doing business in several States, and the power of Congress to legislate, is asserted. The appointment of a Secretary of Commerce and Industries as a cabinet officer is advised.

The President recommends the re-entrenchment of the Chinese exclusion law, for the protection of American working people. He recognizes the rights of labor and the value of intelligent service, not only to the government but to society. He favors the eight-hour law and the abolition of night work for women and children, and also of excessive overtime, and advocates a common union and common brotherhood among all classes. He advises restriction and rigid examination at emigration ports, so that objectionable elements may not be introduced into our nation; an educational test is favored, and it is shown that this should relate more to intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions than to technical requirements.

The tariff question is touched upon very carefully. The President deprecates any general tariff change at this time, but advises the application of the principle of reciprocity as "the handmaiden of protection." He refers to the phenomenal growth of our export trade, and the necessity of extending it so as to secure the markets of the world for our home products and manufactures, of which we have a constantly growing surplus. He encourages the increase of our merchant marine and shipping interests generally, and urges the policy of subsidizing American vessels in preference to having our commerce carried by foreign ships.

The establishment of the gold standard is approved, but improvements are suggested in the national banking system. He points out the necessity of reducing the revenues but not so as to incur a deficit, but admits that they are at present in excess of necessary expenditures, and that he advises should be governed by strict economy. He points out defects in the interstate commerce law, especially in its relation to railways as common carriers, but cautions Congress against legislation which would needlessly interfere with the operation of those valuable commercial agencies.

Considerable attention is paid to the department of agriculture and its benefits. By searching the world for new varieties of products, experiments by the aid of chemists with the soils of different parts of the country, etc., great improvements in farming have been introduced. The protection of forest reserves and resources and of the water supply in connection with them, also the preservation of game, are advocated under the direction of a bureau of forestry.

The President enlarges on the subject of the reclamation of arid lands, which he properly places under national supervision. He recommends the construction and maintenance of reservoirs for the storing of waters from streams and rivers, which he claims is as rightly under government responsibility as are engineering works for rivers and harbors. He announces that the policy of the government should be to aid irrigation in the states and territories, by the construction of works at government expense, and shows that it would be not only for local benefit but the enrichment of the whole country. He enters into the subject of water rights and advises the passage of irrigation laws, to be made operative in harmony with those of the several states, the

purpose in view being the reclamation of arid regions and the encouragement of settlers upon those lands.

Our interests and possessions on the islands which have come under the supervision of the United States, receive proper attention, and a substantial reduction on the tariff duties upon Cuban imports is advised. The maintenance of national authority over the Philippines is shown to be necessary, and the granting of local self government to the inhabitants by gradual process without too much haste is recommended. The troublous conditions there are not ignored. But praise is given to loyal natives, and legislation is recommended encouraging the introduction of industrial enterprises, for the development of the natural wealth of the islands and the promotion of remunerative labor among the people.

The President advises the construction of a Pacific cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued to the Asiatic continent. He also advocates the building of the Isthmian Canal, affirms the essentiality of the Monroe doctrine, which he summarizes as a declaration that "There must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil," and announces that "We do not wish to see any Old World military power grow up on this continent or to be compelled to become a military power ourselves."

The upbuilding of the American navy is strongly recommended, not as a provocation to war but as a preservation of peace, and the protection of our country. The necessity of present precautions against future dangers is pointed out, and also the practical use of warships by maneuvers in squadrons and singly, practice with torpedo boats, gunnery trials, drilling of crews and officers, training of men in progressive instruction, and the keeping up of a national naval reserve. He declares that an adequate navy must be built and maintained, or we may definitely accept a secondary position in international affairs.

The President does not consider necessary any present increase in our army, but he argues the maintenance and improvement of the army, to be kept at the highest point of efficiency. He enters fully into the various parts of this important subject, including its bearing on the regular troops and the volunteer militia, and the volunteer forces, upon which we will have to rely greatly in the future as we have in the past. Reform in the matter of promotions is recommended, so that rewards shall be distributed on the principle of merit.

Civil service reform comes in for its proper consideration, and the merit system in that is also supported as a method of securing honest and efficient administration of the government. The need of consular agents as men of character, knowledge and enterprise is pointed out, and the passage of measures looking to this end is recommended.

The recognition of the Indians of our country as individuals and not as members of a tribe is strongly advocated. Also the enactment and enforcement of marriage laws among them similar to those of the whites. Industrial education, particularly cattle-raising, and the discontinuation of the reservation system are suggested, also regulations for the restriction among them of the liquor traffic.

The President supports Congressional aid for the St. Louis centennial exposition, also for the Charleston exposition, and he gives praise to those who promoted the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. He encourages the Smithsonian Institution, presents the needs of a national museum, and urges the promotion of public libraries and their aid from the federal library. He advises the establishment of the census office as a permanent government bureau. He calls attention to abuses in the postal service, recommends the increase of rural routes and the improvement of the entire postal department.

Our relations with China are explained, and the subject of the uprising in that country and the course taken by the United States during those troubles is pointed out, with the benefits to both countries which have accrued therefrom. Pan-American Congresses are approved by the President and the adjustment of claims made by Mexico is advised. The death of Queen Victoria and that of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany are feelingly alluded to, and the message closes with thanks to the Almighty for the peace with the nations we enjoy, and the announcement that "We firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will."

The President's message is written in simple and easy style, and can be readily understood by the intelligent reader who has any comprehension of public questions, home and foreign, and it will impart much information on these subjects to the general public. The policies and sentiments contained in it will meet the approval, we believe, of the great body of the people of the United States, and will promote that confidence in the ability and force of character of the President of the United States which is so necessary to the welfare of the nation.

PORTO RICO.

The progress made by the Porto Ricans since that island came into the hands of the United States, should be an object lesson to all the nations of the world, as to the beneficial influence of free government. Reliable reports say that the transformation is truly wonderful.

Business methods are becoming more and more American. Formerly advertising was almost unknown, but now every man in business sets apart a yearly sum for advertising. The newspapers employ cartoonists to enliven their pages with advertisements as well as news matter, and as a result the people are learning what money can buy and the effect is to make the island more modern every day.

In agriculture, the natives are still relying on primitive methods, but one large sugar plantation modern methods and modern implements have been introduced with great success, and

the place is a sort of an agricultural school for the other natives. Already new crops have been introduced and what has been accomplished with them proves that much greater things can be done. Now fruit—grapes, oranges, limes and lemons are raised in addition to pineapples, and it will not be long before Porto Rico will have no rival in the growing of these staples.

But what speaks best for the future of Porto Rico, is the introduction on the island of American educational methods. One-fourth of the entire budget this year was spent on schools. Forty-five schoolhouses are being erected, including one normal school, nine high schools and thirty-six primary schools. The schools are well attended. The children are learning English readily, and that language is being used extensively. There is said to be general prosperity, as compared to the conditions prevailing under Spanish regime, and consequent satisfaction.

It is well known that every part of the New World, that has become an integral part of the United States, has become a partaker in the blessings which Providence so abundantly has showered upon the Republic. Porto Rico is no exception to the rule.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION.

The current number of The Cosmopolitan reminds its readers that the coming Christmas will be the first of the new century, and that thousands of congregations will assemble to hear again the message of "Peace on Earth," while at the same time, in one part of the world at least, "Christian" nations stand against one another, rifle in hand, for the purpose of shedding blood. Can nothing of a practical nature be done, to make the Christmas greeting of the new century something more than an empty phrase?

This question, The Cosmopolitan endeavors to answer. Its proposition, or suggestion, is, that the American people unitedly petition their English brothers to submit the issues between Great Britain and South Africa to arbitration on Christmas day. It says, "expressing only the sentiments that already fill every breast, would quickly bring about the desired result."

The magazine mentioned therefore asks the people of the United States that they give their Christmas day a tone of active Christianity; that the men and women of each congregation after Christmas services meet and sign the following:

"We, of the city of assembled on Christmas day, in sympathy with the sufferings being endured in the South African war, hereby petition our English brothers to join with us in asking the appointment of the President of the United States and the Queen of Holland as arbitrators to whose judgment shall be committed the settlement of all questions affected by the South African dispute; and that meanwhile hostilities shall cease."

The suggestion deserves to be given wide publicity. Could it be acted upon, it might result in some good, even if it did not materialize in arbitration. The British government has lately given evidence of its willingness to consider overtures for peace. The secretary of state for home affairs is reported as having said in a public address at Croydon, commenting on Lord Salisbury's statement at the lord mayor's banquet, that the premier only meant to say that peace propositions could not now come from the British side, those offered at Pretoria having been rejected. But he intimated that peace might be negotiated for on the basis of giving the Boers a representation in the new government of their conquered territory. If this is the position of the British government, a popular Christmas demonstration might not be without some good influence. Were it responded to in Great Britain, it would show the popular sentiment there. At all events, nothing can be more appropriate at this time of the year than united efforts for peace upon earth and good will among men.

BOUGHT THE WEST INDIES.

It is reported once more, this time from Copenhagen, that a final agreement has been reached between the United States and the Danish government, for the transfer of the West Indian islands to this country, for a sum of something over \$4,000,000. Some time ago it was stated that the Danish ministry had agreed to take \$2,880,000, the accumulated deficit in the budget of those colonies.

There are four islands—St. Thomas, St. John, St. Croix and St. Eustatius. They do not comprise a very large area, and hold but a handful of people. The entire trade is worth but little, but their strategic importance is considered great, as a strong power might from these islands control the Caribbean sea, and the approaches to the gulf and the isthmus. If this country purchases the islands, it is for their strategic value especially.

Then there is another consideration. Denmark has long been anxious to dispose of these possessions, which are an annual drain on her resources. But the United States is not willing for any of the large European powers to obtain them. It follows that, when Denmark placed them on the market, this country had no other recourse than to buy them, since we could not, consistently, both refuse to purchase and protest against the purchase by all other powers. That would be equivalent to an attempt at compelling a small country to keep a possession it does not desire. This country can better afford to pay the comparatively small sum asked, than to interfere with the negotiations between Denmark and another power that might be disposed to consider the matter.

The inhabitants of the West Indies will be satisfied with the change. If the islands are to be put in proper shape, money will have to be spent on fortifications, harbors, wharves, etc. That means labor, well paid, and the stimulation of business. The transfer will certainly benefit the islanders, whether it brings any special advantages to this country or not.

In future, correspondents with British troops in the field are to wear uniforms. This is fit for tat. They dressed the war authorities down and

now the war authorities propose to dress them up.

It is a good message and goes straight to the points aimed at.

The football season is ended but still people will find something to kick at.

Because the pension list is the country's roll of honor is no reason why it should be rolled up higher and higher.

Reciprocity is the handmaiden of the tariff, says the President. But can she say: "Thou hast loosed my bonds?"

Minister Wu, like the course of empire, is taking his way westward. What else he is taking is not mentioned.

Anglophiles should be thoroughly delighted with the weather we are now having. It is thoroughly English, doncher know.

When Congress opened, the Senate chamber resembled a flower show. Is it to be inferred from this that the senators are "daisies?"

Negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States have been completed. When acquired will they prove to be ices of the best?

It will not tend to reconcile any difference that may exist between Queen Wilhelmina and her consort for the audiences at Dutch theaters to hiss Prince Henry's name.

London papers that attacked General Buller for his recent speech now praise him for his silence. It is evident that John Bull is growing Buller and Buller every day.

The King of England has conferred a decoration upon Sousa. His band is a great one and the recognition justly due. Very soon Sousa will have to get a double-breasted coat on which to display his medals.

According to the decision of the Supreme Court in the "Fourteen Diamond Rings case" the Philippines are domestic territory. Would not it be the surest and swiftest way to domesticate the wild tribes of the islands to let them remain so?

General Smith has ordered the natives of Samar to quit the coast towns and retire into the interior and not to return unless they come back and surrender their arms. It is hardly likely that the order will be as readily obeyed as it was easily made.

Over three thousand bills were introduced into Congress yesterday. Each one represented the mature and deliberate judgment of a great statesman on an important subject. No other parliamentary body on earth can show such an excess of ability.

A German paper, speaking of the hard times in the Fatherland, explains that black as the outlook is, there is nothing to justify the belief that it will terminate in a general collapse, three or six months hence. Many interests have reached a point beyond which a further decline is impossible. The worst feature of the situation is that it promises to endure at least a year. Meanwhile extreme conservatism is the watchword. Loans are granted with reluctance. Operations of all kinds are brought to a halt. Corporate and private business enterprise keeps close to shore, investing and spending only where necessity demands.

THE FULTON TEST.

Baltimore Sun.
"Complete control above and below water having been shown, there remained only one question unanswered—the habitability of the boat during a protracted period of submergence. To test this, a competent board of naval men with a crew went to the bottom of Long Island Sound in the Fulton and remained for a period of over fifteen hours. When they came to the surface it was found that they had not only eaten and slept in comfort, but experienced not the slightest inconvenience in breathing. A storm which raged above them had no appreciable effect on the vessel, although there was only six feet of water over the turret. This it seems that the submarine boat has established its right to a place among the engines of naval warfare."

Kansas City World.
There are men alive who years ago read Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," and laughed scornfully at the author's conception of a Nautilus. Captain Nautilus, the submarine vessel, was then so fanciful that Jules Verne was not only pronounced a dreamer, but serious doubts as to his sanity were entertained. The men who laughed then probably read of the test of the Fulton, the Holland submarine boat, in New York Sunday, all forgetful of their opinion of years ago. The test which had been accomplished by easy stages. Little by little, until the seal of governmental approval has been placed upon it, has the progress toward a perfected submarine vessel been made. It is none the less wonderful for all that. It is in reality as marvelous as it would seem to a man just awakened from a Rip Van Winkle sleep of half a century. The age of electricity is fulfilling the prophecy that man shall have dominion over the earth and the elements.

Chicago News.
Recently the French government, which has been investing heavily in submarines, proved to its own satisfaction that a submerged or partly submerged torpedo boat can be made to cover a considerable distance, although at a low rate of speed. The test also disclosed that a fleet of cruisers and battleships, although forewarned of the approach of submarines, would find it almost impossible to protect itself against them. Evidently the submarine, whatever its effort in practice, may exercise a considerable moral effect in the battles of the future. The United States, France and Great Britain have recognized this, and probably it will not be long before the Russian and German navies will be obliged to follow their lead.

St. Paul Globe.
Will the Fulton revolutionize naval warfare? It certainly must so result if it can accomplish what its owners claim for it. When young Cushing sent his torpedo into the huge bulk of the rebel ram, Albemarle, sending that dangerous vessel to the bottom of the Roanoke river, he did one of the most heroic things ever done. He had to do it in the teeth of a hail of shot from the vessel he attacked; but he put an end to the most formidable ship then in the Confederate service, rendered a service to his country which could not be overestimated, and made himself immortal. In the Santiago battle the torpedo boats proved to be no good. Had Cervera been able to send out a submarine torpedo boat at any time during the blockade capable of staying under water for fifteen hours, or

Come This Week

TO Z. C. M. I. and inspect the magnificent stock of Fall and Winter Goods, all new and of latest styles, weaves and patterns. Our assortment of LADIES' SUITS, COATS, JACKETS, SKIRTS, and FUR GOODS is unsurpassed in the West, both as to quality and cheapness and price. We have an unusually choice stock of DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN WEAVES, NOTIONS, etc., also an elegant line of goods suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. This week we are making a Special Offering of the

Finest Underwear

Come and inspect the quality and style of the splendid assortment we have just opened up for sale. It contains everything you need at the lowest figures, and all of the very best.

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

even for half the time, and operating while under water, the current story of that engagement would be somewhat different.

Worcester Spy.

It is obvious that for a boat to remain quietly on the bottom of the sea and to travel about or maneuver under water for the purpose of attack are very different propositions, but those who have studied the Fulton are confident that boats of the Holland type will prove effective engines of war. It is maintained that a fleet of such boats as the Fulton can guarantee the safety of any great harbor against attacks by the enemy's ships. Naturally great interest is being taken in the experiments with the Fulton, both in the United States and Europe, where the question of submarine boats has long been attractive.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

But when everything has been tested satisfactorily and with success, there will remain the element of doubt which involves the integrity of the machinery. This doubt exists in surface navigation with steamers, but in the case of surface steamers when the engines become disabled there is no doubt whatever as to the whereabouts of those on board, while in the case of travelers under the water, if the break-down involves the rising and diving apparatus, there would be serious doubts. So long as this peculiar part of the Fulton's machinery remains uninjured her crew will be able to rise to explain; but if it should break down, there will be bottom facts requiring investigation.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

One of the notable contributions to the December number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly is an article by Israel Zangwill upon the return of the Jews to Palestine. The task, he admits, is one of the greatest difficulty, but he confidently believes in its accomplishment. Another notable contribution is by Ballington Booth on "The Personal Appeal of the Volunteers." There are several delightful stories and papers on various subjects. The number is beautifully decorated with color plate illustrations, and the general appearance of the magazine is notable among the monthlies.—New York.

The Youth's Companion for this week is one to bring delight to the hearts of its readers. It is made up of a half dozen stories, each of which is a gem in the way of interest and literary style, to say nothing of the fine poetry, and a titles comprising the other departments which are also unusually interesting. The journal is an ideal one at all times, and its page numbers are always special in the way of literature and art. The picture on the cover which is that of "A New England Puritan," is a most attractive frontispiece.

The Christmas number of Harper's Magazine is in every respect a very handsome publication. It is enclosed in an attractive cover, and its pages are illumined by beautiful illustrations, many of which are colored. The leading feature is a novel by Maurice Hewitt, entitled "The Master Key." This is followed by a contribution by Mark Twain, "The Death-Disk." "A Woman in the Paris Revolution of 1830," is a vivid picture of that event. In "A Fifteenth-century Rival," Rev. D. J. H. Hobart gives a brief sketch of Savonarola, the Italian reformer and martyr. There are several very readable stories, and Woodrow Wilson concludes his historical sketch, "Colonies and Nation." This is only a part of the excellent contents of this Christmas publication.—Harper & Bros., New York.

One of the features of the December number of Review of Reviews is a survey of the work before the new Congress. There is also an editorial summary of foreign politics. "Virenow, a Hero of Modern Progress," is the title of a sketch of the career of Dr. Rudolph Virchow, the great German pathologist and publicist. In an article entitled, "From Pekin to St. Petersburg by Rail," Mr. Alfred Stead gives an interesting account of a practically the first through railway journey across Asia and Europe made by a non-Russian traveler. John Redmond, the Irish leader, who is now visiting the United States, is the subject of a sketch. The frontispiece is a portrait of Li Hung Chang.—New York.

A feature of the December number of Modern Culture is a poem on "Immortality," written by a Chinaman now living in California. Other features are: "A Christmas Ghost Story," by Basil May Tobin-Montague; "A Sketch of the Crime" (Illus.) by Madame de Wolant of the Russian embassy, Washington; "Sienkiewicz and the Seventeenth Century Poland," by J. H. Oswald Marling, M. D.; "Reconstruction and After," second paper, by Frederick Austin Ogs. A. M.; "Debating and Citizenship," by Edwin Mayes, D. C. L., LL. D.; two illustrated papers on pottery, and the usual departments.—Caxton Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

KNIT GARMENTS \$1.00 UP.

Boys' heavy fleece Undershirts or Drawers worth 40c for 25c.

We save you 25 per cent on all Underwear.

Men's and Boys' Clothing at wholesale prices to retail customers. Come and see.

Men's Custom Made Suits. We have the best cutter and fitter, and guarantee satisfaction.

CUTLER BROS. CO., 36 Main St., Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEORGE D. PYPHER, Manager.

TONIGHT!

Last Appearance

Company H Minstrels.

Popular Prices: 25 cts., 35 cts., 50 cts. and 75 cts.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday,

DEC. 5, 6, 7, with Saturday Matinee.

Jefferson De Angelis

"A Royal Rogue."

PRICES—25c to \$1.50, Matinee, 50c to \$1.00. Seat Sale Today.

NEW GRAND THEATRE.

M. E. MULVEY, Manager.

ALL THIS WEEK!

Matinee Saturday.

Gray and Gillingwater Present This Season's Laughing Hit, the Funny Farce—

Hunting For IT'S FUN! Hawkins.

A Dozen Specialties, and They Are Great.

To The Public:

Having made arrangements to engage in business in California, I have disposed of my controlling interest in Beardsley's Tavern company to other stockholders and resigned as president and manager.

The names of the gentlemen who succeeded me, Mr. John S. Critchlow as president, and Mr. H. G. Sheridan as manager, are a sufficient guarantee that the Tavern will be in the future, as it has been in the past, "Salt Lake's Best Restaurant."

W. T. BEARDSLEY.
November 30th, 1901.

THE SANITARIUM BATHS.

Repairs on pipe line completed. More and hotter water than ever. All departments now open to the public!

Very pleasant pastime bathing in the pools these long evenings.

THE SANITARIUM BATHS Everyone Knows Where.

Buyers of Royal are protected by this label.

Bread

ROYAL

ELLIS, THE PHOTOGRAPHER,

BEST WORK. LOWEST PRICES. ENLARGEMENTS AND FRAMES. ALL UP-TO-DATE.

ASHTON, WHITE & SKILLICORN CO.

(Successors to Watson Brothers.)

CUT DEALERS in all kinds of Cut Stone for Buildings, Curbing, Cemetery Coping, Etc.

OFFICE AND YARDS—22 to 24 West Sixth West Street, Salt Lake City.

STORAGE MOVING.

B & O

Office, 15 W. 2nd St.

Saponifier.

Having made arrangements to engage in business in California, I have disposed of my controlling interest in Beardsley's Tavern company to other stockholders and resigned as president and manager.

The names of the gentlemen who succeeded me, Mr. John S. Critchlow as president, and Mr. H. G. Sheridan as manager, are a sufficient guarantee that the Tavern will be in the future, as it has been in the past, "Salt Lake's Best Restaurant."

W. T. BEARDSLEY.
November 30th, 1901.

ELLIS, THE PHOTOGRAPHER,

BEST WORK. LOWEST PRICES. ENLARGEMENTS AND FRAMES. ALL UP-TO-DATE.

ASHTON, WHITE & SKILLICORN CO.

(Successors to Watson Brothers.)

CUT DEALERS in all kinds of Cut Stone for Buildings, Curbing, Cemetery Coping, Etc.

OFFICE AND YARDS—22 to 24 West Sixth West Street, Salt Lake City.

STORAGE MOVING.

B & O

Office, 15 W. 2nd St.

Saponifier.

Having made arrangements to engage in business in California, I have disposed of my controlling interest in Beardsley's Tavern company to other stockholders and resigned as president and manager.

The names of the gentlemen who succeeded me, Mr. John S. Critchlow as president, and Mr. H. G. Sheridan as manager, are a sufficient guarantee that the Tavern will be in the future, as it has been in the past, "Salt Lake's Best Restaurant."

W. T. BEARDSLEY.
November 30th, 1901.

ELLIS, THE PHOTOGRAPHER,

BEST WORK. LOWEST PRICES. ENLARGEMENTS AND FRAMES. ALL UP-TO-DATE.

ASHTON, WHITE & SKILLICORN CO.

(Successors to Watson Brothers.)

CUT DEALERS in all kinds of Cut Stone for Buildings, Curbing, Cemetery Coping, Etc.

OFFICE AND YARDS—22 to 24 West Sixth West Street, Salt Lake City.

STORAGE MOVING.

B & O

Office, 15 W. 2nd St.

Saponifier.