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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News, will save themselves and
this establishment a great deal of annoyance
if they will take time to notice these numbers:
For the Chief Editor's office No. 74,
3 rings.
For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 3
rings.
For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 3
rings.
For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.
For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

PROTESTS AND OPINIONS.

While large bodies of inconsiderate
ladies in the East are protesting against
Senator Smoot, under the mistaken and
absurd notion that they are standing
for "protection of the home," we notice
that a number of conservative public
journals are taking a constitutional and
common-sense view of the question that
confronts the United States Senate.

The agitation is remarkable when the
character of the real agitators is taken
into consideration. Of course it is no
definite answer to broad charges, to
show that those who prefer them and
excite the public to fury are unworthy
of credence, and indeed of association
with decent people, but that fact serves
to show how popular fury can be
aroused, particularly when religious
intolerance is brought into action, by the
bold utterances of male and female
persons, utterly unreliable and hired to
perform the parts of Ananias and Sapphira.
We pity the good women who are
thus deceived; we abhor the creatures
who engage in the work that even
Satan despises while they are tools for
his purpose.

We have copied a number of fair
comments from newspapers in different
parts of the country, which show that
they are not swayed by the irrational
furore that is raging in sectarian circles.
And while on some points they
entertain mistaken views as to the attitude
and influence of the Mormon Church
in reference to the main subject,
they take a clear view of the political
situation. We clip to-day the following.
The first is from George's
Weekly of Denver:

"Senator Reed Smoot of Utah is getting
decidedly the best of the combination
that is trying to oust him at
Washington. We know Senator Smoot
personally and we have visited him in
his home. He loved but one woman
and he married that woman, and he
has a most delightful family. If other
senators can show as good a record
for decency and virtue as Smoot can,
the nation is to be congratulated. The
ministers and the women who are
leading the fight against Smoot are
aiding, rather than injuring him, by
reputable minister would be identified
with so contemptible a scheme and
so far as the women are concerned,
we believe they have been imposed
upon by some one or have allowed
their general hatred for polygamy to
warp their judgment."

The Cleveland Plain-Dealer of Jan.
15 says, editorially:

"It will be unfortunate if the Smoot
case now before the senate committee
shall be decided by other considerations
than those of right and exact justice.
The point raised is so vital, and in this
country—where church and state are
presumed to be completely separated—
so unique that the question of expediency
should not be allowed to enter into it."

"It is a fact, admitted by Senator
Smoot's counsel Saturday, that a member
of either branch of Congress can be
deprived of his seat for any reason
which a majority of the house may
consider satisfactory. Mr. Taylor of
Ohio, appearing for some of the contestants,
and who added to his fame
while in Congress by his conduct of the
Roberts case, referred to the senate's
right to expel a member, arguing that
its power is limited only by the question
of propriety, though it seems as if
he did not lose sight of the question
of expediency."

"All this far accomplished by the
hearing is to outline the issues on
which the case is to be fought. The
charge of polygamy seems to have fallen
to the ground and the real question
is whether or not Mr. Smoot, by reason
of his membership and leadership in the
Mormon Church, is under obligation
to place the church's rulings in temporal
matters above the constitution and
laws of the land. The senate seems certain
to result in a close inquiry into the
attitude and influence of the Mormon
Church in political affairs, a subject
as to which the country has always
been in the dark."

If the suggested inquiry is "close"
enough to elicit the truth, and not
merely to obtain anti-Mormon mis-
information, the country will not remain
"in the dark" on the subject. Nor
need our contemporaries, anywhere, be
in that condition if they will learn what
the "Mormon" Church teaches and its
position as to political affairs, from its
authorized exponents. How do Repub-
licans like to be judged by the attacks
of deep-dyed Democrats, or Democrats
by the assaults of strenuous Repub-
licans? If anybody "wants to know,"
they have no occasion to remain "in
the dark."

ADULTERATED CONDIMENT.

The report of analyses made by
Chemist Hanna, of eleven different
samples of catsups or "ketchups" in
common use, as furnished by State
Food Inspector Holmer and published in
the Deseret News of Wednesday evening,
is startling and unpleasant. It
should be noted that "ALL" the sam-
ples contained deleterious ingredients.
Some of them were found to be colored
with aniline, or coal-tar, dyes. ALL of
them had iodine and either benzoic or
salicylic acid. There was no exception
to the latter conclusion. It is useless
for any manufacturer or dealer in either
of the brands investigated, to pretend
that it is "free from harmless ingredi-
ents." Attempts to do so are de-
ceptive and draw attention to the fact
that the tainted catsup is among the
class condemned for its impurities.

It is a matter of surprise and regret
that two "home-made," that is Utah,
catsups are on the list of adulterated
samples. If there is any spot of earth
where foods and flavorings might be
expected to be pure it is in this state.
Of course the ingredients discovered
by the chemist are added to the toma-
toes by way of coloring and taste, and
are therefore found only in small quan-
tities. And further the catsup is not
used as food so much as for a condi-
ment, and therefore is not eaten in
large bulk. But, nevertheless, it
should be free from adulteration of any
kind, and if not, is open to condemna-
tion.

Under the laws of 1903 an article is to
be deemed adulterated, in the case of
food or drink, if it contains any poison-
ous ingredient or any ingredient which
may render such article injurious to the
health of the person consuming it. The
penalty for infraction of the law
against food and drink adulterations is
a fine of not less than ten, nor more
than one hundred dollars. It is said to
be the intention of the inspector to pro-
ceed against the dealers in these arti-
cles. It is within his powers and his
duties to do so when they are aware of
the adulterations. But it appears to us
that the manufacturers are the guilty
parties, and they should be proceeded
against rather than the dealers who
simply buy the bottled stuff by whole-
sale, and retail it as it comes to them in
the regular course of business. In
either case these adulterations should
be followed up, and if there is no na-
tional law to meet the evil, congression-
al legislation should be had without
delay.

THE MAYOR IS RIGHT.

The Mayor is undoubtedly right in
directing the suppression of the an-
nounced "bull-fight" in this city. It
would be against the law. It is strange
that the Chief of Police did not know
that. And it is equally strange that
he gave his consent and support to
the show without consulting the Mayor
in relation to it. Of course he is a new
hand at the helm, but every such of-
ficer should understand that the Mayor
is the Chief Executive of the city, and
that the police department is under his
direction. The Mayor is legally and
morally right in the stand he has taken.
There are many good people here who
felt scandalized at the idea that such
so-called "sport" would be permitted
in this community. They will be now
much relieved and other folks need not
feel disappointed, for the affair was
evidently to be a mere imitation or
sham affair, anyhow. It is all right
that the show is "off."

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

The news concerning the British ex-
pedition into Tibet is that it is now
traveling over unexplored territory. No
living European, it is said, has ever
gone over that route. The expedition,
it is added, is meeting with enormous
difficulties.
Of what nature these difficulties are,
is not stated. Sven Hedin, when en-
deavoring to penetrate to the capital of
Tibet was simply turned back by forces,
though treated in a most friendly man-
ner. If the Tibetans are determined
upon turning the British expedition
back in the same manner, it is sure
to meet "enormous transport difficul-
ties," in addition to those natural to
the country.

Not very much is known about Tibet
and its people. A Buddhist priest
claims to have spent two years at the
capital, Lhasa, and he gives an account
of his experiences. He says that the
present ruler, or Dalai Lama, a young
man of 28, is not merely a tool in the
hands of the ministers, but an active
ruler, who has taken the government
wholly into his own hands, and is en-
deavoring to reform the civil service
by making appointments to office ac-
cording to the personal merits of candi-
dates, and to put a stop to the bribery,
corruption and favoritism at court. We
are told further as a positive statement
that he has recently concluded a secret
treaty with the czar, and that the two
rulers have exchanged presents. The
czar sent the Dalai Lama three hundred
camels loaded with gifts, including
many rifles of American manufacture.
Another gift was a complete set of the
vestments of the Russian-Greek church,
which the Dalai Lama occasionally wears
in ignorance of the fact that the
Russian religion is not Buddhist.

If it is true that no European has
ever penetrated to Lhasa, it would be
interesting to know precisely by what
means the czar and the Dalai Lama
have been able to enter into treaties
with one another, and to exchange
presents. Perhaps the British expedi-
tion will find out just how the czar
works. The account says that the
emissary of the czar was a Burial
Mongol lama, whose people have al-
ways been free to come and go, visit
and make pilgrimages about Lhasa.
Working through the three tutors of the
Dalai Lama, he was received and
treated with in 1900.

DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES.

The various chapters of the Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution, back
east, propose to petition Legislatures
for the suppression of the toy pistol,
cannon cracker and other dangerous
explosives, now employed to express
Independence Day exuberance. It is a

little early to talk about the Fourth
of July, but if legislation is to be ac-
crued for the purpose mentioned, it is
not too early to take the necessary pre-
liminary steps. The movement for the
abolishment of the deadly toy pistol,
and other weapons of destruction, as
parts of the independence day para-
phernalia, should be general. It has
been proved by statistics that every
Fourth of July more persons are killed
and injured through the careless hand-
ling of fire arms and fire-crackers,
than in a small modern battle. It is
not necessary to have so many human
sacrifices in this country every year.
Last year there were over 400 deaths
in the country from tetanus due to the
toy pistol and other dangerous play-
things. Of serious accidents there
were nearly ten times as many. The
rate seems to be enlarging each year.
It is about time that a check was put
upon this sacrifice to Moloch. Be-
sides, the celebration of the nation's
day by noise and fire is hardly worthy
a civilized people. It is as barbarous
in conception, as it is dangerous in its
consequences. It helps to foster hood-
lums and hoodlumism, and that is one
of the strongest arguments against it.
Civilization is hardly skin deep any-
how, and nothing that will rub it off,
should be tolerated. The independence
of this country was a world-event, well
worthy of celebration and commemora-
tion. But it should be remembered by
music, song and historical lectures; by
social parties, patriotic dramas, or
other civilized methods. If fire works
and salutes of guns are to be added,
they should be in charge of competent
persons. Let us have a civilized Fourth
of July, or none.

A WEALTHY SOCIETY.

An attack has recently been made
on the American Bible society, on the
ground that it pays its officers too large
salaries; that it has a larger income
than it needs, and that, notwithstanding
this, it is soliciting subscriptions.
The controversy is of no particular
interest to the majority of the readers
of the "News," but the figures present-
ed prove that the distributing of Bibles
has become a large business. They
are given by the Rev. Philip S. Moxon,
quoted by the Worcester Spy. He says
that four officers receive a salary of
\$5,000 each. The amount charged to
office expenses alone is \$38,000, while
the total cost of the much advertised
house-to-house work among 10,000,000
colored people has been \$3,655 out of
the year's reported receipts of \$412,406.
He further says:

"A final question is, 'Can it be true
that the American Bible society is
needing any increase of its present
yearly receipts, when for many years
it has not used its income?' The an-
nual report (1903, page 32) shows avail-
able funds to the amount of nearly
\$900,000 which the society did not use
last year, while the year before nearly
\$150,000 was carried over (Report, 1902,
page 10); besides, the Report for 1903
(page 32) shows a total of \$335,613 of
invested funds—'trust funds.' For
more than 20 years I am informed, there
has not been in the annual reports any
statement of the value of the real es-
tate owned by the society in the city
of New York, and supposed to be worth
about a million dollars, or of the value
of the property, if any, owned by this
society in foreign lands, or of the books
or stock on hand. The assets of the
society, it appears, amount to more
than two millions of dollars. The state-
ment such a society is not rich, and
(Report, 1903, page 29) 'is in need of
enlarged contributions,' is surely to
be taken in a Pickwickian sense."
The above facts may help the aver-
age mind to understand why the bene-
volent receipts of the last year have
fallen about \$50,000 below the average
for the last 10 years."

This drilling for oil at Farmington is
a great bore.

Does Senator Morgan realize that an-
nexation is vexation?

It is pleasant to drive a sleigh in a
driving snowstorm.

The snow falls upon the just and
upon the unjust alike.

When Colonel Watterson can't pick
winners he picks flaws.

The Mayor has forbidden the bull-
fight. Bully for the Mayor!

Many a man is charged with insanity
who is only charged with whiskey.

In future B. A. from the University
may simply mean bachelor of athletics.

Many a presidential boom is born
to blush unseen and burst on the desert
air.

Well-boring has begun. May it be
but a short time before all will say,
Well done.

There is no kicker and carper like
the man who hasn't the courage of his
convictions.

The cry goes up to save the bathing
resorts. If salt can save them they
will be saved.

The Peanut trust is scheming to raise
the price of peanuts. This is truly
peanut politics.

In trying to do their duty the great
majority of Prince Henry's German
bulletins will miss their mark.

If a man could fall as easily on the
ground as the snow does, how much
pleasanter it would be!

An active petty jealousy can afford
more amusement to non-participants
than almost anything else in the world.

The University of Missouri is to have
a chair of poultry. Evidently there is
a hen on in the University of Missouri.

When Nicholas has finally absorbed
Manchuria and Corea will be, like Alex-
ander, sigh for more worlds to conquer?

Having decided that they do not want
to go to war, Japan and Russia are
now trying to discover a way "how not
to do it."

One great problem in geology has
never been solved. It is: Where did
the ichthyosaurus get enough fish to
feed on?

The motto of the men who stole the

safe from the Sunset Limited seems to
have been: "Haul's well that ends
well."

The House having passed the pure
food bill, there will never again be any
more impure food offered for sale. Well,
hardly ever.

The Troquois club of Chicago will
father a presidential boom for General
Miles. Has not the name Troquois been
connected, of late, with some great dis-
aster?

There are nine hundred applicants
for a vacant pastorate in Brooklyn that
pays ten thousand a year. There
wouldn't be nine if it paid but a hun-
dred a year.

"Reed Smoot on the rack," says the
Worcester Spy. The auto da fe spirit
of three centuries ago is precisely the
one that prompts those who today are
trying to put "Reed Smoot on the
rack."

Of course the train robbers who stole
the safe from the Southern Pacific ex-
press car near San Luis Obispo didn't
get eighty thousand dollars or anything
like it. It was only a "Sunset Limited"
amount.

"Illiteracy is, after all, a mere acci-
dent," says a writer in the Boston Pilot.
An accident of birth, for as Dogberry
says: "To be a well favored man is
the gift of fortune; but to write and
read comes by nature."

The new schools in Switzerland all
have a part of their lower floors given
over to bath-rooms. Each pupil is made
to take a bath once in two weeks and
soap is given them for the ordeal. The
Swiss are such a cleanly people. Such
a requirement in this country would
be looked upon as cruelty to animals.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Louisville Herald.
Kentucky is for the canal and for
the withdrawal of all foolishness that
would make its construction incidental
to the purposes of any political party
or partisan leadership.

New York American.

Build an interoceanic canal. That is
the mandate of the American people.
Any canal rather than no canal, the
Panama route, if that is the only route
to be had—that is their position. What
is to be the position of the Democratic
party in Congress? No American who
has respect for right and regard for the
national honor can approve of what the
Roosevelt administration has done at
Panama. International law has been
ignored, a treaty obligation broken, a
status of the United States defied, seces-
sion encouraged and every Latin-
American country in the hemisphere
made to feel fear and hatred of this re-
public. And these things have been
done under the impulsion of a
great national party, or even to se-
cure the best route for a waterway be-
tween the oceans, but to get the route
which represents greedy private inter-
ests, and in its financial aspect is noth-
ing better than a gigantic job.

Butte Miner.
It is related that the stockmen's con-
vention, before adjourning for the year,
passed resolutions unanimously and
with cheers, endorsing President Roose-
velt's Panama canal policy. The ac-
tion is not to be mistaken as a political
sign, nor as an indication that the
stockmen would soften the blow they
struck at the slaughtering combine.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Under the debate on the Panama
question in the Senate, the allegations
against the course of President Roose-
velt's administration are wearing down
to such infinitesimal dimensions that it
will soon require a microscope to dis-
cern them. Yesterday Senator Teller
admitted that if he had lived in Pan-
ama would have been a revolutionist
himself. If Senator Teller concedes
that the revolution was right, why
should he condemn the government of
the United States for recognizing the
result of that revolution? It had be-
come an accomplished fact?

Boston Transcript.

One at least of the European powers
recognizing Panama has been reluctant
to do so because many of its citizens
are holders of Colombian bonds, and
value it thinks has been adversely af-
fected by the secession of Panama. It
has hinted that, as an act of comity,
it would like to use its good of-
ficial position towards satisfying
creditors of Colombia. Senator Hale
may not unreasonably have had this re-
presentation in mind when he took the
apparently illogical course of saying
that the administration had done right
with regard to Panama, and urged a
"solution" to Colombia in the form of a
guaranty of the payment of a money
guaranty of the new republic to the
government at Bogota, though he os-
tensibly urged that the arrangement
was intended to avert the possibility of
hostilities.

Springfield Republican.

A new complication in the Panama
canal question arises in Chicago, where
the International Brotherhood of Steam
Shovel and Dredge Engineers and
Crewmen of America are in session.
These representatives of labor have
adopted a new scale of wages for all
North and Central American countries,
including Panama, and the Panama
canal rate they have increased \$50 a
month. They also will ask Congress
to favor organized labor in the con-
struction of the canal. The prospect
for an expensive ditch is unmistakable.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Pearson's for February has three
special articles: Michigan, No. 17, in
the series of The Story of the States,
by David S. Barry; the third of Henry
George, Jr.'s articles on Modern Meth-
ods of "Finance," and "Why Shake-
speare Appeals to Actor and Audience."
It contains also two character sketches:
one of David H. Greer, D.D., New
York's New Bishop Coadjutor, and the
other, an American Woman Sculptor,
by Abby G. Baker—a sketch of Mrs.
Emma Cadwallader Guild, and six short
stories: A Cargo of Good Schenoy,
the first of a series of the Adventures
of the King and Queen of Smugglers,
by Halliwell Sutcliffe; Midshipman
Leigh, by Richard V. Oulahan; The
Verdict of Faro Mountain, by Rex O.
Beach; Overboard, by Hayden Church;
The Luck of the Picaroons, by Gelett
Burgess and Will Irwin; and The Ab-
dication of Francis Joseph, another of
the Revelations of an International Spy,
by A. V. There are two poems and
some other excellent features—Astor
Place, New York.

The Red Book for February contains
fourteen stories well illustrated, and
seventeen photographic portrait studies
of various types of beauty. Among the
authors who contribute the fiction are
M. J. Reynolds, Eugene P. Lyle, Jr.,
Norman H. Crowell, Mary B. Mullett,
A. Shackelford Sullivan, Leo Crane,
Edna Kingsley Wallace, Hayden Car-
ruth, Clinton Dangerfield, Edgar
Franklin, D. H. Talmadge, Ethel
Schackelford, Izola L. Forrester and

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Ladies' and Children's KNIT UNDERWEAR,
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UTAH'S - GREATEST - DEPARTMENT - STORE.

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cago.

In the February number of Success
the readers will find much of interest.
The cover represents Sir Henry Irving
and Miss Ellen Terry in the scene from
"The Merchant of Venice." Interesting
facts regarding Sir Henry Irving are
given by Roger Galeshore in an article
entitled "Henry Irving's Fight for
Fame," and an able article on "The
Higher Influence of the Drama," is con-
tributed by E. H. Sothern. The leading
article, from the masterly pen of David
Graham Phillips, tells "How Wall
Street Makes Something Out of Noth-
ing," and throws some interesting side
lights on that great money mart. In
McClure, William T. Harris, E. Benja-
min Andrews, Charles F. Thwing, Hen-
ry Mitchell MacCracken, Henry Clegg,
and William O. Stoddard express their
views on what effect a college educa-
tion would have had upon the life and
character of the Great Commoner. The
fiction is exceptionally good. There are
several new poems. "Superiority," the
best "Trade-Mark," is the subject of an
editorial by Orison Sweet Marden.—
University Building, New York.

EXHIBITION
BULL FIGHT
POSTPONED
To Saturday, January 27th, weath-
er permitting, at 2 p. m., at Salt
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MADRID, SPAIN.
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Thirty-six pieces, 40 inches wide, ALL WOOL EIDERDOWN,
in cream, pink, light blue, red, lavender, old
rose, tan and electric blue. Value 65c. For
the above two hours' Saturday night at **34c**

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.
A Great Two-Hour Sale, 7 to 9 p.m., Saturday Evening.
Ladies' White Hemstitched down border and Saffa
stripe edged Handkerchiefs, a nice fine quality
selling regularly at 10c each, on sale for two hours' at **5c**

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GENTS' FANCY STRIPE CASHMERE HOSE, reg-
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grade, at **40c**

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