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AS TO MISREPRESENTATIONS.

The religious system commonly known as "Mormonism" has been prominently before the world for over three-quarters of a century. Its missionaries have proclaimed its principles in almost every land, and endeavored to explain what the doctrine of the Gospel of Jesus Christ are, as well as the aims and purposes of the Church established in this dispensation. And yet, it is a fact that no religious system is more misunderstood, or more misrepresented, than this. The fact is, perhaps, not strange after all, if the manner in which the world generally receives the prophets of truth and the message they bear, is considered. The great Captain of our Salvation himself was misunderstood in the same way. Even His intimate disciples often failed to comprehend Him. "Have I been so long time with you, and yet have thou not known me, Philip?" was the mild reproach which He on one occasion bestowed upon a faithful follower. The Christians of the first centuries of our era were also misrepresented and misunderstood. Even many fair-minded people failed to understand them, and accepted as true the various stories circulated about them by malice and ignorance. In popular opinion they, therefore, became almost monsters in immorality and credulity, although, as a matter of fact, they could point with pride to the purity of their characters and the reasonableness of their doctrines. It is, then, not strange, if the Latter-day Saints of our age should in this respect share the fate of the Master and His first followers.

One common misunderstanding relates to the term "Priesthood." Whenever this is mentioned non-Mormons generally conclude that it means a class of Priests, holding away over the minds and consciences of the people. In some of the religious denominations of the world this condition may obtain. Priests act and think for the people, and their word is law. Probably it is not so common as it was formerly, when priests had practically a monopoly of learning and knowledge. This is no longer so, and the position of the priest is therefore even in the world generally nearer the common level of the people. But the idea of a priest class dominating and directing action and thought is still lingering in the minds of many, and that antiquated idea is called up like a ghost from a dead past, every time the word "Priesthood" is heard.

In the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints there is no "class" of priests, no priest caste, whatever the fact may be in other churches. It is the glory of the Latter-day Saints that they can "stand fast" in "the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free." Equality is one of the fundamental principles of the Gospel, as it is the keynote of the divinely-inspired Constitution of this great Republic. It is the lofty ideal of the Latter-day Saints, both as to earthly and heavenly things. The revelations given to the Prophet Joseph are very clear in this respect. "Nevertheless, in your temporal things you shall be equal, and this not grudgingly; otherwise the abundance of the manifestations of the Spirit shall be withheld." (Doctrine and Covenants, 79:14.) And again: "That you may be equal in the bands of heavenly things; yea, and earthly things also for the obtaining of heavenly things; for if ye are not equal in earthly things, ye cannot be equal in obtaining heavenly things." (Doctrine and Covenants, 78:5, 6.) This indicates the ideal. It may be far from obtained, and yet it is the aim and purpose of the Gospel to elevate mankind finally to this condition of perfection. There can be no priest caste in an organization with such an aim.

"Priesthood" does not mean a class of priests. It means authority conferred by the Almighty through the proper channels to administer in the divine ordinances and to officiate in the various offices of the Church. "The power and authority of the higher or Melchizedek Priesthood is to hold the keys of all the spiritual blessings of the Church. . . . The power and authority of the lesser or Aaronic Priesthood is to hold the keys of the ministering of angels and to administer in outward ordinances, the letter of the Gospel—the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins, agreeable to the covenants and commandments." This is what Priesthood means, and as this authority is not conferred only upon a few privileged persons, but is given to all the male members of the Church, as they prove worthy of it, the idea of a class of priests among the Latter-day Saints is forever excluded. When all hold the same privilege, there can be no privileged class. Owing to this divine arrangement, the Latter-day Saints enjoy to the fullest possible extent the blessings of liberty. The Gospel is indeed "the perfect law of liberty," and this is one reason why they are a united people. Under oppression and dissensions develop, as is proved by history in all ages.

Another misunderstanding prevailing to some extent is this, that the Latter-day Saints regard all persons not in the Church as "enemies." This is an impression the "enemies" of the Church have tried to create, in order to inspire prejudices against the Latter-day Saints. Nothing is further from the truth, however. The Latter-day Saints know that all human beings are the children of the Eternal Father.

They believe, thoroughly, in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. How, then, can they look upon the great majority of their fellow-beings as "enemies?"

It is a deplorable truth that there are some who must be designated as "enemies." But, fortunately, they are not numerous. They belong to the class that stirred up the mob to murder the Prophet Joseph and his noble brother at Carthage. They belong to the class that led in the onslaughts by which an inoffensive people were driven into exile. They belong to the class that has ever planned and plotted the destruction of the Church, from the first day of its foundation to the present time, and then manifested a truly diabolical vindictiveness every time they have seen their plans frustrated by Providence. Such plotters and schemers can be designated by no other term than "enemies," but they are not numerous. They are of the same class of fiends that would hire a Baalam to curse the people of God and teach them to walk in the ways of iniquity, in order to cause the curses to come true. But even towards such characters the Latter-day Saints entertain no feeling of enmity. They cheerfully forgive them and pray that the divine mercy will finally prevail for their salvation. Christ had enemies, and His followers can only expect to share the experiences of the Master. But the great majority of the people outside the Church are not enemies of the Church. They never were. Those that we have designated as enemies are as much the enemies of the American nation and the free institutions of this Republic, as they are the enemies of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

SALOONS AND CRIME.

A San Francisco clergyman has prepared a table, founded upon personal investigations of the records in the various police stations, which shows very plainly the relation of the saloon to the carnival of crime that has been rampant in the city lately.

After the disaster, last April, the saloons were closed. During the months of May and June, when there were no day shops open, there were only 528 arrests for disturbances of the peace, felonies, etc. During the months of August and September, with open saloons, there were 3,064 arrests. No less than 315 of these were for felonies. The month of June shows an increase of crime over the month of May, from 207 to 621, and this is accounted for by the fact that Oakland opened her saloons that month, and that many on the San Francisco side of the bay were selling liquor without a license. By August, when the saloons had been operating over a month, arrests were increased over the month of May 150 per cent; drunkenness 100 per cent, and felonies 250 per cent, while the total of drunkenness and disorder increased 350 per cent.

The gentleman quoted further states that before the fire 3,200 saloons were running, and arrests for drunkenness averaged 1,500 per month out of 2,500. In May, no saloons, 44 arrests were for drunkenness out of 207. In September, with 1,550 saloons open, less than half the number prior to the fire, the percentage of arrests and drunkenness was reduced 40 per cent. July, August and September showed an average of 1,350 arrests per month, a little over half the number made before the fire. Suicides for May were 5; for June, 4; total of 9 without the saloons. In July, suicides, 10; August, 9; total, 19 for saloons open, increasing the suicide rate 100 per cent with the open saloon.

Statistics may not always be absolutely infallible, but they certainly prove in a general way the truth of the principles they illustrate. There is no doubt that drunkenness is promoted by the saloons, particularly if they, as is the case nearly always, are run in defiance of the statutes and ordinances framed for their regulation. But drunkenness promotes all kinds of crime. And thus the revenue derived from the licenses, and much more in addition thereto, is lost in the vortex of lawlessness, and, besides, the moral damage done by the atmosphere of crime that permeates the saloon is incalculable.

It is pleasing to notice that San Francisco clergymen are trying to stem the tide of crime at its sources. In this city, clergymen have actually joined hands with the crowd that depends on crime and criminals, and the saloon element, for its influence, merely to fight a church. It is poor policy, gentlemen!

THE STUDY OF MARS.

To the intelligent reader the facts presented to the public by Prof. Edward S. Morse concerning the Planet Mars, and his deductions are of great interest. He studied the orb for thirty-four nights from the Flagstaff observatory, and his conclusion is, that the disputed "canals" really "do exist essentially as figured by Schiaparelli and Lowell," and further that the best interpretation of the markings is that they are "the results of intelligent effort." This would mean, of course, that Mars is the dwelling place of intelligent beings of some kind.

The New York Evening Sun reviews briefly Professor Morse's book. From this we learn that the author tells the interesting story of the study of the planet, from the discovery of Huygens in 1659 that Mars, like Earth, rotates on an axis in a period of about twenty-four hours. After Huygens came Maraldi, making observations of the polar caps. He found that Mars, like Earth, has its spring, summer, autumn and winter. That Mars has an atmosphere has been admitted for many years. "The Moon without air remains unchanged except in what gravitation accomplishes in pulling down crater walls," explains Prof. Morse. "Over the surface of Mars changes do occur on a scale vast enough to be visible from the Earth. The first sign occurs in the polar snow cap. It dwindles in size every two years (the time of a solar revolution of Mars around the sun). For nearly 200 years these white polar caps have been observed to wax and wane. As summer comes on, the snow cap is seen to dwindle till by autumn it presents but a tiny patch a few hundred

miles across. Schiaparelli observed changes in tint which, he noticed, correlated with the seasons."

In 1877 Schiaparelli discovered the lines or markings known as "canals." His announcement was first met with scepticism. When he declared that a number of the canals appeared double, in lines geometrically parallel, the scepticism increased. But in 1886 Perrotin and Thollon in Nice confirmed all he had said. To the American astronomer, Mr. Lowell, is due the credit for the most important work since the Italian first announced the existence of the lines. He has added four times as many canals as are shown in Schiaparelli's map.

Prof. Morse maintains that these lines are artificial and not the result of the surface cracking of the planet. His argument is that if they were cracks they would have no definite beginning or termination. The lines of Mars begin and end at definite places. "It is inconceivable," he says, "that cracks should be laid out with such geometric precision."

A strong argument in favor of the theory of the professor is presented in the fact that the lines, with the dark spots or oases at the junctions, appear and disappear with seasonal changes. "If these spots are areas of vegetation the explanation of their appearance is at once evident," says Prof. Morse. "Even more markedly unnatural is another phenomenon—the double canals. Upon the disc, where up to that time a single canal has been visible, of a sudden, some night, twin canals are perceived, similar in character, absolutely parallel, reminding one of a railroad track. The regularity of the thing is startling. Mr. Lowell feels assured that the doubling is not only seasonal but vegetal. Why it should take this form is one of the most pregnant problems of the planet. For it is the most artificial phenomenon of an artificial looking disc."

The study of the heavenly orbs is always fascinating. The heavens declare the glory of the Almighty, and so do the works of His hands that fill the earth all around us.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

We have received a copy of the treatise on International Law, by David J. Brewer, associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States, and Charles Henry Butler, United States Supreme Court reporter, two of the most competent authorities on this subject. Justice Brewer has been for many years professor of international law in the George Washington University Law school, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Butler, we are told, has made a special study of this subject going through all of the United States Supreme Court reports page by page for matter relating to international law, and has succeeded in bringing to light a vast amount of what might be properly called "buried law" not heretofore made accessible. The treatise is a reproduction from the Cyclopaedia of Law and Procedure, issued by the American Book company.

The subject is one that has attained considerable interest of late years, owing to the complete reports of current foreign events that form a large part of the periodical literature. The treatise in the convenient form in which it now appears, should, therefore, be welcome to a large circle of readers, who may desire to know just what international law is. The principal chapter is devoted to an exposition of the subject "Claims of Citizens against Foreign States," and is divided into claims which arise by tort, and claims which arise by contract. The entire article is copiously illustrated by notes and contains exhaustive references to the various authorities and to other standard works on international law and the Law of Nations and will be read with interest and profit by all students of this important subject.

The science of international law is comparatively new. But it has sufficiently demonstrated the necessity of a general recognition of the ethical rules and principles which that so-called law embodies, and a supreme court to interpret it authoritatively. Mankind is progressing toward a stage of civilization that necessitates the union of nations and races upon a basis of the great fundamental truths that are already now finding an expression in so-called international law.

Money shrivels some men while some men burn money.

A posthumous book rarely brings posthumous fame.

As yet Utah owes none of her citizens a debt of gratitude for gifts to the State University.

Everybody seems to have a good word for the machine—the voting one not the political one.

Paid attorneys are expected to protect their clients' innocence no matter how convincing the evidence against them.

Havana has just been visited by the worst cyclone in its history. Still it is preferable to the political storms that center there.

A prominent New York railroad man says that the cause of the grain men's trouble is merely prosperity. Then it is possible to have too much of a good thing.

It is said that Mr. Hughes "plays delightfully" on the piano. This is the worst thing that has been said about him.

It begins to look as though Tammany Leader Murphy's charge that representatives of the Independence league had demanded money for the withdrawal of league candidates, was a blank charge.

It took the jury thirty-two hours to find out that the Standard Oil company was guilty of the charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade. It didn't take the public thirty-two seconds to reach the same conclusion.

A Philadelphia policeman told Speaker Cannon, who had been making an automobile tour of the Sleeping City, that he was under arrest for exceeding the speed limit. In Philadelphia

anything faster than a walk exceeds the speed limit.

Among the recent publications of the Carnegie Institute of Washington is a brochure on "Heredity of Hair Length in Guinea Pigs and its Bearing on the Theory of Pure Gametes." Was this Mr. Carnegie's thesis for the degree of doctor of laws?

In "Health Culture" for October Dr. Linton takes up for consideration "Appendicitis, its causes, prevention, and treatment." He contends that it comes from various causes that are easy to understand, and that it can be cured without an operation.

Tammany Leader Murphy has been summoned before the grand jury in John Doe proceedings to testify as to his charges that representatives of the Independence league have been demanding money for the withdrawal of their candidates. It would be more proper to entitle them John Dough proceedings.

The Chicago Clearing House association sent to James Keely, managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, a check for \$5,000, the amount of the reward offered by the association for the capture of Paul O. Stensland, the former president of the Milwaukee Avenue bank. He turned it over to the receiver of the bank for the benefit of the depositors. He wanted no reward, feeling that virtue is its own reward.

Chicago University, after years of experiment, has decided against co-education of the sexes in university classes. The fact is of general interest. Co-education seemed to have been gaining friends all along. Two institutions will be established in order that each sex may be by itself in class rooms, as well as residence halls. This is a return to old views and methods.

Bishop John J. O'Connor has warned all the Roman Catholic pastors in the diocese of Newark, N. J., that the hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," must not be sung in any Catholic church in the diocese, but his lordship was not so specific and ill bred as to characterize the hymn as "all rot," as did a Presbyterian minister in this city the hymn, "O my Father," when he forbade the singing of it at a funeral.

The Japanese consul at San Francisco intimates that if Japanese children are not permitted to attend the white schools of California but are forced to go to what are known as the oriental schools, international complications may arise. Should they arise some very nice questions would be involved, especially concerning state's rights. The schools are state institutions over which the government has no control. Japan knows only the United States and not California. Right there's the rub.

Elmer H. W. Naisbitt, a well known old-time writer and song composer of this city, has written three new and taking songs entitled "Tell Me Thou Wilt Love Me," "Harvest Time," and "A Summer's Song," published by the Success Music Company of Chicago. The writer shows a good knowledge of rhyme and versification, and his powers of poetic description are excellent. The themes always appeal to the popular heart, and a gratifying sale ought to be recorded.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Shanghai Dispatch.
Perhaps the most striking indication of the Chinese desire of wisdom, progress is found in the recent imperial decree attempting to establish the Christian Sabbath. The decree makes the Sabbath day a legal holiday. It is not probable that the decree will be largely followed throughout China, as indeed it is not probable that Chang Chih-tung's decree in regard to the New Testament will be largely observed. These decrees, however, show the aspirations of the Chinese for western civilization.

New York Evangelist.

When we come to speak of our profound griefs, what are called great sorrows of our human estate, there are two things not to be overlooked. One is the small number capable of experiencing them; the other their overshadowing nature. The great sorrows of the soul are not the sorrows of the body, but the sorrows of the spirit. Just as the voices of heaven are lost in the din of the street, so only the souls where sinners have room can heed the call of the spirit's inward sigh. Only great souls can greatly suffer. Such souls are rare and they carry the cure within. A long experience in pastoral service has shown us the selfishness of common sorrow. Bereavements too commonly looked large as they touched the comfort or prospects of the bereaved. Behind them all lie realms of relief, rest, recovery, change, and even good cheer. Just why ministers of comfort should go to the desperate extreme of denouncing our human estate as hopeless, pitiless, unending strife with inevitable woe is hard to conceive, save as a habit and a slavery to "system."

New York Examiner.

The members of the Society of Friends are wiser than we, in that they are not afraid of pauses and long ones, in their meetings. We have so habituated ourselves to the notion that a good prayer and conference meeting is one in which every moment has been filled with speech, that pastors and people become fidgety and apprehensive unless somebody is saying something, whether it be worth saying or not. Some one said of Macaulay that he occasionally "indulged in brilliant flashes of silence." We have sometimes wished that in our meetings we might calmly accept the fact—as is often the case—that no one is especially moved to say anything, and that the time might better be employed in quiet thought or silent prayer than in listening to the perfunctory gabble of the brother who speaks simply to "fill up the time." Perhaps out of the silence might come some thought to edification, some prayer that would voice every desire.

New York Evening Post.

The missionary sermon of the present resembles the address of a returned ambassador, rather than the exhortation of an evangelist; and the organization of a missionary board is the miniature of a foreign office. There are doubtless many who regret the apparent secularization of the cause; who still have visions of the vale inferna, if not of the semipiternae flames. They would trace their present success to the piety and prayers, and the baptism of blood, of laborers and martyrs. But even those whose faith is not ardent must admit with admiration the story of missionary enthusiasm and heroism. They cannot fail to recognize in it a force in that wide evolutionary process which goes painfully onward towards the regeneration and federation of the world.



Winter Clothing!

PREVENTION is better than cure. By providing yourself with seasonable clothing you are apt to escape unnecessary suffering and medical expense. Our line of Winter Clothing is full and complete, and you will find displayed an excellent selection of goods suitable for the cold weather.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Sample Hosiery Sale of Children's high grade cashmere hose. These are the finest grade of English fashioned cashmere hose for Children. The lines are not complete—While they last we will sell them at Half Price.

60c value for	30c
70c value for	35c
80c value for	40c
90c value for	45c
\$1.00 value for	50c
\$1.10 value for	55c
\$1.25 value for	60c

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose 15c
BOYS' AND GIRLS' BLACK COTTON SCHOOL HOSE, in light, medium and heavy weight; made for heavy wear and comfort, price 25c

BOYS' AND GIRLS' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE—Extra spliced heel and toe; an exceptional value at 25c

PICKANINNY SCHOOL HOSE FOR BOYS—The best wearing hose on the market. Made of best long fiber, Egyptian yarn—Dyed by a process that saves the life of the stocking and makes them absolutely fast black. Also a splendid fine ribbed school hose for girls.

LADIES' BLACK COTTON FLEECE LINED HOSE, a 35c grade, for 25c
CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS, fleece lined, gray 35c

LADIES' WHITE FLEECE LINED VESTS AND PANTS 35c

LADIES' HEAVILY FLEECE VESTS AND PANTS in white and gray, each 50c

LADIES' PANTS AND VESTS. The Munsing make, in white and gray... 75c

LADIES' UNION SUITS in Cotton—cotton fleeced—wool and wool mixed. The Munsing make at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50.

CHILDREN'S JERSEY RIBBED FLEECE PANTS AND VESTS—Gray 15c up to 40c

CHILDREN'S FINE RIBBED EXTRA HEAVY FLEECE VESTS AND PANTS 25c up to 60c

CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS; the famous Munsing make—Extra fleeced in white and gray.

Open Crotch 75c Drop Seat 85c

CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS in all grades of wool mixtures and wool—in all cuts. Colors white and gray. The Munsing make at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00.

BOYS' FINE FLEECE UNION—Extra heavy weight 50c

We have everything for the infant in fall and winter wear as well as for children and adults.

Come and examine our large and well selected stock of fall and winter goods.

SUIT AND COAT DEPARTMENT.

SUITS—The very latest creations. New models, new cloths, new effects. The jaunty and popular Prince Chap, the Norfolk, Eton, Pony, Tight Fitting and Blouse Jacket Suits, in blue, brown, wine, old rose, greens and cinnamon shades. Ranging from \$12.50 to \$90.00.

COATS—Handsome black, broadcloth coats, three-quarter length. Beautifully braided and otherwise tastefully trimmed, from \$16.50 to \$90.00.

Swell coats in the new light and dark checks, plaids, gray mixtures, black and white checks, broad herring bone weaves, stripes and fancy mixed materials, from \$8.00 to \$40.00.

FURS—Large variety of long furs, muffs and novelty neck pieces in stylish designs. The skins from which they were made were selected by experts. Very reasonably priced from \$3.50 to \$100.00.

CHILDREN'S COATS—We carry a large line of Babies' and Children's Coats, in the newest and most desirable materials from \$2.25 to \$25.00.

Fine line of Blanket Robes, all new pattern \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7.50

Pretty robes in double knapped cloth from \$3.00 to \$5.00

Beautiful collection of Dressing Sackies and Long and Short Kimonos 75c to \$3.00

WAISTS—Beautiful Batiste Waists in cream, light blue, gray, navy, brown and black, from \$3.00 to \$4.50

Pretty mercedized plaids and stripes, black and white and all colors. \$3.75 to \$4.50

Handsome lace and net Waists, black and cream \$7.50 to \$16.00

And a large line of Waists in Repps, Damasks, Linens and other new fabrics. \$1.50 to \$10.00

SKIRTS—In black, brown and Panamas, plaids, checks and fine stripes; splendid selection of Taffeta Silk Skirts. Prices range from \$4.00 to \$30.00

SHAWLS—You will appreciate a nice, warm, wool Shawl these mornings and evenings. We have a beautiful line from \$2.50 to \$11.00

Our Millinery Display Silks and Dress Goods

Our Millinery department is resplendent with new models, creations of the best makers in the country, patterned after the latest Parisian designs. In addition our own Millinery department is turning out very beautiful and original specimens of the Milliner's Art. You will be pleased with the display now being exhibited.

We have a complete line of Shadow Plaid Silks, 19 to 22 inches wide, good variety to choose from, suitable for street or evening wear, per yard \$1.00 to \$2.00

Suitable Dress Goods for Winter in the latest and most suitable colorings. Chiffons, Broadcloths, Serges, Prunellas, Henriettas, Cravettes, English Raincoats, Albatross, Batistes, Eolienne, Voiles, Panama, Lansdowns and Glorias.

Staple and Linen Dept

We are showing a splendid line of appropriate Outing Flannels, suitable for night dresses, underwear and children's dresses. All styles, light and dark, per yard, 8 1-3c, 10c and 12 1-2c.

Very choice line of Eden Flannels, particularly adapted for Children's wear, in neat and pretty checks and stripes, light colors, per yard 16 2-3c

Choice and desirable line of Arnold Flannelette, latest designs, stripes, checks, Oriental, flowered, landscape and Japanese patterns, from 15c to 25c

Quilts that you will appreciate these cool evenings, cosy and beautiful, from \$1 to \$35

Very fine line of Blankets in cotton and wool, gray, mottled, brown and vicuna, the price range is so great we can surely please you.

Notion Department.

We have a large assortment of Ribbons in all widths and textures, and new ones being received daily. The latest shades and newest print warps in great variety.

A large assortment of New Gloves for Fall Wear. Our extensive stock includes the kind that are desirable for street, dress and reception wear, and you will find them very reasonably priced.

Our line of New Laces is very complete, including Venice, Net Top Venice, Baby Irish, Irish Crochet, Mechlens, Machine Torchons, Valenciennes in Edgings, Insertions, All-overs and Gallons. Never has a better assortment been exhibited in Salt Lake City.

Navajo Blankets

Just arrived An exceptionally fine lot of genuine Navajo Blankets, nice clean cut patterns—was never had a larger or better variety to select from.

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SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS

If they desire to reach the people of the Western States and Territories in their homes