

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 13, 1904.

## A SENSELESS FIGHT.

"It seems likely that the question of whether a physician who is opposed to vaccination, when vaccination is advocated by the medical fraternity of the civilized world, is to be permitted to be Health Officer of Salt Lake City. Are we going backward, or are we to go forward, in a matter of this character?"

The foregoing, clipped from a morning paper, voices the attack that is being made upon the Mayor's nominee for City Health Commissioner. The statement that he is "opposed to vaccination" is a direct falsehood, and is equivalent to accusing the gentleman of lying, as he has publicly stated that he is NOT opposed to vaccination, except that he would not resort to compulsion in its practice. If the objectors to Dr. Douglas want somebody appointed who, under any pretense, would vaccinate a person against his will, they advocate the violation of the law of the State and of the personal rights of the citizen.

It is of no use for the opponents of the gentleman to shoot their paper wads against him from behind the cover of pretended expediency, and sling their ink at him to put him in a false light. They acknowledge that he is "an accomplished, clever gentleman," that he is a good physician and a clean, upright man, and that he adheres to "the theory of vaccination from a voluntary standpoint." But it is urged that "he opposes any effort to vaccinate a person against his will." Well, where is there a candidate for the office who would attempt to use force upon any citizen for the purpose in view? Do not the irrational and wild-eyed advocates of compulsion know that any doctor who would vaccinate a person against his will, could be lawfully knocked down or otherwise resisted, and be liable to go to jail for assault?

Dr. Douglas has publicly stated that he will vaccinate any person who desires it or will voluntarily submit to it, but he would not violate the law which forbids compulsory vaccination. The fight against him is purely though vicious, and the objections urged are contrary to the most ordinary kind of common sense.

## READ IT FOR YOURSELF.

We receive frequent inquiries concerning some point or other in the Word of Wisdom. We do not see what occasion there is for this. Instructions are so frequently given about that part of Church doctrine that it would seem they are all-sufficient on that head. Indeed, the necessity of impressing its importance on the Latter-day Saints has appeared so great, that it has elicited the query whether some zealous minds have not come to think that there is scarcely anything to do, in the Gospel, but abstain from those things which the Lord says are not good for man. Honesty, truthfulness, chastity, covenant-keeping, Sabbath observance, tithing and offerings, faith, hope and charity are among the essentials, to be added to the observance and abstinence from unwholesome foods and drinks.

Those counsels may be briefly summed up in this way: Wine and strong drinks are not good for man as beverages; the former may be used in the Sacrament, the latter for washing the body. Tobacco is not good for man, except to apply as a herb for bruises and for sick cattle. Hot drinks are not for the body. All wholesome herbs are ordained for the constitution, nature and use of man, to be used with prudence and thanksgiving. The flesh of beasts and fowls is for man to be used sparingly, and particularly in cold weather and times of famine. All grain is for man, but wheat especially for food, and mild drinks may be made from grain. Fruit also, in its season, is for food, both that which is in and that which is above the ground. Promises of blessings for keeping these counsels are predicated also upon "obedience to the commandments."

No one precept therein constitutes the Word of Wisdom. Some people fix their minds upon one point, others upon another, and so on. "Hot drinks are not for the body" is a brief sentence that is often regarded as the sum of the whole matter. But excessive use of flesh meat, especially in summer, is against the precepts advanced, the same as smoking or drinking, though it may not be so fruitful of evil or so directly obnoxious. The spirit of the prohibitions is the gist of the Divine word. Common sense should be used in every matter. He who desires to follow the directions given in preference to his own cultivated or inherited false appetites, will readily understand the Word of Wisdom, if he will read it carefully, for himself. Why not do so, friends, and thus avoid needless questions and profitless controversies?

## THAT DOWIE INVASION.

The story has been repeatedly told by our local contemporaries, that a host of Dowietes, five thousand strong, is to invade Utah some time in August. Jokes, more or less humorous—or nonsensical, have been predicated on this assertion, and many people are under the impression that "the Dowietes are coming." The gentlemen who accompanied Dowie to the coast to see him off for Australia, and who called here on their return journey, assured us that there was nothing in the story but a newspaper tale. They laughed heartily at the report and treated it with derision. By the by, they seemed to be strong-minded, intelligent, cultured gentlemen, and enthusiastic about the order, peace and prosperity of "Zion City," which is under the complete control of Dowie and his followers, and rules and regulations that prevent the practice of the common vices of so-called civilization. Intoxicants cannot be sold there; it costs a smoker twenty-five dollars if he indulges within the city limits; the whole community votes one ticket; industry is promoted and wealth increases. Of course this is the one side presented by the gentlemen who paid us a visit. They were fine-looking, pleasant, good-humored fellows, with no airs of pretended sanctity or pious demeanor, and they took no special pains to press their views upon other people. However, we desired in making these remarks simply to deny the report about the Dowie invasion; and, really, if the recent visitors are examples of the host, their coming would certainly be no detriment to Salt Lake City.

## THE RABBI AND THE COLONEL.

Attention is directed to a strong appeal against Russia by Rabbi Reynolds, in this issue of the "News." We must confess that our sympathies are, to a large extent, with Japan in the contest that threatens to affect the entire civilized world and a portion at least of other parts of the globe. As to the issue taken by the Rabbi with the opinion expressed by Col. E. F. Holmes in a recent interview, we think a little too much is made of the point presented. The information imparted by the Colonel is very valuable at this juncture, and what he evidently intended to convey was, that those vast improvements that follow the course of "Christian civilization" are so far in advance of the works of paganism, that it is hard to see why the powers of Europe want to have them retarded by the expulsion of Russia from Manchuria. We do not understand the gentleman as advocating, or condoning, the course of Russia toward conquered provinces or its own native people; nor that he accepts Russian notions of religion as true Christian doctrine or practice; he simply referred to the opening up of vast tracts of country and providing means of travel and intercommunication by Russian enterprise, in contrast with the stagnation of paganism. The Rabbi's indignation against Russian atrocities is very naturally aroused, and that which he portrays is worthy the attention of all Christendom as well as heathendom. We believe Divine Providence is over all human affairs, national as well as individual, and that even war, with all its horrors, will be overruled to bring about the overthrow of oppression and the establishment of the reign of righteousness and liberty.

## VALENTINE'S DAY.

The celebration of Valentine's day, if the spirit and not the form is had in view, dates back to pagan times. The ancient Romans observed the so-called Lupercalia during the month of February, in honor of the birth of spring, and this custom was adhered to by the so-called Christian Romans, although these discarded the pagan worship. In order to give the celebration a "Christian" character, it was observed in honor of St. Valentine, who was cruelly put to death on the 14th of February, 270 A. D. And thus it came to pass that the death day of a good martyr, became the day of joy and cheer, because of the birth of spring to new life, beauty and activity. But then, this is, perhaps, not so absurd after all. For all through nature, we are reminded of the fact that life comes through death. As a writer well expresses this mysterious truth:

"The mountain must have its surface rusted into putrescence and become dead soil before the herb can grow. The destruction of the mineral is the life of the vegetable. Again the same process begins. The 'corn of wheat dies,' and out of death more abundant life is born. Out of the soil in which deciduous leaves are buried, the young tree shoots vigorously and strikes its roots deep down into the realm of decay and death. Upon the life of the vegetable world, the myriad forms of higher life sustain themselves—at the same law: the sacrifice of life to give life. Further still: have we never pondered over that mystery of nature—the dove struck down by the hawk, the deer trembling beneath the stroke of the lion, the winged fish falling into the jaws of the dolphin? It is the solemn law of vicarious sacrifice."

There is something of the same principle in the fact of martyrdom. Through their death others have received both light and life.

The old Romans made the season of special interest to the lovers. Names of young women were put into a box, and were drawn by men, with the same merriment as valentines are exchanged today, and Saint Valentine has come into the possession of the heritage which Pan and Juno have lost. It is claimed that the first specimens of valentines written in verse are those by the Duke of Orleans, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt in 1415, and sent to the Tower of London. These productions are carefully preserved among the treasured manuscripts of the British Museum.

The famous Pepys informs us of the practice concerning valentines, in the time of Charles II, and says that the custom consisted in the transmission of costly presents, rather than missives overflowing with hearts and darts and poetical posies. The old gossip is confidential enough to tell how much more his wife's valentine presents cost him, and with evident enjoyment, narrates the incident that the Duke of York gave to

the celebrated Miss Stuart, who afterwards became Duchess of Richmond, a superb jewel which cost £300, and Lord Mandeville gave the same lady a ring on St. Valentine's day, worth £300. Miss Yonge mentions a practice prevalent in Hampshire, during the past century, when lads send to the maidens of their choice a sash of ribbon, and received in response narrower ribbons suitable for hat decorations, all to be worn on St. Valentine's day. But whatever might be the fashion of the time, the poets did not forget to pay their homage to the gentle saint. The delightful season of spring could not fail to excite the spontaneities of genius.

The advent of the comic valentine has, however, dealt a serious blow to the poetic festival. Any season or period which is made the opportunity for anonymous insult must inevitably lose its beauty and romance, and at last its charm, although none but the coarse and the vulgar resort to such a method of expressing their spite.

## BIBLE AND BABEL AGAIN.

A couple of years ago the German scholar Delitzsch startled the theological world by his bold assertions concerning the origin of the Old Testament. He maintained that the sacred writings of the Hebrews contain chiefly matter borrowed from Babylonian sources. Even the worship of Jehovah, he said, was borrowed from eastern nations. According to Delitzsch, the Book of Job is virtually full of blasphemies; The Song of Songs is a collection of poetry expressive of carnal lust; the Ten Commandments are borrowed from "hoary antiquity," which had a set of rules regulating trade, business, and worship; and so on. Efficient scholarship met the professor on his own ground and proved the falsity of this position. Now, however, a similar claim is made for the New Testament. That, too, is said to be largely borrowed from Babylonian ideas and traditions.

Two German scholars have come out with statements to that effect. They find in the Apocalypse of John, with its seven spirits, twenty-four Elders, four living creatures, two witnesses, seals, beasts, etc., plain evidences of Babylonian thought. But that is not all. The entire New Testament, except a few sayings of Jesus and a few historical incidents, they assert, is more or less pure plagiarism. Such preposterous claims are made by no less famous scholars than Prof. Zimmer and Prof. Gunkel. We cannot refrain from reminding the critics of the Book of Mormon of the fact that the Bible itself is as savagely attacked in these days, as the Book of Mormon ever was. "Christians," who believe in the Bible notwithstanding the criticism of scientists, should not find fault with the "Mormons" for believing in the Book of Mormon, in the face of the criticism of its enemies.

With regard to the Bible, it should be evident to all, that because it contains truth, it must necessarily contain much that was common to the records of all nations. Egyptians, Babylonians, Assyrians, Aztecs, all had some truth in their laws and systems of worship. Judaism and its continuance, Christianity, did not drop down among the nations of the earth as a strange religion, without connection with anything in existence, entirely different from everything ever heard of among men. It came, on the contrary, as a link of history, connected with both the past and the future. For that reason it certainly partook of the nature of all that was true in other systems. But that does not mean that it was plagiarized. The Babylonians, and other ancient, great and civilized nations certainly had some gold among their literary and religious treasures, though at the same time they had much valueless material mixed with the genuine. The Jews, and after them the Christians, also received from the Divine treasure-house a wealth of gold. But it cannot be said truthfully that this was stolen from the scarce supply of the nations.

The Babylonian worship was, in fact, very different from both Judaism and Christianity. The Babylonians recognized the supreme God, Ilia, the universal source of all existences. Below him they recognized three divine persons, one emanating from the other in this order: Oannes, Ao, and Bel. The latter was supposed to be the "father of the gods," while Ao was "the lord of the visible world, the lord of knowledge, of glory, and light." Under these deities were Shamash, the sun god; Eln, the moon god; and Bin, the god of the atmosphere. Then came gods of the various planets, and other deities. Some of these gods were worshipped with barbarous rites, such as the immolation of children. Others were "honored" with immoral practices. In the words of Baruch: "Now ye shall see in Babylon gods of silver, and of gold, and of wood, borne upon shoulders, which cause the nations to fear. . . . And taking gold, as it were, for a virgin that loveth to go gay, they make crowns for the heads of their gods. Sometimes also the priests convey from their gods gold and silver, and bestow it upon themselves. Yea, they will give thereof to the common harlots, and deck them as men with garments." So common were immoral practices in connection with pagan worship that, in the Old Testament, adultery is often used as a synonym for idolatry.

If the facts are considered, how illogical does the statement appear, that the Bible is "borrowed" from such paganism! One might as well say that Protestantism is "borrowed" from Romanism, or that "Mormonism" is borrowed from sectarianism. It is a conclusion that disregards all facts and all rules of reasoning. It proves that a man may be authority as an Assyriologist, and yet be a poor logician.

## COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Comments of the northwestern press continue to be made on the question of the charges against Senator Reed Smoot of Utah. We have reproduced a number of them and now add a few more. The Seattle Times has the annexed special dispatch from Everett, Feb. 11:

"Rev. W. D. Simonds, of the Unitarian church, Seattle, preached rather a sensational sermon here last night, his subject being 'A Mormon in the Senate.' Mr. Simonds said in part:

"Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church, once predicted that a Mormon would be President of the United States. That there is a possibility of that prediction becoming true is proved by the election of a Mormon to the United States Senate."

"The question, Should he be admitted to a seat? is of less consequence than this: Does he hold that his allegiance to the Church is greater than his allegiance to the government?"

"But we should not stop at a Mormon. The Catholics should receive the same consideration, and if it should happen that a senator shows greater allegiance to a corporation or trust than to a government, then he should be expelled. We should not make our efforts against the Mormon alone."

We would like some of the preachers who repeat the story about Joseph Smith's prophecy, told from the Unitarian pulpit at Everett, to give us their authority for the alleged prediction. It is like many other tales that are told by the same class of prevaricators, the invention of some pious anti-"Mormon" minister. The same bigotry exhibited against men in office because they are "Mormons," was at one time active against Catholics. This has greatly subsided as to the latter, but it is evident that the same hostility exists though it is slumbering, and would be very likely to break out again if the movement against the "Mormons" should prove successful.

We have already noticed the endeavors that are being made to push the sale of Rev. Alfred H. Henry's romance, on the ground that it is being considered by some of the committee on privileges and elections in the senate. In that case, and we notice that discharges to that effect are being sent out from North Yakima, where the gentleman is installed as pastor. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, among other papers, publishes the communication, from which we take the following, with the remark that if the committee want to learn about "the foundations on which polygamy is based," common sense would suggest that a lurid novel, published to suit the sensational tastes of the multitude, for financial considerations, will be a poor guide to the goal they desire to reach:

"The book that is just now receiving a great deal of attention by the investigating committee in the Reed Smoot case before the United States Senate, was written by Rev. Alfred H. Henry, of the Methodist Episcopal church of this city. Mr. Henry spent five years in Salt Lake City, Utah, and while there gathered his material for the book. It is now being considered by the senate committee with the view of ascertaining some of the foundations on which polygamy is based. In an interview today Mr. Henry said:

"I know Reed Smoot well. I am acquainted with his wife. He is a good fellow and she is a good woman. . . . In my judgment there is no better reason why a man who believes in the Mormon religion should be excluded from the senate than there would be for the exclusion of a Methodist. I have in mind merely the legal aspect of the matter."

The Seattle Mail and Herald says editorially, alluding to the remarkable electric storm we had here in January:

"I have noticed that since Senator Smoot of Utah sprung into prominence on account of his matrimonial misadventure, that he has been accused of many things, but somehow it appears to me the press has entirely overlooked the protechnical display in the heavens around about the dwelling place of this disciple of Joseph Smith on the night of December 10, and of course the Utah statesman was responsible for it. . . . On that awful night Jove joined hands with Boreas and Aeolus and the result was something unheard of outside of Utah, a snow thunderstorm. . . . If Senator Smoot can produce doings like that they had better admit him to a seat upon the senate. . . . I at once into the national body or he will know them under."

The Portland Oregon Telegram recently had this editorial squib:

"Senator Smoot should, in his next statement, refer to the assertion of a German scientist that men are becoming more scarce and that in 3,000 years there will only be one man to every 120 women."

The Baker City, Oregon, Herald has the subjoined bit of humor:

"The many mothers' organizations fighting Smoot are respectfully advised that Smoot's church is not opposed to mothers."

The following effusion is taken from the Albuquerque N. M. Herald: "All this clatter about the man with the classic name of Smoot, is merely to give the Mormon Church a snarl upon the snout. 'Tis not because the man is bad that we would fain decry him. But his religion is not our sort, and hence we'll crucify him."

To the victor belongs the spoils of Korea.

The latest war bulletins only report progress.

February has been in a melting mood for several days.

Those little brown men steal bases like professionals.

Can it be that the Japs have designs on St. Petersburg?

The Yellow Sea seems to be full of waves of patriotism.

Notwithstanding the Bear's discomfiture he bears up bravely.

"Tomorrow is Saint Valentine's day, all in the morning betime."

The opposition is making a great Foss over the naval appropriation bill.

It seems that a desperado cannot die bravely unless he has his boots on.

The war cry in St. Petersburg is quite different from what it is in Tokio.

Mrs. Maybrick must be a dark horse, seeing that no one knows where she is at.

Raising the price of flour locally because of the war in the Orient, is just a "graft."

Is it not about time to revive that once exceedingly popular comic opera, "The Mikado?"

Yellow Journalism justifies its existence by the fact that the war rages round the Yellow Sea.

Whichever of the combatants com-

She—"I wonder what Eve said as she left the Garden of Paradise?"

H—"No doubt, the same as all women when they are about to take a journey—I have nothing to wear."—Philadelphia Bulletin.



# Woman's Attire

## That Eclipses All Past Efforts.....

The splendid worth of our Spring garments is evident the moment you examine them. There is a style and quality in each and every garment. Practical women will appreciate the high grade tailoring, the latest fashionable materials, exclusive styles and most reasonable prices.

# Z. C. M. I.

hands the Straits of Korea puts the other one in great straits.

With the Russian and Japanese fleets both scouring the seas the waters of the Orient should be very clean.

It looks as though the Russian censorship over dispatches were so strict that even the Czar is not getting the news.

Chief Lynch is learning to say "No," a most valuable acquisition in one upon whose approval depends the issuance of saloon licenses.

The final levee of the season has been held at the White House. But the greatest levees in this country are those along the Mississippi.

Columbia University is having an epidemic of professorial resignations that almost rivals the one that struck Stanford a couple of years or so ago.

Like John Phoenix's famous cut of Burns' cottage, one illustration of a battlement, repeated many times, serves to show up many navies.

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the heathen Chinese is not nearly so peculiar as the Jap, according to the Russian idea.

This is the plan for rebuilding Baltimore: "Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain."

A very important decision has been rendered by Judge Hall in the Hilton-McCormick case, which is direct and clear and should be well considered by the public, as it will be no doubt by the bar and the courts. It will be found in this issue of the Deseret News.

The Salt Lake public will be gratified to know that the plans and specifications for the free public library building, generously provided for by John Q. Packard, the wealthy mining man, are now ready, and no time will be wasted in pushing the structure to completion. It will be an ornament to the city and a godsend to the public.

**THE SALT LAKE THEATRE**  
MONDAY, TUESDAY  
AND WEDNESDAY,  
WEDNESDAY MATINEE.  
Engagement of

**HOWARD  
...KYLE...**

In a Revival of Louis N. Parker's  
Romantic Comedy,

**ROSEMARY.**

(That's for Remembrance.)  
Greatest Success in the History of  
the Empire Theatre, New York City.  
DIRECTION GEORGE H. BRENNAN.  
Seats on sale.

**GRAND THEATRE**  
JONES & HAMMER  
PRICES: Night—25c, 50c, 75c.  
Matinee—25c.

**Tonight! Last Time.**  
The Beautiful Scenic Drama,

**"The Game Keeper"**  
A TALE OF THE EMERALD ISLE.

Next Attraction—Uncle Tom's Cabin

## SPECIAL PRICES.

As the winter is not yet over we offer special prices on the following heavy and medium weight goods.

Ladies Wool Hose.....	25c	Men's Wool Half-Hose.....	20c
Ladies Wool Skirts.....	50c	Men's Wool Drawers and Shirts.....	60c
Ladies' Wool Union Suits.....	90c	Men's Wool Work Shirts.....	60c
Ladies Wool Walking Skirts.....	\$2.00	Men's Wool Pants.....	\$3.00
Children's Wool Leggings.....	30c	Boys' Wool Waists.....	40c

Notions cheapest in town. New lot Neckwear just arrived. A full supply of approved knitted garments on hand. Extra large or extra small sizes made to order in Wool and Cotton at from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

**CUTLER BROS. CO.,**  
36 MAIN ST., S. L. City.

## Keith-O'Brien Co.

The Modern Store. Moderate Prices for All.

Tea not appeasing  
Is most displeasing  
When you know what the brew should be.  
If there's a longing,  
Steady ding-donging,  
Hurry down the stairs and try our tea.  
It thrills from head down to the feet  
And penetrates the thirst retreat,  
Whereas distressing,  
Now 'tis refreshing.

See the White Hat Window this Evening—Half Price

## Specials---Colored Wash Goods.

We show large and comprehensive lines of sheetings in all widths in the bleached and unbleached. Before deciding on purchases inform yourself as to our exceedingly low prices. Having purchased our stock before the heavy advance in cotton materials we are prepared to interest you in a splendid saving in this class of fabrics.

For Saturday only we will sell muslins at the following deep cut prices:  
HOPE, lowered to 9c.  
SILVER WADDING, lowered to 8 1/2c.  
LONSDALE, reduced to 10c.  
FRUIT OF THE LOOM, lowered to 10c.

FERN MUSLIN—manufactured from long staple cotton, contains 196 threads to the inch and is especially adapted to ladies' and children's fine garments. It can be had today at 12 1/2c.

DUNELLIN MILLS, reduced to 7 1/2c.

PLANTATION, reduced to 8 1/2c.

RANCHMAN TWILLED SHIRTINGS, regular at 15c; now 11 1/2c.

COTTON FLANNEL SHIRTINGS, regular at 15c; now 11c.

WOOL FLANNEL, 28-in. medium dark grounds and light stripes, suitable for men's shirts, ladies' and children's dresses and under skirts. Reduced from 30c to 19c.

SCOTCH PLAID—27-in. mercerized gingham, desirable for little girls' dresses and ladies' fancy under skirts. Lowered from 35c to 15c.

VALENTINES HALF PRICE—

## THE MEN'S CORNER.

PAJAMAS AND CUTTING FLANNELS—A big sale is now on. Included in the sale is the entire stock of pajamas in madras, basket weaves, dimity, mercerized cotton in white and colored.

\$1.00 for \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$2.25 for \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.00 for \$1.75, \$3.50 for \$2.25, \$5.00 for \$3.00 and \$5.00 for \$4.50.

MEN'S HOSE—Good half hose, 2 for 25c.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Good quality, 3 for 25c.

SHIRTS—New shipments, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

SPRING NECKWEAR—25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

## A Sunrise and Sunset Special.

Saturday from sunrise to sunset we will sell malline bows in all of the popular evening shades—25c each regularly, for.....

15c

## THE GREAT COUNTRY

## NEWSPAPER OF THIS SECTION

IS THE

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