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LORD SALISBURY HAS GONE.

In the passing of Lord Salisbury, Great Britain loses one of the few remaining statesmen of the old conservative class, to which Disraeli and his associates belonged. After the decease of Disraeli, Salisbury became one of the strongest opponents of the great Gladstone, particularly in England's foreign policy, and by his persistence, fidelity to the principles of his party and consistent course, as well as marked ability, he gained and retained the confidence of his supporters and three times occupied the position of Prime Minister.

He was one of those large-headed, stalwart, vigorous men who look good for eighty or ninety years of mortal life, but he has endured only seventy-three, and has left vacant a place in Parliament as well as in British history that will be hard to fill. His nephew, the noted Balfour, is his successor as the Conservative leader, and the talents he has displayed give promise of future eminence in that position. For some time Balfour's name was a synonym for cruelty and spite among the working classes and particularly in the Irish party, but in later years his firmness, intelligence, and clear insight of affairs have been better appreciated, and it is evident that he will carefully follow the policy of the distinguished statesman now deceased.

Salisbury was devoted to the welfare of his country, and though unable to reverse many of the plans and measures of his political opponents, his interposition of a strong barrier to the prevalence of extreme Liberal ideas, and has held the reins of power steadfastly and with patriotic determination. England suffers a great loss in his departure, and all Europe will mourn him as one of the leading minds in the world's affairs, taking away all too soon from a broad and active sphere of usefulness. His great services to his country are also appreciated in the United States, and America offers her condolences and regrets to the nation that now weeps over his loss.

UTAH'S IRRIGATION LAW.

The new Irrigation Law of this State is, without doubt, a vast improvement upon the statutes under which Utah has heretofore conducted her agricultural industries. It is pronounced by experts superior to any legislation of the kind in other States. But it must not be thought, notwithstanding the stirs that are being cast upon former laws on this subject, that they have been of so "muddled" a character as some would be but badly informed critics try to make out. Under them the irrigation projects that have made Utah famous were successfully carried on, and they have been amended and adapted to differing conditions as rapidly as the changes brought by time and growth required. And they were framed intelligently and intelligibly also.

The new law, however, is greatly in advance of previous enactments on water affairs. We believe this will be appreciated better as time develops its value in the stable settlement of water-rights. And the water-users of this State should familiarize themselves with its provisions. But they need not be worked up into fear and dread, by any nonsensical terrors manufactured by writers who exhibit as much ignorance of the new law as of old provisions on irrigation, many of which are still in force and will be, until the hydrographic survey for which the law of 1903 provides has been made by the State Engineer.

Each river system and source of water supply in the State has to be surveyed before the owners of water rights in the district to be surveyed are required to file their claims to the use of that water. The Engineer has to file a written statement with the clerk of the District court of the county in which the survey is situated, or any part thereof, and the said clerk must, within thirty days thereafter, give public notice to all water claimants therein to file their respective claims. They must do this within six months after receiving the notice. Meanwhile, no one can lawfully appropriate any of the water they are using and to which they have held the rights of usage.

Provisions are made in the law for the determination of all contests as to water rights, with a view to the establishment of legal title that shall be permanent. But until such final settlement, the provisions of the old law—sections 2403 to 2417 of the Revised Statutes of 1898, with all the privileges and rights enjoyed under them, continue in force and effect, in each district and by each company organized under those sections.

Claims for unappropriated water are of a different character. They must be filed with the State Engineer in the way marked out in the new law, and blanks for which will be furnished by that officer. But such claims cannot affect any vested right or prior appropriation. Water users under the old law need not be excited over any alarms that are or may be raised. Full and sufficient notice will be given in due time after the surveys have been made in their order, before they will need to file their respective claims. Until then, the old regulations will continue and our friends need not be in any perturbation concerning them, or about the provisions of the new statute. But claimants for unappropriated water must conform to the new law and file their claims with the State Engineer.

the presence of all three. When Maria should become the bride of a "Crawford" the whole sum should be her dowry. All these things had been done, but the "Crawfords" were renies in some detail. Therefore, October 21, 1892, the Humberts obtained a legal summons on the "Crawfords" to oblige them to execute their agreements. It was actually served on a "Crawford" at a Paris hotel, and a "Crawford" visited Maitre Parmentier in Havre and entrusted to him the legal handling of the "Crawford" interests. Thus the "Crawford" inheritance obtained standing in the courts, which the swindlers were careful to maintain by interminable litigation. The "Crawfords" were suing and sued in the courts; therefore they existed. The "Crawford" haggled only over terms; they admitted the "Crawford will" and the "Crawford compromise"; therefore these existed. These documents dealt with an inheritance of \$300,000; therefore that existed. Nothing could be thinner than this fabric of fraud, yet so cunningly was it woven that it deceived Christian and Jew alike, and few money lenders of France were unwilling to open their coffers to so rich a heiress who paid such magnificent percentages. The magnificent setting of the new story, the \$300,000 mansion in the Avenue de la Grande Armee, bought in 1885 from the creditors of Count Brancelli, who, by the transaction, merely became Therese's creditors, the lavishness of the living and entertaining, the association of the highest in France—all helped to give the fraud an apparently solid basis of fact; and the perpetration of the swindle by giving up the "inheritance" through perfectly lawful proceedings in the courts was a stroke of genius, nothing less. So it came about that Therese Humbert, by borrowing of Peter to pay Paul, and by paying Paul only enough to make her credit good for more, was able to maintain her position as the rich heiress and one of the great ladies of France to the very end. Most of her operations were conducted in her own name, but when creditors pressed she sometimes had recourse to that of Le-long, in which she secretly maintained the fiction of being the wife of the Duke. The swindle was never more iridescent than just before it burst. On the night of May 6, 1892, blazing with jewels, she occupied her \$5,000 box at the opera, one of the first in the French republic. On May 7, 1892, she was a miserable fugitive from justice. Shrewd to the last, she hid among the great crowds driven to Madrid by King Alfonso's accession. In Madrid she remained while the police of four continents sought her and while the cables were busy reporting arrests of suspected persons in many parts of the world. And whether or not with the connivance of the police, in Madrid she stayed seven months, until arrested December 19, 1892.

THE HUMBERT CASE.

The celebrated Humbert case is over. All the members have been found guilty and have received sentence. Mme. Humbert and her husband each to five years' imprisonment, and to one hundred francs fine. Emile D'Aurignac was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Mme. and M. Humbert will undergo solitary confinement during their term of imprisonment.

The trial was far from being so interesting as was the revelation of the gigantic swindle, one of the greatest, most audacious and dazzling in criminal annals. It had all the glamour of Monte Cristo, and were Dumas living today he surely would give it a first place among his "Celebrated Crimes."

The central figure in the case is Therese Humbert, nee D'Aurignac. She was born in 1855, near Toulouse. Her father was a broken down farmer, much given to dreaming. This faculty was inherited by the daughter, who developed it, and made dreams come true. As a child she listened to stories of inheritances about to fall to the family. They fell in fruitful soil and thrived. When a mere girl, she obtained credit for a trousseau from the Toulouse merchants, and all on the strength of an approaching marriage to an imaginary young man of Bordeaux. When the fraud was discovered her father was forced to sell his farm to satisfy the demands of the merchants from whom the purchases had been made. Soon after this the family moved to Toulouse. There Therese began her wonderful career. In the early 70's she began showing government bonds to very considerable amounts, thereby gaining credit for household expenses. But for some inexplicable reason the bonds could not at that time be realized on. She said they were her father's. Whose they were or whence they came no one knew. But people wondered, and were more or less spellbound by this display of the evidences of wealth.

One neighbor, Gustave Humbert, a professor in the University of Toulouse, a senator of France and a man who was increasing his professional and political prestige, came to believe in old man D'Aurignac. In 1878, or thereabouts, the two families united. Frederic Humbert, only son of the senator, married Therese, while his only daughter, Alice Humbert married Emile D'Aurignac. The destinies of the two families were now one. Papa Humbert believed his daughter-in-law was a great heiress, and began to tell his friends so. To his friend and colleague Senator Constans, he imparted the information.

About this time the young couple moved to Paris where they lived in a manner so modest as to be almost mean. On the strength of her fortune that was to come by inheritance, Therese began to borrow. Senator Humbert, completely under the influence of his wonderful daughter-in-law, lent countenance to her tales. A loan of some twenty-five thousand francs was effected. When the debt became due and the lender importunate, he was put off with tales of inheritances, first from some rich Portuguese, then from a wealthy American. After much trouble and more anxiety he got his money. This was in 1882 and was preparatory to the introduction of the Crawfords and their millions. It was in this year that the Humberts moved into a handsome house in one of the best quarters in Paris. The grand career was opening. Many loans were made, and more shifts to avoid paying them. Mme. Therese Humbert in the splendor, for her year of 1883 bought the Chateau de Celyran and the Chateau des Vives Eaux. Her borrowings and debts this year amounted to the very princely sum of nearly two and a half million dollars. Some of the loans had been made through the elder Humbert, minister of Justice in the De Freycinet cabinet.

Financial success had come. Now followed political ambition. Mme. Therese (through all history she will be known as Mme. Therese) founded a salon. To it, with the influence of her father-in-law, Senator Humbert, came well known members of the best society and leaders of political circles. The Humbert house became a political rendezvous of the first order. To Madame's dinners and luncheons came statesmen, jurists, artists, literati. The debts grew; creditors were pressing their demands; still everything went "merry as a marriage bell."

The story of the rich Portuguese having been exploded, the story that brought the first loan of twenty-five thousand francs, the Crawford tale was now put forth. And what a tale it is! Nowhere is there anything like it, not even in the wonderful "Thousand and One Nights" tales. It first appeared October 21, 1892. It was thus:

"In the early 70's Therese saved by devoted nursing the life of a traveling American millionaire, 'Robert Henry Crawford.' In 1871 he expired at Nice, leaving her in token of his gratitude his whole fortune of \$250,000. In 1881 appeared 'Robert Crawford' and 'Henry Crawford,' nephews of the deceased millionaire. They produced a second will, of the same place and date, which divided the \$250,000 equally among the two 'nephews Crawford' and Marie, sister of Therese, subject to a \$75,000 annuity to Therese. Themselves being the possessors of \$200,000 each, the 'nephews Crawford' were most solicitous of carrying out their uncle's dying wish that marriage unite the families 'Crawford' and D'Aurignac than of adding to their already ample millions. Therese being married, they proposed the marriage of Maria to one of them. Maria was but a schoolgirl. They were willing to wait. Meantime they proposed, and the Humberts accepted. The 'Crawford compromise'—Therese was to be guardian of the \$200,000 inheritance, on the income of which she was to draw for the annuity which was hers in any event. The principal, invested in the French rentes, was to be locked in a fireproof safe to be opened only in

the presence of all three. When Maria should become the bride of a "Crawford" the whole sum should be her dowry. All these things had been done, but the "Crawfords" were renies in some detail. Therefore, October 21, 1892, the Humberts obtained a legal summons on the "Crawfords" to oblige them to execute their agreements. It was actually served on a "Crawford" at a Paris hotel, and a "Crawford" visited Maitre Parmentier in Havre and entrusted to him the legal handling of the "Crawford" interests. Thus the "Crawford" inheritance obtained standing in the courts, which the swindlers were careful to maintain by interminable litigation. The "Crawfords" were suing and sued in the courts; therefore they existed. The "Crawford" haggled only over terms; they admitted the "Crawford will" and the "Crawford compromise"; therefore these existed. These documents dealt with an inheritance of \$300,000; therefore that existed. Nothing could be thinner than this fabric of fraud, yet so cunningly was it woven that it deceived Christian and Jew alike, and few money lenders of France were unwilling to open their coffers to so rich a heiress who paid such magnificent percentages. The magnificent setting of the new story, the \$300,000 mansion in the Avenue de la Grande Armee, bought in 1885 from the creditors of Count Brancelli, who, by the transaction, merely became Therese's creditors, the lavishness of the living and entertaining, the association of the highest in France—all helped to give the fraud an apparently solid basis of fact; and the perpetration of the swindle by giving up the "inheritance" through perfectly lawful proceedings in the courts was a stroke of genius, nothing less. So it came about that Therese Humbert, by borrowing of Peter to pay Paul, and by paying Paul only enough to make her credit good for more, was able to maintain her position as the rich heiress and one of the great ladies of France to the very end. Most of her operations were conducted in her own name, but when creditors pressed she sometimes had recourse to that of Le-long, in which she secretly maintained the fiction of being the wife of the Duke. The swindle was never more iridescent than just before it burst. On the night of May 6, 1892, blazing with jewels, she occupied her \$5,000 box at the opera, one of the first in the French republic. On May 7, 1892, she was a miserable fugitive from justice. Shrewd to the last, she hid among the great crowds driven to Madrid by King Alfonso's accession. In Madrid she remained while the police of four continents sought her and while the cables were busy reporting arrests of suspected persons in many parts of the world. And whether or not with the connivance of the police, in Madrid she stayed seven months, until arrested December 19, 1892.

"During her swindling operations, covering more than twenty years, it is estimated that Therese Humbert floated paper to the amount of not less than \$140,000,000. In this enormous figure is included, of course, many demands for bonuses, renewals, transfers, and new loans to pay old ones. Her actual indebtedness today is figured roughly at above \$12,000,000. Much of this is represented by notes payable after the conclusion of my actions-at-law. Ten creditors dead, either by suicide or assassination, must be added to the total of her responsibility."

How easy is the descent to Avernus! The millions, the reputation, the glory and the glamour, all are gone and in their place have come poverty, disgrace, the dungeon cell. What a marvelous thing it all was! How many and how distinguished were the dupes of Madame Therese! It is all over and the past is past. Yet who can but exclaim when reading of the truly wonderful and unique career of the daughter of the broken-down, dreaming farmer of Toulouse: Great is Therese of the Humberts!

A currency proposal: Lend me five dollars.

Not the early bird but the scurrier—let gets the worm.

Hall Calne's new Icelandic novel is said to be hot stuff.

The weather was just what Sir Thomas wanted, but not so the result.

The lightning never plays pranks. It is too much in earnest for that.

The G. A. R. will have a great whirl at the Hub of the Universe next year.

The Shamrock is barred not by the statute of limitations, but by the Relevance.

A school of journalism will be a splendid thing provided its graduates are not school journalists.

Captain Barr says that his boat did just what he expected. To Captain Wringe it was the unexpected that happened.

The Humberts were bad, very bad, but the magnificence of their audacity cannot fail to challenge wonder, if not admiration.

At the finish of the first race Alliance says: "I have one." And at the finish of the last race she will still say: "I have won."

A lynching was narrowly averted in Vanceville, La., the other day. In fact the intended victim barely escaped by a rope's breadth.

The members of the City Council have gone to the Pacific coast for an outing. Until they return all their sessions will be pacific. Bon voyage!

Mr. Croker will remain in England farming, eschewing New York politics. His present green fields and pastures new he finds most agreeable.

"The world may now consider Manchuria a closed incident," says Baron Schlippenbach, Russian consul in Chicago. And fully fitted up with closed doors.

According to government statistics the negro population in the cities is dying out. This fact coupled with the numerous lynchings should solve the race question.

Mr. Justice Brewer wants the law's delay abolished, believing that it would do much to prevent lynchings. When this is done men will expect to hear of the insolence of office being abolished.

Chicago professor who upholds cannibalism under certain circumstances seems to be a paraphrase on Milton: What in me is dark illumine, what is low raise and support, that to the height of this great argument I may rise and justify the ways of cannibals to man.

THE BALKAN OUTBREAK.

San Francisco Call.
Whatever else may be said of Turkey no one will question her keen conception of the thought of self-preservation under any condition in which danger may be presented. When the Russian bear demanded reparation for the murder of one of his representatives and in the demand showed his teeth Turkey was quick in compliance. The sick man of Europe is not infrequently the wise man of the east.

Pueblo Chieftain.
Germany most of all will have to be reckoned with, but it is doubtful whether Germany will be willing to assume responsibility for the maintenance of Turkish misgovernment. Whatever form future developments may assume, it is evident that a most interesting crisis in the history of southeastern Europe has been reached, and these events of the next few weeks will be watched with unusual interest, and especially by those who hope to see in these events the proof that the disgrace and horror of Turkish rule in Europe is at last at an end.

Denver Catholic.
The war clouds in Europe are looming up and no one can tell where the lightning will strike. For many years now the decaying political power—Turkey—has been a menace to European peace. So far the European powers have been able to stave off the collapse. The breakdown would have taken place long ago if the powers were able to make a satisfactory distribution of the pieces. The trouble of the distribution is not in finding powers willing to accept the parts, but in the giving satisfaction at what the others get. War these days is a very serious matter, as England found in South Africa. But the question is whether an outbreak can be long longer be prevented. The war clouds darkening Bulgaria may spread, and once begun no one can be certain of the end.

St. Paul Globe.
If the Turks win every battle in the Macedonian war there will not be any surviving Macedonians to send up the national shriek for liberty.

Chicago News.
At no time since the last war between Turkey and Greece has the condition of things looked so threatening in the Balkans as it does at the present moment. However, the perturbed sultan is eager to comply with any demands of the powers which he can carry out, as he knows that by such compliance alone he can hope to give himself from banishment from Europe, or at least from heavy loss of territory.

Portland Oregonian.
From the standpoint of international moral equity, Macedonia has a right to ask Great Britain to interfere today and insist that Macedonia shall henceforth enjoy home rule under a Christian governor-general, even as Bulgaria has home rule under its ruler, a Christian monarch whose name is the sultan. The congress of Berlin pledged itself to enforce radical reform in the government of Macedonia, but it has violated its faith, simply because it has been money in the pockets of the powers signatory to this treaty of Berlin to ignore its pledges to Macedonia and suffer the Turk to work his savage will with the Christians of this province.

San Francisco Chronicle.
Bulgaria's interest in Macedonia affairs grows out of the fact that the persecuted inhabitants of the Turkish province are bound to it by bonds of blood and religion. She remembers her own sufferings from the same source. The facts which she has assembled in her memorandum are presented in the most convincing form, as they are accompanied by dates and the names of persons and places, and a specific statement of the nature of the atrocities committed. It shows conclusively that the sultan and his advisers have been absolutely inflexible in their promises to inaugurate reforms, and that instead they have made Macedonia's condition more unbearable than it was before the Ottoman Porte promised to carry out the reforms which the great powers demanded.

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