SLASSIFICATION

Senate Committee on Commerce Hear Complaints of Shippers.

TEN MILLION FOR A STARTER

Proposition to Make Such an Approprintion for Commencing Construction of Nicaragua Canal.

The Senate committee on commerce at Washington today gave a hearing to the representatives of a number of business organizations throughout the country in support of the bill to amend the interstate commerce law. The first statement was made by Frank Barry of Milwaukec.

He is secretary of the National Millers' association and the accredited representative of the National League of Industrial associations. He commended the pending bill saying that it had been framed with a view to doing justice to both the shipper and carrier. He condemned the present law, saying that it had become impotent and valueess and the interstate commerce commission was nothing more than a court. In reply to questions from Sen-ator Tillman, Mr. Barry said the Standard Oil, Sugar Trust and large flouring mills of the Northwest and grain elevator interests were not co-operating in this movement. He had no direct information on the subject of falirect information on the subject of fadirect information on the subject of fa-voritism, but he called attention to recent change of freight classifica-tion made by the railroads which he said left carload rates on oil practically where they were, while it raised the rate on fractional car load rates from 200 to 300 per cent. It was not difficult to see that this was in the interest of

to see that this was in the interest of the Standard Oil company. Mr. Barry expressed the opinion that the Minneapolis millers were receiving discriminatory rates from the reifroads.

Mr. Barry also made complaint of the discrimination between the railroads in favor of wheat for export as against nour for export. He thought the discrimination was due to the fact that many of the railroad men were large owners in the elevators.

Augustine Gallagher, of St. Louis,

Augustine Gallagher, of St. Louis, ommissioner of the Millers' National association spoke especially of the in-terests of the millers in the proposed legislation. He said the railroads were not content with controlling the mines and the forests of the country, but that they were now attempting to control the ballots of the people along their lines. He contended that the railroad systems of the Middle West, so far as the grain interests are concerned, are practically parcelled out by large firms in Chicago and other cities.

Mr. Gallagher, in response to an in-quiry of Chairman Cullom, said he firm. by It lieved the adoption of the amendment proposed by the National Board of Trade would produce results immensely beneficial to the whole people.

Further along, Mr. Gallaguer said the exportation of wheat from the United States last year was about 148,000,000 bushels, possibly 60 per cent of which went to the British isles. The labor cost of producing flour, he said, was axmething more than 20 cents a barrel, and of course that amount was lost to the labor of this country on the exported. wheat. In answer to a question of Mr. Chandler, Mr. Gallagher said the National Millers' association and the National Board of Trade were favorable to such legislation as would restore pracrecent joint traffic association.

"You are here today, then," said Mr.
Chandler, "to advocate a railroad trust with \$1,100,000 capital. Is it not, in ef-

fect, a fact that you propose to orto abolish all competition in traffic

"As a member of the National Mil-lers' association and of the National Board of Trade, I deny that I have any such Intention. I do not, and they do Intention. not, advocate anything of the kind, iled Mr. Gallagher. You understand, I take it," said Mr.

Chandler, "that the great mass of ship-pers want an organization similar to the old Joint Traffic Association?" "They do," replied Mr. Gallagher. "If the resolution adopted by the Na-

tional board of trade does not convey that idea, I ask this committee to prepare one that will."
"Well," said Mr. Chandler, "some of

us politicians cannot understand why the National Board of Trade and the National Millers' association should de-sire the establishment of a railroad trust, the idea of which is to crush rail-"We do not want to crush competi-ion," replied Mr. Gallagher, "and what e ask will not accomplish such an

Allen, "to authorize the railroads to maintain rates without the pooling of the railroads?"

That's it," replied Mr. Gallagher. Well." said Mr. Allen, "that's anoth-name for the same thing."

\$10,000,000 for a Starter,

The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce at Washington today reconsidered the Nicaraguan canal bill which had been reported with an appropriation of \$140,000,000, and changed the appropriation section so as to make \$10,000,000 available with authority contract for the entire excavation and completion of the canal at a total cost not exceeding \$140,000,000.

Before this action was taken, Mr.Hep-urn, chairman of the committee, stated that as all the members of the comthat as all the members of the com-mittee were anxious for the success of the bill it was well to consider some objections which had been raised. He had heard several objections on the ground that the whole \$140,000,000 was appropriated now and three or four genhad said they would not support the bill if the entire sum was appropriated now, but would support it only it a portion was made available at once to begin the work.

Mr. Coriliss, of Michigan, thereupon offered the following new section, which

Section 6-That the sum of \$10,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, towards the project herein contemplated and the secretary of war is further hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for materials and work that may be deemed necensary for the proper excavation for construction, defense and completion of said canal to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be here-after made, not to exceed in the aggre-gate \$140,000,000."

Mr. Fletcher of Minnesota asked: "When you get that canal half built for \$140,000,000, what will you do for the other half?"
Mr. Corliss answered that the highest

ate of cost thus far made was Hepburn added that in the amended form the bill simply applied the contract system and limited the ag-

gregate to \$140,000,000. In the amended form the bill was or-

dered reported.

The Pacific cable question was then

taken up, and Gen. Wager Swayne, of New York, spoke in favor of private construction and operation of the cable lines as against government ownership

Denver Will Get the Shops.

It is stated that the new shops of the colorado & Southern will remain in

Although the announcement of the it being necessary to complete certain transactions with local parties, it is so understood at Colorado & Southern headquarters.
President Trumbull, accompanied by

Vice President Winchell, returned to Denver on Wednesday morning from New York. Superintendent of Motive Power John Forster is in New York arranging for new motive power and rolling stock for the road, and on Wodnesday he met with representatives of the large locomotive works. Trumbull says he will be in

position in several days to talk of the new shops, but could give out nothing at present. His opinion of the re-ported reifroad trust in the eastern territory is that it has been exag-gerated and is merely a banding to-gether of the large lines for protection and economy, with ramifications much less in extent than are now believed. The inducements offered by Pueblo and Colorado Springs for the shops originated the fear that Denver might lose the \$400,000 to be expended in the construction and the \$250,000 annual

Automobile Carryalls.

A great deal of interest is centered in he experiment of a line of automobile carryalls or 'buses on Eighth avenue,

A company has been formed to operate the system of automobiles and in-tends to file articles of incorporation in a few days. It expects to place are order for difteen of the latest type of double deck automobile 'buses, which will be operated by electricity and have seating capacity each of twenty peo-They will start from some tral point in the city and run up Sixteenth street to Sixteenth avenue, up that street to Logan avenue, on Logan ivenue to Eighth avenue, thence up to Lafayette street. The promoters expect to have the system running in about ninety days. James D. Whit-more is one of the principal promoters.

Mr. Thomson Thinks Department Advocates Do Not Understand.

THINKS IT UNJUST.

I think a great injustice has been the protestants against granting the Union depot franchise. It is not a Union depot that we kick against, but the giving the railroad companies a franchise closing ten acres of our streets, as well as the control of the western portion of our city. I object to granting of said franchise for the ollowing reasons:
First—The closing up of ten acres of

Second—Trackage and closing of streets; damaging the property own-ars. The city will be liable for such

Third-Additional tracks add to the already dangerous conditions to the

traveling public.

Fourth—A much better plan could and should be adopted, i. e.:

The Rio Grande Western owns a tier of blocks running south from Second South street to the southern limit of our city. A right of way, say ten rods wide should be purchased through a telr of blocks running north from Second South street, to the northern limits of this city. This would be right of way sufficient for ten tracks, the removal of the three tracks from our streets to this location would be a benefit to residents of Third. Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth West streets. Then one more track being given for the Union depot, would make only four tracks, leaving trackage for other railroads that are surely coming. Besides this, by putting the tracks in a more com-pact form the danger to life and limb is diminished, and by putting in via-ducts or gates, the protection would be against all the tracks instead of one or two, as it now is. I cannot believe that those who signed the petition for the Council to grant said franchise know that it meant the closing of our streets and increasing our dangers. We ask the Council to protect us in our own rights, and adopt a plan that will benefit all concerned and damage none.

Respectfully,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Party Rates to All.

Mr. Tracewell, the comptroller of the treasury, has rendered a decision to the effect that common carriers which do an interstate business and give "party rates" to theatrical and other organizations, must give the same rates to the general public under similar con-ditions, and also to the government in the transportation of troops. In his decision the comptroller says:

"The railway companies attempt to limit the use of party rate tickets to theatrical companies and a few other associations, and decline to issue them to parties of equal number of persons traveling under substantially the same circumstances and conditions. In my opinion this constitutes an unjust discrimination which the law prohibits, and declares to be lilegal. There ap-pears to be no more reason for this discrimination than there would be to is-sue the tickets to a party whose names were Smith and refuse them to an equal number of Browns, or to issue them when the purpose of the journey was pleasure and refuse them when the purpose was busines

Look for Trouble.

That the Great Northern railway authorities are preparing for trouble is evident by the discovery that arrange-ments have been made to hire a large number of extra watchinen, who are instructed to be ready to report for duty Saturday morning. They are told that they will be stationed at various points along the line and are to be lodged in sleeping cars. The trainmen's grievance committee is waiting for word from the officials as to whether the promised conference is to be held,

Has Not Promised Anything.

General Manager Ramsey, of the Wabash railroad, in an interview at St.

"Contrary to reports, I have not promised the men composing the grievance committees that their demands would be complied with, were they made any concessions what-ever. I advised the men to return to work, and they have done so, with my promise that their grievances should

be fully considered,
"President Ashley did not notify
Chief Arthur that I would satisfy the demands of the men, merely that they would be considered. He has left the matter entirely in my hands, expressing his approval of what had been done," In reply to the statement that it was the policy of the Wabash to ignore labor organizations, Mr. Ramsey said:

Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all

liver troubles, take Hood's Pills

While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not gripe or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

More \$3.00 Shoes

Are being sold this year than ever before-more \$3.00 shoes are being sold here than ever before -Why? because Robinson's \$3,00 shoes are built for wear as well as style-built to give the buyer the best shoe value for his money-We build them so we know what we're talking about -of course we build lower price shoes-and higher price ones too -\$2.00 to \$6.00. We don't build our \$3.00 shoes for ladies-but we know the values are there.

ROBINSON BROS'. CO., SHOE BUILDERS. . 124 Main St.

***************** "It is not our policy to ignore these organizations, but we wish to deal directly with our men on matters directly affecting them and us."

Against New York.

Gov. Roosevelt, of New York, transmitting to the legislature today the report of the New York Commerce ommission, appointed in 1898, and the canal commission, directs especial atroads, and particularly the rallroads of this State, discriminate against the city of New York in the interest of com-

peting ports. commission shows that the differential agreement is made so as to overcome the advantage which New York would have had under natural conditions as the cheapest route to foreign markets for the products of the west, and comments with especial severity upon the New York railroads which have received benefits from the State and yet participate in the dis-crimination to the serious injury of

After the Mobile & Ohio.

President Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illnois Central, President E. L. Russell, of the Mobile & Ohio and President Milton H. Smith, of the Louisville & Nashville, arrived here last night. There is reason to believe that Mr. Pish and Mr. Russell are here to confer over the sale of the Mobile & Ohio to the Illinois Central. Illinois Central

RAILROAD NOTES.

Auditor F. W. Hills, of the Oregon Short Line, will leave for Chicago this

Frank E. Shaw, of Moons, New York who is interested in the Northwest rali-way company, projected to run between Huntington and the Seven Devils re-gion, is stopping at the Knutsford.

O. E. Bigelow is the name of the trakeman killed in the Rio Grande Western wreck five miles east of Thistle on Wednesday. The unfortunate man lived at Ogden and leaves a wife and five children to mourn in deep affliction. The body was shipped to Ogden.

"A few cars derailed only. Nothing erious." That was the information gerious." given out yesterday afternoon from the office of the general superintendent of Western regarding the Thistle wreck, in which Brakeman Bigelow was killed. Information to the "News" from other quarters proved how stu-pidly inaccurate and would-be "wise" was this statement. Of course, the superintendent's office was not inmed as to the truth in the matter!

THE ASYLUM DAIRY.

Efforts Made to Form Best Jersey Herd in the State.

The State of Utah has a large and well conducted farm at the State asylum, in Provo city, and a herd of good Jerseys, says the Davenport, Ia., Democrat. The asylum for the insane is located here and its patients are sunplied with not only the freshest and best the soil produces, but with rich milk and cream and the best butter. The example of this young State in caring for the unfortunate is worthy the thoughtful consideration of its old-

While the asylum herd represents some of the best butter strains, Gov. Wells and Treasurer Chipman intend hat it shall be equal to the best-that its surplus may find ready market at home. With this end in view the State has curchased a descendant of Brown Bessie, the champion butter cow at the World's Fair, to head the asylum herd. Richardson Bros., Davenport, Iowa, have just sent to Utah Brown Bessie's Socrates, 56052, son of Diploma's Elsie, whose tested record is 22 lbs., 6 og. per

duyannanananananananana WITH THE JUSTICES.

grammannamannaman g In the case of the State vs Henry James, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, a change of venue has been taken from Justice Kroeger's court to that of Justice Pardee's. James was arrested on charges preferred by C. Y. Taggart.

John Allen, George Birrell, John Rob-inson, and Robert Williams, the 14-year old boys who were arrested the other lay on the charge of stealing forty-nine bigeons of the value of \$1 each from C. Falco, were arraigned before Justice Kroeger yesterday and each entered a plea of guilty. They were bound over to the district court in the sum of \$25 each, in default of which they were lodged in the county jail.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tableta All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

SPEAKING OF THE SPECIAL ELECTION

Law Referred to the Attorney General for Construction.

GIVE SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE.

Probability that Two Months Will be Allowed Between Proclamation and Day of Election.

Utah must now elect another congressman, and for this purpose Governor Wells will call a special election at as early a date as practicable. The issuance of a proclamation to this end is held in abeyance pending a construction of the State statutes, with reference to special elections, by Attorney General Bishop.

Section 783, of the laws of 1898, says: 'At least sixty days before a general election and not less than ten days before a special election to fill a vacancy in the office of representative in Congress, or a member of the legislature, the governor must issue an election proclamation," etc.

Section 828, of the same compilation reads: "When nominations are made by a convention or committee, the certificates of nomination to be filed with the secretary of state [a congressional nomination is one of these] shall be filed not more than sixty days nor less than thirty days before the day of elec-

The first section quoted makes it possible for the governor to call a special election to occur upon the expiration of ten days after a vacancy is apparent; while the second section quoted prevents such election occurring immediately after the tenth day because of the fact that it necessitates the filing the nomination certificate at least thirty days prior to the day of the special election. Inasmuch as no nomination can be made until a vacancy ocof nomination must be given, it is reasonable to suppose that the governor will call the election to occur within sixty days, giving time enough for conventions, nominations and filing of no-tices, and for a thirty day interval be-tween nomination and election.

In order to arrive at a correct con-clusion in the matter Gov. Wells has submitted the question to Attorney General Bishop for construction of the

When seen today by a representative of this paper the governor was unable to say when his proclamation would issue, and the attorney general will, of course, give no intimation of the nature of his opinion in advance of its presentation to his excellency. Inasmuch as both the executive and the attorney general were engaged a great part of the day with business of the examining board, it was quite unlikely, thought both, that any conclusion would be reached day and be reached day,

There will be no registration required for this election, the lists used at the last regular election being declared sufficient. The cost of the election will, therefore, be reduced under ordinary figures; but when the fact that one officer only is to be elected, the exercise of the people's choice will prove to be a somewhat expensive luxury. It is thought that 11 2000 is a conserver. is thought that \$12,000 is a conserva-tive estimate of the cost.

tive estimate of the cost.

Pending the issuance of the governor's proclamation the necessity for
meetings of the State committees of
the parties has not been created.

Chairman Moyle of the State Democratic committee has so expressed himself, and when Chairman Walton of the Republican committee was sought, it was learned that he was up in Rich

FAVORS EXPULSION. Dickson Thinks Exclusion

Method was Rather Radical.

When seen by a representative of the "News" today Judge W. H. Dickson expressed himself substantially as folows upon the Roberts case:

"Mr. Roberts is possessed of all the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution. Congress had prescribed no additional qualifications, and his creden-thils being regular upon their face, his right to his seat in Congress, I think, should be undoubted. I think he should have been permitted to have taken the oath of office and thereafter, of course, he could have been expelled by a two-thirds vote. In refusing to permit him to take his seat, I think that the Constitution was, by the House of Representatives, set at deflance, in obedience to what seemed to be a popular demand, As to whether, in the coming election, the old registration lists will be used, it is my opinion, given off-hand, that they will, and that there will be no new reg-

TRUE UNTO DEAAH.

Mistress Joyce Lewis, a gentlewoman born and "delicately brought up in the pleasures of the world," was married first to one Appleby. On his death at the battle of Pinkie in 1547 she became the wife of Thomas Lewis, who owned part of the manor of Maucetter, War-wickshire. For a time she was a strict Catholic, but when she heard of the burning of Lawrence Saunders at Coventry in 1555, she began to inquire the cause of his death, On being told it was because he refused to receive Mass she



COUNT BONI DE CASTELLANE, ANNA GOULD'S HUSBAND.

became very troubled, and asked John Glover what were the faults in the Mass? On her husband compelling her Mass? On her husband compelling her to attend the church she turned her back upon the holy water and refused Mass. This was made the subject of complaint to the Bishop of Lichfield, who sent a citation. After examination she was detained in prison a year, but being brought up a second time for judgment she was pronunced a heretic worthy to be burnt. On Dec. 18, 155%, she was brought to the stake at Lichshe was brought to the stake at Lich-field. After she had prayed three times, she took a cup and drank: all them that love the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and wish for the abolishment of

lifted up her hands towards heaven, and died very quickly. EMBARRASSED SAVANTS. Paris Philological Institute Falls Heir to a Dance Hall.

papistry." On the fire being lighted she neither struggled nor stirred, but

Paris has another attraction for her exposition in the shape of a philological dance hall.

A certain M. Doulaus has died and left a share of the income of his property to the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres. Now, the special province of the Academie des Inscriptions is philology and archaeology, and it is the most dried up and fossil-like department in the Institute de France. while the learned scholars who are at-tracted to it have as little active in-terest in the frivolous every-day world as have the Egyptian mummies. The property—the income from which is to enrich the academie—is nothing more nor less than a notorious Parisian dance hall known as the "Salle Wag-

During his lifetime, Mr. Doulaus, it seems, had never shown even a passing interest in philology, and his posthu-mous enthusiasm in archaeology and its experts is rather embarrassing to these learned gentlemen, and may give rise to more or less ludicrous complica-tions, inasmuch as the question natur-ally presents itself. Will it be necessary for the venerable members of the academie to "administer" the estate and operate the dance hall for the bene-fit of their learned institution? The incident is teeming with situations for a good writer of farcical comedy. If the late Sam T. Jack, of blood and glorious memory, had bequeathed the income of his theatre to a divinity school, the case would be somewhat similar to the predicament in which the Parislan archaeologists now find themselves. What with the influx of visitors to Parls which the exposition will bring, the learned members—if speculatively inclined-have a great opportunity.

INGREDIENTS TAKEN FROM THE SOIL.

Prof. G. L. Holter, chemist of the Oklahoma Experiment station, gives some figures showing the value of the ingredients taken from the soll by standard crops, which it would be well for farmers to consider. He says:

Should our farmers continue to raise crops year after year without paying any attention to fertilization, it will be a few years only until exhaustion will be plainly seen. The sooner we recognize this necessity of fertilization the better, It is not a question for the upland farm-ers alone, but for their neighbors on the bottom lands as well.

The three fertilizing ingredients of

most importance are nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. Nitrogen is worth, we will say eighteen cents per pound: we will say, eighteen cents per pound; potash five cents, and phosphoric acid eight cents. In one ton of wheat straw there are eleven pounds of nitrogen, twelve pounds of potash and four and one-haif pounds phosphoric acid. At the above valuation these are worth as ma-

In one ton of cornetalks there are seventeen pounds of nitrogen, thirteen pounds potash and forty pounds phosphoric acid, worth as a manure \$4.76.

Too frequently the straw and stalks are burned or disposed of in some other manner and not utilized as a manure. These products usually remain on the

Let us consider a few products that are sold. When the farmer has disposed of thirty-five bushels of wheat at 75 cents a bushel, he has in hand \$26.25. If we care not for the value of our land and the necessity of maintaining fertility, the above statement is correct; but let us go a little further. In dis-posing of twenty-five bushels of wheat the farmer has taken from his thirty-six pounds nitrogen, sixteen pounds potash and ten pounds phos-phoric acid, and has taken from his land \$8.08 worth of fertilizing ingredi-If he sells the same number bushels of corn, he has taken from his land thirty pounds of nitrogen, seven pounds potseh and ten pounds phos-phoric sold, containing \$6.55 worth of fertifizing ingredients. Should be sell seventy-two bushels of oats he has takfrom his land thirty-seven pounds of nitrogen, eight pounds potash and thirteen pounds phosphoric acid, which, in natural value, is worth \$8.10. What has been said of wheat, corn and oats may be said of everything that is raised

While it is not advisable to use wheat, corn and oats for fertilizing purposes, it should not be forgotten that the ingredients they draw from the soll should be returned if he would maintain the fertility. The wisest thing for our farmers to do is to begin right now, and carefully and intelligently consider the question of how to best retain the pres-ent fertility of their soil.

Work all the straw you possibly can through your stables, and when this is done do not be afraid to haul manure. Do not have your stables located on the bank of a creek in such a way that every time it rains the water from your barn-yard will drain into said creek, for in this way the water soluble portion of manure is carried off, and nothing remains but fibrous matter, which, as a fertilizer, is of little value

NAPOLEON'S AND THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

It was still dark on the morning of April 11, 1803, when Marbois was summoned to attend the emperor, who showed him the latest dispatches of that wonderful secret service which laid before its master the social, political, naval and military secrets of all Europe. The English news was ominous and disquieting. Heavy drafts for home and foreign military and naval service; intense activity in naval bureau, dockyard and fleet; and worse than all, the rising of a new star in England's councils, the menancing leadership of a statesman who could be a patriot, and a diplommatist, who leadership of a statesman who could be a patriot, and a diplommatist, who was a man. Napoleon had decided. "I renounce Louisiana," said he. "It is not only New Orleans I will cede, it is the whole colony, without any reser-vation. I know the value of what I abandon."—and here the calm, assured

abandon."—and here the calm, assured voice broke a little, as he recapitulated the discoveries and perils, the hardships and heavy expenditures of blood and treasure which France had lavished in the New World, in vain. "The price of all these things is due to us and must be paid. Still, I will be moderate, in consideration of the necessity which compels me to make the sale. But keep this to yourself. I want sity which compels me to make the sale. But keep this to yourself. I want fifty millions of francs," he continued; "and for less than that sum I will not treat. Tomorrow you shall have your full powers."—From "Napoleon and the Louislana Purchase," in the January number of "The National Magazine."

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may be supplied by starting with a single case then using another case of the same design that will stand snugly beside the first, and so on until wall space in width is filled. The extensions may also be added upon the tops of the cases or floor bases at any time, thus extending in all directions and yet pre. serving a BEAUTIFUL HARMONY OF DESIGN.

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patronage of the man of refined tach and swell style in dress in this tow When we have put the stamp of or style, cut, fit and fine fabrics on a sol of clothing or overcoat you are safe to feel that you are comme il faut in a that is correct in swelldom. Our bus, ness and cutaway suits are perfection

Suits to Order, \$28.00.

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TAILORS AND WOOLEN DRAPERS.

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BY THE

20th Century!!

CAN WE MAKE IT?

X /E refer to the circulation of the Semi Weekly News. We have entire faith that we can, and so have a host of our agents, but faith without works is dead, and we want to ask all our agents to show their faith by their works for the remainder of the year. If they do success will be a foregone conclusion.

The agents of the News set out during 1899 to reach the 15,000 mark by January 1, 1900. That meant an increase of 50 per cent in one year. They accomplished it, and had several hundred to spare. To reach TWENTY THOUSAND by the opening of the TWEN-TIETH CENTURY means an increase of only about 27 per cent over the circulation today-15,800. The necessary 4,200 subscribers can be obtained in the eleven months remaining, without a question, if our agents will work with the same zeal that they manifes ted last year. It is only 380 subscribers a month, only 15 a day, a mere nothing to a body of workers like the News' agents, if they only set their hearts on achieving it.

Gentlemen: We guarantee to publish a paper that you can conscientiously urge the people to support. Will you do your part? Let us all work together unitedly and we will be enabled to celebrate the opening of the TWENTIETH CENTURY with our Semi-Weekly paper at the TWENTY THOUSAND

THE DESERET NEWS.

ADVERTISEDS Should Use the Semi-Weekly News

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

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN TO ADVERTISERS