

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 24, 1903.

## GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-fourth semi-annual  
conference of the Church of Jesus  
Christ of Latter-day Saints, will com-  
mence on Sunday, Oct. 4, 1903, in the  
Tabernacle, Salt Lake City. A general  
attendance of the officers and members  
of the Church is invited and desired.JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHON H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

## CHANGE OF FAST DAY.

The last Sunday of this month, Sept.  
27, will be observed as fast day in the  
Salt Lake Stake of Zion, on account of  
the General Conference occurring on  
the first Sunday of October.ANGUS M. CANNON,  
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,  
CHARLES W. PENROSE,  
Stake Presidency.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

The general conference of the Deseret  
Sunday School Union will be held at  
the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday  
evening, October 4th, at 7:30 o'clock,  
and the attendance of all officers and  
teachers is desired. A general invita-  
tion is extended to all Sunday school  
workers and Saints to be present.JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
GEORGE REYNOLDS,  
JOS. M. TANNER,  
General Superintendency.

## RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The general semi-annual conference  
of the Relief Society will be held in  
the Salt Lake assembly hall in this  
city, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1903, meetings  
commencing at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.  
It is desired that each stake organiza-  
tion be represented by the pres-  
ident or an authorized representative.  
There will be an officers' meeting in  
the evening in the same building at 7  
p. m. sharp.BATHSHEBA W. SMITH,  
President.  
ANNIE TAYLOR HYDE,  
First Counselor.  
IDA SMOOT DUSENBERRY,  
Second Counselor.

## PRIMARY OFFICERS' MEETING.

All officers engaged in Primary work  
are invited to attend the Primary off-  
icers' meeting which will be held on  
Monday, Oct. 5, at 4 p. m., in the L. D.  
S. University Memorial building,  
room 25.LOUIE B. FELT, President.  
MAY ANDERSON, Secretary.

## BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY.

The announcement in the Deseret  
News that the B. Y. Academy at Provo  
would soon be known by another name,  
more indicative than its present title  
of the advanced work of the institution,  
has already attracted much attention  
and received decided marks of public  
approbation. "The Brigham Young  
University" may appear to some people  
rather assumptive, because they will be  
inclined to compare it with those great  
institutions of learning that are known  
as universities. But when the matter  
is viewed from all points of observa-  
tion, we think the new name will be  
considered highly appropriate and well  
deserved.When the establishment was founded  
by President Brigham Young it was  
rightly called an academy. Its courses  
were academic. They were thorough  
and complete, but at first did not ad-  
vance to those higher branches of the  
educational tree to which the institution  
afterwards attained. But its great  
worth was very soon recognized, and  
the good it accomplished under its first  
preceptor, Dr. Karl G. Maeser, is a  
familiar subject in thousands of home-  
holds throughout this mountain region.As the years have rolled on, the Acad-  
emy has increased in its educational  
and moral and spiritual influence, and  
its thousands of graduates tell of its  
power upon their lives and intellects.  
It now embraces several colleges of  
learning. It issues degrees and diplo-  
mas. It does far higher work than  
that of an academy. It is also the  
parent of other educational institutions  
bearing higher titles. It should, there-  
fore, have a name that will fairly indi-  
cate its status in the world of learning.  
The title of college is borne by the  
more juvenile but excellent institution  
at Logan. That is known as the  
Brigham Young College. Therefore in  
contemplating the change of name, the  
Brigham Young University was decided  
upon as more appropriate than anyother, considering its age, prestige,  
work and influence.In order to make the change the heirs  
of the Brigham Young estate will have  
to be consulted, but there can be no  
doubt of their willingness to concede  
the rightfulness and propriety of the  
proposed title. It will not assume it  
in opposition or competition with any  
other establishment. It is gratifying to  
see the progress of the institution, to  
note the fervor and enthusiasm of its  
faculty and all its teachers, and the  
great work it has accomplished. We  
are pleased to see the preparations for  
further buildings and the extension of  
its facilities for future usefulness, and  
we congratulate all parties concerned  
on the brilliant future that opens up  
and is assured to the Brigham Young  
University.

## JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 24, 1903.

Editor Deseret News:  
For the benefit of a number of people  
interested in the matter, will you be  
kind enough to state through your col-  
umns whether the assertion made in  
this morning's Tribune is correct, that  
during Territorial days in Utah, "the  
Territorial courts were devoid of com-  
mon law jurisdiction." An early reply  
will oblige.

## "MANY SUBSCRIBERS."

The statement is certainly incorrect.  
It is moreover absurd. Anybody ac-  
quainted with the history of Utah  
would know better than to utter or en-  
tertain such a notion. The courts of  
the Territory exercised common law  
jurisdiction from the very beginning.  
In addition to holding that right by  
virtue of their judicial authority, the  
Organic Act specified it in unmistakable  
terms. Section nine of that act de-  
fined the judicial power of the Terri-  
tory, and vested it in a Supreme court,  
District courts, Probate courts and Jus-  
tices of the Peace. It provided that  
"The jurisdiction of the several courts  
should be 'as limited by law,' and fur-  
ther, that 'the said Supreme and Dis-  
trict courts respectively shall possess  
chancery as well as common law juris-  
diction.' That those courts were to  
all intents and purposes 'territorial  
courts' was decided by the Supreme  
Court of the United States.But in addition to the authority con-  
ferred upon them as courts of the Terri-  
tory of Utah, they were endowed with  
power to "exercise the same jurisdiction  
in all cases arising under the Constitu-  
tion and laws of the United States, as  
is vested in the circuit and district  
courts of the United States." Thus they  
acted in a dual capacity; as territorial  
courts in all cases arising under the  
laws of the Territory of Utah, and as  
United States courts in cases arising  
under the Constitution and laws of the  
United States. "Thus the statement of  
our contemporary, no matter who origi-  
nated it, is contrary to well known fact  
and to the terms of the Organic Act,  
and is ridiculous on its face, whatever  
may be the motive that prompted its  
publication.

## SUPERSTITION IN CHICAGO.

If the Chicago Tribune is correct,  
there is as much superstition in that  
great commercial center, as in any place  
in the world. Belief in witchcraft is  
rather too common there, for this time.  
Cases have come before the police au-  
thorities, that show the nature of the  
prevalent superstitions.For instance, one woman was ar-  
rested, charged by another with having  
"bewitched" a child. The evidence given  
in court was to the effect that the  
alleged witch had cut a lock of hair  
from the child's head and a bit of cloth  
from her jacket. With these ingredi-  
ents the supposed witch was accused  
of going through a long incantation.  
The result, witnesses said, was that the  
feet of the bewitched child began to  
swell. In one locality incantations are  
used to "put a spell" upon cows—evi-  
dently the same kind of sorcery, for  
which witches were burned at the stake  
in New England. Wax is brought and  
fashioned into something that looks like  
a cow. Ten pins, over which incanta-  
tions have been recited, are thrust into  
the waxen mass and the wax is set be-  
fore the fire. The belief is that as soon  
as the wax begins to melt pins will  
begin to afflict to cow in the lungs or  
the throat or whatever part of the body  
that corresponds to the part of the wax-  
en image into which the pins have been  
stuck.Several times a week, it is said, the  
police receive applications for protection  
against "witchcraft." The Chicagoans,  
or some of them, are particularly afraid  
of pokers which witches have handled  
for the purpose of sorcery, and the off-  
icers have to remove these implements  
from the doomed places.Superstition under one form or an-  
other, is not peculiar to Chicago. That  
cosmopolitan city may have many  
forms of it imported from various parts  
of the globe represented by the kaleido-  
scopic population. But it is found ev-  
erywhere. It is in evidence in the widely  
diffused belief in spiritualism, and  
other false systems. The fact is that in  
the degree that faith is declining, su-  
perstition is increasing. No wonder if  
Doveism is flourishing in Chicago.

## COLONIZATION.

One of the very important subjects  
considered at the late Congress in  
Ogden, in connection with irrigation  
was colonization. Mr. Booth-Tucker,  
of the Salvation Army, believes that  
this supplies a remedy against the evils  
of the slums, and that colonization  
should go hand in hand with national  
irrigation.The Salvation Army has had some ex-  
perience in this direction. For the last  
five years they have experimented, and  
feel very much encouraged at the suc-  
cess achieved. The Army is now op-  
erating three farm colonies—one in Cal-  
ifornia, one in Ohio, and one in Colora-  
do. In all about 400 persons have set-  
tled upon 3,000 acres of land, and they  
are said to be self-supporting. Some  
have already paid for their holdings,  
and some of the farms have attained a  
value of from \$2,000 to \$5,000.The most important of these settle-  
ments is Fort Amity, Colo., where the  
Army now owns 2,000 acres. The first  
settlers reached the place in 1898. Their  
railroad fares and freight charges upon  
their household goods had been advanced.  
The colonists were workingmenfrom the large cities, chiefly from New  
York, who had been unable to accumu-  
late property. They were settled upon  
tracts of from ten to twenty acres  
each, received a house in which to live,  
the necessary tools and implements  
with which to work their lands, a horse  
or two, one or two cows and a few  
pigs and poultry. This was a loan to  
the colonist, duly charged against him,  
with suitable arrangements by which  
he could meet the payments from the  
fruits of the land and of his own indus-  
try. The first who came were to work  
making general improvements, such as  
digging irrigation ditches, running  
fences, etc. They were allowed the  
even wage of \$2 a day. Half of this  
was credited on their debt, and the  
other dollar paid their living expenses  
until returns from the land began to  
come in. In April, 1902, the first col-  
onist paid his entire debt and was the  
owner in fee simple of 29 acres of land  
upon which was a neat stone cottage  
and stock and implements with which  
to work the land. The entire savings  
of 10 or 12 years previous to his going  
to Fort Amity were represented by a  
team and some household furniture.  
Under his new environment he paid off  
the account charged up against him in  
giving him "a chance"—a total of \$900—  
in three years, besides supporting his  
wife and three children and building  
his house.With such results, it is no wonder that  
Mr. Tucker argues for colonization. Not  
all persons in the over-crowded slum  
districts of the large cities would be-  
come successful farmers, but many  
would. They have been forced into  
the slums for want of opportunity of  
making an honorable living. What  
they need is a friendly hand to help  
them take the first step out again into  
independence. Millions of dollars are  
expended every year in this country on  
charity. If only half of that money was  
invested in some practical colonization  
scheme, there would be less need of  
charity, and there would be more per-  
sons able to give to those who are un-  
able to help themselves.

No man is a hero to his creditor.

Pay dirt—A successful libel suit.

Man proposes but the trust disposes.

The man who seeks notoriety rarely  
finds fame.Oh wad some power the giftie gie us  
to see oursel's as others see us!In the Heavers examination Uncle  
Sam is beginning to make the fur fly.No matter who occupies Bulgaria,  
Bulgaria occupies the attention of Eu-  
rope.Sam Parks since his victory at Kan-  
sas City, feels that he is cock of the  
walking delegates.Delegate Parks believes in speaking  
well of a bridge convention that car-  
ries him over safely.Turkey shows signs of yielding to  
Bulgaria's demands. Which is a pretty  
good sign that it is all show.Death is robbed of some of its terrors  
when a university professor's funeral  
only cost two dollars and a half.If the Kaiser wins every cavalry  
charge perhaps it is because those who  
lose know how to do so gracefully.Will the Salvation Army reform and  
save the Kentucky feudists, or will the  
feudists exterminate the Salvationists?King Peter has asked his cabinet to  
resign. Like doubtful subjects the min-  
isters complied. But he is not yet rid  
of them as they are still with him.Curtis Jett surely is between the  
horns of a dilemma. He is under sen-  
tence of imprisonment for life and  
since that was imposed he has been sen-  
tenced to death.If the insurgents are to be believed,  
there is no need for intervention in the  
Balkans. Every time they meet the  
Turks they defeat them overwhelmingly.A Seattle man, after being married  
forty-seven years, divorced his wife,  
saying he desired to woo and wed her  
again. It clearly seems to be a case of  
loving not wisely but too well.It is good to read that when bandits  
tried to hold up an O. R. & N. express  
train, one of them was killed and an-  
other shot and captured. Such things  
tend to lessen the number of train rob-  
bers and robberies.The statistics of the German imperi-  
al health office show that the total  
spent on alcoholic liquors in 1902  
throughout the German empire was  
about \$25,000,000, an average per head  
for persons over 15 years of age, of \$55.  
The Germans are noted for having great  
heads.The London Times has received a  
protest signed by four bishops of the  
Anglican church, against the atrocities  
committed in Macedonia. The prelates  
also urge the British government to in-  
tervene to "prevent an indelible stain  
resting on a Christian country for per-  
mitting such cruelties." That is an argu-  
ment in which any professed Christian  
ought to take part, especially those in  
Europe who are largely responsible for  
the conditions. Were they sincere,  
they would not rest until the wrongs  
of ages had been righted, and if the  
governments are unwilling to give ear  
to the voice of reason and humanity, as  
they proved themselves when appealed  
to in behalf of the Armenians, someone  
might again preach a crusade, in spite  
of the indifference of governments. The  
world needs an awakening on the Bal-  
kan question.King Edward holds his prerogatives  
in as high esteem as does Kaiser Wil-  
helm. He is undertaking to place  
himself above parliament and to sub-  
stitute personal for responsible min-  
isterial government. He is treating Mr.  
Balfour as a mere puppet and not as  
prime minister, practically assuming  
to dictate his cabinet appointments,  
going in this matter to an extent never  
dreamed of in the days of Queen Vic-  
toria. If he is successful in his assump-  
tion, it simply means the end of re-  
sponsible cabinet government in Eng-  
land. He is reverting to the theoriesand ways of George the Third of execra-  
ble memory. He is starting a revolu-  
tion, and when relations get started  
no one, not even a king, can tell where  
they will end. His majesty might do  
well to read the story of Pym and  
Hampton and Chiles II. It teaches  
a strong moral for kings who would be  
despots in constitutional monarchies.

## THE CANAL TREATY.

Cleveland Sun Dealer.

The Colombian congress is gravely  
considering a proposition for a new  
treaty, stipulating exactly what shall  
be contained in it and proposing to  
bind the president irrevocably to the  
details of the measure. That is time  
and labor wasted. Every point in the  
new scheme which differs from that in  
the existing treaty is obnoxious to this  
country, and anyone of them would en-  
sure the rejection of the entire propo-  
sition. It was with great difficulty con-  
sented to the Hay-Herran arrangement  
which was obtained from the fifty-  
seventh Congress, and it was made  
clear that a increase of the amount  
to be paid for modification of the  
accompanying conditions, would be  
granted under any circumstances. If  
the Hay-Herran agreement fails, as  
now seems inevitable, any new agree-  
ment for the Panama canal will be on  
terms less advantageous to the French  
company and to Colombia. Uncle Sam  
declines to be "held up" by either.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Should Panama secede and ask for  
recognition as an independent state,  
there is no particular reason why the  
American government should hesitate  
to accord it recognition. There is little  
use in bogging down points of usage  
and of courtesy with governments  
such as that of Colombia, which repre-  
sents in the last analysis a system of  
organized rapacity. The interests of  
the United States demand an Isthmian  
canal; they will not brook delay, and  
they are in accord with the interests of  
the population of the territory through  
which the canal would pass. What the  
government of Colombia refuses to  
concede would be given gladly by the  
free and independent state of Panama.

Pittsburg Gazette.

There is no element of the pirate or  
brigand about the United States. It is  
so generous it hesitates to demand its  
own, for under the treaty with New  
Granada it has authority for construct-  
ing the canal. Moreover, it has a duty  
as a sort of guardian and trustee for  
all the Americans to insist upon im-  
provements that are necessary to the  
world's progress. We hope the course  
of events may obviate the necessity of  
seeming to use arbitrary power in this  
matter. But if all other means fail, we  
believe the United States fully justified  
in repeating the treaty clause of  
the Spooner compromise and in pro-  
ceeding under the charter of the Pana-  
ma Canal company and the treaty with  
New Granada to construct the ship canal.

Baltimore American.

It is of special importance that noth-  
ing shall occur to mar the newly de-  
veloped relations between the United  
States and the southern republics. They  
are very sensitive—entirely too much so  
—and care should be exercised not to  
create the impression that this country  
is as bullying and utterly selfish as  
others with whom they have to deal.  
They should not imbibe the impression  
that the United States is playing the  
part of a robber baron, and while not  
permitting other countries to rob them,  
exercising that privilege whenever she  
feels like it.

Brooklyn Eagle.

To argue that the present status of  
the Isthmian canal project gives to this  
country a moral, if not a legal right to  
nullify the action of the Colombian con-  
gress and secure the ratification of the  
canal treaty by helping to split the re-  
public in two is the rapacious kind of  
jingo nonsense. If the administration  
here can not secure from the Colum-  
bian congress voluntary revision of its  
late unfavorable action, the canal  
treaty must be abandoned and a new  
one negotiated with the states further  
north. We propose to build a canal  
over one route or the other, and we do  
not propose to get mixed up in Latin-  
American "revolutions." Let Panama  
wangle if she must with the other  
component parts of that lovely "union."  
The canal prize is not worth a reversal  
of the country's policy.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Young's Magazine for October has  
eighteen complete stories. Among  
these are: "Told at Club," Irene C.  
Byrne; "The Game and the Candle,"  
L. H. Thayer; "The Dilemma of the  
Duchess," D. F. Hannigan; and "The  
Other Woman in the Case," William  
Hamilton Osborne.—203 Broadway, New  
York.The Oaks is an illustrated weekly  
magazine which always appears with  
interesting and instructive features. It  
has now commenced a series of lessons  
in shorthand and typewriting. This is  
a unique feature, and one that will  
be duly appreciated by many.—The  
Unity Building, Chicago.The October Success contains many  
new features. The leading feature is a  
graphic life-sketch of Adeline Ritt, who  
is soon to return to America. Lillian  
Nordica writes interestingly on  
"Aids to a Young Singer's Success," and  
Sibyl St. James on "The Necessity of  
Caring for the Voice." The three arti-  
cles will be of rare value to all who are  
interested in music. One attractive fea-  
ture is Walter Wellman's "Operating  
the United States Senate," which tells of  
the inner workings of that great politi-  
cal body. Some of Mr. Wellman's stories  
of the "dross rehearsals" in cloak-  
rooms preceding a senatorial session are  
very amusing. Among other articles, is  
one by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman  
in which she holds that the old-fash-  
ioned virtue of hospitality in America  
is declining. Dr. Oregon Sweet Mayden,  
in a spirited editorial, attacks the evils  
resulting from not mastering one's  
moods. Charles F. Thwing tells of the  
embarrassments that arise from a de-  
ficient education, and Edward E. Hig-  
gins shows how money may be invested  
safely and profitably in business ven-  
tures. There is a host of other attrac-  
tions, including a number of good short  
stories.—Washington Square, New  
York.SATURDAY from  
SPECIALS 2 to 6  
P.M.Nut Bars,  
35 cents per pound.  
Peppermint and  
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We sell Clay Worsted \$12.00 Suits for only \$8.50.

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We sell Provo Mills Ladies' full Dress goods guaranteed all wool worth 50c per yard, at 40c.

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Ladies' latest style Silkaline Waists, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

We have put in a stock of notions and sell them at prices that will astonish you.

Shoe Laces 5c doz., Pins, 1c paper; Tape, 2/5c, fine Combs, 5c and other goods prices in proportion. We keep a full stock of Provo Mills goods and make suits to order.

Look at our samples in the State Fair, Oct. 1st to 7th, and call on

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