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10 pieces Colored Surahs, in beautiful shades, at 50c.
10 pieces Black Satin Rhadame at 85, $1.00, $1.50. To look at them is to buy them.

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Determined to close out all Beaded and Lace Wraps, Connemaras and Jackets if Heavy Reductions will do it.

We Quote a Few Articles Only!

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" " " $8.00 " $3.95.
Lace " " $25.00 " $15.00.
Ladies' Jerseys " $1.00 " 75c.
" " " $2.50 " $1.00.
" Blouses " $4.50 " $1.00.
" Calico Wrappers worth $1.25 for 75c.
1000 Ladies' Wrappers and Tea Gowns greatly reduced.
300 Ladies' Colored Shirts at 85c, regular price $1.25.
300 " " " " 50c, " " 75c.
300 " " " " 40c, " " 60c.
Ladies' White Aprons nicely finished at 25c, 35c and 50c each, worth double.
200 Children's Gingham Dresses, 4 to 12 at $1.10 and upwards.
100 " White Muslin and Embroidery Dresses, the most stylish ever shown here, at less price than your dressmaker would charge.
1 Lot each Ladies' Ball-riggan vests to close at 10c, 25c, 40c, 65c and 75c each. See them and you will buy them.

OUR TABLE LINEN DEPARTMENT OFFERS

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Unbleached and Half-Bleached Table Linen at prices that will surprise every house and hotel-keeper.
200 Yards each at 22½c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 46c per yard.
These goods will cost you 50 per cent more next week.
1 Lot each Bleached Damask Table Cloths 65c an 1.00c.
1 " " 8x4 and 10x4 Turkey Red Table Cloths 90c and 75c.
Remnant of White and Colored Table Damasks very cheap.
1 Lot each of Table Napkins per dozen 25c, 60c, 75c and 95c.
1 " " of Linen Glass Towels $1.25, worth $2.00 per dozen.
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300 yards Nottingham Curtains Neat 12½c and 20c, reduced from 20c and 30c.
500 yards Scrim 12 yards for $1.00.
16 yards Cheviot Shirtings fast colors for $1.00, worth 10c per yard.
Tennis Flannels (odd lots) reduced to 10c and 12½c per yard.
5 Lots of Imported India Linens and Checked Nainsooks 16 yds $1.00
" " " " " " 12 " $1.00
" " " " " " 10 " $1.00
These prices will close every yard. Come quickly.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE.

1 Lot of Fancy Turkish Tidies 15c, regular price 25c.
2 Lots of Lace Pillow Shams at 40c and 50c a pair. They will go fast.
5 " of Embroidered Wash Dress Patterns at $1.00, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 and $3.00. POSITIVELY HALF PRICE.
50 pieces genuine French Satins at 25c, best value in the city.
100 " of fast color Ginghams at 6½c, 8½c and 10c a yard.
500 Dress Goods Remnants at Half price.
1 Lot of Ladies' Chatelaine Bags worth $1.00 at 45c each.

Our CHILDREN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT offers

1 Lot of Cream, Brown and Cardinal Jersey Waists at $1.25, sold everywhere for $2.00.
1 Lot of Seersucker Kilt Suits, ages 2, 3, 4 and 5 years at $1.50, worth $2.25.
1 Lot each of Union Cassimere Short Pant Suits 4 to 13 years at $1.75, $1.85, $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50. They cannot be bought elsewhere for $1.00 more a suit.
Boys' odd lots of Pants at $1.10, $1.50 and $1.85, to close.
Gents' Bathing Suits half price 65c, 75c and 90c each.
Boys' and Girls' Tourist Caps reduced to 25c, 50c and 75c each.
Satine Parasols at 75c, reduced from $1.00.
Children's Parasols at 25c, 35c, 50c and upwards.
1000 and one other Bargains will make it worth your while to attend this

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Finest French Sateens at 19 cts.

We offer 100 pieces of the finest French Printed Sateens at 19 cents per yard. The entire lot is "Pieres Koechlin" make, the most celebrated of all French manufacturers of Cotton Goods, and is sold all over town at 35 cents per yard. The Styles and Colors are Simply Perfect.

50 pieces 36 inch Jackonet, all in Bright Grounds Beautifully Printed. Just the thing for Summer Dresses and Wrappers, at 10 cents per yard. A Great Bargain.

We offer another shipment of 150 pieces Fancy Figured Challies. Excellent Qualities and Styles, in light, medium and dark assortment, at 6¼ cents per yard.

100 pieces 27 inch Mohairs in Grey and Tan Mixtures, Plain and Printed; all suitable for Summer Dresses, at 12½ cents per yard.

Hosiery Bargains.

Boys' Derby Ribbed Black Cotton Hose, 6 to 9½, at 15 cents; just half price.
Miss Hermsdorf Fast Black Stainless Double-Knee Hose at 25 cents; good value at 50 cents.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, splendid German make, 3 pairs for 50 cts.

We place on sale 1 case of Ladies' Fancy Ribbed Jersey Vests, at 15c.

OUR ENTIRE LINE OF

Ladies' Black and Colored Jerseys

Are Offered at a Discount of 33⅓ per cent.

We have opened a lot of Ladies' Striped Satteen Blouse Waists, which we offer at $1.25.

We have also received a large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Bathing Suits, especially Manufactured for us.

COHN - BROS.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Thursday, - June 8, 1899.

LONDON POLICEMEN.

THE POLICE SYSTEM OF THE LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

"London is the largest city in the world." So much every one knows, for even those who cannot read have heard statements of the fact since childhood.

But apparently every one does not know that London is also the greatest city of the world in many other respects, containing more wealth, learning and fashion, more poverty and intemperance, more great libraries, churches and museums, and last, but not least interesting, more and people, outcasts from other lands, "cranks," reformers and political exiles than any other city. And not the least interesting fact is that these enormous masses are kept in order by a police force that is probably the smallest, in proportion, of any city in the world.

About 14,000 regular policemen to about 4,000,000 people is one way of stating it, but the statement needs some qualification, as there are never so many in the line of duty at once, and on the other hand, there are many private and special watchmen. In one important point the "crack" has an immense advantage in London, and indeed all over Great Britain. "The liberty of the subject" is there respected to a degree that would be surprising in America and thought perfectly ridiculous in France or Germany. It is an admitted fact that pickpockets and sneak thieves by the thousand are well and personally known to the police, talk familiarly with them and walk past them with impunity as long as they are not caught in the act. Again and again has the city chief declared that "a mob of 25,000 rascals might gather in Trafalgar Square with the avowed intention of sacking Buckingham Palace," and the police could only stand around till the attack began.

Some ludicrous results follow, and history records a few episodes of unparalleled horror and havoc. When Lord George Gordon's "Protestant army" of 60,000 began its march on Parliament house the police did not feel free to interfere; when their leaders addressed them, with an exhortation to turn the Catholic churches, no arrests were made, and when the mischief actually began the police were powerless. For six days the great city was at the mercy of the wildest mob of modern times. The prisons were broken open. All the professional criminals joined the original rioters, and hundreds of shops and dwellings were plundered. At one time thirty-six great fires were blazing in the city. Then troops began to pour in from all the garrison towns and the riot was put down by the killing and wounding of about five hundred people. In "Barnaby Rudge," Dickens has given an account at once graphic and accurate of this affair of June 2-8, 1780.

When the Prince of Wales visited New York he was amazed to learn that all that vast crowd had gathered and dispersed without an act of violence or a serious robbery. They showed him this general order issued by the captain of detectives a few days before: "Arrest all know n pickpockets and take them in." The prince was astonished to learn that "the liberty of the subject," to be a pickpocket for instance, was less regarded in America than in England, and the Duke of Newcastle was so excited about it that he made it the subject of a special paragraph in his report. When the prince and princess gave their public reception in London the mob made a rush and overpowered the police, seven persons were killed, over 200 badly beaten and so many robbed that no list was ever made of the smaller amounts. When the Great Eastern was one exhibition in England the robberies were enormous; the New York police claim that of the 110,000 persons who visited her on this side not one was robbed. "Liberty of the subject" comes high, but the English think they must have it.

The whole history of London abounds in curious episodes resulting from this double compromise between mob and police, and perhaps the historic method is the best to show the development and character of the city government. London was a town before the beginning of history, and was big enough to be mentioned by Tacitus in A. D. 95-98. And at that early date it needed and had a vigilant police. Constantine the Great, the first Christian emperor of Rome, while a commander in Britain, built a wall around London, according to some ancient authorities, and established a complete police. Under the Saxons it soon became the capital of England, and their police was a volunteer body. The citizens were divided into hundreds, with a magistrate for each, and each hundred into tens. The head of each being responsible for the rest. But the city soon got too big for the tumber system, and William the Conqueror granted a complete charter—the first of which any copy exists.

In 1191 the first lord mayor was inaugurated, and soon after the insurrection of Wat Tyler in 1381 the general constabulary was quite well organized; but in the police proper the voluntary system still prevailed to a great extent. In 1595 about 60,000 people (a third of the population) died of the plague, and all municipal government appears to have lapsed. The next year the great fire destroyed 13,200 houses, besides churches and other public buildings, being five-sixths of the city within the walls, and after that the foundations of the existing police system were laid. Still the volunteer principle prevailed to some extent, nor was it till 1750 that a complete paid police, independent of county authority, was established. And here the inquirer finds evidence of that tenderness for "the liberty of the subject" which is a surprise to the American, an absurdity to the Frenchman, and a hopelessly insoluble mystery to the German.

The outcry was so great that [the act was formally repealed, but the government introduced the various features of the system little by little till 1798. As late as 1829 there were but 2044 men on the entire metropolitan night patrol, and as old sailors and soldiers and other public servants were preferred, one-half of these were "aged, feeble and inefficient," according to Sir Robert Peel. His bill, passed that year, reformed the system. In 1829 there was another "reform." In 1856 the force was consolidated under one commissioner and two assistants, and on the first day of 1874 the existing system was pronounced complete. On that day there were twenty-six superintendents, 272 inspectors, 992 sergeants and 8,581 privates—a total of 9,883 men. They patrolled 6,642 miles of street, covering 687 square miles, with 3,888,359 inhabitants, and the arrests for the year preceding were 73,537.

At present the metropolitan police force consists of thirty superintendents, 638 inspectors, 1,269 sergeants and 12,820 constables—a total of 14,227, all under the direction of Commissioner James Munro.

The increase of force has hardly kept pace with the increase of population. American police officials who visit there find matter for amazement and amusement in some features of the city government. Charles Dickens speaks of the sympathy the lower classes of British feel for a drunken man; Americans think the sympathy extends to all classes, for a drunken man is never arrested unless his conduct becomes utterly intolerable. Similarly the worst possible class of women ply their trade unchecked; they are not interfered with as long as they molest no one else. "Liberty of the subject" again.

On the other hand, however, when the London police do go for a man they mean business and are no respecters of persons. Ex-chief of police George W. Walling, of New York, reports that on a certain great day in London a titled captain in the Coldstream Guards tried to ride through a line formed by the police. When resisted he struck the officer with his whip. He was promptly arrested, and though his friends pleaded that he was intoxicated and offered any required sum for his release, he was convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. His noble relatives then appealed to the Queen, but in vain. She made answer that the higher the rank the better the man should know the law and his duty, and the noble captain had to serve his term.

Macaulay's history of England gives amusing instances of the absurd length to which respect for precedents and personal liberty has been carried. Savoy and Whitefriars were two London districts in which no one could be arrested for debt or misdemeanor. The natural result was that the whole district became so lawless that no process could be executed there without a file of musketeers. "A creditor who ventured there was knocked down, stripped, tarred and feathered. He was dragged naked up and down the streets. Finally he was compelled to kneel down and curse his father and mother, after which he limped home without a rag upon him." The evil at last became unbearable, "liberty of the subject" was strained a little too far. An act of parliament abolished the local privilege, a royal proclamation warned the lawless to flee, and "when on the prescribed day the officers crossed the boundaries they found those streets where a few weeks before the cry of 'A writ!' would have drawn together a thousand raging bullies and vixens as quiet as the cloisters of a cathedral."

There are no such corners in London now. There are large districts given over to vice and crime, of which Whitechapel has lately attained a name of horror, but there is no place where the police hesitate to go. Slowly but surely the spirit of modern progress transforms even the darkest parts of London, and thus it becomes easier for the small police force to guard the great city. "You are always safe in good company" is a London motto which is almost literally true, and unless you interfere directly with some other person's rights you need not fear that any "bobby" will in your case invade the "liberty of the subject."—*Topeka (Kas.) Daily Capital.*

Trained to Applaud.

Suetonius tells us that when Nero sang in public 5,000 trained men, led by Burrius and Seneca, thundered their plaudits. They might needs be trained men, for approval was of various degrees and kinds: bombi, a sound like the droning of bees; imbrices, imitating the patter of falling rain; testæ, the clashing of broken jugs. This last was the invention of Nero himself, and was produced by striking the fingers of the right hand on the palm of the left. Another variety of applause was obtained by the snapping of countless fingers and, according to Seneca, satisfaction was always shown by the shaking of a robe. Aurelian used to have strips of linen and other materials distributed among the people for this purpose, and we can well imagine the striking effect produced by this universal waving of bright colors in the densely thronged amphitheater.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of William Edwards, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, William J. Browning, Administrator of the estate of William Edwards, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at No. 120 E. East Temple St., Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Utah.

Dated May 7th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. BROWNING,
Administrator of the Estate of William Edwards, deceased.

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3. It is devoted to the interests of the latter-day saints, and has from its inception, advocated their rights and advocated the principles on which they believe, and every Latter-day Saint should therefore feel under obligations to do his part in helping to sustain it.

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Geo. A. Cowdon	Rigby, Idaho
James Wood	Riverdale, Oneida Co., Id
R. G. Jolley	Beach P. O., Kane Co
Jos. S. Morrison	Richfield
T. Gibbons	Rexburg
R. W. Merrill, Jr.	Richmond
Bell Sessions	Randolph
J. A. Eldridge	Chesterfield, Bingham Co., Id
John Jardine	Charleston
J. C. Berry	Cottonwood and Bennett
Joel Parrish	Centerville
H. J. McCullough	Garfield County, U
F. E. Allred	Chester
Adams & Sons	Leghorn
William Wood, sen.	Minersville
W. J. Jolly	Mt Carmel
P. C. Jensen	Meadow
Nephi Gledhill	Mona
E. Fry	Morgan City
John Morgan	Mill Creek, S. L. County
Jared Taylor	Marysvale, Piute Co
H. C. Hansen	Moroni
A. N. Rasmussen	Mink Creek, Idaho
J. H. Barker	Newton
J. F. Johnson	Nephi, Maricopa Co., Arizona
John Sigl	Sigl's, Salt Lake Co
L. A. Bailey	Nephi

NAMES OF PRESIDENCY AND BISHOPS OF THE Organized Stakes of Zion.

T. E. means Presiding Elder.

Where a Ward has no post office at its own the nearest post office to it, and the one at which the residents obtain their mail, is given in parenthesis.

BANNOCK STAKE.

PRESIDENT.—T. E. Ricks, Rexburg.
COUNSELORS.—W. F. Rigby, Jas. E. Steele, Rexburg.

Bingham Co., Idaho.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Basalt	A. O. Inglestrom
Brighton	Reuben Hiatt
Burton (Rexburg P.O.)	Geo U. Smith
Eagle Rock	James Thomas
Jonas (Eagle Rock P.O.)	Jas. E. Steele
Labelle (Menan P. O.)	W. F. Walker
Louisville	Richard F. Jardine
Lyman	Samuel A. Wilcox
Menan	Wm. N. Stephens
Parker (Rain P.O.)	Wyman M. Parker
Rexburg, 1st Ward	Thos. E. Ricks, Jr.
Rexburg, 2d Ward	Casper Stoker
Rexburg, 3d Ward	Timothy J. Winter
Rigby (Louisville P.O.)	Geo. A. Gordon
Salem (Rexburg P.O.)	Geo. H. S. Harris
Taylor (Eagle Rock P.O.)	Wm. Priest
Teton	John Donaldson
Willford	George Davis
Willow Creek (E. Rock)	A. B. Simmons

BEAR LAKE STAKE.

PRESIDENT.—Wm. Budge, Paris.
COUNSELORS.—J. H. Hart, George Osmond, Bloomington.

Bear Lake County, Idaho.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Bennington	A. R. Wright
Bern	John Kuntz, P. E.
Bloomington	Wm. Hulme
Dingle	Samuel Humpherys
Fish Haven	John Stock
Georgetown	H. A. Lewis
Liberty	E. N. Austin
Montpelier	Wm. L. Rich
Nounan	John Skinner, P. E.
Ovid	Philemon Lindsay
Paris, 1st Ward	Wm. West
Paris, 2nd Ward	Robert Price
Preston	H. H. Dalrymple
St. Charles	J. A. Hunt

Bingham County, Idaho.

Soda Springs	Daniel F. Lee, P. E.

Lincoln Co., Wyoming.

Afton	Charles D. Calder
Burlington	William Corbridge
Cottonwood	William Parsons
Fairview	John C. Dewey
Grover	James Jensen
Star Valley	C. D. Calder

Rich County, Utah.

Garden City	Robert Calder
Laketown	Ira Nelecker
Meadowville	Joseph Kimball
Randolph	A. McKinnon
Woodruff	W. H. Lee

BOX ELDER STAKE.

PRESIDENT.—Rudger Clawson, Brigham.
COUNSELORS.—Adolphus Maddox, Chas. Kelley, Brigham City.

Box Elder County, Utah.

Bear River City	Carl Jensen
Brigham City, 1st Ward	Henry Tingey
Brigham City, 2nd Ward	Alvin Nichols
Brigham City, 3rd Ward	
Brigham City 4th Ward	Jens Hansen
Deweyville	J. C. Dewey
Honeyville	
Mantua (Brigham City)	P. C. Jensen
North (Brigham City)	Thos. Harper
Park Valley	E. D. Meacham
Snowville	A. Goodliffe
Three Mile (Brigham City)	O. A. Perry
Grouse Creek	Chas. Kimber, Sen.

MORGAN STAKE.

PRESIDENT.—W. G. Smith, Morgan.
COUNSELORS.—Richard Fry, Samuel Francis, Morgan.

Morgan County, Utah.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Croydon	George Knight
Enterprise	J. K. Hall
Milton	Lyman Meham
Morgan, North	O. B. Anderson
Morgan, South	Charles Turner
Peterson	John A. Walte
Porterville, East	J. H. Porter
Porterville, West	Samuel Carter
Richville	A. D. Dickson

BEAVER STAKE.

PRESIDENT.—Jno. R. Murdock, Beaver.
COUNSELORS.—Wm. Fotheringham, M. L. Shepherd, Beaver.

Beaver County, Utah.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Adamsville	F. T. Gunn
Beaver, 1st Ward	C. D. White
Beaver, 2nd Ward	J. X. Smith
Greenville	Jos. S. Morris
Milford	E. Tanner P. E.
Minersville	Jas. McKnight

DAVIS STAKE.

PRESIDENT.—W. R. Smith, Centerville.
COUNSELORS.—John W. Hess, Farmington; Anson Call, Woods Cross.

Davis County, Utah.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Bountiful, South	William Brown
Bountiful, West	J. H. Grant
Bountiful, East	Chester Call
Centerville	Aaron B. Porter
Farmington	J. M. Secrist
Kaysville, First Ward	Peter Barton
Kaysville, Second Ward	Daniel Harris
South Hooper	Edwin Parker
South Weber	David S. Cook

CACHE STAKE.

PRESIDENT.—C. O. Card, Logan.
COUNSELORS.—M. W. Merrill, Richmond; Orson Smith, Paradise.
ACTING PRESIDENT.—Geo. O. Pitkin.

Cache County, Utah.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Benson	Alma Harris
Clarkston	John Jardine
Coveville	J. C. Larson
Card (Canada)	John A. Wolff
Hyrum	S. M. Moses
Hyde Park	Robert Dulnes
Lewiston	W. H. Lewis
Logan, 1st Ward	B. M. Lewis
Logan, 2nd Ward	Henry Ballard
Logan, 3rd Ward	Robert Davidson
Logan, 4th Ward	Thomas X. Smith
Logan, 5th Ward	Wm. Gardner
Logan, 6th Ward	Wm. Hyde
Logan, 7th Ward	A. L. Schaubhut
Mendon	Isaac Smith
Millville	Henry Hughes
Newton	George O. Pitkin
Paradise	Hans Funk
Providence	Samuel Oldham
Richmond	Niels Hansen
Smithfield	W. L. Skidmore
Trenton	G. L. Farrell
Wellsville	J. B. Jardine
	Wm. H. Maughan

CASSIA STAKE.

PRESIDENT.—H. D. Haight, Oakley.
COUNSELORS.—Marion Pickett, Marion; Wm. F. Brim, Albion.

Cassia County, Idaho.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Oakley	John L. Smith, Jr.
Marion	Adam G. Smith
Spring Basin	Enoch R. Dayley, Sen.
Albion	Wm. T. Harper
Elba	Thomas Taylor
Raft River	Thomas O. King

EMERY STAKE.

PRESIDENT.—C. G. Larsen, Castle Dale.
COUNSELORS.—Orange Seeley, Castle Dale; Wm. Howard, Huntington.

Emery County, Utah.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Castle Dale	Hensley Olsen
Ferron	F. Olsen
Huntington	C. Pulsipher
Molen	L. S. Beach
Emery	C. Christensen