EVENING NEWS, all nations, built up branches of the Published Daily, Sundays Excepted, AT FOUR O'CLOCK. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR. ununitable. Jan. 29, 1887

THE APOSTLES' OREED

OUTE a breeze has been stirred up in religious circles East, by the publication of a document purporting to be a new "Aposties' Greed." It was supposed at first to have been issued by "The Prudential Committee," a body of ministers who decide upon the qualifications of ministensions to the heathen, under the auspices of the American Missionary Board.

There has been considerable trouble during the past lew years, over the tendency of the advanced missionary mind to repudiate the doctrine of the damnation of heathens and others, who have not believed in Christ because they never heard of Him. And the Prudential Committee have stood in the way of recognized merit, zeal and general adaptability for foreign missionary work, on account of the non-acceptance of the extreme interpretation of dogmas that are now doubtful in nearly all the religious denominations. The new Apostles' Creed was issued with the evident pur-

pose of tying down applicants for missions, to some of those dogmas, and rejecting those who cannot conscien-tiously endorse them. But some mem-bers of that Committee have repudiated responsibility for the new creed, and its publication is traced to the Secretary, Rev. Dr. Alden, and other members of the Board. That the difference between the two creeds may be understood we here present them both:

THE APOSTLE'S THE "NEW APOS-

CREAN, TLES CREED.". I believe in God the J believe in one Father Alenghty, God the Father, the maker of heaven and carth, and in Jesu: Ghost; in the Father Christ his only son Almighty, maker of onr Lard. who make of heaves and early and the Moly Ghrain and year. Ghrain any early character of the Colessas. Between the Voiga and our Lord, yob heaves and early was conserved 6 films and y and in Jessas character of the Voiga and all the ports a key tele constry. About fifty was conserved 6 films and y and in Jessas character of the Voiga and all the ports on the early and in Jessas character of the Voiga and all the ports of the void was conserved of the statutory provision, or if all and y and third sentences in the torget of the void was conserved of the void was conserved by the law, indepen-dead and there was void in the void and the void the made for to the void was conserved by the law, indepen-dead and there was void the conserved of the conserved of the void was conserved by the sentence. The void was conserved the conserved of the void was conserved by the law, indepen-dead and there was void the conserved of the void was conserved to the torget and all the ports of the void was conserved by the law, indepen-dead and there was void the conserved of the conserved of the void was conserved be the conserved the conserved of the void was conserved by the law, indepen-dead and there was bet the void was conserved be the void the made for the case was void be conserved of the void was conserved be the case was conserved by the setting the sentence, there fore it was un-certain, and being uncertain it was rocat and there was bet one to the void the made fash to fore in the third day here was the there was one constan-conserved was there was one constan-ter and strike the other was one constan-ter and strike the third day here was the there was one constan-ter and strike the third day here was the there was one constan-ter and strike the third day here was the there was one constan-ter and the there was one constan-ter and the there was one constan-ter and the third was and the to the strike the the there was one constan

birth; the forgiveness of sins ; the rea urection of the dead the final separation the wicked, and the hife and death ever-lasting. Amen.

one Church. It was the same Church everywhere. It was not split up into sects but was one body, undivided and universal. When the spirit of that Arguments in the Case of organism was withdrawn through corruption, the form died and broke up into fragments, time resolving it into further particles. These are the mod-ern sects, separate, discordant and BEFORE THE UNITED STATES The restoration of the gospel through the Prophet Joseph Smith has brought Lucid Statement of the Issues In-

back the old Christian creed in its primitive purity. And it is largely through the preaching thereof, by the Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, that more con-

sistent and correct doctrines are being adopted by independent thinkers in the various denominations. Let them lay hold of the true Apostles' Creed and reject the vagaries of later times, and they will help to prepare the way for the great change that is coming on the world, when truth shall conquer error, and the final result will be the triumph of the pure faith, and the extension of the principles for NEWS' Special Correspondence.

which Christ and his disciples lived and died, until the Church of Christ shall win its way to the uttermost parts of the earth and pe indeed both perpetual and universal.

CUTTING OFF THE CRIMEA.

THE complications in Europe which threaten a general war upon that continent, recall the struggle in the Cri-

mes of thirty years ago. That penin-sala upon which the armies of Eng-land, France and Turkey were arrayed against Russia, is to be materially changed in its physical features. It is to be turned into an island. This is the age of canals and waterways. A cut is projected which will take off the Urimes from the mainland and give passage of ships from the Danube to the Don. A canal of fify miles will connect with the Guif of Peretoy with the Putrid Sea, and that ship-ment of grain, will, be greatly facili-a remission of the number of days? ment of grain will be greatly facili- a remission of the number of days'

tated

But this canal, to cost \$15,000,000, is titled them to it, and as the judge in inderstood to be but a part of a great- the sentences made no allo wance for erscheme to connect the Volga and such a contingency, but had ordered the Odessa. Between the Volga and that the prisoner be held until all three the Don is a level country, about fifty sentences had been satisfied to the full

confinement when their behavior en-

LAW AND LOGIC. Mr. R .- Yes, by the plea of former

Lorenzo Snow

SUPREME COURT.

volved by F. S. Richards.

NETHER MILL

STONES.

Mr. R.-Yes, by the plea of former conviction. The Chief Justice Was not that the question you sought to markew here on writ of error the last time? Mr. R.-That was one question. We sought on that writ of error, to review all the errors that the court had com-mitted. But the main purpose, if your honor will remember, the real point we were sacking on the fast writ of error, was to get a definition of that

WONDERFUL WORD

that we cannot find out the meaning of. We wanted to know something more about what "constit" meant. This was the real purpose of the last case. Justice Blatchford-There is a furher question whether that can be re-MAURY FAIRLY CRUSHED BEviewed, not having been called up in TWEEN THE UPPER AND

mr. E.-We are not here askings re-view of the decision of the lower court on the plea of former conviction. We are here claiming before this court, that, after having passed one judg-ment, the court exhausted its jurisdic-tion. We are not asking for any re-view upon the plea of former canvic-tion.

Pointed and Conclusive Remark. * by Geo. Ticknor Curtin.

View upon the plex of former canvic- i
Justice Miller-You do no go upon the ground of its being error alone, but the ground of its being error alone, but the ground of its being error alone, but upon the ground that the second and third jadgments were void?
Mxws' Special Correspondence.j
Mxws' Special Correspondence.j
Mr. R.-Absolutely void.
The arguments in the Snow habeas corpus case began before the St.preme Court of the United States, on Thursday, January 20th. It lacked but half an hour of 4 p. m., the time at which the court closes each day, when F. S. Richards, who made the opening arguments, began his remarks. After stating the case as disclosed by the record, he called the attention of the court to the fact that the case involved
View upon the plex of former canvic- induced of the plex of former canvic.
Justice Miller-You do no go upon the ground of its being error alone, but the second and third jadgments were void?
Mr. R.-Absolutely void.
The Chief Justice. — Suppose there had been separate jugments in each ad plead a former conviction, would you ask this court to release him on a writ of habeas corres, or must you not would be proper?
Mr. R.-I can only answer in this way: I am not sure that I fully understand the court to have said in the Lange case and in other cases of this class, that no man can be twice punished for the same or or the same or sure that the case involved same or properties.

court to the fact that the case involved

torney General

SAME "OFFENSE.

At the conclusion of Mr. Richards' argument, Assistant United States At-

MAKE BLACK WHITE

ONLY SIX MONTHS?

and white black. I say, if that is done here, that if is no concern of yours. That is my answer to that question. *Res Adjudicata* may make black white. I am here in defense of these prin-ciples. I say when a court has juris-duction, that when ance the power is committed to it, you cannot take its judgment by a side wind. I do not care what the injustice. I may agree with your honor that this was one continn-ous act, that it is one sentence, but I WILLIAM A. MAURY began speaking. He held that the case presented two questions. First, whether it was on a fonting with the Large case, referred to by Mr. Rich-

Clef Justice-It seems to me that the uestion is not one of former con-RANTING FLASCO. the grade of reason being oftentimes inferior to that of an itinerant street preacher. Mr. Caine's was the speech of the occasion. That is admitted on all hands, and while the Tribune spethe nestion is not one of former con-vision, and I want to present to you there which I take of this entence. The sentence mows there were three indetments found on one day for the different periods for the erise of co-nultation. These indictments show up their face that they were for a combitation which was continuous from the 1st of January, 1865, until the tipe of filing the indictment. There were three indictments and there were cial credits it to different parties, it might be interesting to give the remark of a prominent gentleman who heard the imputation that it was Boutwell's, Curtis' and Chandler's—"It's a sight better speech on that subject than any of them could write." So far the conference committee on wee three indictments and there were thee verdicts, and the prisoner was caled up for sentence upon these thee verdicts, and they gave what you the Edmunds-Tucker bill has held no meeting. Mr. Collins, one of the members, was for several days consajare three sentences, punishing this ma by imprisonment for 18 months fined to his room with inflammatory toj unlawful cohabitation between neumatism, so nothing could be done January I, 1665, and December 1, 1885. This is all embraced in one sentence and in one record. Nor, can we ignere Later, he has been in his seat, but so

far as learned, no date has yet been set There has been some talk of the fact that this is a sentence of 18 mentils for unlawful constitution 'honest" John Halley's bill, or the when the law 'says that for one offense thre shall be a punishment of substance of it, being attached to the Tucker bill, and it is intimated that

Hailey is working to that end. It may be predicted with con-fidence that nothing of the kind will be attempted. To do so would kill the measure most effectually, for it could not again pass the House, and it is hardly probable any attempt 10 such a direction will measure serious conustice Gray-Let me put the case to you in a little different aspect. Assuming that these are to be trated as three sentences, the record that is before the curt shows that the three indictments a direction will receive serious con sideration. It is simply talk. where for successive periods of one suc-cessive consbitation. Assuming, for the purpose of this argument, that it is ilegal so to treat them, that it is illegal

MARSHAL DYER

1. Ilegal so to trest them, that is is illegal is divide the continuous cohabitation, if when the court had before if the evi-dence of the conviction on three suc-essive years, or parts of them, of suc-essive cohabitation, and has rendered udgment for the cohabitation, has it not exhibit to garden in the same sense as in the Lange case? And after having passed one sentence for the same purhas been here for several days. He and Governor West have applied to Dele-gate Caine to get a further appropria-tion for the new penitentiary in Utah, the \$50,000 limit having been found aiogether insufficient for carrying out the plans adopted for the new structure. Messrs. Randali and Dubble were approached on the subject, and I am informed, agreed that an additional passed one sentence for the same pur-pose, had it not exhausted its jurisdic-ion and passed another sentence for the same offense? appropriation was desirable. If the matter can be got into proper shape, the presumption is that a further ap-propriation will be made for complet-ing the new building. Justice Bradley (to Maury)-The dif-

The argument in the Snow case began on Thursday alterhoos, and continued during the greater part of Friday, 1 Mr. F. S. Richards, of Salt Lake City, opening the case and Mr. George Ticknor Curtis closing it. The greatest of attention was shown and Assistant United States Attorney General Maury was, for a second time in the history of Mormon cases, wholly unable to answer the gestions put to him by the court. The destions put to him by the court. The interruptions were frequent and showed a manifest disposition on the part of the court to adopt the views of Mr. Snow's counsel. Governor West was present during a considerable part of Friday.

THE GOVERNOR

10

continues in Washington and the only nference that can be drawn is that he s striving to get through the Senate he measure towards pushing which through the House under a gag rule he contributed so largely by reason of his pfluence over certain influential members.

The omnibus bill for the admission of Idaho, Montana and Washington Territories as States, has been con-sidered by the House Committee on Territories, and received favorable consideration. The majority, in their record house the way the report, however, cannot leave the question of polygamy out. It does look as though your question was a species of infectious rables to the average congressman; for it sets them all barking. Here is what the com-

mittee say: Sec. 52. That the constitutional con-ventions of said Territories shall inorporate in the proposed constitutions the

FOLLOWING PROVISIONS:

"Sec. 1. The marriage relations by contract or in fact, between one per-son of either sex and more than one



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UOHN BROS DRY GOODS HOUSE.

WE SHALL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS

The differences between the two creeds are chiefly these: The introduction of the modern doctrine of the Trinity-the three in one; the change

of the word "hell '-- to "paradise;" the substitution for "to judge the quick and the dead," of the words "to judge according to the things done in the body, the living and the dead;" the insertion of I believe in "the Holy Scriptures,""sad the new spiritual birth." the change from "the resurrectionjofithe body,"to resurrection of the "dead;" and the interpolation of "the final separation of the righteous and the wicked," and of the words "and death" between "life" and "everlasting."

The formula known las the Apostles Creed is of undoubted antiquity. It can be traced back to the third and perhaps to the second century of the Christian era. There is no positive proof that it mas actually written by either of the apostles, but it was received at that early period as containing the chief points of their doctrine. The impudence of a Committee without authorization from any anthority human or divine, in formulating a new creed with such a title, is highly suggestive of the general assumption of divine authority ou the part of so-called ministers of the gospel who deny any modern revelation from God.

On a superficial view there does not appear any radical conflict between the two creeds. But on close cramination, the purpose of the new creation is apparent. He who subscribes to it endorses the incomprehensible dogma of Deity set forth in the absurd, selfcontradictory creed of St. Athanasius, viz., that God is one person and persons, three disthree yet tinct individuals and yet only one individual. At one time every professing Christian was compelled to gulp down that manifest impossibility. but now a more rational view is obtaining in most of the "Christian"

taining in most of the "Christian" sects. The substitution of "paradise" for "hell," is to set aside the idea of Christ's preaching after death to "the spirits in prison." "Hades" was the word in the original, and that includes both Paradle and Tartarus. It is the unseen world with the "great gulf" separating the spirits of the good and the evil. The new creed aims to exclude the Savior's visit to the condemned, and thus put a stopper on the theory of "probation after death." This is also the object of the absolute control of all Territorial, This is also the object of the changes made in regard to the judgment. The new creed confines it to "the deeds done in the body," thus leaving out of consideration anything occurring after death. So with "the final separation of the rightcous and the wicked " and the phrase "death the wicked," and the phrase "death | wards. everlasting." All these are are modern corruptions of primitive Christian doctrine, and the advocates of what the creed-changers would call the "new theology" are really going back to original principles.

eign of permanent, peace. A CARD FROM MR. CAINE. FAH'S DELEGATE SETS THE NEW YORK

"POST" RIGHT. The following appeared is the New York Post:

before the court, all of which bore "In the Post of the 18th there was a with singular analogy on the case unbrief comment on Mr. Tucker's anti-Mormon bill, to this effect: 'The misder consideration. In one case it was held that the taking of coal from day placed and misnamed self-government of Utah will be modified, so that all the to day for a period covering four years from a coal mine in which some 40 county officers, probate judges, sheriffs and selectmen, instead of being appersons were interested was

pointed by the church, will hereafter BUT ONE OFFENSE. for the reason that there had been no

BUT ONE OFFENSE.

e chosen by the Governor and the President, thus taking the machinery of the law out of the hands of those who disobey and defy it.' This statement shows a lack of correct information, not only as the contained the the in Utah, but also as to the manner of choosing officers and the misforth e executing the laws. The misfortn e is that this lack of information is

shared by the country, in which summary members of Congress may justly be included. Had the country been acquainted with the truth regard-ing Utah, had members of the House been given an opportunity to become acquainted with the bill for which so many voted on Wednesday last, it would not have passed unless modified so that its author could not have re-cognized it. All the county officers, probate judges, sheriffs and selectvien' Tuey are elected by the people in the manner common to every community where republican institutions prevail; and since 1882 the whole election machinery has been in the hands of offi-cers appointed by the President. This fact is notorious. "The machuery of the law' is in the hands of Gentiles, and is not held by Mormons, as your article designs to

imply. The lamentable fact is that this bill does not take 'the machinery

of the law out of the hands of those who disobey and defy it'-the Gen-tiles. Instead, it gives them powers in measurably augmented. Were it trae, however, that the Mormon Courch does make the appointments to the offices named, it will be difficult to explain in what way any advantage is to be gained to the cause of liberty by transferring the power to another and making it in failely more absolute than before. This bill cannot remady the evil you charge, evenfold it exist. It simply prefends to take the power from those who do not possess it and gives it unqualifiedly to one man. "The bill in question gives the Gov-

his appointments, master of about 1.20 con fing to the wording and the dates of he very indictments was continuou , it was Being one joffense, the judgment, so

"The economy with which this bill is

public, treasury \$5,000 a year each, and cost the country an additional \$49,000 yearly-\$65,000 in all-and at the same

into two distinct years and in the secand distinct indictments, each one ond to eleven months, nevertheless embezzlement. After the trial had be covered the whole period within the gad and evidence had been introduced years and months named without the court determined that there could omitting a single day. The point sought to be established by Mr. Richards was that there could be but one offense for the period named. He cited a number of English and American cases and jud still others are big brief. not be a consolidation of these indict-

ments and trial upon ALL OF THRM.

Thereupon the case was withdrawn from the jury in the face of the objec-tions made and he was put upon his and had still others on his brief, which time did not allow him to bring orally trial on one indictment. Justice Miller-That is not strictly

correct, I'think, Mr. Maury. The case was not withdrawa from the jury, but thirteen indiciments were, and the trial continued on the other. Mt. Maury.-He then came to this court on the ground that there had

been an infraction of a constitutional right which protected him from being twice placed in jeopardy for the same offense. This court said it might be so. This court said that it would not cess stion, and the taking, while felo-

nious, was in all respects continuous. Is abother case a man, had attached a frauctulent pipe to a gas main from whics, for a protracted period, gas had been drawn during the day and turned undertake to determine that question, because that was the very point that was raised in the court below and de-termined. off at night, and which had been con-

off at night, and which had been con-sumed without passing through a gas meter, yet it was held to be only one offense. In the case of drawing wine from a vat at different periods by a fraudulent tube, the act was held to be continuous, as also in the case of kill-ing a number of horses in one day and of selling different loaves of bread, all we re held to be continuous, and being coatinuous were therefore but one ofinetef, yet it was held to be only one offense. In the case of drawing wine from a vat at different periods by a fraudulent tube, the act was held to be continuous, as also in the case of kill-ing a number of horses in one day and of selling different loaves of bread, all were held to be continuous, and being continuous were therefore but one of-terse. The index is all there indictments had been for an offense named as commit-ted from such a day in 1883 to a certain other day in 1883 to a certain conditioned while therefore but one of-fense. The judge in one case rea-somed that it was as just to hold that every stitch taken by a tailor on the Lord's day constituted a new

UNLAWFULLY EXISTED

and distinct offense as to hold that an act continuous in its nature could be secregated. Other cases were cited to was identical in point of time, and that secregated. Other cases were cited to show that where illegal fares had been collected by a public carrying com-pany, punishment could not legally be imposed for every taking; but that the indictment could cover all the ground of illegal actions in one continuous direction either for the much pany.

The expiration of the first? WHOLE PERIOD or any part thereof until the finding of the indictment. The same rule held good in the case where a pilot had been employed against the regulations pro-vic ed. and air endeavor had been made to inflict punishment for every vessel or boat on which ale had been em-ply yed; but the decision of the court was that there was but one offense and the prosecution could only so proceed inspection behind the judgment save by an appellate court. Justice Miller-This is the case of

the prosecution could only so proceed un fi the practice had been interrupted by she interference of the State. So with regard to the constitution of the prisoner. There was no evidence to show that the constitution on which he was convicted had been interrupted in any manner whatever from the 1st design days. judgment pronounced by the court at one time in regard to the three ver-dicts of guilty. The court in assuming to make this one judgment, had before it all the records of these three cases, "The bill in 'question gives the Gov-eruor of Utah the appointment of some 2,500 officers. Of this number about 1,500 are county officers (including as-sessors and collectors of taxes, trea-surers, attorneys, sheriffs, justices of the prisoner or by any inter-incipal officers; smong which are the mayors, aldermen, councilors, asses-sors and collectors of taxes, treasur-ers, recorders, etc., etc., of thirty-seven incorporated citics, including Sait Lake City, with a population sor-dering on 39,000. It gives him the apby he courts, a clear cut, palpable in-ter uption before it was pessible that two indictments or three could be found at one time for a past offense. As this act, beyond all doubt, and acconnection, but a living together, as if they were man and wolfe), new the court having all these cases before it; was it in its power, was it in its constitutional and legal power

to impose more than

far as it concerned the second and third penalties, was void for the rea-son that it inflicted three penalties for a single offense. The statute limited the infliction of punishment on the offense charged to six months' im-

prisonment and \$360 fine; yet the court and sought to impose 18 months' im-prisonment and \$900 fine for an offense which the law explicitly provided could not bring upon the prisoner more than one third either of the measure of im-

GEO. TICKNOR CURTIS

deemed polygamy. Neither polygamy nor any polygamous association or constitution between the sexes shall closed the case. He was not interrupted by the court, (save once, whe exist or be lawful in any place within rupted by the court, (save once, when a short query was put to him.) All the questions they desired to ask having already been put. He talked quietly and clearly to the points, emphasizing those already advanced in tavor of the petitioner, Mr. Snow. It was evident that the court had taken the view adthe jurisdiction of this State. Sec. 2. The legislature of the State shall not make or enforce any law which shall allow polygamy or any polygamous association or conabitation between the sexes, but shall prohibit the same by law within the jurisdicvanced by Mr. Snow's counsel and the tion of the State, and declare by law failure of Mr. Maury to even attempt an explanation of this proposithe punishment therefor.

person

To this Hon. W. D. Hill, chairman of the committee which reported the above as part of the conditions of ad-mission; made a dissenting report, proposi-to him, tion so repeatedly put to him, could serve only to convince them how hopeless was his case. "With great respect for the counsel on the other side," said Mr. Curtis, "it seems to be nonsepse to talk about "I dissent nom the majority of the

committee in requiring any religious this being three judgments. test whatever in the fermation of a Mr. Maury-I don't think I said constitution for a State of the Union, that. Mr. Curtis-It is one judgment. With or in imposing any conditions whatever, except that said State constitu-

regard to the second point, there can be nothing plainer than that the time during which this offense lasted has notion shall be REPUBLICAN IN FORM

and conform to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. I believe the people should be left en-tirely free to form a constitution and submit the same to Congress for ap-proval, when all questions of that character could be considered. Neither do I believe Congress has any right to instruct a State Legislature what laws they shall pass or shall not pass.-W. D. HILL."

morning, in which he discusses the Fucker bill in no mincing terms. I

LATEST DISPATCHES.

The Strike.

WALTON WOLD.

should be read.

judge, seemed so decided that Mr. Curtis must have deemed it of little I understand there is talk of C. W. Bennett returning to Utah about Feb. importance to talk further when he did not see fit to occupy all the time that remained to him. There was no loth. Does he expect to carry back copy of the new law and have a guar-antee in his pocket from the Governor who misrepresents the people for a fat attempt at eloquence. It was alto gether a plain and logical statement of legal facts relieved and brightened by the pungent and frequent inquiries from a bench which was altogether st-Reed Smoot, of Provo, spent a couple of days here this week.

tentive as well as inquisitive F. S. Richards expects to start fo Salt Lake to-morrow night or Tuesda morning. I see he has a sterling inter view in the New York Herald of thi

WASHINGTON.

The Suspended Infamy - What Amount Tucker Actually Got-The Snow Arguments-Mailey's Little Bill-An Increase in the Peniton tinry Appropriation - Personal Hentlow.

There is much that might be written; and ordinarily it would be of more than general importance. But, coming sandwiched between that of surpassing interest which transpired in the Honse a few days ago, and the equally interesting proceedings which are likely to take place in the Senate in the course of a few days, it is likely to Device the day is over, other railroad em-ployes will cease to work. The men on the New York City and Northern Device the day is on the Senate in the course of a few days, it is likely to ing interest which transpired in the prove rather uninteresting. It is not among the impossibilities that the inamong the impossibilities that the in-famous Tucker bill may again come be-tore the House. If it should ever reach a position before that body where it could act upon it again, it might pass, but it would be so changed that scarcely a lineament would be re-cognized by those who are now so familiar with it. The nature of the bill is just coming to be known here, cognized by those who are now so familiar with it. The nature of the bill is just coming to be known here, and I have my doubts if your people

its constitutional and legal power to impose more than ONE PUNISHMENT for what had occurred during those two or three years? All outside of that I do not think important. That is the question. Mr. Maury—That very issue was very polatedit raised in the second and third cases by the plea of former con-viction. Mr. Justice Miller—Very well, I un-derstand that. That court might have erred and possibly finding that since then, at another term, sentenced him to imprisonment sgain. It might have been mere error. But the court is brought face to face with the polat that here I am pronouncing one judg-ment, and the question is, is it one offense or is it three offenses. The question is, does that go to the juris-diction? Ms. Maury—I do not understaad that It is a lamentable fact, but it

of the other sex, shall

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BOOKS

THE RAILROAD MEN

on the Hartlord dock, East River, were the next to go ont and it is rumored that to-day the men on the Funnsyl-vania and other railroad docks will go out. The greatest difficulty in moving freight is on the docks along the North freight is on the docks slong the North River, where most of the ocean steam-ers are berthed. All outgoing vessels have been delayed for want of coal and it was said at the headquarters of the strikers that several vessels had proceeded to sea with an insufficient supply of coal and also with an incom-piete cargo.

PRESS OPINION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.-The Mail and Express mays: The strike of coal hand-lers, which has resulted in almost paralyzing the entire traffic along the river fronts of this city, rendering idle thousands of men and causing untold misery and suffering to the sick and poor, has been in existence just

ven are yet awake to all

ITS ATBOCITIES.

