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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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(From the Boston Index.)

"CHURCH AND STATE" AS SEEN THROUGH THE MORMON QUESTION.

AN APPEAL TO THE LIBERALS OF AMERICA.

BY T. W. CURTIS.

It is now in the power of the Liberals of America to strike a blow for freedom, to create a revolution, in fact, in public sentiment on a theme the most vital to the interests of the Republic,—State secularization or the total separation of Church and State—a question that has long gone a-begging, but which, by a providential fate, is being forced on the attention of the American people, compelling them through the acts of their national councils to a confession of its prime importance. To what can I allude but to the action of Congress on Utah affairs! The Mormon problem is the problem of Church and State, nothing more, nothing less. The superstition of the ages is being brought to bay. The hosts of the Rocky Mountains, however, is not its last or only refuge; nor is Mormonism its worst type by any means, though it be an attempt toward the realization of that parent dogma,—a theocracy. It was, born too late, and has too much of the sap of the nineteenth century in it. It knows too well, because of its own experience, the meaning of religious bigotry and intolerance. And yet it has the Bible on its side, though it has the Christian Church against it. What is the history of the Church but a ceaseless attempt to brain its own offspring, on the ples of heresy, of course? And the heresy this time is not polygamy, but revelation. The Mormon people were driven time and again, before that feature of Hebrew social life was engrafted on their system of faith. But the cry of heathenism is raised by the sects, that their cause may be made to appear the cause of all. In this way, government is made their tool, virtue their catspaw. Does Liberalism join in the crusade? Would I could answer, No. If not an abettor, neither can it be a spectator. Silence gives consent.

The Mormon's adversity is the Liberal's opportunity. The cause I plead is not that of the Mormon, but of the Liberal. A principle is at stake. Its voice is what I hear. My respect for Liberalism is such that I think it would throw the shield of its protection over the weak and oppressed, though it should prove to be a despised Mormon. But you have a demand to make of both Mormon and Christian. To you Liberals, they are one. Liberalism is no respecter of persons. Justice is its sole aim, between man and man.

There is no more connection between Church and State in Utah than in any other State in the Union the difference being that the bulk of the inhabitants of that Territory are of one faith, and consequently of one party. And the minority there feels just as much craving for power and pelf as in any other part of the land. They ask Congress to mend their fate by an exercise of arbitrary power. In this cause, politician and priest are yoke-fellows as never before. They are the servitors at once of a wide-spread prejudice and fanaticism, and of their own interests at the same time. The judge is a missionary, the minister a politician. In their hands already are the officers of governor, secretary, judges, marshals, prosecuting-attorney, land register, recorder, surveyor-general, clerks of court, commissioners, revenue assessors and collectors, postal agencies, army contractors, etc. Utah is more than punished for her misdeeds, whatever they may be, in being kept in a condition of territorial vassalage; while others—mere striplings by her side—are, one after another, upraising the shield of State sovereignty.

But let me more clearly intimate something of the spirit of the government's dealings with Utah, a fair sample of its pluck and wisdom. In the bill before Congress, it is proposed to disfranchise the Mormon women, to transfer the trusteeship of the Church into foreign hands, and to abolish the Emigration Fund Company,—a proceeding which, in view of the leniency displayed toward other Christian churches, is a triple act of tyranny, without a parallel in any government of modern times. Must woman be disfranchised, because she does not use her vote in a manner to please Congress? If such a principle were made universal, what would become of our liberties? The amount of church property in the Territories allowed a single corporation is $50,000. In Massachusetts, it is twice that amount. The Catholic diocese of New York is supposed to be worth $80,000,000, and upward. Why, the mortgage of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), New York City, was over a hundred thousand dollars. The saints conform to the law after the same manner as the other denominations, by distributing their funds or accumulations among bishoprics. Have they not the same right? The immense properties owned by the various denominations throughout the country is well known. And, then, what is the warrant for stopping immigration to Utah? Has the Mormon no right to assist his needy friend or relative across the water? Is this a crime? The condition of the Mormon emigrant I assert, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, to be, instead of the worst, above the average, as I also must affirm, and challenge all disproof, that the morality of the Mormon people is, *at least*, as high as the average of any State or section of the Union.

But, though all this rumor may say of the Mormons be true, I maintain that the wisest course—in which the only true remedy is to be found, in fact—would be such as I shall try to sketch in this appeal, and which I believe to be what you Liberals have been working for these numbers of years. Nay, I put on record here the prediction that, if, by your neglect or in spite of your protest, these new methods are tried in Utah, *they will fail*. The Mormon women will be truer to their religion and their husbands. The funds, the resources of the Church will be augmented. Mormon immigration will grow larger instead of less. The lukewarm will feel the contagion of the increase of zeal among the faithful, and the rising generation will be stirred into a more chivalrous attachment to the cause for which its parents have already suffered so much. Mormonism will gain and not lose, while the government will but be heaping disgrace on itself. And it is right it should be so. The Mormon thinks it a proof of the divinity of his religion. It is a proof of the hellishness that will sometimes creep into the action even of a government like this. It illustrates the principle of compensation. Do unto others as you would be done by. The best policy to be pursued toward Utah is to bring its people into still closer relations with us, to invoke no other agency for the correction of its errors than that which is in force throughout the Union, to trust much to the influences of that civilization of which we boast so much. If it is impotent to combat this small sect without resort to acts of special legislation, it is already doomed; and the sooner it recites "notice to quit," the better. "If a sect rises," says Thomas Jefferson, "whose tenets would subvert morals, good sense has fair play, and reasons and laughs it out of doors without suffering the State to be troubled with it."

Utah offers the constitution of her new State of Deseret, which is free from any taint of theocracy—more so than most of the constitutions of the other States—and is even more liberal than many, being specially favorable to the workingmen, and containing provisions for a minority representation. But there are certain conditions to which the new State should subscribe in good faith. But these conditions are to be required of all the component parts of the Union. A refusal to accept them should be visited by the same penalty on all. And to-day, in point of fact, there are States participating in the full benefits of the Union that are no more entitled to them than Utah at this moment.

As regards polygamy, the question is not so much as to whether it is right or wrong morally as to whether marriage is a thing to be regulated by law, and whether its control belongs to the State or nation. The answer has been given by the practice of the country. It is a subject-matter of legislation, and falls within the separate jurisdiction of the States. How various and conflicting are the marriage laws of the Union! The laws in some States are worse than none at all, and their general tendency is to confuse and unsettle all ideas on the subject of the relation of the sexes. Our marriage laws are the foe alike of morality and wedlock. And the chief reasons for this state of things are: (1) The double bases on which those laws rest, civil and ecclesiastical; (2) The assumption by the several States of full legislative power in the premises. Monogamy exists in this or that State, because the statute decrees it; and this or that form of marriage solemnization is observed, and also of divorce, because the statute so decrees. The statute of Pennsylvania, for instance, begins, "All marriages, not contrary to the teachings of the revealed Word of God," etc. And this strikes the key-note of the legislation hitherto throughout the Union. It is implied when not expressed.

But this is not the whole of the indictment, by any means. The ways in which the old alliance between Church and State is maintained are these: recognition of God or Christianity in State constitutions; religious test-oaths, Sabbatarian laws, chaplaincies in legislatures, army, and navy; reading of the Bible, and requirement of other religious exercises in the public schools; Fast and thanksgiving proclamations; exemption of Church property from taxation; appropriations of public money for sectarian purposes; holding marriage as both a sacrament and civil contract.

Here is something from the constitution of the State of Massachusetts (where *The Index* is published), and whence hails the Senator who has reported the bill for destroying the last vestige of liberty in Utah:—

"We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging with grateful hearts the goodness of the great Legislator of the Universe in affording us in the course of his providences," etc.

And, in the statute book, we read as follows- "Whoever wilfully blasphemes the holy name of God by denying, cursing, or contemptously reproaching God, his creation, judgment, or final judging of the world, or by cursing or contemptuously reproaching Jesus Christ or the Holy Ghost, or by cursing or contemptuously reproaching the Holy Word of God contained in the Holy Scriptures, or exposing them to contempt and ridicule, shall be" imprisoned, fined, etc.

"The school committee shall require the daily reading in the public schools of some portion of the Bible, without written note or oral comment," etc.

The oath of office in this same State once read, "I do declare that I believe in the Christian religion with a firm persuasion of its truth," etc., which has recently been changed to "So help me God."

Much more might be quoted to the same general effect. Here are some of the hyms sung by the children in our public schools:

"We praise thee, God for the Gospel light.'

"Hail, thou glorious Three in One,
Worthy thou to reign alone."

"And the light of hope revealing,
Made the blood-stained cross appear."

Liberals of America, what have you to say to this? Will you not now, while this Mormon difficulty is before the public, bestir yourselves to have unsealed the eyes and understanding of the community on this great question? For, in the current discussion, its essential features are entirely lost sight of. It is your duty to reveal its true nature and mark its full import. Though the Democratic party criticises what the Republican party does, it is no more disposed than the latter to take the initiative in this great reform. Liberals must do it. Public opinion there is none, or it is impotent just now. Of sentiment and chicanery there is no lack. Legal clap-trap and literary flunkyism abound, laboring to supply the missing links in the charge of the ecclesiastic, holding up his hands in holy horror at sight of so great a sin as polygamy, when David, a "man after God's own heart," had as many wives as all the polygamists in Utah put together, and as many concubines as they have wives: and when our Christian communities, too, have a pretty fair sprinkling of men, after David's own heart; and when, too, other evils are by no means scarce, compared with which polygamy is as pure as the blush of morn!

But it is not my purpose now to speak of that putrescent social vice that dogs the steps of our civilization, offering its own comment on our dealings with Utah, but of those irregularities rather in the republican household, which we may call the concubinage of Church and State. This alone requires that you should act. Will you not speak out? Shall not that liberal sentiment, which years of agitation has created, be utilized? Shall Liberalism be browbeaten in this way, after the exertions it has made in this direction? I maintain that the motive and the theory of the action pursued by government toward Utah are wrong to a transparent shame and humbug, to put it mildly. I maintain that they conflict with the spirit that created our government, and has supplied Liberalism with its maxims and appointed it its mission in our time.

If this be true, what forms can your action take? I propose that a petition be sent to Congress—a mammoth petition—declaring the liberal view and sentiment. The Church has busied itself in this way, having already emptied a cartload of petitions on the steps of the Capitol. Yet truth's whispered accents shall outweigh them all. But you will do more than utter a sentiment. You will make a demand. Your appeal will be to principle, to reason, to the Constitution of the United States. Your petition will be based on two principles, one of which is the amendment to the Constitution—Congress shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them from invasion." The other principle is that of wise statesmanship, which deals with effects through their causes, and finds in a general law that criterion of action which renders all legislation at once impartial, intelligible and effective, securing to the individual the largest liberty, while demanding his respect and obedience.

Arbitrary power, in whatever disguise, must be overthrown; and treason must do it. The twin-relic of barbarism I affirm to be the connection between Church and State, and the absolute control which Congress assumes over the great West, under that archaic clause in the Constitution, which says, "Congress shall make all needful rules and regulations for the Territories and other property of the United States," which places human beings in the category of land and chattels.

The following, then, are the principles which you may justly demand shall be made a part of the fundamental law of the land, through amendments to the United States Constitution:—

1. Total separation of Church and State.

2. National protection for national citizens in their equal civil, political, and religious rights.

3. Universal education the basis of universal suffrage.

4. A specific and exact definition of the relation of the government to her Territories.

5. Marriage declared to be a civil contract, and made uniform throughout the Union.

When these amendments are made to the Constitution of the United States, then government will have clean hands, then the path of duty will be clear, then doubts will be solved and perplexities removed, then it will not be necessary to violate the spirit of the Constitution to enforce the Constitution, then the law will not be compromised and debased by apology and makeshift, and the citizen will not, by quibble and evasion, become a conspirator against his own rights. Then demagogy will no longer be at a premium, and treason no longer be made a necessity and a virtue.

The general government cannot shift the responsibility upon the States for that alien and treasonable species of legislation which seeks to perpetuate the connection between Church and State; for it is implicated by acts of its own, by sins of omission and commission. It has done those things it ought not to have done, and left undone those things it ought to have done. Its delinquency arises mainly from the fact that the first amendment to the Constitution—"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof"—has received from it a loose construction, and been most irresolutely followed and obeyed. This lax behavior has been construed by the Christians in every State into a special license and a divine command, to place the stamp of his faith on the laws of his soverign State. Yet this theological bias was a direct importation from the colonial period, which was chartered by royal and ecclesiastical favor. It was a prenatal growth, thought to belong to the new birth. But it did not. It now reveals itself as an abnormality, an excrescence, that feeds on the vitals of the nation, while drawing an increase of strength from the kindred elements which our foreign immigration brings with it.

The attention of the American people is to be called, not to the danger that menaces the future of our country from the remarkable increase of the Roman Catholic element or the rapid rise of Mormonism, but to the grip which old theology has on the institutions of this commonwealth. The evil hosses itself in all the creeds of Christendom, which are to it like the roots of the upas tree, in whose poisonous shade no living thing can thrive.

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XLVIII CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Dawes, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably and placed on the calendar the bill to accept and ratify the agreement with the Shoshones, Bannocks and others, for the sale of a portion of their lands.

Morgan, committee on public lands, presented a report from the committee by himself, to provide for the settlement of the rights of States, persons or corporations interested in land grants which may hereafter be declared forfeited.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Miller, of New York, providing for the suspension of the coinage of standard silver dollars for two years, and the issue of $1 or $2 Treasury notes.

Farley, providing for the erection of a public building at Sacramento.

Logan (by request), to give pensions to dependent relations of deceased soldiers.

Logan called up the House message on the military academy appropriation bill, and moved non-concurrence in the House amendment and the appointment of a committee of conference upon the disagreeing vote of the two houses. Agreed to.

Dawes called up the House bill appropriating $5,400 to Louisa Boddy, of Oregon, in full of the claim against the government for property destroyed by the Modoc Indians in November, 1872.

The Senate then went into executive session for further consideration of the Mexican treaty, and when doors opened adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Morrison reported favorably from the ways and means committee a bill to reduce import duties, and the war tariff (the new tariff bill) accompanied with written reports.

McKinley submitted the views of the minority.

AMERICAN.

Depravity and Disaster.

YUMA, Arizona, 11.—The Gila river is overflowed, inundating half of the town. A hundred families are houseless.

San Francisco, 11.—*Examiner's* Yuma (A.T.) special: The Gila river is rising rapidly. It is six feet higher than the great flood of 1862. The citizens are constructing a levee. This will not prevent the lower part of the town being swept if the river continues to rise. The railroad bridge will probably go. The people are excited and afraid to go to bed. The Colorado is reported rising rapidly. Adondo station is threatened with destruction.

Hehilips, Me., 11.—Snow 4 feet deep; no mail since Friday.

Boston, 11.—The House passed the bill providing punishment by flogging for wife beaters.

Toronto, 11.—Besides the guards placed in Parliament buildings and the Government house, extra precaution is taken at Osgood Hall, the Educational Department and other public buildings. City detectives are also keeping watch on all parties entering the city, and there is constant attendance at railway stations.

New Orleans, 10.—An aged couple of Monroe, La., named Rogers, were murdered by two men to whom they extended hospitality. The murderers failed to secure the old man's money, which was concealed inside a mattress.

Paris, 11.—Several registered letters were stolen from the postoffice at Place de la Bourse to-day.

A letter containing 50,000 francs was stolen between Paris and Toulouse.

The postoffice robberies the past week amounted to 100,000 francs.

Chicago, 10.—Peter Schmidt, the contractor, who choked his wife ten days ago, suicided in his cell in the county jail this afternoon, by tying a cord about his neck and drawing the same with his hands until he strangled. He has been very despondent since arrested. His daughter visited him this afternoon, and a few minutes after she left he was found dying. He leaves about $40,000.

Bennington, Vt., 10. — Postmaster Tiffany fled to-day while government officers were making an examination of the affairs of the office, at the request of his bondsmen.

Cincinnati, O., 10.—A glove contest took place to-night between Mervin Thompson, of this city, and C. A. S. Smith, colored, of Saginaw, Mich. The negro did most of his fighting with butting with his head and clinching. He was knocked down under and over the ropes many times, and finally knocked out in the eighth round, at the end of twenty minutes.

New York, 10.—On the night of Feb. 16th, two masked men entered the house of Herr Hotthausen, comptroller of the Duchy of Brunswick, Germany, at Holtzminden, and secured $2,500 money. One of the the burglars was captured, and he said his confederate was Carl Hotthausen, nephew of the comptroller. It was learned that he fled to America in the steamship *Amsterdam*. On the arrival of the vessel here to-day, Hotthausen, only 19 years of age, was arrested. He had $1,500.

Another Terrible Calamity.

DENVER, 11.—At 6 last night a snowslide descended on the little snowbound station of Woodstock, on a branch of the South Park railroad, 75 miles southwest of Leadville, carrying away every building in the town, including the railway station. A hand on snowshoes arrived at 2 this afternoon. Seventeen persons are known to have been caught in the avalanche, including Mrs. Doyle, a widow, who kept the station, and her six children; another woman, name unknown, and ten section men. The two women were rescued last night alive, but seriously injured. The body of one section hand had been recovered this morning. No others can escape alive. As soon as the news reached Pitkin the fire bells sounded an alarm and a large number of citizens started on snowshoes for the scene of the disaster.

Among the missing are Jasper M. Caswell, of Tomichi; J. B. Brown, telegraph operator at the station; Geo. Alexander, Horace Alexander and Mike Shea. A large number of shovelers leave in the morning. The snow fell in the mountain districts of Colorado the present winter is without parallel in the history of the State. Many mining camps south and west are snowbound since November. In San Juan county are the greatest sufferers. Silverton and Rico, containing one to five thousand inhabitants, are still blockaded, no trains having reached either town for several weeks. Breckenridge, 50 miles north of Leadville, is nearly destitute. Montezuma, 10 miles distant, is in a pitiable condition; Gunnison, situated a few miles from the largest coal mines in the State, is suffering from a coal famine. The snow is eight feet on the level over the whole country; in ravines and gulches it is 50 to a 100 feet. The only means of communication is on snow shoes, and few men are heroic enough to brave the bitter storms. When the spring showers move these mountain snows, fearful results must follow.

Doctor Newman.

New York, 11.—Twenty-one churches of the eastern States sent delegates to the Congregational council called by Deacon Pannery, of Madison Avenue Church. They will examine the question whether Rev. Dr. Newman shall remain pastor of that church. Rev. H. M. Dexter was chosen moderator and the discussion immediately began whether the council was legally called. James D. Foster offered a formal protest against calling the council which act was illegal and void. This was signed by all the trustees except one, by General Grant and others. The moderator refuses to receive the protest unless its signers are shown to be members of the church. The moderator said the question was, whether the meeting which called this council was regular, and had that power. The church manual must decide that. Recess.

Indian Rumors.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—*Examiner's* Tombstone special: Geronimo, with 33 Apaches, in charge of Lieutenant Britton Davis, has just returned from Sonora, bringing 125 head of cattle and 100 head of horses and mules with Mexican brands. They stole them last Saturday. Howland, general inspector of customs, attempted to seize the stock as smuggled property. Lieutenant Davis refused to recognize the demand, saying the stock was not in his charge. A demand was then made on Lieutenant Davis as an officer of the United States, to assist the officers to make the seizure. He replied, "Make the attempt and you'll see what I'll do." Geronimo said he would die before he would give up the stock; that he would put 2,000 Apaches on the war path in 48 hours. He has dispatched runners to the reservation. About midnight the Indians broke camp and took the stock. L. V. Davis says the situation is serious. If the demand is insisted upon it will result in the biggest Apache outbreak ever known.

Foreign Honors to a Friend of America.

Sidney, New South Wales.—At the New Zealand International Exhibition, the highest prize was awarded St. Jacobs Oil, the Great Remedy for paincuring and healing.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS.

And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

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O. F. DUE,

Florist, Seedsman and Preserver of Fresh Flowers,

HAS REMOVED

To his new place of business, Third South St., No. 340 W, 2½ blocks west of Cliff House.

HIS BUSINESS PLACE OCCUPIES NOW ¾ acres of ground. A very large, new greenhouse was built on the ground last Fall and is now in good working order, filled with plants of all kinds for spring sale, such as house, bedding and basket plants in great variety, and at moderate prices.

Garden seeds, pure and reliable, in bulk as well as in packets, in great variety and at moderate prices, also peas, beans, sweet corn and herb seed.

All floral decorations made to order of live flowers, for weddings, funerals, etc., such as crosses, anchors, hearts, pillars, etc., also hand bouquets, table bouquets, etc. Fresh flowers preserved cheap and perfect by the embalming process, so they will keep for many years. The largest stock of fancy baskets, everlasting flowers and ornamental grass in the city.

Fruit trees, shade trees and shrubs, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, tomato and egg-plants by the hundred or thousand in season. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. Catalogue free to all customers. Visitors are cordially invited to look at the greenhouse.

Residence in the two-story house on the ground. The Denver & Rio Grande street cars pass by my place every 15 minutes.

Flower Seeds, Over 300 Kinds.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 *E. 5th St., New York, May* 16, 1882.

MESSRS. J. C. AYER & CO., Gentlemen: Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a debilitated vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility*, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

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Best Purgative Medicine

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Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

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Cook and Heating Stoves,

WHICH WE WILL SELL AT WHOLESALE PRICES TO ALL PURCHASERS.

THEY EMBRACE

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RENOWNED EMPORIUM COOKS,

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AN IMMENSE LINE OF HEATERS,

FOR HARD AND SOFT COAL.

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PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING,

Steam Heating and Ventilating.

CITY WATER AND GAS INTRODUCED INTO BUILDINGS.

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Two Doors South of Post Office,

Being about to devote themselves exclusively to the line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

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THE FOLLOWING LINES OF GOODS:

Ladies' Hosiery & Fancy Goods, Silk Handkerchiefs,

Notions of Every Variety, Blankets,

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GENTLEMEN'S HATS! Also, the CELEBRATED LIBBY SHIRT.

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BAIN WAGONS,

All Sizes, with Latest Improvements.

CHAMPION REAPERS, MOWERS AND CORD BINDERS.

CHAMPION FRONT CUT MOWER, only two cog wheels, Lightest Draft, Strongest and best front cut Mower made.

CHAMPION CORD BINDER, as light in weight and draft as an ordinary Self Raker, very simple in construction and guaranteed to do perfect work.

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HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOWS, ETC.

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Lightest Draft, Strongest and best working Sulky Plow made. Can be used as an old ground plow or guaranteed to work well in the heaviest sage brush.

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The only Perfect Self Dump Hay Rake made.

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Perfect Force Feed. Can be adjusted to sow Wheat, Oats, Flax, Lacern, Etc.

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The Largest and Most Complete Stock ever in the Territory. Hardwood Plank of all sizes.

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