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CHARLES W. PENROSE - EDITOR

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"MORMONISM IN IDAHO."

Under this title a very readable article looks in *Harper's Magazine* for July. It is from the flowing pen of Captain John Codman, and is evidently written in sincerity and as the subject is viewed by the gifted writer.

Following is an epitome of the several items treated of in the article:

Polygamy, newly committed and continued in practice since the passage of recent laws, should be punished, after conviction, and the full power of the courts in this and should be exercised. But the subjects for the marshal and the sheriff are found chiefly among the aged, who might without danger to the community, be left to end their days peacably in the humble society of their partners. The dragging of old men to prison for no other cause than an occasional visit, in open daylight, or taking meal sometimes in the house of a plural wife, forms a disgusting and painful scene which justly arouses indignation. His sentence for the offence of judgment may be just and right, but the disfranchisement of men against whom there is not even the suspicion of any criminal act, is arbitrary, illegal, and more than Congress has yet ventured.

The Mormons of Idaho number about 15,000, are mostly farmers, are for the most part quiet folk, dwelling in brotherly love and apparently in the energy of unity in religion as well as in religion. About half came the right to vote, not more than 200 have ever been polygamists.

Both political parties in Idaho courted during many years for the Mormon vote, and each condemned the other for obtaining it, and finally the lion darkened upon the Republican that they would save expense and trouble by getting rid of it. So they proceeded, with the aid of a few anti-Mormon Democrats in passing the test oath law, a most severe enactment.

Nevada passed a test oath law similar to that of Idaho but it was pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that state.

The most violent anti-Mormons admit that it is not polygamy that is their real objection to Mormonism, but that they regard it as an organization an empire, a "theocracy," a "Hierarchy," a home which very few of them know the meaning of. The Government is imperfectly free and exist. No people are more patriotic or more devoted to law than the "Mormons" and nothing is lost, with the single exception of disobedience to one law accountable to their religious teachings. There is a "Hierarchy" such as there is in all churches, that is all.

No people requires little law as the Mormons. Their great desire is that brethren should dwell together in unity. The irrigation of land, the building of houses, the herding of cattle and sheep go hand in hand with baptism, the sacrament, and various ordinances as harmonious as the Gamaliels in other souls.

The Church does not commend nor encourage its members to avoid litigation and to settle disputes among themselves. The High Council is a wonder, just and yet merciful. Illustration of all more is to the experience in Bagerie. It is a court of arbitration, composed of a jury of twelve men, presided over by the Stake Presidency, resting nothing, and deciding not so much what is legal as what is right, and to find some is supposed to legal methods.

It was a vast and unjust exercise of power which forbade the ownership of more than $50,000 worth of real estate, so as to rob the Utah Mormons of their Church property, while in New Mexico the wealthy Roman Catholic hierarchy is permitted to retain its valuable property. But there are millions of Catholic votes while the Mormon vote, if unannounced, would be insignificant. This explains the difference of treatment of the two cases.

Further anti-Mormon legislation is not only not needed, but will have the effect of binding the Mormons still closer together, increasing their united power and perpetuating their religion."

Capt. Codman expresses his belief that Joseph Smith was a fraud, and his conviction that Joseph and Sidney Rigdon fabled upon their dupes as a divine revelation the latter's romance of a Presbyterian clergyman.

He gives interesting particulars of a High Council trial concerning a dispute over land, at which he was present, and of the delineation of the Salt Lake State Tabernacle. His description of both is graphic and truthful. He says of the people that gathered from far and near, all farmers with their families, engaged on Saturday under the auspices of the committee, "they set around their fires, with joy and hearty and spiritual congregating with grace in their hearts and God." he dupes were more sincere, none more happy in being duped and more zealous devoted to our common Lord and Master.

After describing the services, in which, he says, no mention was made of polygamy, but the people were exhorted to works of righteousness and to give their enemies only one cause to complain against them—that they were united, he states, "That they had been disfranchised seemed to give them little concern. I am sometimes inclined to think that they secretly rejoiced in it as a sort of mild persecution which contributes to their unity and progress."

As to the question, "Why does not the Mormon Church authoritatively repudiate polygamy?" he explains that it is for the same reason that the Presbyterian Assembly does not eliminate from its creed things which its clergy decline to teach from the pulpit, and "does not revise its confession of faith lest one stone being removed from the arch, peradventure the whole structure may fall."

He calls attention to the fact that the anti-Mormon party of Utah "had had faced to admit that its chief weapon can no longer be used with effect, and it has fallen back on the charge of disloyalty" and seeks to sustain it by reference to an alleged obscure oath to avenge the blood of the martyrs, taken in a general way, when the assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith was fresh in the minds of the people, and he says:

"For this obsolete oath, taken years ago by men most of whom are now dead, the Mormons of today, who are as patriotic and loyal to our flag as any people beneath its folds, are to be disfranchised!

"As well might John Milton, who poured, 'Avenge, O Lord, Thy slaughtered Saints whose bones are scattered on the Alpine mountains cold!' have been accused of disloyalty to his government, and denied the rights of citizenship."

The article is well worth perusing, and when the writer does not theorize, gives evidence of keen perception and a desire to be strictly accurate. He has spent a great deal of time in Idaho, has seen much of the "Mormons" there and speaks from actual observation.

As to his opinions about Joseph Smith and the origin of the Book of Mormon, it is derived from superficial and hearsay sources. He has the right to his views, as we have to ours. But when he speaks of knowing that the Book was the work of a Presbyterian clergyman, because of "the direct testimony of those who have seen the original manuscript," he shows that he has not slipped beneath the surface of the evidence.

The testimony of those who have seen the original manuscript is to the exact reverse of his conclusion, and he can get a printed copy, fully attested, from the DESERET NEWS office and compare it with the Book said to have been made from it. Moreover, he can see the original manuscript himself by going to Oberlin College, where it was placed by Professor Fairchild who obtained possession of that "extravagant and harmless romance." And he will find on comparison that one could not have been framed from the other, and that Spaulding's story is no more like the Book of Mormon than Captain Codman's entertaining article is like the Thirty-nine Articles of the Episcopal faith, to be found in the Book of Common Prayer.

This outspoken statement of facts and denunciation of proposed legislative folly will expose Capt. Codman to the misrepresentation and abuse of the anti-"Mormon" crew of conspirators, but it will have no effect upon this literary son of the sea, except to spur him on to maintain his position because he knows that he is right. We hope to see other magazine articles from this always entertaining writer.

WHAT IS THE POPULATION?

Three weeks ago today the City Council appropriated $1467.75 for counting the people of Salt Lake City. This action was taken before the enumerators had made their reports, consequently it was somewhat premature, to say the least. We believe it is the rule—because of the absurdity of any other method of transacting public business—to ascertain whether the work of the class referred to has been done before it is paid for. It is presumable, however, that the reports have been all in for some time, and if the enumerators have been through the officials are in possession of information of much value and which belongs to the public, who paid for it. Why then is it not imparted? Is it because the figures do not reach the estimate of hyperbolic "boomers?" If this is not the reason is not there a lurking suspicion that the work has been imperfectly done, and the result in consequence unreliable? If the public cannot get the information some reason should be given for its being withheld. Is their a patient waiting for the publication of the result of the government enumeration in order to hedge any chasm that might exist between the results of the two processes? The delay in giving the people the information for which they have paid necessarily incites a great many conjectures, in consequence of the brilliant silence maintained on the subject by the city officials.

The taking of the census of this city under the auspices of the municipal corporation was, in view of the work instituted by the General Government, supererogatory, each batch of enumerators having to do precisely the same labor, except that what was required of the national counters was much more elaborate, notwithstanding that those employed by the city received about one-half more remuneration.

For instance, the government enumerators receive two cents a name, coupled with elaborate questions not propounded by the city officers. If the population be 50,000, the government pays $1000 for the work. For less labor the city pays $1467.75. However, it must be admitted that Uncle Sam's pay is rather scrimp, and no question would have been raised as to the amount appropriated to the city enumerators had the work not been, in view of the government census, entirely unnecessary. The institution of such a labor merely to improve employment for political partisans is an inexcusable piece of jobbery, if that was the sole reason for it. It is presumable, however, that the reports have been all in for some time, and if the enumerators have been through the officials are in possession of information of much value and which belongs to the public, who paid for it. Why then is it not imparted? Is it because the figures do not reach the estimate of hyperbolic "boomers?" If this is not the reason is not there a lurking suspicion that the work has been imperfectly done, and the result in consequence unreliable? If the public cannot get the information some reason should be given for its being withheld. Is their a patient waiting for the publication of the result of the government enumeration in order to hedge any chasm that might exist between the results of the two processes? The delay in giving the people the information for which they have paid necessarily incites a great many conjectures, in consequence of the brilliant silence maintained on the subject by the city officials.

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THE "GALL" OF IT.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "It will gall the Mormons to have the fruit of their tithes spent in the cause of Gentile education, yet this is what Senator Edmunds' new bill provides."

Very likely. Would it not "gall" the *Chronicle* to see the fruit of its investments spent in the promotion of the *Alta* or the *Bulletin*, or devoted without its consent to the education of its opponents' children?

Education is an excellent thing, if properly conducted. But is it right to rob a Church that secular education may be extended? How much of an object lesson in honesty and morality will the fact furnish to the children, that their free education was provided with funds filched from a Church?

Speaking of "gall," will the *Chronicle* expatiate a little on the "gall" which prompted this diversion of "Mormon" tithes to "Gentile education," and that which approves of the theft, as the *Chronicle* seems to do?

The sacred Book of Christendom tells about "gall" being given to the Being it professes to worship, while in his dying agony. This administration of "gall" to believers in Christ by other devotees of the Christian faith, looks more like the act and spirit of anti-Christ than anything which the Redeemer would approve.

Giving "gall" to the "Mormons" may delight the *Chronicle* and others of its ilk, but the "gall" of such doings will disgust all friends of justice and consistency among both heathens and Christians.

JOHN DREW FISHER, the actor, who died in Brooklyn on the 25th ult., was the fifth of the family to die at the same hour of the same month. His mother, brother, two sisters and himself died in different years, but always at 7 a.m. on Sunday in May.

"THE Colonial Dames of America," is the name of a new society composed of women who are descendants, in their own persons, of some citizen who established his residence in America prior to 1776, and rendered worthy service in the building up of our country.

THE Pennsylvania railroad is experimenting with a shaking grate on its freight engines, and the result is said to be satisfactory. An engine equipped with a grate ran over five days without clogging, and the fire continued brisk. No blower was needed.

BELLAMY is accused of taking his book, "Looking Backward," from an old German author named Bebel, who wrote a novel on the same lines entitled "Women, Present and Future." Bellamy meets the charge with the statement that he cannot read German and never heard of Bebel.

LORD WM. CECIL, the second son of Salisbury, is a parish clergyman, very popular among all classes. He is to be appointed honorary chaplain to the Queen on the next vacancy, and will preach in the private chapel at Windsor when Her Majesty again takes her residence there.

A. S. AIKE, who died recently in St. Louis, was the first to locate in that town. He was born in Holland ninety-six years ago and enjoyed the intimacy of many noted men. He was one of the men who stood beside Napoleon when the "little corporal" made his entry into Holland. Also at one time made his home with Sir Walter Scott's mother in Edinburgh and knew the Novelist well.

THE statue of Thomas A. Hendricks, to be unveiled at Indianapolis July 4, is the work of E. H. Park, an American sculptor living in Florence, Italy, and is noteworthy for the mechanical fact that it was in one piece at the Royal Foundry in Rome. It is fourteen and a half feet high, weighs thirteen tons, is to stand on an elaborate and decorated pedestal of Bavaro red granite, with small statues of History and Justice on the base, and cost $10,000.

MISS CLEMENTINA DE VERE, soprano in Dr. Parton's Church, New York City, receives $500 a year for her services, or $12.50 each Sunday. This is said to be the highest salary ever paid to a choir singer either in this country or Europe. Miss Jennie Dutton, soprano of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, draws $1000 a year from the church and earns $2500 more from concert engagements.

SIG. CROSTI, the Italian preacher, says: "A long period of peace in Europe is guaranteed." Von Moltke affirms that war is so near at hand that Germany must immediately increase its artillery and add about 40,000 men to its ordinary standing army. The Austria *Chronicle* declares that, while peace is certain, larger appropriations are needed for military purposes. In all this the poor tax payer of Europe pays his money and doesn't take his choice.

MISS HUNT was alone in a small cabin in Iowa Gulch, Col., when three toughs came and ordered her to get out three square meals, and be quick about it. She asked how they liked their eggs, hard or soft, and at the same instant covered the nearest tough with a revolver and pulled the trigger. Pieces of his jawbone rattled against the side of the cabin, whereupon Miss Hunt, with delicate sarcasm, observed that perhaps "two square meals would be enough." The two toughs begged for mercy, and were permitted to carry their wounded companion into the brush.

SAYS the Burlington *Hawkeye*: In taking the census we might with profit imitate the method followed in Germany. The census there is taken in one day, in the course of a few hours. The census districts are composed of one house or a few houses, and competent men are selected to do the counting. In this country the census, as suggested by the *World*, might profitably and accurately be taken in January, when business and weather keep nearly everybody at home; the list of questions should be as brief as possible, and there should be enumerators, all capable to finish the count in a single day, in cities at least. In this way the census would be made accurate and its results valuable. It is to be hoped that while it is too late at present to make corrections the lessons of the present enumeration will be heeded for the next time.

SAYS the Boston *Herald*: It is claimed in the largest English papers that the Scotch Church is doomed. The Presbyterians proper are stiff in insisting that the present exclusiveness of the Presbyterian Church should be maintained, but the Free Church is dead set against their claims, and the Episcopal Church of Scotland joins in with them. The question will enter into politics in the next general election, and if the Established Church there decides to oppose all candidates who have committed themselves to disestablishment, the result will be a great loss of power for the Gladstonian Liberals in Scotland. This will mix up matters in a new form, but the forces arrayed against the Scotch Church, from a religious point of view, are so strong, that if disestablishment becomes a vital question, it will most likely be successful.

THE DEATH OF THE UNCOMPAHGRE BILL.

THE Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* sent the following dispatch to that paper on the 19th inst. in relation to the attempted Uncompahgre reservation steal, which was vetoed by President Harrison. We have posted our readers on this matter and those who have been interested in it will be pleased to learn the motives which inspired the President in putting a veto on the bill:

"There is much gossip about the Uncompahgre Reservation veto, some of the Colorado people do not hesitate to say that the President is punishing Senator Teller and Wolcott and Representative Townsend for their course on silver. But as the facts come out they seem to sustain the President fully. Senator Dawes told Congressman Frank today that the veto was right and would be sustained. He is chairman of the Indian committee which reported the bill to the Senate. It seems from Mr. Dawes's statement that there was no investigation of the merits of the measure. A party in whom the committee had confidence said the bill was all right. Senator Teller called it up and put it through in the Senate. A member of the House committee on Indian affairs stated to the *Globe-Democrat* correspondent today that there is no special consideration of the bill by that committee. Mr. Townsend, of Colorado, had charge of it, and Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, got it through the House. Nothing was said at any stage of the proceedings about the existence of the asphaltum deposits. An attempt will be made by the Colorado senators to pass the bill over the President's veto. There is no prospect of success now that the facts are out. The members generally feel that a little confidence game has been played upon them, and without regard to party pronounce the veto entirely proper.

"Besides the protest of the republican Congressmen from Missouri, the President has received letters from all parts of the country, from a mine of gilsonite, a new kind of asphaltum superior in all others, lying in Northwestern Utah, near Fort Duchesne, and just out of Indian Reservation, that for this property to present owners, the Grand Asphaltum Company of St. Louis, Mo., paid the sum of $10,000; that at the time of such purchase the said company knew of a deposit of the mineral lying a short distance from the Colorado State line in the Uncompahgre Reservation, which has been uncovered by Elisha Bell, an officer of the said Grand Asphaltum Company. Knowing of the existence of this last deposit, the company paid for its mine a large sum than it otherwise would have done, hoping that at some time an opportunity would be given to compete for the purchase of these deposits lying within the reservation.

"About two years ago some Colorado parties came to the reservation and attempted to locate and operate some of these deposits, putting up wire fences and a shanty on the Indian Agent, Colonel Bryant, expelled them and destroyed their improvements. Exactly how whole reservation has been overrun by prospectors, with the evident purpose of coming to Congress to secure some title to validate their pretended locations, provided this bill should become law. It is plain as can be that the government officials have been compelled to clear them off.

"There are two deposits of gilsonite within the two ranges of Ute tribe proposed to be reduced to the public domain by senate bill 1293, one is a fissure vein about 27 feet in thickness and about two miles in length; the other deposit is but a small portion of a similar vein, the main body of which lies west of the above-named mines in Wyoming. All of these within the Uintah range can be taken up under the purchase of mines act 1872, by a portion of not more than fifteen acres, for which the United States would receive the sum of $25 per acre, or, in the aggregate, the here portion of $200. No other valuable mineral has been found within the Uncompahgre Ute Reservation. It is generally conceded that in these two ranges of mountains were selected by the Government as public site, the Green Asphaltum Company stands ready to pay for the veins therein containing thus mineral the sum of $10,000.

"All these lands are to be home-steaded in the public domain in the usual manner, so that all persons would have equal opportunity to make entries and locations, the gross injustice of the pending bill would be avoided. Legislation have already been made by certain gentlemen of all the gilsonite within these reservations. Indeed, Gunnison, at the present bill is the same as if the government were saying: 'We will sell these lands to these persons at the sum of $25 per acre.' The memorialists made to the bill show its intention that such it is not a reclamation Act, it officially stated, for it not only deprives the Secretary of the Interior of the right to offer the lands at public sale and thereby secure to the government their real value, but it also bars from the Uncompahgre Utes the benefit of the money that may be realized therefrom."

This is signed and sworn to by Charles H. Butler, president of the company.

Affidavits in the affidavit of Adolphus Busch, the St. Louis brewer, to the effect "that he fully verifies the statement of the value of the deposits made, and hereby gives his personal endorsement of the offer of $10,000 for the gilsonite to the trustees of Uncompahgre tribe."

An additional statement shows that the stockholders of the company are Adolphus Busch, Charles Nagel, C. O. Butler, F. W. Bloedorn, Chas. F. Bircher, Charles Ottmann, Adam Busch, H. E. Nagel, E. A. Hulin, of St. Louis; A. L. Conger, C. S. Coles, C. R. Grant, J. M. Beck and E. G. Chester, of Akron, Ohio; Horace B. Chase and Thomas F. Walsh, of Cripple Creek, Colo., and R. Spaulding, of Salt Lake City.

President Butler, who has been here awaiting the action of the company, left today for St. Louis, greatly pleased at the result.

Since the President's veto an interesting letter of Senator Teller upon this bill has come to light. The Senator wrote to one of the stockholders in the St. Louis company as follows:

"I agree with you entirely as to what you stated in your letter. The thing is a bad deal, and will never be consummated. I will keep my eye upon the bill and attack it as soon as it shows its head in the Senate. If such legislation as this can be successful there is no use in talking about honest Government in this country any longer."

As will be observed the letter was written before the bill passed the Senate. Senator Teller thought he had his eye on it, but this was a case of "now you see it and now you don't." Before the Senator knew what had happened the bill had passed and had gone to the House. The Senator says that to this day he does not understand how the bill got through the Senate without his knowledge.

GLADSTONE was recently stopped by an amateur photographer in the street at Hawarden village and asked to stand still until the artist could get a snap at him. Gladstone declined with thanks and went his way. On his return late in the day the artist was still there, and looking very disconsolate at his failure to get a picture. He again renewed his appeal, and this time the ex-Prime Minister, entering into the humor of the situation, stood still and was photographed.

SARAH BERNHARDT

Takes an Overdose of Chloral, By Mistake, and Narrowly Escapes Death.

FOUR MEN HANGED AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Court of Appeals Firms a Decision in Kennedy's Case.

WHOLESALE STRIKE ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

The Senate Proceedings.—The Decision in The Sugar Trust Case.

Telegraph to the NEWS.

A Close Call.

LONDON, June 24.—On going to her hotel from the theatre last night, Sarah Bernhardt being terrible in sleep, decided to take chloral. By mistake she took 120 grains. Physicians were summoned and found her apparently dying. After four hours' hard work she was pronounced out of danger.

It Looks Ominous.

BOSTON, June 24.—The union bricklayers have decided to refuse all the material handed by scabs. This will stop building unless matters give in.

Kennedy Losing Out.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 24.—The court of appeals this morning affirmed the decision of the courts below, that the warden of Auburn is the proper person to execute Kennedy.

Getting Nearer.

DUBLIN, Fri., June 24.—The willows broke into Hill Paris at 2:30 this morning. They hope to keep from the imprisoned men this afternoon.

Revolutionary Agitation.

LONDON, June 24.—A dispatch from the Buenos Ayres states that a revolutionary agitation has started in Entrera Rios and is increasing.

The Decision.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 24.—The court of appeals has handed down the decision in the case of the North River Refining Company in the sugar trust case yesterday with costs the appeal from the order of the special term denying to put the defendants' motion for a stay of proceedings.

An Extensive Conflagration.

CHARLAS, N. M., June 24.—The business portion of this town was burned last night. Loss one hundred thousand.

A Successful Gathering.

PITTSBURG, June 24.—The International Sunday School Convention met this morning. Delegates were present from all the states, territories and provinces of Canada, including all the evangelical denominations.

Cholera.

MADRID, June 24.—A government commission pronounces the disease in Valencia to be cholera.

John L. Sullivan Fined.

COLUMBUS, Miss., June 24.—John L. Sullivan pleaded guilty to prize fighting. He was fined $500.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The conference report on the naval appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

The Senate proceeded with the consideration of the pension appropriation bill.

Chicago Building.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The investigation into the charges of bribing in the city council was begun by the grand jury this morning. The evidence presented that Mike McDonald, a wealthy gamblers, offered Aldermen Charles Mauer and James Walther $500 each to vote for the West Side street elevated railroad ordinance. They only got $100 each and made an affidavit to that effect in the office of Joseph C. McKenna, removed from the jeopardy for election frauds. These gallus were sworn to by Mauer and his clerks.

Chinese Poll Tax.

OTTAWA, June 24.—The amount collected on the Chinese poll tax at Vancouver last month was $7,130 against $1,875 in the same month last year. The tax does not seem to materially check the immigration of Celestials.

Four Broken Necks.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 24.—Parker Hayes, Edward Carr, Harry Bullock, colored, and Frank Brooks (white) were hanged this morning. The white man was hanged separately from the negroes, as he expressed a desire to that effect. The blacks exhibited no signs of fear. All confessed and said they had made their peace with God. The necks of all three were broken. Brooks, supported by the deputy sheriff, half walked and half staggered to the drop. He was drugged with whisky and exhibited no concern. His neck was broken. Bullock, Hayes and Carr killed their wives. Bullard killed a white man in saloon. The first two attempted suicide by cutting their throats.

Republican State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.—The Republican state convention met, effected a temporary organization and took a recess.

No Wheels Running.

CHICAGO, June 24.—One thousand freight conductors, brakemen and switchmen of the Illinois Central struck late last night, followed by three hundred passenger trainmen this morning. Not a wheel is running on the road now. Everything is quiet. The strike was for the discharge of an official superintendent, Hasell, and the reinstatement of two minor officials.

Silver Bill Amendments.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The House committee on coinage held a meeting today and took up the Senate amendments to the silver bill. The committee decided by a vote of six to five, to "recommend" non-concurrence in the Senate amendments and to ask the House to offer a conference. Walker, Massachusetts and Mahoney, Pennsylvania were absent from the meeting. The House committee on rules has arranged to have the final vote taken in the House at two o'clock tomorrow on the report of the coinage committee recommending non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the silver bill and requesting conference.

The Decision.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The court of appeals' decision in the sugar case, handed down this morning, is strongly against the trust. The judgments of the lower courts dissolving the trust are fully affirmed. This fact was not apparent in the first decision handed down at 10 o'clock, the decision being so crowded with technicalities that its true intent was not apparent. At 11 o'clock, however, the clerk announced that there had been a mistake in preparing the decision. His deputy clerk had left out the most important feature of the decision, viz., the fact that the court had affirmed so far the decision of the lower courts.

Smile Again on Tel.

Richard Tom to his beloved—He knew not what gave her such a chance in his eyes. Her teeth, preserved by Sozodont, much she had used from childhood, did his business, she had not lost by virtue of sozodont.

Goldsmith & Co.

CREATE A STUPENDOUS SALE

The coming two weeks will tell a tale of a most markably successful venture. A unprecedented offer indeed; one which will cause a new era in our business establishment. Every purchaser of our celebrated HIGH ART AND CUSTOM MADE Clothing, as well purchaser of our celebrated HIGH ART AND CUSTOM MADE Clothing, as well as every dollar's worth of Clothing that is purchased on either of the coming Sales, is entitled to substantial reductions on actual sales. Here and there are separate schedules of suits, hats, overcoats and trousers, included for an immediate fit, for the short and one long week, the cheapest sales of the year in our establishment, as well as our regular PROPORTIONAL FITTING CLOTHING are made of the rarest materials and finest of workmanship, manufactured by us for our trade exclusively. For the next two weeks we cater to every shilling to be invested in Clothing, and therefore propose to offer the following:

DOLLARS | 8.00, 10.00, 12.00, | DOLLARS

Every purchaser a full suit and procurer of Hats, at 50, 75 and $1.00, made of all wool cassimere, beautiful, stylish, of best material, honest workmanship, and well made up. A thoroughly reliable garment in every sense of the word.

FOR THE MECHANIC AND THE WAGE WORKER.

DOLLARS | 15.00, 18.00, 20.00 | DOLLARS

Will provide a suit, however or hard, well proportioned, to fit the big of 200 lb. fit for a king, and made of Scotch Cheviots, Cassimeres, Worsteds, Diagonals, Thibets, Tricots, and nearly all textures and with proper care and designs protected by patents. Just the suit

FOR A BUSINESS MAN OR BANKER

Dollars | 22.50, 25.00, 27.50 | Dollars

All we ask for these goods is a value equal to any sold elsewhere, which, when tested, will sell for $15 to $20 more than we ask for them, and yet by reason of our system of production nearly equable clear cash, we can sell the best of goods at the lowest prices. We have 100 in stock, L. S. and Custom Department, Fellow Artist in Tailoring Chamber, which cannot be excelled in the United States. It has a capacity of 1000 a day, and we can make up our entire stock in a few days. It has a capacity of 1000 a day, and we can make up our entire stock in a few days. A fitted to order.

FOR THE HIGH ART DRESSER.

15 TO 25 PER CENT OFF BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. 15 TO 25 PER CENT OFF TROUSERS.

The Largest Retailers of the Northwest.

Goldsmith & Co.

Studebaker Bros. Manf'g Co.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

62 & 64 Main Street, S. Depot, Corner State Road & 2d South St.

THE FINEST CARRIAGE DISPLAY in the TERRITORIES!

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS OF EVERY STYLE THAT IS MADE.

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Warwick High-Grade Safety Bicycle, $135.00.
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SKIRTS, 60c. to $2.25.
REGULAR PRICES, 75c to $3.00.

NIGHT DRESSES, 40c to $3.50
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REGULAR PRICES, 30c to $3.00.

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REGULAR PRICES, 30c. to $1.75.

—A SMALL LOT OF—

LADIES' CHALLIE AND CALICO WRAPPERS

75c, $1.00 and $2.50.

REGULAR PRICES, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.

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New Fresh Goods for Very Little Money

BEST SATEENS AT HALF PRICE

We offer 100 pieces English Cashmere Cotton Sateen [illegible] PER YARD.
The styles are the newest, and the quality the very best [illegible] selling price of this Sateen was 25 cents.
75 pieces wide corded Challies at [illegible] cents per yard, the whole [illegible] gain in Challies we have offered this season.
25-inch Sateens in good French designs at [illegible] cents per yard.
15 [illegible] Sateen.

SUMMER SILKS.

Our cut is back of this season's importation of Canton Shanghai Japanese Lyons Printed Silks is now offered at a reduction per yard.
Our $1.00 quality at 75 cents. Our [illegible]

PARASOLS.

We offer a large lot of Colored Moire Parasols at [illegible] Parasol for the money in this country.
100 Black Gloria Silk 24-inch Gold Tipped Parasols at $[illegible] already sold over 500 of this style, and this is the best [illegible] offer this season.
Also a lot of Colored Twilled Satin Parasols at $[illegible].
A lot of Plaid and Striped Satin Silk Parasols, at [illegible] from $4.00.

HOSIERY AT HALF PRICE

100 dozen Misses' Fast Black Ribbed Hose, three pairs for [illegible]
A lot Misses' German Black Ingrain Ribbed Hose, at [illegible] from 35 cents.
Ladies' very fine French Drop-Stitch Lisle Hose, Black [illegible] fancy colored tops, this season's best styles, at 50 cents [illegible]
Men's British Socks, three pairs for 50 cents.
Men's German Socks, in Modes and Tans, three pairs for [illegible]
Men's French Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers, at [illegible]

French Sateen Blouse Waists

At $1.25 and $1.50.
Summer Outing Flannel Blouse Waists, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.
Striped Silk Blouse Waists, at $5.00.
Ladies' White Derby Waists, at $1.50; Warranted Perfect in Finish.
Ladies' White Surpris, at 50c, $1.25, $1.50, [illegible] $2.50.
Our Entire Stock of Ladies' and Misses' Jerseys [illegible] to less than cost.

Laces and Embroideries.

We offer about 150 pieces Very Choice Torchon Laces [illegible] to 4 inches, at 5, 7½ and 10 cents per yard; [illegible]

Embroidery Flouncings.

45-inch India Linen Flouncings, deep hemstitched, [illegible] at 50c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.40 per yard.

Bathing Suits.

We are showing a full stock of Bathing Suits. The [illegible] complete and Prices Reasonable.

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