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Horace G. Whitney - Business Manger

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FLOWER AND PIONLER FESTIVAL

At the quarterly conference of the Salt Lake stake, a pleasing feature will be a flower and pioneer festival under the auspices of the Sunday schools. We beg to call special attention to this. feature. The festival will be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 16, at 10 o'clock a. m. The gathering will be in honor of the memory of the greatest of pioneers, President Brigham Young, and all his descendants, are invited to be present and take seats on both sides of the stand, usually occupied by members of High Councils and Bishops. The invitation is hereby cordially extended to them, and it is hoped the reunion will be as general as possible. The Tabernacie will be decorated for the occasion. It being sixty years this year, since the first entrance of the Pioneers into this valley, the exercises are appropriate. The regular stake conference services will be held in the Tabernacle at 2 p. m., and in the Assembly Hall at 7 p. m.

TRUTH THROUGH DISCUSSION.

In another part of this imprint, the readers will find a full report of the reply of Elder B. H. Roberts to the "Review" of the Ministerial association The address was delivered in the great Tabernacle in this city on the 3th of this month. It has elicited widespread comment, and we believe many of our readers will appreciate the opportunity of reading for themselves one of the most brilliant efforts of the giften speaker and earnest defender of the principles of the Gospel.

Some of our contemporaries, referring to the controversy between the local Ministerial association and Elder B. H. Roberts, express the opinion that religious discussion is useless.

That is not the view of John Milton on the value of the freedom of speech. In his Areopagita he asserts that it has been proved not "only by great authorities brought together, but by exquisite reasons and theorems almost mathematically demonstrative, that all opinions, yea errors, known, real, and collated, are of main service and as-Bistance toward the speedy attainment of what is truest." If we admit this to be correct, we must welcome discussion, as long as it is carried on in a dignified manner and with an honest purpose of serving the great cause of Milton, in the same masterly plea for freedom, points out that, "Good and evil we know in the field of this world grow up together almost inseparably; and the knowledge of good." he says, "is so involved and interwoven with the knowledge of evil, and in so many cunning resemblances hardly to be discorned, that those confused seeds which were imposed upon Psyche as an incessant labor to cull out and sort asunder, were not more intermixed. Milton refers to an incident of the beautiful story of Psyche. In the old saga, Venus, to revenge herself upon Psyche for having won her son Cupid. took a great quantity of wheat harley, lentils, beaus, and other seed, and mixed them in a heap, and then commanded her to have them all separsted before her return in the evening. Truth and error, Milton argues, are thus mixed, and it follows that those who desire to separate the one from the other must fearlessly take hold of both. Both sides must be set forth and duly investigated before the separation and assortment can be accomplished intelligently,

sense of historical development, but DESERET EVENING NEWS what about the theologians and commentators of the recognized churches of the world, who also teach an apostasy? Let us quote James Bennett, a Congregational doctor of divinity:

Congregational doctor of divinity: "The very genius of the antichrist which the Scriptures reveal is the pride of domination; for they describe it as sitting in the temple of God, and yet exaiting itself above all that is called God, or is worshiped......The stendy progress towards this great apostacy is visible, from the apostles' days, till the whole length of mystery of iniquity was revealed. It is vain to say, 'We do not see it; and when antichrist shall come, all men must see him;' for this is just what the Jews say of the Messiah. Obstimately to closes our eyes cannot prove there is nothing to be seen." to be seen.

Hear another testimony of the same whiness:

"We are witnessing the downward course of error. The Scriptures are first forsaken, as the records of an age too simple, the history of churches too pure and too independent to please a hier-archy: the Apostolical Fathers next are chosen, instead of the Apostoles, but it is soon found that the same objec-tions again occur, and therefore the ground is changed again; the sons of those Fathers are made the standard, but only to be abandoned for their sons again, till it is impossible to say what is meant by the church of the fathers." We are witnessing the downward That comes pretty near admitting a universal apostasy, and the quotations given only embody historical facts. To ignore them is to prove a lamentable lack of a sense of historical development.

The Bishop charges the Saints with lack of humility, too, because they clain; to "possess the only religion which is not an abomination to God." This, however, is not the way one who understands "Mormonism" would express that thought.

In the first revelation to the Prophet Joseph, the Lord told him that the existing sects were all wrong and that their creeds were an abomination in His sight, but there is a wide difference between creed and religion. Many a child of the eternal Father has an abominable creed but an excellent religion, according to the light given. They are found among Catholics and Protestants, Jews and Mohammedans, (Buddhists and pagans. Religion antedates creeds.

The claim of the Latter-day Saints is that the church of our Lord and Redeemer-the form of spiritual government which He established on earth through His Apostles, was overthrown and another form of government substituted. The latter form, being an imitation of the world, is an abomination in the sight of God. Its establishment was rebellion against the living Head of the church. It was successful through persecutions by which the loyal adherents of the Master were cut off, and abominable heresies that took the place of the pure doctrine, permitting moral corruption to prevail where purity and holiness were to rule. But, in maintaining that this rebellion occurred and was successful upon this earth, it is not argued that every vestige of truth, or righteousness was banished from among men. On the contrary. The Scriptures, or some of them, remained, though with additions and variations. Some religious associations, communities, remained, and they taught, as best they could, the existence and unity of the Delty; the trinity; the

fall of man and the atonement of Christ; the resurrection; final judgment. eternal life, and many other doctrines Whatever truth was embodied in such doctrines was right and good in the sight of God, but that did not make the man-invented church organizations any less of an abomination. For instance, we all believe in the

will be treated, not as enemies, but as disarmed and honorable adversaries, worthy of respect. Through it social institutions, beneficiary establishments, religious, actentific and otherwise.which find themselves on disputed territory shall have the right to demand and to exact of the enemy respect for the in-violability of their property and their interests."

But the great achievement of the first congress was the establishment of The Hague tribunal. The nations are now provided with a permanent Supreme court, which has clear and definite rules of procedure for the settlement of such disputes as they 'may choose to submit to arbitration. But it still remains necessary for States which may desire to resort to arbitration either to negotiate general treaties of arbitration for the submission of any or all disputes to The Hague Trib- it has almost entirely prevented strikes unal, or to make special agreements. to arbitrate upon the occasion of each single and separate controversy. Many such treatles have been made.

The first congress did not make arhitration compulsory. It had no power or authority to do so. But the powers there represented recognized the duty of friendly powers to offer their good offices whenever difficulties arise between nations. In pursuance of this duty. President Roosevelt was enabled to take the initiative in bringing Russia and Japan together in a treaty of peace, and under the doctrines accepted by that congress, France has recently the United States-whenever such services shall be required.

first Hague congress. This is the build. The first desideratum now is remote goal is a parliament of man, a federation of the world. But this be seen only in the visions of those who are centuries ahead of their time.

The congress seems destined this time to become an occasion of diplomatic duelling between groups of nations. Great Britain counts on the support of Japan, Spain, and Portugal, while Germany looks to Austria-Hungary. All seem to realize that it is the strength of armies and navies that give the powers influence at The Hague peace meeting, and that fact must be

annoying to the delegates. If the ancient Egyptian priests found it difficult to preserve an appearance of dignity when officiating in rites in which they did not believe, these representatives of military glory must experience something similar, at a peace gather-

They know something about what the nations are spending annually for war purposes. They know that the expenditures are increasing every year. and this is an especially interesting fact at this time. We find in Collier' for June 15 some figures presented by

Frederick Palmer, Here they are: Frederick Palmer, Here they are: "From 1897 to 1907 the cost of the leading armies and navies of the world rose from \$946,361,379 to a total of \$1,-547,162,189, or an increase of 63 per cent. The United States, which is the newest "arrival" except Japan, is paying \$117,550,308 for her navy in 1907 as against \$34,561,546 in 1897, an in-crease of \$72,398,552, or 240 per cent. We are beaten only by Germany in per-centage of \$372,394, or 288 per cent, while Italy-which had no in-crease of \$372,394, or 288 per cent, while Italy-which had no in-crease in army expenses-is relieved as an old family among the nouveaux riches from any slight on the score of "shabby gentility" by an increase from \$15,392,309 to \$35,340,508 or 184 per cent, or by five times as much as France, Japan increased her havy by 200 and England hers by 65 per cent." That does not look encouraging. The

That does not look encouraging. The republican form of government. Sup- truth is that the objects for which the

flicts when they assume a serious aspect. When strikes cause heavy losses upon business men, check the growth of a city, and impair its credit, or when riots and lawlessness result. there should be some legal remedy, and compusory arbitration seems to be the only one.

The New Zealand law recognizes organized labor, but deprives the unions of the right to strike. On the other hand it protects the laborers by forbidding employers to discharge union men and hiring non-union men to take their places. In other ways, too, the New Zealand law and the courts of arbitration favor union men. The working of this law may not have been entirely satisfactory at all times, to all parties concerned; no law is; but and lockouts, and thus it has proved a great aid to industry. If California will take the lead in

making arbitration compulsory by law, other states may follow. American laborers, it has been said, will not willingly surrender their right to strike. But the fact is that many strikes are decided on, not on the initiative of laborers, but as a result of agitation by demagogues who are personally interested in conflicts between employers and employes. Were laborers always morally is so to do as they please, many strikes would not be declared, and they all end in compromise. That offered to mediate between Japan and is one reason why arbitration should be tried first. Another is this that the public has a right that must be This much was accomplished by the protected. In the matter of public utilities no one has a right to deprive foundation upon which the second may the public of the services for which it has paid by valuable franchises, and a permanent arbitration court with a for which it is further paying as it generally accepted international code, avails itself of the services rendered. and compulsory arbitration. The more It would be a crime to tear up street car tracks and obstruct the lines of communication on which the people so seems to be, as yet, so far off as to largely depend. It is no less a crime to prevent, by any other means, the owners of public utilities from performing their duties. For that rea-son the public has the indisputable right to protect itself by legal enactments 'that prevent strikes and boy-

cots and provide for arbitration. Japanese and all other jingoes are offensive.

Straw hats are about as rare in June as anything else.

Schmitz has learned that the way of the grafter is hard.

Half of the first summer month gone and no summer yet.

If Old Sol would only come out he would be the favorite sun.

In San Francisco is was Spreckels money that made the mayor go.

Ruef now has a good conscience, for he "seen his duty and done it."

Really after all what the country has most to fear is Harry Orchard and not

The list of Orchard's crimes is almost as long us the catalogue of ships in the Illad.

Colonel Watterson's "dark horse" is ow thought to be nothing more than a nightmare.

Dozens of French mayors resigning! Nothing like that was ever heard of in this country.

If the weather man would only keep silent people would not complain nearly

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

Trudes Unions In America And England. An English writer, in comparing trades unions in America

In America comparing trades And England, unlons in America and England, points out that the one feature over here of marked dissimilarity to home unlons is the lack of beneficence. The stek benefits, burlal funds and pension funds that are leading features in Eng-lish trades unlons are lacking in the United States. This same critic calls the average American trade unlon a mere "fighting force." That is, the union is maintained as a militant body, "grasping at the advantages of the hour and disregarding the future." It is worth recalling that English trades unlons are modeled on the insurance plan. They are not primarily organ-ized to carry on strikes. The dues of members go into funds for co-oper-ative insurance against loss of employ-ment, sickness or death. Trades union-lem in the United States has forgotten the principles upon which labor or-ganizations were founded. There are some worthy exceptions, but in the main, trades unions in the United States have discarded simple benefits for strikes. They aim to benefit members, not by peaceful insurance, but by class wars on organized capital. The result is a much wider guif be-

not by peaceful insurance, but by class wars on organized capital. The result is a much wider gulf be-tween organized capital and organized labor here than abroad. The American strike agitator is an aposile of class hatred, though he diselaims the title. If labor disputes were peaceably set-tied his occupation would be gone. Un-lonism means to him a weapon, not a channel for beneficence. The English unions are strongest where the Amer-ican unions are weakest. The dignity of organized labor in England has reached a plane where it sends a strong and increasing delegation to the House of Commons. Union labor is more and increasing deregation to the House of Commons. Union labor is more than a name in England, and its voice in the nation's councils grow more po-tent as its members adhere to mod-eration and rational policies.—Chicago Lournal Journal.

Will Soon Roam Away in Space Among Worlds. A child of earth, rest-ing after the toils of the day, is indulging in that alluring but

perhaps irrational diversion of building castles in the air. Gradually, these shadowy visions assume more vivid shadowy visions assume more vivid reality, and the fascinating creations of his fancy become endowed with a real existence; while he himself finds that he has cast off his earth-transpels and can roam at will throughout the firmament. Now, with the stormy petrels, he is gamboling and curvetting amidst the rolling billows of the wild ocean, vaulting from wave to wave, disporting himself on the foaming crests of the curling breakers, or div-ing down into the chambers of the deep midst silmy monsters, great sea ser-A chowing with the probability of the constant of the constant

Then, aghast and awestruck at the sepulchrai desolation around him, he vaults again upwards intending to re-turn to his native planet; but only to realize to his horror that he is hore-leasly wandering, lost in empty space. And he awoke, and beheld it was a dream. But a time will come wheat those who have served and obeyed their God, and who have not willfully rejected His offer of pardon through faith in the atomement made on the cross for all believers by His well-be-loved Son, will be able surely to roam at will throughout the universes, and to visit all its sublime wonders and all fits stupendous, overwhelming magnifi-cence and grandeur.

cence and grandeur.

Its stupendous, overwhelming magnifi-cence and grandeur.
To Do Things I say to you that if Worth Doing. the young men of this That is to Live. country, enchanted by the glittering prizes of commercial life, close their eyes to the lofty duties of patriotism, forget that their country calls no inconsidera-ble number of them to her own definite, professional service, alas for the coun-try! If the instructed, disinterested, and patriotic abilities, especially of its educated youth, are not at the call of the country, alas for it, and alas for them? To little avail have they read their Plato and been told that they who do not take their share in the government shall be slaves of a govern-ment by the more ignoble. The service of young men of wealtheis likely to be especially efficient, because their income makes them independent. The thidiffer-ence they would feel with regard to the emoluments of office would tond to make them raithful, independent, con-scientious office holders. As to rewards: I do not talk of rewards. For the class of public service appeal the matter of public service set appeal the matter of public service statistic ones, the the regards as the substantial ones. The best of all is the pure loy of service, To do things that are worth doing, to be in the thick of it-each that is to live. The poor man who chooses this way will have to live plainly, as things go now-adset, beat he worth for the a sur-plus of wealth. Why should he want to Wealth provides small satisfactions, but not deep ones. It can give no felt-eity like that which comforts the man who has identified himself, which thrills to hear to the patriot, of the public servant.—Secretary William T. Taft in the New York Times.

Servant-secretary within 1. Takt in the New York Times.
Natural Wonders There are plenty of Of America waterfalls in Eur-Surpass All. ope, but they have to be lighted by colored lights and pald for in your hotel bill to make any show worth looking at, while Niagara is worthy of all that has been written of it and painted of it and said of it. You were there on your wedding trip: now when you get home again, pack up your luggage and that good husband of yours—oh, I have heard of him—and start out on another trip from New York city. Go up the Hudson to Lake George, and through placid Lake Champlain, where old Fort Tieoaderoga is history and reminds you of the ruins on the Rhine. From Plattsburg go winding by rall into the Adirondacks, the little Switzerland of the east, and by stage—you will think you are going among the lesser Alps by dillgence—whither you will, and finally come again to the railway leading southward. Thence to the lake region of central New York, some day destined to be like the lake region of England, only much greater in extent; thence on to Niagara of your bridal days, but not the same. Man's hand has marred the work of nature, but nature is still triumphat. Now by the Great Lakes—

tiful and attractive, and the bome of a race of beings capable of appreciating all its superabounding loveliness. Then, aghast and awestruck at the sepulchrai desolation around him, he vauits again upwards intending to re-turn to his native planet; but only to realize to his horror that he is hop-lessly wandering, lost in empty space. And he awoke, and beheld it was a dream. But a time will come whed their God, aud who have not wilfully relected His offer of pardon through faith in the atomement made on the cross for all believers by His well-be-

True Friends. How to Make And Keep Them. as you hear them talk how it is that they hear them talk how it is that

ing. You wonder as you hear them talk how it is that they have been so fortunate. Nelson's sailors are always splendid fellows, no matter with what crew he sails. Fru-tus at the close of life, can say. "My heart doth joy that yet in all my life I found no friend but he was true to me," And we all know men and women with the same genius for their friends. If we look a little fur-ther, we shall find that these friends are the same sort of people, rich and peor, wise and foolish, with whom we live. It is the claim which they make on their friends, the hope and faith which they cherish, by which those with whom they have to do are uplifted and made worthier and more interesting. They are not thinking themselves superior to others; they are following an ideal and expecting and belleving that others will follow it, too. The force of our life, wheth-er for oursilves or in its influence upon others, depends on our looking up to something above ourselves, de-pends on our faith in the divine beauty which constrains and com-mands us, which we do not wholly understand. It may mean disap-reintment, it must mean a frequent sense of shame and unworthiness; but it is a claim upon us to con-tinual effort, it encourages us to noble striving, fills us with infinite hope...-

Henry Gow. A Novel View We are compelled to Of the Prince conclude that in his of This World. views of religious truth Satan is prob-ably extremely correct. We find that he knows the nature, the character, and the power of God. His supreme effort to turn Jesus from his corrise just as He was entering on His public min-istry shows that he had, in advanuce, a knowledge of His nature, His posi-tion. His mission, and His future in-fluence in the world. Satan's confes-sion of defeat at the close of this temptation shows that he has a belief in the final authority of the Bible, which would not allow him to attempt to evade the four conclusive answers given according to the "proof text" method, and the quotations were from Deuteronomy and the Psalms. All the Scriptural references to Satan and all the inferences we are able to draw from them show that he has so in-timate and so accurate a knowledge of spiritual truth that it is impossible theologically to class him otherwise than among the strictly orthodox. Yet his unquestionable orthodoxy of belief would not gallo Satan admission to any Christian church, at least not until he had transformed himself "into an angel of light." It must be allowed that accuracy of religious views is ex-tremely important, but our churches to mean among the sons of God as confess by their practice that character is supreme. If correct views were the standard, Satan might truly be numbered among the sons of God as he sought to be in the days of Job. But however orthodox he may be in belief, his diligent industry in the occupation of accuser of the brethren would make him an undesirable member of any church, as his complete dievorce be-tween belief and practice shut him out of the kingdom of heaven.-Boston Watchman.



race suicide.

HISTORY AND HUMILITY.

Elsewhere in this issue of the "News" we publish a brief letter from Rt. Rev Bishop F. S. Spalding, of this City, In which the author gives expression to some of his views of the Latter-day Baints. We do not know that the pub. lication of the epistle will be of any special benefit to anyone, but since the Rev. gentleman regards it as a matter of fairness to him, we shally comply with the courteous request for publication. The "News" has always ancorded to others the fair treatment it demands for the members of the Church, and Itself.

The Bishop finds two faults, principally, with the Saints. They lack, he says, "a sense of historical development," and "a solut of humblin,"

In proof of the assertion that theylack a sense of historical development. he cites the fact that they believe that there was a long period during which' the Church was not on earth, and that the Gospel was restored through the Prophet Jaseph.

It seems to us that those who dony the carly apostasy from the primitivo church, and not those who believe in it, lack a sense of historical develops The apostnay is one of the great facts of history, and to deny it is proof of total blindness to a replity over which both prophecy and history throw their searchlights. You may as well stand on Ensign Peak and face

pose anyone should succeed in overthrowing this form in the United States and establishing a monarchy, in imitation of other worldly governments. One faithful to the principles embodied in the Constitution would be fully justified in regarding the setting up of a throne in Washington on the ruins of the republic as an abomination, and all political parties responsible for such a sacrilege might well be denounced as rebels and renegades. And yet, such a change, radical though it would be, would not mean that every vestige of personal. liberty, every human right, all truth

and honor were gone forever. Some such change took place in the world in the early centuries of our era. The spiritual government of the Lord was overthrown. His servants, His officers, were killed and their offices gradually abolished. The spiritual authority of the Lord himself entrusted to His representatives was cowardly surrendered to pagan emperors and worldly potentates. The reformation recognized the anostasy but failed to restore the divine organization of the church. This, we claim, the Lord was pleased to do through the Prophet Joseph under the 'onstitution of the United States. What is there in this, that proves lack

We hope the Bishop will continue "Mormonism." If it does a study not appeal to him as true in its claims, it may at least convince him that the Saints are no fanatics, but that they endeavor to grasp God's plan of salvation and to govern their lives accordingly. And then they may be accorded the place that) theirs, in the nousehold of God.

AT THE HAGUE.

Today, June 15, marks the opening of the second Hague congress. There is done governs as to whether the act is, perhaps, not quite as much enthuslasm in the anticipation of results as there was when the first congress con- stolen goods is not in itself unlawful, vened in 1899. But it is not impossible that more will be accomplished edge that they are stolen, the act bethan is expected.

The first congress refused to discuss . the restriction of armaments, but it contains a definition of the word "boywas agreed that the launching of projectiles from balloons should be pro- eration, generally searce, by many perbiblied for a period of five years, and that the diffusion of asphysiating by preventing all persons from doing lets should be unlawful. The rules of curring the displtanure, persecution noval wartare were modified, and a code regulating warfare on land was adopted. Of this au authority. Professor De Martens, says;

on Ensign Peak and face the City and valley and deny their exists ance and the existence of the majesic mountains in the background; that is, if you are stone blad. It may be thought wafe to pronounce the uncharitable judgment upon the Latter-day Saints, that they juck a

Hague congress was first called will never be accomplished by the convening of congresses alone. Let the peace ocieties continue their work until the masses of all nations are converted. Let

injustice be blotted out in universal Then there will be peace on Justice. earth. Good will among men is the recessary antecedent.

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY.

The following case, reported by the West Publishing Co., St. Paul, is of general interest in our age of combinations for all kinds of purposes, both legal and illegal. It shows that a con-

spiracy to maintain high prices is a riminal offense. An association of druggists, formed for the purpose of maintaining a maximum schedule of prices, refused to sell to a retailer who had refused to join the combination, and also coerced and intimidated vendors of like commodifies by means of threats to boycott and blacklist them if they sold to the rotailor in question. Klingel's Pharmacy v. Sharpe & Dohme, 64 Atlantic Reporter, 1029, was a suit to recover damages because of such acts. Such a combination the Court of Ap-

peals of Maryland holds to be a criminal conspiracy at law. The court concedes that on the authority of the Bohn Case, 55 Northwestern Reporter. 1119, the defendants had the lawful right to verture to well to plaintiff, and it was wholly immaterial whether the refusal was the result of whim, caprice or malico; but the bare refusal to sell was not the principal offense in the present case. The desire was to drive the plaintin into becoming a member of an organization which would control prices and thereby deprive him of the liberty to contract for the sale of his goods according to his own judgment. The motive with which an act is lawful or not, and by way of illus-

tration the court says that receiving but if they are received with a knowlcomes criminal The case is interesting because it

cott," A boycott means the confedsons whose intent is to injure another bisiness with him, through fear of in-

so much about the weather.

Croker has become reconciled to his wife but the aristocracy haven't become reconciled to his Derby victory.

If Joaquin Miller should become a United States senator, instead of reading his poems, as now, he might ask leave to print.

The federal and the state courts of Missouri are in direct conflict over the two-cent-a-mile law. What a splendid chance for another Missouri comprom-

Secretary Taft's illness was due to ptomaine poisoning. Does not this show laches on the part of the department of agriculture in enforcing the pure food law

"The practice of kissing babies is a pernicious one and should be broken up," says a physician. It is quite safe to say that that physician is a crusty old bachelor.

Professor See of the Mare Island naval observatory believes he has discovered the cause of earthquakes and that t is in a leaking of the oceau bottom. This is worse than the cotton loak.

Ambassador Bryce is down in Indian Territory, studying a state in the makug. It is the first opportunity that the author of the "American Commonwealth" has had to observe one. His reflections upon it will be both profound and valuable. It is to be hoped that he will make them public.



New Barber Pole

Law Smyevitch, a Polish young man, is learning to be a barber in Ed Den-nison's shop.-Wardsville Tribung,

In a Quandary.

"Twe thought up a good joke." "Shall I sell it for 50 cents and re-lieve my immediate necessities, or shall i write a nusical comedy around it?"-

Courier-Journal.

He Met His Match.

Once, while Bishop Talbat, long known as "the cowbay Bishop." was attending a meeting of dignitaries of the church in St. Paul, a tramp ap-proached a group of bishops gathered on the hotel porch at noon and asked for aid.

control of the displacement of the computators. COMPULSORY ARBITRATION. The Gavernor of California is said to have under consideration a plan for compulsory arbitration of labor trou-bles. That seems, really, to be the on-ity way by which the public can pro-tect itself from the loss and annoy-ance always attendant upon such con-

Never Before.

"You say the victim was shot in the head?" queried the Coroner, "Yes, sir," replied the witness. "Previous to the shooting had there been any trouble or threats that would have led the victim to expect the shot?" "No, sir, I don't think such a thing er entered his head before."-Phila-

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A military school cadet taking a hur-dle while standing on four porses, looks out from the cover of the June Amer-ican Boy. Readers will be sorry to say

Ican Boy. Headers will be sorry to say good-bye this month to the splendid serials of Judge Shute and Edward Stratemeyer, but the publishers prom-ise that equally good matter will take their place. Off the Reservation; The Camp Fire of Mad Anthony, and Tad continue even more interestingly. Some of the other stories and larger articles are: A Fien's Essay, illustrated by

are: A Flea's Essay, illustrated by the author: The Bird Charmer, a pretty story showing the result of kindhess to the birds; An Episode of the Plains

to the birds; An Episode of the Plains is a stirring story of the Cherokee In-dians; Two Years an Indian tells of the captivity of a white boy among the Indians in the time of the French and Indian war; The Kite Over the Steeple, describes how a boy with his kite saved a man from a terrible death. For the boys who at this time are going in for short, there are. The Boy on

delphia Inquirer.

A REAL RANK Wedding Presents! phine instead of quinine!" Druggist: "Is it possible? In that case you owe me 25 cents more."---Translated for "Transatlantic Tales," from Petit Parisien.

N.

Useful and ornamental in great variety and very reasonably priced. Be sure and see the display in our Crockery dept. The selection is so extensive you can purchase a nice present for just the amount you wish to spend.

HAND-PAINTED CHINA SILVERWARE TABLE ORNAMENTS VASES MANTEL ORNAMENTS PLATED KNIVES & FORKS FIVE O'CLOCK TEA SERVICE CUT GLASSWARE DRESDEN WARE

BERRY SETS CHOCOLATE SETS DINNER SERVICE BISQUE CRACKER BOWLS MAR NAME

Everything Necessary For The Preserving of Fruit!

Be in readiness for the fruit preserving season. We have everything from the sugar to the jar. Be sure and inspect the Economy Fruit Jar before purchasing, it will pay for itself in the fruit it will save. Self sealing and being hermetically sealed it is perfect for preserving all kinds of meat, fish, game, pickles, soups, jellies, vegetables and fruits. No rubber rings required. Easy to open, in fact, it is the ideal fruit jar. Be sure and see it.

All Kinds of Fishing Tackle

If you want a Japanese bamboo rod, plain straw color, used with or without reel, we have it. If you want a steel jointed fly rod we have it, in fact, we have every kind of fishing rod, reel, line, hook or artificial bait that the angler needs, at very reasonable prices.



For the boys who at this time are going in for sport, there are: The Boy on His Musele; How to Become Strong; How to Cruise With a Canoe; A Sum-mer in the Saddle, and The Aquntic Tournament. When Daniel Websier Taught School is a story of how that great American worked in his youth to fit himself for his splendid life work. Chais with Big Americans this month is an interview with David Belasco. A page is given to American Boy Day at the Jamestown Exposition.—The Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich. The July issue of the Popular Maga-

The July issue of the Popular Maga-zine is the first number of the ointh volume of this monthly. In celebra-tion of the event there are several big attractions offered to readers of the magazine. Notably there is H. B. Marriott Watson's new serial, "The Devil's Pulpit," which begins in this issue. Then there is a complete novel by Roland Ashford Phillips, called "The High-Graders." Among other