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BALT LAKE CITY: - APRIL 10, 1909

EASTER.

Entl. all half the message bring: Christ hath risen: Our Lord and Kous Hall, ich buill Let pruises ring. Christ bath risen: Our Lord and King. Hall, all half! Douth hath no sting, Christ bath risen: Our Lord and Kins Hail, all hail! Hostman sing. Christ hath risen. On: Lord and King —LOUISE (701),80N.

NATURE AND RESURRECTION.

Only through revelation is the dotring of resherection clearly Laught, but nature furnishes analogies both beautiful and instructive. And Spring I the time when they are more particularly brought to our notice.

At this time the white veil of death is removed from the earth and nature receives instruction from heaven is clothe again the trees, to color the flow ers onew, to spread the mantle of green, and to reproduce the seed and fruit of every living plant. It is an analogy of the resurrection. It is life called forth out or douth.

At this time, seeds, long buried under layers of rotting leaves, put forth their tiny shoots in search of food, of life. Buds swell and burst forth by the force of the awakening vital principle. The little insects begin the season's festivities; the birds sing to one another, songs of love and life. Life is nwakening all around us. It is a sermon on resurrection.

As Tertullian observes: "All things return to their former state, after having gone out of sight; all things begin after they have ended; they come to an end for the very purpose of coming into existence again. Nothing pertakes but with a view to salvation. The whole, therefore, of this revolving order of things boars witness to the resurrection of the dead."

"Our Lord has written the promise of the resurrection, not in books alone, but in every leaf in spring time," says Martin Luther.

But the resurrection should never be considered except together with the sacrifice on Calvary. The two are inseparable. President John Taylor, in his admirable treatise on Mediation and Atonement, shows this. He says:

"As man through the powers of his body he could attain to the dignity and completeness of manhood, but could go no further; as a man he is born, as a man he lives, and as a man he dies; but through the essence and power of the Godhead, which is in him, which descended to him as the gift of God from his heavenly father, he is capable of rising from the contracted limits of manhood to the dignity of a God, and thus through the nity of a God, and thus through the atonement of Jesus Christ and the adoption he is capable of eternal ex-altation, eternal lives and eternal pro-gression. But this transition from his gression. But this transition from his manhood to the Godhead can alone be made through a power which is superior to man—an infinite power, an eternal power, even the power of the Godhead: for as in Adam all die, so in Christ only can all be made slive. Through Him mankind are brought into communion and communication. Through Him mankind are brought into communion and communication with God; through His atonement they are enabled, as He was, to vanquish death; through the atonement and the power of the Priesthood associated therewith, they become heirs of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ, and inheritors of thrones, powers, principalities and dominions in the eternal worlds. And instead of being subject to death, when that last enemy shall be destroyed, and death be swallowed up in victory, through that atonement they can become the fathers and mathers of lives, and be capable of perpetual and eternal progression."

And thus the road to eternal life.

And thus the road to sternel life goes over Culvary.

NAUVOO TEMPLE.

Mr. James M. Thomas, or Ogden, as old-timer who came to Utah in 1850. asks the "News" to state the date of the burning of the Nauvoo Temple, Mr. Thomas says his family was among those who were expelled from Nauvector in 1866. They came to Mount Pisgali. but in 1848, he visited Nauvdo and during his May there saw the Temple burn He did not make a note of the date, and he says there are different opinion six to when it occurred, among his

After the exodus the Tempto was taken possession of by a mob that defaced it in various ways, and on the 19th of Nov., 1818, it was set fire to. The tire was first discovered about 3 alviock in the morning and it soon took such a hold of the fimbers and roof as to make any effort at saving the structure fullic. It has been reported that the people of that vicinity were nituid the exited Latter-day Saints would return and claim their property and that they paid an in cendiary for setting fire to the Temple thinking that there would be no Ir ducament to return when that marred building did no longer exter. In the history of Hancock county this is hinted at. In the following

"If any party or parties had been entemplating the purchase of the

Some time after the larging of the Temple, the learness obtained posses to repair the building and use it for educational purposes, but they were not permitted to carry out this plan-On the lith of May, 1850, a tornado the Tompie was blown down. A Nau-

its sides to another wait in the inter-or part and arrowanted by an arch; between the two walls at the north and south are the two towers or sent of the stalreaser."

It is claimed that many rocks in the Comple walls have been shipped abroad and that some even found their cay to Europe.

GALILEO'S TELESCOPE.

This year, it has been observed, is markable for being the centenary of he birth of many men famous in the cortd of letters, arts, and sciences. It s also the tercestenary of the imports. ent discovery of Guillen that by means of the telescope the heavenly bodies ould be brought nearer known view That discovery unlocked, as it were, the gutes of the heavens and through the opened portals new truths regarding the universe camo like a flood. It was ne of the open-making discoveries.

pitchen and lovented an Instrument manner in which it was estebrated at which objects at a distance could the time of our Savior is supposed to examined in detail. This rumor have been something like this: meled him during the month of April, ork and constructed a telescope that emiliad three times. Not being satded with this result, be improved the trument muttl be had one that magifed thirty-two rimes, and when he at hand. He may that the moon ich bedy willt mountains, very much ike the earth; he discovered "spots" is the sun. from the motions of which he alculated the rotation of that body round its axis, he discovered four noons revolving around Jupiter, and bserved the phases of Venus. The eaten. truths he read in the houvens, by means of his wonderful instrument, startled the world. To a generation that was went to believe that the earth was the only globe of any consequence in the universe, he announced that the Milky Way is but an aggregation of worlds moving in the infinite space, and that the nebulae are similarly constituted. When the importance of the telescope in the modern study of astronomy ! onsidered, the services rendered by Galileo to the cause of truth can be appreciated. The progress of knowledge was slow in former ages because of the tack of mechanical contrivances by which modern research in every direction is nided. Knowledge has multiplied with the multiplication of such contrivance. Our age ought to progress much more rapidly, on account of the wonderful instruments it has

at its disposal. Gailleo, it is said, kept the telescope with which he made his great discovries always by his side, even after he became blind. The "old discoverer," he called it. Its broken object glass, nounted in an Ivory frame, is jeulously guarded in the Tribuna di Gailleo, at Plorence.

CHILDREN MISSING.

The decline in the birthrate of this country is a subject attracting considerable attention, though it is not so great as in some other countries, notably France. When the continent was first settled from Europe, the birthrage was the highest in the world. Benjamin Franklin estimated six children to a normal American family in his day. The average at the present time is only slightly above two. For 1990 it is calculated that there were only about three-jourths as many children to potential mothers in America as there of a century the proportion of our entire population consisting of children under the age of ten has fallen from one-third to one-quarter. This for the whole United States is equivalent to

the less of about 7,900,000 children. Such figures demand serious attention. Allowance must be made for the fact that in young, sparsely settled countries, nature always is strenuously active in building up and constructing. After deviatating wars, for instance, large families are the rule. But the great decline in the birthrate now noticed is not due entirely to natural causes. It is unnotural. It has come about by the neglect of family life, the disruption of homes, the mania for amusements, and other characteris.12 features of modern life that are far from gratifying.

INTEREST CENTERS ON TARIFF.

Interest in the tariff revision pro reedings at Washington continues to ngross the most intense attention of the adult citizonship over practically

Newspaper comment from all quartwe show that public sentiment is, u general, distinctly favorable to the den of lowering the turble on most of the manufactured products and is strongly against most of the proposals for an apward revision.

The latest telegraphic items from

"Paragraph 41% of the bill, regarding catton cloths, was stricken out and the provision of the Dingley law on the same subject was restored.

Jacquard figured goods for upholstering, covers, etc., composed wholly or in chief of cotton or other vegetable fiber, were given protection by leveling a duty of 50 per cent ad valuered.

A tex of 45 per cent ad valorem so was put upon tire fabric or fabra ased for "neumatic itres. The after of this provision will be to place e duty on the long staple cotton

e duty on the long staple cotton cel in the fabric. "A dirty of 10 per cent ad valorers so was put upon cotton bleached ad parined, whether medigated or

"The dividing line between the high of low rates of duty on all sloth and relevan was fixed at II feet lastend 9 feet, as expinally provided for in a hill. It was II feet in the Dingley

These succept classics and numerous others like them show that in many and perhaps most of the manufactured goods the Dingley rates or their near struck Nauvao, and the north wall of equivalent are to be substantially retained. This means that the revision von newspaper published at that time will be the correction of inequalities said: rather than the scaling down to a gen-There now remains nothing of the crait way of the present rates. But there was an earthquake, and an ansatus work of the Mormons, ex. such a conclusion of all the talk about get descended and rolled away the

to the country at large. The platform pledges were supposed mere adjustment of this or that sched-

is well known that the prices of our ren that the Lord had risen. great agricultural stopies-wheat, corn, cotton, hav, beef, perk, matten, etc.are not raised by the tariff laws. The American "rice for all such articles is the lowest ruling price to be found in any of the great markets of the civilfred world.

ABOUT EASTER.

A correspondent requests the "News to devote some space to the subject of the Passever and Baster, at this tim-The Passover was instituted as miding at Venice, heard that a Dutch | the Children of Israel from Egypt. The

The males of a family, or company, or May, 1669, and he at once set to not less than ten, met in the evening washed their hands and feet and placed themselves around the table. At one time they are the Passever standing, for remlad them of the jearney from Egypt, but later they reclined. A cup of white, mixed with water, was preented to each guest, over which the siessing was pronounced, "Blessad by He that created the truit of the vine. then a lamb, unleavened bread, and bitter herba" were placed on the table. and other articles of food. The host distributed pieces of the pascul amb. and bread, until the entire hand was

> The lambs, it should be observed, had been slaughtered on the Temple ground, with appropriate ceremonics. They were reacted in the homes of the people on pits made of pomegranate wood. Every serson present was bound to partake of

> After this first course they washed their feet and then took their places again at the table to eat the second curse, which consisted of bitter herbs, with a kind of sauce made of bruised palm branches, herries or raisins, and vinegar. This sauce was thick and was sald to represent the clay from which their fathers made bricks in Egypt Another cup was now passed. The host at this time divided the bread into two parts and distributed one of them, after having blessed it as follows: Blessed be thou, O Lord our God, the King of the whole world, in the eating of unleavened bread." The other part of the loaf was then broken into as many parts as there were guests. At this time one of the company would ask the meaning of the rite, and the host answered: "This is the bread of affliction, which our fathers ate in the land of affliction. Let him that is hungry come and eat the Passover; let him that hath need come and eat the Passover; for this Passover is our savior and our refuge." Then taking the cup he first tasted it himself, and afterwards presented it to each, saying Blessed be Thou, O Lord, our God, King of the world, who hast created the fruit of the vine." This cup was called the cup of blessing. It is referred to by the Apostle in the letter to Cor., 10: 16. The entire ceremony ended by the company singing the 113th and the five following Psaims of praise. This was called the great Hallel,

> The order of events in the Passion week are usually stated thus; The sixth day before the crucifixion our Lord came to Bethany and was anointed in the house of Simon. On the fifth day He triumphantly entered into Jerusalem, cast out the buyers and sellers from the temple ground, healed the sick and received some Greeks who came to see Him. In the evening He returned to Bethany. On the fourth day He again cleansed the Temple and taught there. On the third day He deivered His prophecy concerning the destruction of Jerusalem and His ageond coming. On the second day the priests held a consultation at the palace of Casaphas on the advisability of taking His life, when Judas came in and offered to betray Him. The day before the crucifixion our Lord direct ed His disciples to make the preparation for the Passover, and in the evening they partook of it, and He instiluted the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Early that evening He was be-

On the day of the crucifixion, our ard was first led to Annas, an old repobate who had great influence in the nation; then to Cataphas, in whose pal ace he was condemned as a blasphemer Then a council was called to dispose of the case. Judas came in and conessed that he had betrayed an inno ent man, threw down the blood meney and took his own life. The council took Josus before Pilate, and this Roman governor declared Him innocent. From Washington are full of such state- Pilate Jesus was taken to Horod, who monked Him and returned Him to Pilate. Pliate again doclared Him innocent and proposed to release Him, but the rabble, at the instigation of the pricets, demanded His death. Finally Pilate gave In, and Jesus was ledto the place called Golgotha, and was there crucified between two majefactors. In the ecclesizatical court He was condemned as a blamphemer; before the civil tribunal He was sentenced as a

The soldiers cast for for His. garments, the rulers derided Him, and the multitude reviled Him even in His dying agony: Then seeing itis mother. He committed her to the care of the disciple who laid followed Him to the last. At noon there was slorkness over the little and our Lord expired cam mending flis divine spirit hato the hands of His Futher. At that time the cell in the Temple was rent. The curtisnook and trembled and some graves gave up their dead. Jesus died, a sacrifice for the salvation of the world.

Then comes the wenderful story of the resurrection. On the first day of the week Mary Magniainne and her companions wont out to the sepalchre, very early. But before they arrived stantle work of the Mormons, ex. such a constant of an existent of the stone from the grave. Our Lord tone restorday without any necupants. Of

tariff will probably be disappointing but the evangelists have not given any ten the occupants come down without detailed account of that miracle of any balloon. miracles. When the women drew near to mean a revision denward, not a they saw that the stone had been removed, and Mary Magdatene returned ule upwards or downwards as the case to the city to tell the aposites that the grave had been disturbed. Her com-For while the tariff laws can and do panions went into the enclosure and raise the price of such manufactured saw the angel there, who told them not articles as thos, referred to above, it to fear but to go and inform the breth-

> In the mountime Mary Magdalene had feld Peter and John that the body had been taken away, and they two hastened to the grave. John arrived first and, knoking toto the tomb, saw that the lines clothes were there. Peter soon came and went into the tomb. After having seen that the Master was not thore, they returned to their homes. Mary came back again, and as she stood weeping near the tomb, she saw two angels, and then Jesus Himself appeared to her and she was sent to what she had seen

In the meantime another company, Josepha and other women of Gallies and Jerusalem, came to the tours with spices to embalin the body. On their trival they found the stone rolled rway, but no one who could give them ony information, until suddenly Iwo angels uppeared who told them that the Lord was not there but had risen from the dead. They also went back to the city and related what they had

The oposition still doubted. Our Lord, opposed to Peter early in the day. ien in the afternoon He appeared Cleopus and another on the road to counts. These returned to Jerusalem of related the experience to the other sciples. As they told their wonder hi story Jesus stood in their midst He conversed with them and showed hem Itis hands and side. He ate with them, and finally breathed on them and bestowed upon them the Holy

During the rest of the week the news spread among the disciples, but some doubted. Among these was homas. On the following Sunday, therefore, Jesus appeared to Thomas and the other disciples. A few days ater He appeared in Galilee to the Apostles and more than five hundred of his followers. Subsequently He appeared to Peter and six other disciples n Galiler, who seemed to have re sumed their former occupation of fishing. On the fortieth day after the resurrection. He led they all out to the Mount of Olives and there ascend ed to heaven in their sight, after which two angels appeared who told them that Jesus would come again as they had seen His ascend.

As to the appearance of the body our Lord after the resurrection tha Evangelists do not give explicit information. They make it clear that His vas a real body and not a shadow. He partook of food. And yet His most intimate friends did not at first recognize Him, though they did so when their eyes were opened. Townsend well observes that. "Why it was that neither Mary Magdalene, nor the discloles going to Emmans, nor His own apostles at the sea of Tiberias, were able to recognize their Lord, though afterwards they knew Him, is among those mysteries which we shall unlerstand hereafter, when we ourselves arise from the grave and renew our former friendships in our glorified bodies." At present, we know only in part, but then we shall know even as iso we are known,

Such is, in brief, the story of the passion and the resurrection, which all the Christian world commemorates, this week. As early as the second century a dispute arose as to the proper day in which the resurrection ought to be ommemorated. The eastern church observed it the same day as the Jews, while the western church celebrated t on Sunday as the actual day on which our Savior rose. This dispute was settled, it is thought, at the famous council of Nice, 325, which ordained that it should be kept on the first Sunday after the full moon that omes on or after the vernal equinox, provided that it should never be celbrated on the same day as the Jewish

The name Easter is the German Ostern, derived from the goddess Ostera whose festival was celebrated with seculiar ceremonies, in the month of April. Easter used to be observed as most joyful day in the ancient churches. On that day cathecumens were dressed in white and solemnly baptized. The Lord's supper was celebrated with more than common solemnity and alms were liberally distribated. The day before Easter was called the great Sabbath, and it was observed by fasting.

Apart from its religious significance, Easter is the spring festival, and the real flowers of early spring, the tulip, the daffodil, the wild arbutus, not no cessarily the lily, are its appropriate floral symbols. As a matter of fact, when the lily is mentioned in other seasons, we never think of Easter, "Consider the lilies of the field." Solmon in all his glory, was not so arrayed. Flowers, gorgeous in color are brought to mind. To paint them, cries Salisbury, in "King John," were "wasteful and ridiculous excesses." All the spring flowers are, fitly, symbols of the resurrection.

A bald crown is never a crowning

Even the left hand may be the glad

Would free lumber be free from

Roller skaters are not high rollers

orp. It's by no means stands for

To him who suffers from a cold no vessiter is good One swallow does not make a spring

but days like these do. Colonel Roosevelt has arrived at Port Said. Enough said.

seauty and a juy forever.

Not all Easter hats are a thing of

Watching .

The Girls

A lightning calculator cannot where lightning will strike.

The nett made man usually insists on making his own inferences.

Injured junocence never makes near ly so much fuse as exposed vice. No train ever leaves footprints on

the sands of time; only tracks,

Britannia rules the waves, but she s terribly atraid that Germany may, As people are a compound of the

good and the bad so are their man-

The present epidemic of colds will dimest surely be followed by the spring

All the world may be a stage but the stage is not all the world by any

When the hirds return from the south the hoboes are not long in fol-

It is a matter of entire indifference to an apportunity whether or not it is neglected.

When wireless telephony becomes general the old excuse, "Wire busy,"

right asylum in which to exercise the right of asylum. The simplified spellers have just ad-

Castro finds it very hard to find the

ourned. They are as persistent as the suffrageties. When the Payne bill gets back to the

louse from the Senate the House may

tot know its own.

To the pure all things are pure but they listed on the government guarantes when it comes to pure food.

The devil is not so black as he is painted nor is the Standard Oil so white as its attorneys would have the court believe.

Senator Aldrich says that the new tariff will be just to all. But people's deas as to what is just differ as well they do to other things.

The City of Mexico is said to be suffering from a lack of plumbers. She had better bear the ills she has than to fly the others she knows not of.

JUST FOR FUN

"Speakin' about this 'ere tariff," said the man with the bulbous nose, "It makes all the difference in the world whose socks is gored."—Chicago Tri-

Knicker-So Jones has a great revenue-making scheme?

Bocker-Yes, tax every aspirant for office.—New York Sun.

Reporter-What do you mean by saying that I use "paradoxical expres-Editor—I mean that you say impos-sible things. This story of yours, for instance contains the phrase 'baspipe music."—Cleveland Leader.

The twins were being congratulated upon the arival of a small brother when the neighbor inquired: "Well, how did you boys like the boy?" Oh," answered one of them, "we ught it was all right, but mamma ild rather have had an automobile

She—"Is my hat on straight?" He—
"Of course it is." She—"Gracious!
Then it isn't right. Why didn't you
tell me?"—Philadelphia Record.

From The Battleground of

Every university in the country is watching the university girl darkly. "Let there be no more men in which as intelligen cally lives with the the reparation of a lit is also true that she seems to be saying. Prestime in the history of it stood so much in idents in their annual reports note with disnified trepidation the fact that sixty per cent of their students are ow women, a proportion yearly in-reasing. A list of thirteen western niversities shows the women outnumfamily. The industries and arts, a gree that the family situation is rather empty. Business pursuits in the father away from home most of arry twice as many women as men, anford has planted its back flatly rainst the wall, like a creature factime, and even set very narrow to his intelligence, and it is the g a pack, and arbitrarily limited the number of women who may enter each coar to five hundred. And Tufts is sking for a gift of two hundred and peculiarly important that the monk should be fit to represent the interes of life during that prolonged period b fry thousand dollars that she may segwith the outer world. Mortality is reference to the welfare of society matter of fact, what the college girl has done is not just what it seems to be. It is something different, less specthe appetites of the individual, an theory or practice which restricts interests of the mother and the accular, with its roots deeper in the structure of modern life. She is cer-billy not driving men out of the co atunta the life of the child in, refoundest sense of the world oral Older and Newer Ide ducational colleges, because where are hey going? Not to men's colleges, Men acreased seventy per cent. In the co-Marriage" in the April American Mazine, by Prof. W. I. Thomas, educational institutions between '90 and '98, and only half as fast in the nen's colleges. Moreover, it is only Value of When a person dis Value of Human tuberculonis we are an tuberculonis of the tuberculonist was a second of the tuberculonist with tuberculonist was a second of tuberculonist with tuberculonist was a second of tuberculonist was a second of tuberculonist with tuberculonist we are an area of tuberculonist we are an tuberculonist we are an tuberculonist we are an area of tuberculonist we are a superculonist we are a supercul one department of the modern Amercan university that women are in the najority, the college of liberal arts. In the technical schools-engineering, for such proportion as thirty to two thous-and. Men are going more and more into technical courses, and so are wo-men; and the college of liberal arts has become, in point of fact, a technical school for women. Teaching is the cul-tured occupation which the most con-servative girl may enter with self-re-spect, and two-thirds of the girls in colleges are preparing to teach. Ex-cept in the few universities which offer peduscory, the college of liberal arts is

great loss, not only in the ciral family or friends, but also to the munity! There are, it is said, so deaths from tuberculosis in the U. States annually, Let us be come tive and say 150,000. The average at time of death is thirty-five y. The normal life would go on for it two years longer, or until the s two years longer, or until the seventh year. Frederick L. Hor a noted statistician, has estimated the real loss of life of these pedagogy, the college of liberal arts is the only preparation they can find. As soon as more professions open to wo-men and universities prepare for them, victims of consumption measure time, is 4,800,000 years yer annum we assume that the net value year of human life is at least to real loss to the nation resulting the disease, a large portion of a s needless, may be estimated at 000,000 per aroum."—"The We the White Death," by O. F. Lew the April Metropolitan Magazine

A wonderful process of melting steel and fron, in which a blast of pure oxy-gen is the prime factor, is described with illustration in the April described with illustration in the april number of Popular Mechanics. One of its uses is to clear the chilled iron from the taphole through which the blast is delivered to the interior of blast furnnees. A chilled taphole is one of the most serious troubles to be combated with in a steel mill. It can also be used to great advantage in cutting sinking heads on castings and cobbles, in dismantling and cutting up castings and for piercing steel plates. The chilled iron that often blocks the taphole of a blast furnace can be pierced in a few minutes, even though the mass of metal has reached a depth of two or three feet. The chilled mass is first heated to combustion by the use of a gas flame and then the blast of exygen is turned on. Under the high pressure of oxygen the molten mass is removed almost instantly, without any damage to the taphole. All that is necessary for the operation of the process is a tank of compressed oxygen and another of coal gas. blast of oxygen is directed against the metal through a long pipe-like nozzle, connected with the compressed oxygen tanks by hose. The heat is so intense that the operator who handles this nozzle must be clothed in an asbestos suit. Asbestos gloves cover their hands, an asbestos face mask and hood. fitted with an isinglass visor in front of the eyes, protects his neck and head,

-Madge C. Jenison in the April

Popular Mechanics. Mothers The mother should be edu-should Be cated both in life and in the schools, and the solici-tude and provision for her education should certainly not be less than for that of the scientific specialist. At the age of perhaps eight the child's brain is practically all in; he is short courts to be jurisdictional; that only in experience and practise. He can say, that if the time is allowed lerstand any abstract principle and any piece of literature, from the theory of evolution to the Hamlet of Shakespeare, but when he spends his time with an uneducated nurse or an unideaed mother he goes to school and even to college with a mind so barren that one of our great colleges has act-

Salvador Pagano keeps a Red Tape. charged in 1892 with a der in the first degree. Because high. He was convicted on the fi-est evidence. One of the facts p-was that Pagano had cut a piccloth out of his vest. Pagano defense, innocently pointed to takens, to which garment hi o make a necessary bit of pants The piece of cloth was supphave contained blood, though never proved. Pagano's lawyer day or two late in filing his statum on motion for a new trial. He explied to the court that Pagano was a that he had been unable to raise money to prosecute his appeal soo The Supreme Court said they we ry, but Fagano would have to ham this was a case where he could afford to be late. Meanwhile put sentiment had changed. It was disco ered that another, not Pagano, we most likely the guilty person. The leg islature was in session, and a specia law, clumsily drawn, was hastily pas to try to fit Pagano's case. The preme Court being after all hum having taken note of these things, ti lawyers got together and agreed waive all technicalities, and the cu Reports, p. 549) wrote an opinion of favor of Pagano's innocence on the ey dence which it would do any one good to read, it is so in contrast with the one written the year before, when, with the same record before them, they the statutory time within which and peal may be perfected is held by courts to be jurisdictional; that where, under the spur of publ

Z. C. M. I.

The Spring Suits, Coats and Waists we are now displaying are arrayed in all the splendor that newest styles and latest fabrics can give them.

The greatest and most extensive variety of tailored suits await you-stylish models that are decidedly becoming in all the new colors-black, navies, white, kingfisher, Danube, heliotrope, amethyst, vapeur, boux d'rose, ashes of rose, laurel, pine and Yukon brown. Prices range

\$15 to \$75

We have a delightful showing of Silk Dresses - messalines. taffetas, foulards in black and colors from \$15.00 to \$40.00.

Plain tailored waists—a most satisfactory show-



ing of the newest styles, ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$4.00.

