

accompanied the sacrifices and particularly the thank-offerings. They consisted of flour, cakes, parched corn, frankincense, oil and wine.

One-tenth of an ephah of flour baked with oil was offered at the consecration of the priests. These cakes were burnt, not eaten. On other occasions they were waved before the Lord and afterwards eaten.

The sacrifice offered when a leper was purified is very peculiar. When the officiating priest had ascertained that the sick person was healed from his leprosy, he was to take two live birds and cedarwood, scarlet and hyssop. One of the birds was killed in an earthen vessel, over running water. The living bird and the wood, the scarlet and the hyssop were dipped in the blood, some of which was sprinkled upon the leper seven times. The living bird, besmeared with blood, was then set at liberty. The leper performed various ceremonies relating to his purification, such as shaving his head, bathing, etc., and on the eighth day he was to present a trespass-offering consisting of two ht-lambs for burnt-offering and one ewe-lamb for a sin-offering. To these were added flour and oil for a meat-offering. All this, together with the offerer, was presented before the Lord at the door of the tabernacle where the animals were slain. Some of the blood of the sacrifices was then put on various parts of the body of the leper, on the ear, the thumb, and the great toe. The oil was also similarly applied to the body. Thus he became purified and could join the people in their worship as well as mingle with them in their daily life. Lev. xiv: 1-32.

Salt was to accompany every sacrifice.

No sacrifice was to be left over or to be eaten on the third day after it had been slain.

No fat and no blood was to be eaten.

No Levitically unclean person could eat of a sacrifice.

Human sacrifices were expressly forbidden.

Violations of these rules were punished with death upon the violator.

DEATH OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

THE death of General Sherman will cause much regret throughout the United States and, indeed, in all the civilized world. It was fondly hoped that he would rally, overcome the ravages of disease and live some years longer to be honored by his country. But he has fallen before the universal conqueror, and

another of the nation's heroes has passed into a wider field of existence and action. We have already given an account of the life and prominent acts of the great General, and can now only mingle our mourning with that of his fellow citizens throughout the land and condole with his bereaved family and friends. A grand old soldier and strong man has gone to his rest.

A STRAINED CONSTRUCTION.

AN important examination of jurors was made in the Third District Court February 16. Gentlemen well known in this community, and whose word would be relied on in any society here, were questioned closely by the Assistant District Attorney and by the Court in regard to their views concerning polygamy.

The questions and answers are interesting, as they develop the position occupied on this question by thinking men who are members of the "Mormon" Church. They also demonstrate beyond dispute the fact that good citizens, men of repute, who never violated the law, who believe it to be wrong to practice polygamy because the law prohibits it and the Church forbids it, and who would be governed by the law in dealing with a case of polygamy, are rejected as jurors because they do not think that, apart from legislation human and divine on the subject, it would be inherently and essentially wrong for a man to have more wives than one at the same time.

We do not wish to find fault with the learned Judge who rejected these jurors for his judicial action, because we think he decided according to his understanding of the law specially provided in such cases. It is to be found in Section Five of the Edmunds Act, which makes it a sufficient cause of challenge to any person summoned as a juror or talesman in a prosecution for bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, "that he believes it right for a man to have more than one living and undivorced wife at the same time, or to live in the practice of cohabiting with more than one woman."

That is the law. Now as to the Judge's interpretation of the law. Does this phrase, "he believes it right," mean legally right, or something else? If a citizen believes it wrong under the law of the land, and also under the rules of the Church, to do a certain thing, and if he would be governed by the law in passing upon a case of its infraction, would not that fully cover the intent of the provision in the Edmunds Act and would not he therefore be legally qualified to serve as a juror? We

believe he would. We do not believe that the intent of the law was to dive into a man's inner consciousness to the depth of his abstract belief on a question thoroughly settled as a matter of action.

Mr. James Sharp takes the ground that it is both morally and legally wrong to practice polygamy. He does not believe it to be right for a man to have more wives than one or to practice unlawful cohabitation. Does not that fill the requirement of the law? In this the other "Mormons" summoned as jurors occupy the same ground. The facts are that the practice is forbidden both by the law and by the Church; therefore they think it is wrong. But they are questioned as to what would be their views under conditions that do not exist. They are catechised on questions of ethics, apart from law and from present facts. Is not that going beyond the purpose of the law and beyond the province of courts and court officials?

Prohibition is the law in some States. Sunday laws prevail in some cities. If a man believes it to be wrong under the law to buy or sell intoxicants, or to buy or sell anything on Sunday, and would not break the law, but would enforce it because it is the law, is not that sufficient for any lawful purpose? Would it be anything against his position if he believed that in the absence of any law human or divine against the traffic in liquor, or against Sabbath breaking, there would be no essential crime in either?

We believe that the zeal of some officials against the departing practice of polygamy carries them beyond the bounds of true discretion and the legal interpretation of law. And we think that abstract questions which have no bearing upon living action are not within the purview of the judiciary, but should be relegated to their proper sphere, whether it be of theology, or philosophy, or moral science. We also think the Third District Court rejected some most excellent material for jurors by an extreme and unnecessary construction of a provision the full signification of which is plain upon its face. However, we have no special desire to see any "Mormons" serving on the grand jury.

A GIGANTIC COMBINATION.

THE report is current that the Canadian Pacific railroad is no longer competing for United States overland traffic. This company maintained, until a few days ago, a line of coast steamships between Vancouver and San Francisco. This line was used as a