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Sunday, July 5, 1908.

Bond for progress.

But it's good to be quiet once more.

Gentlemen always walk to the right.

Never mind the sheath skirt—get into your boost togs.

President Castro is learning how soon Uncle Sam can forget all about him.

While the weather is hot, remember to be considerate of the faithful horse.

This morning, no doubt, some of the boys realize how very useful fingers are.

Resolved, that it is extremely foolish to set off a cannon cracker while holding it in the hand.

When shall we read of the airship running down a flock of birds and killing a dozen or so?

Life for man is full of twistings and turnings, especially in the presence of the directorate gown.

If scientific dreams shall come true, the complaint of the future will be concerning cloudy highways.

On the other hand, there are many honest Mormons who are apostate, but who have not yet found it out.

Uncle Joe Cannon lost the nomination, but he still has Danville and the House of Representatives to lord it over.

Mr. Bryan insists upon a campaign publicity plank. So did Mr. Taft; but the Chicago convention was such a persuasive body.

How much of the tithing fund is to be used to defray the expenses of that hierarch-created ramp delegation from Idaho to Denver?

Ten per cent of his income is a pretty high price for a man to pay for a promise of a doubtful salvation in an indefinite hereafter.

And perhaps some men are almost always out of work because they are continually looking for the easiest job, that is hardest to get.

Another late invention is the hot-air gun; but the implement is not expected to attract much attention until the campaign orator steps down.

By the time the campaign fund solicitors get through with them the monopolies will realize just who are the real things in trust-busters.

Carrie Nation is out publicly in opposition to the directorate gown. The costume might soon have become unpopular had Carrie kept still.

Notwithstanding the contention that the Betsy Ross story is not true, nobody will deny that somebody made a flag that nobody cares to offend.

While the Mexican trouble breeders are compelling President Diaz to do some fighting, there is no sign that the old gentleman doesn't rather enjoy it.

This being the "less" age, suggests the Milwaukee Sentinel, we should have also the tipless canoe. But do we want it, though, if it is to prove as fatal as the loadless gun?

Although the Board of Health desire you to kill off all the flies possible, there is no suggestion that if you see one two-stepping on your friend's nose you should throw a brickbat at it.

Elder Cutler declares that he will get the gubernatorial nomination or know

the reason why. And the attitude of the other aspirants seems to indicate that they are perfectly willing to furnish him with the reasons why.

SALT LAKE'S HEALTH REPORTS.

Samuel Hopkins Adams, a special purveyor of scolds in writing, has his fling in the July McClure's, at the health statistics of Salt Lake City. But it is clear, in it, that long-range criticism, which makes no account of explanatory facts and is ignorant of local conditions, has again gone astray.

It is strange that, having no basis in national statistics, our health figures "speak a varied language." They are no standards even of death on which to base comparisons. But a dead man is a dead man, isn't he, whether in Maine or California? Not necessarily, and unaccountably. In some southern cities he may be a "colored man," hence thrown out of the figures on the "white death rate," which we are asked to regard as the true indications of health conditions.

In Salt Lake City, he is a "dead stranger," and unpopular on account of raising the total figures for the city. They rest on their total rate there as 16.35, but their home rate or "real" rate is 10.88. That is to say, less than eleven out of every one thousand residents die in a year. If this be true the Salt Lake City citizens must be their moribund into hasty exile, or die them rough on rats so that they may not "die in the house."

Mr. Adams objects to those statistics first, because they undertake to separate the figures of total deaths into two divisions, deaths of residents and deaths of transients. And yet, it is entirely proper to make that separation. For, wherever there is a serious accident in mines, on railroad, or any other kind, the victims are rushed to Salt Lake from a wide area all around this city. A good many of these victims die here; but their deaths form no real part of the vital statistics of Salt Lake. Also, it is a frequent occurrence, whenever any one is sick unto death, the patient is transported to Salt Lake as a forlorn hope, in the desperate desire to find relief, and save the life.

When made, however, Mr. Adams expresses incredulity at the remarkable health showing for this city which results. Nevertheless, it is the true showing; and if Mr. Adams will look a little further into the matter he will be convinced. But, he might ask, why should the fatality hurt and the desperately sick be rushed to Salt Lake? The answer is, because of the fine hospitals here, and of the just fame of our surgeons and physicians; Salt Lake City being the great metropolis of an area of five hundred miles in every direction, and having facilities in the lines indicated, nowhere else enjoyed in all that area.

Mr. Adams finds specific fault with the statistics upon tuberculosis. He holds that the registration of such cases should be far higher than it is, so be in proper ratio with the number of deaths reported. On this point he says: In Salt Lake City in 1907, forty-three deaths were ascribed to tuberculosis. In the face of the ordinance requiring registration of all cases of consumption, only five persons were reported as ill of the disease. By all the rules of proportion forty-three deaths in a year meant at least 500 cases, which, unreported and hence in many instances unattended by any measures for prevention of the spread of the infection, constituted so many separate radiating centers of peril to the whole community. Why is such negligence on the part of officials dread to offend the medical profession. In this respect, however, a vast improvement is coming about. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other States are not afraid to prosecute and fine delinquents.

Here, again, the actual conditions upset his theories. Persons come from all parts of the country here to be cured of tuberculosis. Many are so cured. But many more defer their coming until it is too late, and are about at their last gasp when they come. There is no time to get them registered in many cases, and here, as elsewhere, there is a laxity about the enforcement of the law, so large numbers escape registration. Then, there is miners' consumption, caused by the small particles of granite, quartz, or other rock, as drill holes are put in, or as such particles float about in the air of shaft or drift. When such cases get hopeless, they are sent to Salt Lake, and here they die.

The criticism by Mr. Adams is misapplied in this case. Salt Lake City is the abnormally healthy town that the statistics he finds incredible make it. The Salt Lake health statistics are all right, in spite of his criticisms. It is a matter of regret that he did not come here and see for himself before indulging in his unworthy flings. But the next best thing he can do now is to come and see us, and learn by actual observation how badly he was mistaken in assailing our health reports.

In the meantime, the people of this city can congratulate themselves upon a state of facts which prove the salubrity of this city to be so great that an inquiring and censorious person like

Mr. Adams finds it hard to believe the actual facts.

BONDS FOR ODGEN HIGH SCHOOL.

The people of Ogden are about to have an election to determine whether the Board of Education of that city will be allowed to issue \$75,000 in bonds, primarily for the erection of a public high school, or not. The building now used for a high school in that city is old and inadequate. Every available room is filled to the fullest capacity, and even halls and class rooms are utilized for seating room. Even undesirable basement room is called into use. The stairways leading from the first floor to the basement are dark and narrow, and dangerous in the exchange of classes. The main stairways are so badly arranged that with the passage of the classes at the end of the recitation periods there is a congestion that here, as in the stairways to the basement, would put in peril a large number of pupils' lives in case of a fire.

There is not sufficient room for laboratories, or for teaching domestic science or manual training; there is no suitable space for cloak rooms, library, or offices; physical training cannot be taught under present conditions. The seating capacity of this building, crowded, is three hundred and sixty-five, but there were over four hundred and fifty-seven students enrolled during the last school year. The annual increase will not be less than two hundred and fifty. It is plain to see, therefore, that a new high school building is absolutely imperative, and certainly the \$75,000, the amount called for, is a modest cost for an adequate building, such as it is proposed to erect.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Kiesel have donated a lot to the city upon condition that a suitable high school building will be constructed thereon. The school committee have accepted this donation, and now this special election is called to authorize bonds to the amount of \$75,000 to put up that building. The Weber club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the labor organizations of the community are outspoken in support of the project. The business community generally, including almost every business house in Ogden, endorses the proposition in public interviews.

It would seem that there ought to be no mistake, with all this endorsement, in the carrying of the bond proposition. It ought to carry, because the city needs the building, and needs it badly. The endorsements of progressive inhabitants, received for the bond proposition, certainly could not be had unless the best people—the endowers of the proposition are the wide awake and enterprising people of Ogden—are fully convinced of the imperative need of the school. And the only way to get it is to vote the bonds. Therefore, The Tribune joins heartily in support of the recommendations of the school board, of the business community of Ogden, and of the enterprising public at large, in urging the taxpayers of that city to ratify the school board's proposal and do it in a way that will cheer the hearts of the members, and assure those who have at heart and in charge the cause of education there, that the substantial public opinion and support of the city is with them in every reasonable and fair proposition, such as this high school bonding question certainly is. We shall expect and hope to see a good account of the Ogden voters on this proposition on the night of the election.

EXTENDING THE TITHING GRAFT. Writing from St. Paul, Minn., to the Vernal Express, under date of March 5, 1908, Elder R. B. Remington, laboring as a missionary in that vicinity, informs us that during the year 1907, \$700 tithing was paid by thirty-three tithing payers.

There are so many covert ways in which polygamy may be taught in the Mormon church that the trick may be turned without arousing the suspicion of the uninitiated. One not conversant with the significance of priestcrafty suggestion to the devout Mormon might have passed by Apostle Clawson's admonition without being able to discover in it the intended effect. But to those who are aware of the hypocrisy prevalent among the ruling priests of Mormondom, there is no difficulty to gather the real meaning. While presented in a different form, Mr. Clawson's teaching would reach the identical end which Joseph F. Smith had in view when he talked to the saints at East Bountiful. There the president of the church was particular to say that the revelation commanding the practice of polygamy came from God; that the order to stop it was issued by the Government; and that every Mormon should exert himself to live up to the commandment of the Almighty to the best of his ability.

It is not often that these public hints are let out by the church governing authorities; but when they do appear they certainly serve to indicate what is the nature of private admonition with respect to marriage. Men who have influence in ward organizations are constantly suggesting to the younger members of their local communities that the "word of the Lord" concerning plural marriage is still binding upon the saints; that the pretended abandonment of the practice was only a means to an end, and that this end was the deception of the Gentiles, who were constantly persecuting brethren for living their religion; that the manifesto of Wilford Woodruff was not intended to alter the belief of the saints in any particular. Women, who are appointed for that express purpose by the polygamous leaders, go about among the young women of the church, telling them of the glories and the beauties of plural marriage; pointing out to them that their salvation depends upon their being sealed up for eternity to men having more than one wife; warning them to avoid the possible Gentile suitor as a source of damnation; in every way preparing the minds of those young women for final enslavement.

F. Smith is a criminal embezzler of God's cash, or his missionaries abroad and his tax masters at home obtain money from the people under false pretenses. In either case the people are grievously deceived by the pretended prophet and his emissaries, and it remains for these to settle it between them which most deserves arrest and imprisonment like any other felon.

A CURIOUS PARKER RUMOR.

There appears to be a curious situation developing in Democratic politics. It is well known that Judge Parker, the head of the New York delegation, is in deadly antagonism to Bryan and his candidacy. Parker claims that Bryan betrayed him in the election four years ago, and has never disguised his antipathy to the Nebraska, nor stinted his declaration that Bryan is not in fact a Democrat. Consequently, it was not in the least surprising to hear that something appears to be hatching in the New York delegation that will be expected to be a deadly blow to Bryan's self-respect as a candidate.

The story is that Judge Parker, availing himself of the recent death of ex-President Grover Cleveland, intends to offer a resolution eulogizing Cleveland in the Denver convention, and to so frame it that it will be an absolute snub to Bryan and to Bryan policies. But if anything of that kind is proposed, there will not be the least likelihood of its carrying in any form that will imply a snub or insult to Bryan; because, whatever doubt any one may have as to Bryan having the necessary two-thirds of the delegates to insure his nomination, and even this doubt seems to be fatuous, there is no doubt whatever but that the majority of the convention is devotedly attached to Bryan. And that majority could shelve, refer, or amend any resolution that might be distasteful to the prospective nominee.

It is a curious sort of politics that will undertake to utilize the death of a great party leader and statesman in such a way as this. And yet that is the story. Possibly it may be hoped by the Parker contingent that the convention would adopt a resolution which would make acceptance of the nomination impossible for Mr. Bryan. But if Bryan has strength enough in that convention to get the nomination, his friends can head off any such resolution as that, and pull out its sting. It is not likely, therefore, that such a resolution will even be offered, but it is a curious story all the same; and it illustrates the bitterness of the contention of the opposite factions of the Democratic party which are to meet in battle-arranged harmony in Denver on Tuesday next.

SLY BOOST FOR POLYGAMY.

The most important step that mortals can take is the establishment of a home. That step should be taken with a view to permanency. THE NEW AND EVER-LASTING COVENANT MUST NOT BE REGARDLED, LIGHTLY. IT IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE IN THE SIGHT OF GOD.—Apostle Rudger Clawson; Reburg Standard, March 26, 1908.

And yet they say that the church leaders no longer teach the righteousness of polygamy. Apostle Clawson's remarks were doubtless addressed directly to this subject; for section 4 of the alleged revelation commanding the practice of polygamy, as it is today printed in the Doctrine and Covenants, expressly states: "I reveal unto you a NEW AND AN EVERLASTING COVENANT." That is the very doctrine to which Apostle Clawson must have referred; for it is the only one officially designated in those exact words.

There are so many covert ways in which polygamy may be taught in the Mormon church that the trick may be turned without arousing the suspicion of the uninitiated. One not conversant with the significance of priestcrafty suggestion to the devout Mormon might have passed by Apostle Clawson's admonition without being able to discover in it the intended effect. But to those who are aware of the hypocrisy prevalent among the ruling priests of Mormondom, there is no difficulty to gather the real meaning. While presented in a different form, Mr. Clawson's teaching would reach the identical end which Joseph F. Smith had in view when he talked to the saints at East Bountiful. There the president of the church was particular to say that the revelation commanding the practice of polygamy came from God; that the order to stop it was issued by the Government; and that every Mormon should exert himself to live up to the commandment of the Almighty to the best of his ability.

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There is no doubt about these processes, for The Tribune is reliably advised concerning them. At first the hint is of the most delicate nature, presented for the purpose of feeling the temper of the recipient. If he or she be of independent character, the would-be promoter of polygamy soon becomes aware of that condition and the process is quickly abandoned and the subject turned. If, however, the listener has been trained to regard the written word of the church as the command of the Creator, there is present a fear of offending the Lord by expression of the natural thoughts in abhorrence of the suggested immorality. From this point on, the polygamous proselyter finds the course comparatively easy. By this means hundreds of young women have been enslaved to the Mormon Bluebeards since the Woodruff manifesto was promulgated.

If no other evidence of the prevalence of new polygamy were available, the public should not forget that, after the most exhaustive efforts of the Senate committee to secure the temple records, those books were withheld. Nor could the testifying custodians of these records recall a single item they contained. Information concerning marriages performed under the forms of any other church is available to the public; the same is true with reference to the ceremonies performed by public officials having authority. But these Mormon records are so fearful in the iniquities which they reveal that the hierarchs will proceed to any extreme to keep them concealed.

What a story would be told through Mormon temple marriage and sealing histories, if they were exposed to public view! And in that event, how soon would cease all talk about new polygamy being unannounced of church authority!

THE Sudden oncoming of sultry weather has had the effect of putting business on the summer basis and boosting the resorts. Crowds go out daily now to all of them, and no one wants to undertake any very heavy business propositions just now.

At the same time, the week has been a very kindly business one for Salt Lake City. The bank clearances for the first time since last fall's deadeness currency look-up show a substantial increase for the week above those of the corresponding week the year before. This increase is 26.7 per cent, a phenomenal figure, all things considered.

Undoubtedly the very extensive and tremendous building activity accounts in a considerable degree for this increase. One has but to go around the city a little to be convinced of the splendid progress that is making in new building. Mr. Newhouse is getting on well with the "filling" of stone in the walls and joining the same to the steel framework in his skyscrapers; the Judge building is getting along in good shape; the excavations on Main street north of the McCormick bank, those on West Temple street and in other parts of the business district, speak well for the demand for more business floor space. As for dwellings of every kind, they are going up numerously in all parts of town. The favorite form of structure is the flat and the apartment house, and from these structures shade off to the house room for two. The newly ordered reduction in railway rates for lumber will undoubtedly stimulate further this building activity. It is all a very splendid showing for the city, and one for which the American party is entitled to the chief credit, because the biggest boost the city ever had, the greatest attraction it ever held out to "outsiders" to come here, is the fact that the control of the city was wrested from the hands of the reactionary and lawless priesthood.

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The general business of the city is on a large and expanding scale, the markets are supplied with everything that the heart could desire, and the large and increasing population make sales heavy, and compel the dealers to make constant expansion in their orders.

The mines of the State are fast resuming their wonted activity, and we shall expect to see a production during the present year that will average over \$4,000,000 a month. Last year's metal production in the State was valued at over \$51,000,000, and while we may not reach that figure this year, we shall certainly approach very close to it.

The special railroad news of the week was from the Western Pacific. The activity in pushing work on this line is extremely gratifying, and the vigorous activity in preparing to open three hundred miles of the track for traffic within three months from this time is a welcome realization of the accomplishment already made. That opening will give us a shorter line than before to Ely, and from the time of the opening right along, there will be constant additions to the westward reach of this line until connection is made in the Beckwith Pass and Feather river country with the heavy work now being pushed there with such determination. And when that work is done, the line between this city and San Francisco will be open, because that will be the protracted work on the whole line. There seems to be no reason to doubt the late announcement that the whole line will be completed and in running order by the first of July of next year clear through to San Francisco.

The great growing weather that is now upon us will mature the grain very fast, and will push everything else along in fine style. The abundance of water gives assurance that everything that the farmer raises will have plenty of nourishment so far as that is concerned. The ranges are in better condition than ever before, the wool storage proposition is a success, and everything indicates a bumper year for the farmers.

In the country at large there is some

gain in the industrial and trade conditions. There is a decided accession to the number of cities that show clearing house gains as compared with the corresponding week last year. Heretofore the increase column has been practically blank. Now it is about a stand-off with the decrease, there being on the whole a considerable increase comparable with the average of the past nine months.

The stock dealings in New York have taken on the summer lethargy, and the market is absolutely flat. There is no indication of any revival in the stock market at present.

Copper holds its own well, and so does lead; silver is way down, with no immediate prospect of revival.

THE WAY IT IS DONE. At no time did any church official offer any advice whatever that would in any way encroach upon the liberty of any church member to select his or her, political affiliations, and vote according to conviction. There is absolutely no ground for the charge of church interference, and those who make it must know that it is false.—Deseret News editorial, November 7, 1906.

This was on the eve of the last county election in this county. While the writer of that statement was penning the words which set this view before the world, he had upon his desk a copy of the Improvement Era (a monthly magazine printed by the Mormon church for the edification and instruction of the young men and young women of that organization) for the month of November, 1906, and which was printed in advance—to be more explicit, in October. That number of the Improvement Era contained a signed letter by President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon church, in which the following advice appeared:

At the present time we are about to make choice of some political leaders. It is scarcely necessary to say that a man who has the interest of himself and his people at heart will choose his friends. Who are OUR FRIENDS? Men who have kept informed on the trend of affairs in the nation for the past two or more years may easily surmise the vote any other way would be ungracious, against our own best interests, and would show a spirit of ingratitude such as this people do not naturally possess.

The hearing in the Smoot case had just been concluded, and the suggestion that the protesting American party members were not to be considered as "our friends" by the Mormon people would be readily and inevitably gathered from the Smith prompting. But if this be a little vague, let us remind citizens that the writer for the News must have had within arm's length a copy of the Smoot "Mouth" of October 19, 1906, containing the following:

By its treachery to the Mormon voters who have honored and trusted it so oft, the Democratic party merits the censure and execration of every Mormon, and of every lover of human liberty, political or religious. "I have been a lifelong Democrat, but for the foregoing reasons I will not give further support to the political party which has shown so much unjust discrimination and bitter enmity toward an unoffending and patriotic people."—Letter of Elder A. Milton Musser, assistant historian of the church, to Mormon voters.

These publications occurred just before the News sent out its false protest. The church organ knew then that the charge of church interference in politics was true, as it is aware that it is true today. On the one side, Smith hammered the American party, and on the other side, Musser bludgeoned the Democrats. Each had the object of driving Mormon voters into the Smoot camp. They engaged in cracking the effective ecclesiastical whip to lick the Mormon people into line in defense of the prophets and all the crime and treason for which they stand—to maintain in the Senate an ambassador to represent a church governed by lawbreakers.

However, if the citizen shall be indisposed to accept these proofs of church interference in politics, and these evidences of the hypocrisy of the Deseret News, he will but need to wait for events leading up to the day of the coming election in November. If he does not by that time receive satisfactory proof of our contention, it will be because the hierarchs will have concluded that interference in this case would do them no good.

HOW THEY HUSH UP CRIME.

If there is anything, gentlemen, that I despise, it is an infamous spotter, and informer, and I am not one of those who wish to state that in order that it may go down on record.—Testimony of Joseph F. Smith at Washington.

Joseph F. Smith was born at Far West, Caldwell county, Missouri, on November 13, 1838, being the son of Hyrum and Mary Fielding Smith.

In August of 1843, according to her own affidavit, printed in the Deseret News in April, 1904, Catherine Phillips was married to Hyrum Smith as his plural wife, and thereafter Joseph F. Smith's father sustained with Catherine Phillips the relation of husband and wife. So that after August, 1843, there was a Catherine Phillips Smith—plural wife to Hyrum Smith, and "auntie" to his son, Joseph F.

On March 15, 1844, Hyrum Smith, in an official notice printed in the Nauvoo Times and Seasons, tetotally and unequivocally denied the existence of either the doctrine or the practice of polygamy within the Mormon church. Other affidavits, together with the testimony of Joseph F. Smith, show that at the time Hyrum Smith denied the existence of polygamy, there were numerous members of the church, including Hyrum's brother and Joseph F. Smith's uncle, engaging in polygamy. The affidavits and testimony here indicated have demonstrated beyond all doubt that Joseph Smith,

brother of Hyrum, had more than a score of plural wives. So, you see, neither was Hyrum an "infamous spotter." But he didn't object to lying a little—or much—to hide his own crime and the crimes of his associates. Joseph F. is a faithful son of his sire when he protests that he is not an "infamous spotter." And he is no less so in his willingness to lie little or more for a similar purpose. Can you not now account for the difficulty experienced in catching polygamists?

The Most Powerful CLEARANCE SALE in 44 Years. It Starts Monday July 6th At AUERBACH'S. The Most Powerful CLEARANCE SALE in 44 Years.

Silver Brook Anthracite. Fill Your Bins From New Coal Now Arriving. Central Coal & Coke Co., 38 SOUTH MAIN, Bell Ex. 35. Ind. 2600.

There's Ice Cream in Our Ice Cream Soda. Real ice cream, made from rich, fresh sweet cream that comes to us daily from the country. WE WANT YOU TO COMPARE OUR ICE CREAM SODAS WITH THOSE SERVED ELSEWHERE. DAYTON DRUG CO., Cor. 2nd So. and State Sts. Tel. 552.

Carstensen & Anson Co. Temple of Music LOCATED 75-77 W. 2nd So.

THE CURIOUS -D- Curious Compound Capsules combine the virtues of Big G, Pabst O. K., Santal Popsin, and sell for \$1.25 a box. Mail orders promptly attended to. Dool Drug Co., Distributors, 338 Main St., Salt Lake City. None genuine without the trade mark—the Curious D.

DRINK IDAN-HA NATURAL LITHIA WATER. "Makes Everything Good." F. J. Kiesel & Co., Ogden, Rieger & Linsley, Salt Lake, Distributors.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE