

world. It has been a lamentable, narrow policy, and it has become a national disgrace that our flag is not known and is never seen by half the nations of the earth.

A Notable Conviction

A CONVICTION of murder in the first degree was obtained in Judge Armstrong's court, in this city, last week, which was a triumph of the law calculated to serve a warning on every brute who has grown to believe that he can commit crime and escape just punishment. It happened that in this particular case a superior jury was obtained, and a man chosen for foreman is one who has to deal with all kinds of men every day in the week, and has become alert in noting the words and acts of men, until his intentions keep full pace with men's words and gestures. He names the place in the convicted man's testimony where he gave himself away and made it clear that he was a murderer. May there be more such juries.

John Milton

ENGLAND will have an anniversary Dec. 9th (next Thursday) which should be celebrated with solemn pomp. It will be the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Milton. In his youth he was as gentle and fair to the eye as a woman. But he was strong in his own self-respect, and more scholarly than those around him. He admitted that he had "an honest haughtiness." It was due to the fact that he felt a scorn for all coarse natures. All the time there was a grace of manners and a courage, which drew to him in friendship all who knew him. Despite his shy and scholarly ways, he was accomplished in all many exercises. He was an expert swordsman, and by nature inclined to be a soldier. It was intended that he should be a clergyman, but when the time came to choose, and he read the prescribed rules, he declared that tyranny had invaded the church, and recoiled before it. The love of liberty was, perhaps, the very strongest attribute of his nature. He was, up to the age of forty-six or forty-seven, distinguished for his scholarship and for the perfect literary skill shown in his writings. In college in those days great attention was given to the study of Greek and Latin, and he became the finest Latin scholar in England, and, moreover, he acquired French, German and Hebrew, so that in later life he could express himself in the words which gave fullest expression to his thoughts. At about forty-six years of age he lost his sight, and then the real glory of his nature shone forth. His mortal eyes were veiled, but then the eyes of his soul filled his darkened chamber with all the glories of earth and heaven, and the calamity that had come upon him made certain his immortality in the estimation of mankind. It was then that his genius found full play, it was then his thoughts ascended as high as heaven and descended to the realms of deepest night, and his brain, undisturbed by surrounding scenes, could paint the pictures that swept around him in colors that all the abrasion of the ages can never dim. England should celebrate the anniversaries

of his birth, for while she has been a potential force in the world for a thousand years; while her achievements have given her vast power and renown, after all, suppose twenty names were stricken from her history, how mightily would her fame and prestige dwindle! And one of those names is John Milton. In the august roll it stands next to Shakespeare's. There is no end to the list of her warriors, for hers has always been a martial race; she has a long array of statesmen; her captains of industry are numberless; her scientists are many; her national manhood has always been of the highest, but of those who could link earth to heaven in ligatures of everlasting light, they necessarily have been few, and their memories are an inheritance that should be cherished as was the "ark of the covenant" by ancient Israel. Rome had her temple to Vesta within which the fires were never permitted to go out. The splendor of Rome passed away, and with it her pagan temples. But in the soul of John Milton was a radium, which, shining out, filled England with a softened light which is an immortal radiance, and England should honor it even as the ancients did their countries' altars.

As to the Lead Tariff

UTAH mining men should not forget that it is their duty to supplement the work of Messrs. Allen and Loose, with all the statistics which enter into the question, which will include the difference in the cost of labor and fuel and transportation. To cut off the tariff would place American miners, who have homes and families, who feed and clothe their families and educate their children, on an exact level with peons, who wear a single blanket, who live on beans, corn cake and watermelons, and who live in huts or out of doors, and who, at best, are but half civilized. The labor problem is not the only one. Up to a short time ago, if not up to the present, the railroads of Mexico gave special rates for transporting ores and base bullion out of the country, and for carrying in coal and coke and merchandise by the carload. Again, in many Mexican mines, the lead is not held as of special importance, it being but a minor by-product, the real values being in silver and gold. All these factors must be considered, and the exact facts which govern should be ascertained. It will require a shrewd man to pick them up. When this question was up fifteen years ago, the late John Tiernan went in person to Mexico, ostensibly to engage in business, not connected with mining, and brought out a whole array of facts bearing directly upon the question, and they are what confounded the lead manufacturers and southwestern farmers, who were making their war upon the lead tariff. Times have changed since then, and new methods prevail, and the only safe thing is to get the modern facts and present them.

In the Interest of Silver

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government last winter made inquiries relative to the rates of exchange with silver countries, and that the replies were most discouraging to manufacturers and exporters. We think our senators

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