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Sunday, March 6, 1910.

"The days of visitation are come, the days of recompense are come; Israel shall know it: the prophet is a fool, the spiritual man is mad, for the multitude of thine iniquity, and the great hatred."

More war talk, but only against the house.

Father already sees that Easter bonnet looming up in the distance.

Nevertheless, it will be wise to stay with the flannels a few days longer.

Is there no possible means of peacefully settling that Philadelphia strike?

Representative Macon may be no Missourian, but he insists that he be shown by Mr. Peary.

And sometimes it looks as if Mr. Pinchot is going to be unable to finish that which he commenced.

Upon being held down to actual facts, Mr. Pinchot finds that he has fewer of them than he pretended.

General Estrada has stopped the pay of his officers; which surely ought to cad that Nicaraguan war at once.

It is to be hoped that when the new line of the Salt Lake route is put through the Meadow Valley Wash, it will be left high and dry.

What the boxing match enthusiasts want to know is whether or not the promoters expect to get the earth in return for the big contest.

If it is the comet that is responsible for all these floods and other disasters, everybody will be glad if, when it departs, it shall never come back.

Caruso, the famous tenor, is threatened by the "black head" gang. It is a pity that the demons are not where devils are usually supposed to be.

And why should not Mr. Peary make public the proofs of his claim to having discovered the north pole if he expects the public to pay him honor for his work?

A Utah artist has painted a portrait of Joseph Smith, the first Mormon "prophet"; but those who knew the man in life say that it is altogether too handsome.

Reed Smoot is charged with being inconsistent in his attitude toward the postal savings bank measure, but it is easy for him to retort, "What the hell do I care!"

Apostle Senator Smoot should be requested to come to the April conference of the Mormon church and demonstrate to his followers how muscular he can say "What the hell do I care!"

Secretary Knox is expected by the natives to intervene in the Nicaraguan affair; but some recent experiences of the Secretary doubtless cause him to feel some hesitation about doing it.

Jack Johnson, colored pugilist, blames a black opal for some of his bad luck; but Mr. Jeffries is prepared to say that Johnson's final downfall will be the result of a few wallops from the Jeffries right and left.

Twenty Republican editors of Illinois have endorsed Uncle Joe Cannon and his policies and asked him to again be a candidate for Congress. But that

may be simply a movement to place the Speaker in a position to suffer humiliating defeat.

"NEW" ON THE CRUCIFIXION.

We see that Mr. Edwin H. James is reported to have made a highly important discovery with respect to the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. It is no less a thing than that the whole matter was a Roman plot, that the Jewish priesthood were Roman knights appointed to their positions by Pilate, and that the condemnation to death was under Roman law.

Now, it is quite true that Dion Cassius (Cassiodorus) wrote his Annals of Rome—a gossipy, pungent mass of fifth and sixth century history, with some rare stories and records, in Greek. But even so, his works, so far as they have been preserved, have for centuries been open to scholars. Gibbon made free use of them in his great history, the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," a condensed translation into English appeared over two hundred years ago, and as full a translation as is possible has in modern times been made into English, and any one can get it who so desires.

His writings comprised eighty "books." Of these the first thirty-five are lost. The next twenty-four are preserved substantially intact. The others are in more or less fragmentary form. But in no part of them is there any warrant for the deductions made by Mr. James. And even if Dion Cassius had so stated, he would have been altogether wrong, as he was about so many other things that he wrote. He gravely reported as facts, signs and portents the most absurd, as that statues changed their positions, scripture its facial expression, and other wonders and warnings that he claims appeared to give notice to the Romans of great events impending.

The Scripture record is so absolutely clear and decisive against Mr. James's position, that there is not the least room for any one holding his view. Possibly he has never read—or if so he has forgotten—the perfectly clear and straight-forward account in the twenty-third chapter of St. Luke, where it is recorded repeatedly that Pilate found no fault in Jesus. But being importuned, and finding that Jesus was from Galilee, which was in Herod's jurisdiction, Pilate turned the case over to Herod, who on looking into it made mock of it, and sent it back to Pilate. Later Pilate said to the accusers of Jesus (vv. 14, 15)—

"No, nor yet Herod; for I sent you to him; and lo, nothing worthy of death is done unto him."

And Pilate did not stop even there, for repeatedly he made the same declaration, and farther on he proposed, in view of the fierce importunity against Jesus, to scourge Jesus and let him go. And at the last, even after his condemnation, to meet the popular clamor, Pilate wanted to release Jesus under a clement law through which the people might select and save a man condemned to death; but the rabble would have none of it, and chose Barabbas instead.

Now, can it be supposed for a moment that neither Pilate nor Herod understood the Roman law or that they would, after full and repeated examinations into the case, pronounce Jesus guiltless of offense toward that law if he were in fact guilty of transgressing it? The supposition is impossible. And they were very zealous for the upholding of the laws of Rome, severe upon any act that might be construed as resistance or insubordination, and not in the least squeamish about the shedding of blood. So that if there had been the slightest foundation for the "facts" now alleged to be newly discovered by Mr. James, there would not have been the least hesitation on the part of either Pilate or Herod in putting Jesus to death.

It is singular that such a claim as that made by Mr. James should be made at this late day, and on such flimsy support. His main contention falls to the ground at once, on even the slightest examination; while as to other and subsidiary points he is equally in error. Sound scholarship on his part would have prevented him making such a world exhibition of his credulous misinformation.

THE PEARY PROOFS.

We are glad to note that the House sub-committee which has in charge the proposition to honor Commander Peary for his discovery of the north pole, insists on proof that he actually visited it as he claims. His proofs have been accepted by the National Geographic Society, notoriously his partisan; as Prof. Gannett, a member of the National Geographic Society's committee which approved Peary's claims, said, he never doubted Peary's assertion even before he saw the proofs. In that state of mind, accordingly, it was sure that he would accept the proofs, no matter what they were. And so of the others. They were all friends of Peary, ready to accept his proofs, no matter whether they were scientifically or technically sufficient or not.

But the sub-committee wants "to be shown" its members will recommend nothing until the proofs are submitted and approved by scientific men whom the committee will call in to examine them. This is opposed by Peary's friends, who wish to keep the proofs secret, for the reason, as they explain, that Peary wants to make money out of them by their use in magazines and perhaps in books. To which the appropriate reply is that when this use has been had and the period of secrecy has passed, it will then be time to apply to Congress for the recognition of his services. And when it is found that

recognition is due, there should be no petty quibbling about the form it may take.

The more this matter is probed into, the clearer is seen the wisdom of Admiral Schley's suggestion that Peary should submit his proofs to the University of Copenhagen, which pronounced adversely to Dr. Cook's claims, and which is so eminently qualified to pass upon Peary's, or any other similar proofs.

"CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT."

The final tussle of the debate in the United States Senate on the postal savings bank proposition shows up some queer sentimentality and impractical notions. Some want the money deposited in home banks, kept in the locality of deposit, evidently as a concession to local sentiment. Some want to protect the banks in which the Government would put the money after persuading the depositors that it was unsafe to leave their money in them. The leader in charge of the bill, Senator Carter, frankly says that he will yield to any and every proposal that will help the passage of the bill. And so it goes, with the prospect of having a measure of mere shreds and patches when, if ever, it does pass.

But about the worst bit of sentimentality that we have seen in this connection is the sentiment uttered by a Senator in response to a suggestion that in times of financial stress depositors would want their money. "That might be," was the reply, "if the depositors had no confidence in the Government." The point being that if the postal deposits were tied up in Government bonds, the money to pay accounts would not be available, perhaps, in sufficient quantities to meet a wide and large demand.

Now, it is curious that any Senator should present a question of confidence in the Government as a considerable factor in the case. It is not a question of confidence, but of cash. All will easily recall the trouble and inconvenience of the panic of 1907 in this connection. Men wanted money for many purposes, but couldn't get it. The banks would not pay it out. No one lost confidence in the banks, but every one wanted money. When money is needed, the one who owns it wants it, without any question about who is or is not entitled to confidence. It is simply that he needs his money, and wants it. That need would be precisely the same if the Government had his money as if a bank had it. The question of confidence would not meet the case. And why that should be brought up in the Senate as a "poser" in this connection, it is very hard to understand.

THE COMING CONFERENCE.

The other day there appeared a local item in the Herald-Republican, otherwise known as the "Mouth," which announced that the approaching April conference of the Mormon church would be one of the most important ever held by that organization. The Tribune believes this to be true, for reasons.

Among the Mormon people here is a growing murmur of discontent. This complaining is the result of many circumstances that have occurred within the past few years. And undoubtedly the Smoot paper spoke advisedly when suggesting the import that would attach to the coming gathering. The Mormon people do not take kindly to the political activities of Apostle Reed Smoot, and they are complaining because these activities are bringing their church into disrepute in the land, in view of the protestations that are officially made by that body that there is no intention, attempt or practice in interference in the political realm. Some of the Mormon men who have sufficient conscience to impel them to objection to the plain breach of political contract that is being committed through the personality of Reed Smoot have even gone so far as to say that if the matter be not otherwise remedied, they will arise in the next conference and demand to be heard in presentation of their views.

It is a fact so well known that it scarcely needs to be repeated here that while President Joseph F. Smith is disposed to be rampantly defiant of other men, he is of cowardly texture when in the face of real opposition or danger. His "bravery" exists only in proportion to the safety that his surroundings and protects him in his defiance. The last thing on earth that Joseph F. would see within the church is honest rebellion against his authority and policies; but the saints are very near to that condition. And it is mere trembling fear that this condition will find open and actual expression at the April conference that has produced a feeling in the Smith bosom that it will be necessary to take some remedial action in the case of Smoot. It is suggested in the inner circles that if it was a proper thing to have Apostles John W. Taylor and Mathias F. Cowley "resign" from the apostolate in order to protect the political interests of Reed Smoot, it might now be an equally wise plan to have Reed Smoot "resign" from the quorum in order to conserve the church. If the man Smoot was of sufficient value and importance, it is argued, to justify deposition of two apostles, surely the interest of the organization itself is amply valuable to justify the removal of one apostle. On these several accounts, as The Tribune has been given to understand, President Joseph F. Smith has determined that another be substituted in the apostolate in place of Reed Smoot, and that the better way to get at the matter is to appear to initiate action as being voluntarily taken for the good of the church.

And there is one more consideration that has the effect of hastening Joseph F. in this thing; and that is that he desires to retain the presidency of the Mormon church within the Smith family. While apparently determining

to relieve Reed Smoot of his apostolic duties and position in answer to popular demand, he is removing one obstacle now standing in the way of early Smith succession to Smith. With respect to seniority (which governs in the matter of selection of a new Mormon "prophet" upon the death of an incumbent) the standing at the present time is as follows: Francis M. Lyman, John Henry Smith, Heber J. Grant, Rudger Clawson, Reed Smoot and Hyrum M. Smith, who is the favorite son of the present president. Ordinarily calculated upon is the assumption that Joseph F. will outlive the first three named apostles. This would leave Rudger Clawson and Reed Smoot only as president. Pretending acquiescence to popular wish, Joseph F. may now remove Reed Smoot from the apostolate quorum and incidentally remove an obstacle at present standing between Hyrum M. and his own office. As to Rudger Clawson, it would be but necessary for the Smiths to bring up cause for his removal by means of certain little personal failings of which both the Smiths and Clawson are aware.

Whether or not action following approximately along these lines will be had at the coming conference remains to be seen; but that there is "something in the wind" The Tribune feels no doubt. At any rate, if something of this character does not occur, it will bring about that which Joseph F. Smith would not have happened for all that he values on this earth—a revolt within the church that would forever debase the Smiths and destroy what Joseph F. has hoped to render a Smith heritage for all time to come.

BUSINESS AND TRADE.

The distressing calamities involved in the floods and snowslides, with the attendant delays and loss, have had a marked effect on the business of the past week. For the first time in a long while, the bank clearances of the past week show a decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year; but the decrease is slight.

The public improvement work is being pushed with extraordinary energy. The Board of Public Works on Friday evening directed notice to Davis & Heuser to complete the North Temple street aqueduct to the Jordan river at once, and put the street in condition for traffic; to P. J. Moran to repair the broken street paving in the business district; to the contractors to complete the sewer near the new Jefferson school at the earliest possible date; and approved estimates for work done to the amount of over \$15,000.

The City Creek aqueduct work is the scene of busy operations. This aqueduct is required by contract to be completed in sixty days, but will no doubt be completed much sooner. Keeping in mind the fierce fight he had to make last year to keep City Creek within bounds, Mr. Moran, the aqueduct contractor, desires to make everything safe before the main flood comes. Last year it was in June; this year it will probably be earlier.

The activity in building construction grows in volume and strength as the building season advances. The construction covers all forms—business blocks, warehouses, and hundreds of dwelling places, these being largely in the form of apartments and flats, numbers of these being very capacious and elegant. And these are all immediately occupied on completion, proving conclusively the swift and strong growth of the city.

The realty market is in strong form, with good sales in the reports of transactions. Salt Lake real estate is good to have, and this is as fully recognized by the holder as the seeker. A city with the assured future that this has, and with prices ruling as comparatively moderate as they do here, is good to buy into.

The general business of the city is strong and active. The demand is good, and as spring seems about opening, the winter demand past, the call now is for spring novelties in all possible directions. Easter will come early this year—March 27th—and with it will come the real spring opening.

The mines of the State are in good form and producing well. The utmost confidence is felt in Utah mines in the mining and financial centers, and the mines themselves respond richly to all demands upon them. We reckon their product as averaging about \$2,500,000 a month, for the present year. Closely connected with the mines are the magnificent ore reduction works of this valley, always up to date, always doing the best of work, and always to be fully depended upon.

The railroads have had a wretched week. The storms and breaks have at times been too much for them. But every energy has been put forth by the officials to keep traffic and transportation going, at times without success. Now, however, every indication is that conditions are improving, and that regular trains will soon be running as before.

The coming completion and opening of the joint depot of the Rio Grande and the Western Pacific is an event of noteworthy character. Mr. George Gould is expected here on the occasion, and all will be glad of the event, and of the prospective opening of regular traffic, both passenger and freight, on the Western Pacific.

The winter has not been hard on the livestock on the ranges in Utah, though bad reports as to losses of sheep come from portions of Idaho and Wyoming. It is to be hoped, however, that conditions even there may be found not so bad as reported. Indications are that in Utah the sheep will come off the winter feeding places in good condition and with heavy fleeces.

The precipitation in the hills since the first of the year has been rather under the normal; but the remarkable precipitation of last December made enormous deposits of snow in the hills,

and there will be abundance of water for all purposes during the ensuing season.

In the country at large, improvement is reported at the close of a hard winter. The spring trade outlook is encouraging. A disturbing factor in the financial and general situation is noted by the commercial agencies in the lessened balance of trade in our favor, in foreign commerce; this balance now being the smallest in fourteen years. The new tariff bill fosters imports, and exports are not heavy enough to keep up the old balance. This condition, it is feared, may cause us to lose heavily in gold for the settlement of foreign demands.

The bond market is unfavorable, which retards extensive construction work; and the Philadelphia strike is an ugly development. Prospects of an active business in iron and steel multiply, but there is a tendency to wait on Congressional developments before branching out.

The unsettled weather has kept back expected developments, that will strengthen conditions as the weather improves.

The copper position is strong, but silver is drooping, caused by the proposed increase of import tax on the white metal in India from five to sixteen per cent. As usual, the exaction is applied primarily to the market price of silver, resulting in a sudden fall.

Settled spring weather, with the favorable reports from the winter wheat which are expected by reason of indications reported from the wheat States, will give renewed confidence, and the certainty of a prosperous year will be sure to make everything boom in finance, commerce, and trade. All signs are that the country is looked for a very prosperous year.

WHY ONE AND NOT THE OTHER?

We presented a few days ago the dilemma of those who claim that the presentation of facts and the record as to the usurping Mormon priesthood in their temporal dictations, is an attack upon Utah. In order to support such a contention, those who so say must admit that the Mormon priesthood comprise or at least represent the State. If they do not so admit, they have no case.

We now wish to present another phase of the case.

When The Tribune presents the facts as to the lawlessness, treason, lechery, and robberies of the Mormon leaders, the friends of these leaders and of the system which they represent claim that the State is maligned. And in so doing, they put themselves in the position of admitting the extreme claims of those leaders to temporal rule.

But when the Deseret News, the church organ, maligns and rails at the Christian ministers in Utah falsely and bitterly, assailing them on grounds of bigotry and fanaticism merely, with no offenses at all against public law or order on the part of these ministers, do the Mormon zealots and their friends say that such attacks are defamatory of Utah? Not that we have ever heard of.

But if a truthful presentation of facts by The Tribune, well supported from the record, against the Mormon priesthood, is maligning Utah, why is not a false and fanatical attack upon the Christian ministry here also a maligning of Utah?

There are but two horns to this dilemma: Either it is the truth that hurts most, in which case our presentation is absolutely justified; or else, the Mormon priesthood comprise the State and the Christian ministers do not. The one is to be recognized and obeyed, and the other to be spat upon.

And this is the clear logic of this situation.

WHAT IT SUPPRESSES.

Under the caption, "Newspaper Duty," the Deseret News of Friday contained a leading editorial which was partially in criticism of a recent lecture delivered by Professor Joshua H. Paul upon this subject, and which was evidently intended to also justify the course of the church organ as compared with that of The Tribune. The following sentences appeared in that article:

It is evident that much discretion is required to decide just what events concern the general public, and which ones are merely the business of the paper; and of course, if it is to be able to read it. A selection must be made, a free opportunity for choice is afforded.

It is a well known fact that the News exercises the choice indicated. What it regards as being no business of the general public is, for instance, the recrudescence of the polygamous practice within the Mormon church. It has steadily refused to print the names of new polygamists or to in any way call proper attention to the many instances of this manner of breach of the public peace and destruction of the public dignity. No matter how many of these infractions of the law have been and are committed by the Mormon priesthood, the News has steadily ignored them, practically approving the offenses by its course of suppression of the facts. It is true that no newspaper can print all that happens. The Tribune is possessed of some facts connected with new polygamists and new polygamists that no newspaper could print and observe the postal regulations.

The Deseret News does not perform its "newspaper duty" in this matter. Probably the one thing most disliked by the criminal is publicity of his crime. Publicity acts as a deterrent upon crime and the criminal; and when the News neglects to contribute to this publicity it is recreant to its duty toward the public and is in reality party to the crime which it seeks to secrete in that way.

Tribune Want Ad. Bell Main 5200. Independent 360.

TODAY IN HISTORY

SUNDAY, MARCH 6.

First Carpet Factory Established. The mention of carpets dates from a very remote period of antiquity. They seem first to have been applied to various purposes and were used to furnish the palaces of the Pharaohs. The carpet industry, as we understand it, was established in France on March 6, 1864, when Colbert minister of Louis XIV., opened his carpet factory at Beauvais. Our early ancestors covered the floors of their houses with rushes, hair or straw, and carpets, when first introduced, were used to cover tables. Long before the weaving of carpets in Europe was started, noble ladies, monks and nuns in convents had been accustomed to make beautiful tapestries, which were occasionally used as floor coverings. In 1607 a factory was established at the Louvre for making these wall hangings and carpets, by the reigning king of France, Henry IV. of these carpets made at the first French factory are still on exhibition in various museums of the world. Following the example of Colbert, the English carpet industry began in 1685 in Surrey. Toward this object the king had set aside considerable sums, and such weavers were brought over to assist.

The history of carpet manufacture in the United States begins with the bag of considerable importance until toward the close of the last century. Each year had its weavers, to whom the thrifty householders brought their bulls of rags. As late as 1850 there were in the United States 83 rug carpet weavers' shops, with annual output valued at close to \$2,000,000.

The first factory in America for the manufacture of carpets was established in Philadelphia in 1781, by William P. Sprague. The census of 1810, less than twenty years after, reported that the whole product of the United States in this class of goods at 16,000 yards of which 7500 yards were made in Philadelphia. At the present time there are close to 6000 carpet manufacturers in the United States, with nearly \$30,000,000 capital invested.

The Jacquard apparatus for weaving designs was introduced in 1825, and in 1841 Erastus Biglow perfected the first power loom for weaving carpets, which saved one-third in the cost of labor. The Jacquard, now the greatest producer and consumer of carpets in the world. Most of the wool used in the manufacture of American carpets is imported from the home grown product is of no finer quality to be durable.

Excluding the oriental rugs, the principal items in the carpet commerce are the Brussels, the Brussels, the Wilton, moquette tapestry, Brussels velvet, ingrain and venetian. The founder of the first carpet mill in America, the United States was Isaac Manouley, who began the business in Philadelphia about the year 1816.

March 6 is the anniversary of the fall of the Alamo in 1836, of the Dred-Scott decision in 1857, and it is the birthday of Robert MacGregor Campbell, known as "The Boy" in 1871; of the King of "Caribbean" in 1825; George D. Murray, a French artist and novelist, in 1824; Michelangelo, the painter and sculptor, in 1474; and Vice Admiral Sir Charles B. Drake, an English admiral, in 1576, or which James Bowie, inventor of the famous Bowie knife, died.

LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED MARCH 6.

1848—The Salt Lake City fort, contained 423 houses and 1671 souls. The adjoining farming field consisted of 5123 acres of land, of which 2475 acres were sown this winter wheat.

1852—The ship Rockaway sailed from Liverpool, England, with thirty Mormons and machinery purchased by Apostle Taylor for the manufacture of sugar in Utah. It arrived at New Orleans after several days' passage by Apollon.

1857—A company of Latter-day Saints from Utah, under the direction of Captain John C. Bennett, was sent to the Colorado River, Arizona, and encamped near the present site of Lohi, Maricopa county.

1858—Eugene Stanley A. Wood of the firm of Godde, Pitts & Company, died in Salt Lake City.

1851—The first marriage under the provisions of the Edmund-Tucker law was celebrated in Salt Lake City. William T. Pike of Mill Creek and Miss Hannah Lyman of Salt Lake City, were united in matrimony by Chief Justice Charles S. Zane.

1852—The city council of Salt Lake City decided to offer the tenth ward square to the territory for fair grounds. The territory accepted, and it is now the site of the first district court, at Provo. Samuel Alfred of Ephraim, was sentenced by Judge Henderson to six months imprisonment, and William M. Alfred of Ephraim, to six months' imprisonment, and \$100 fine, for unlawful cohabitation. John Bennett was discharged from the penitentiary, having served out a sentence of two years for polygamy and three months for unlawful cohabitation.

1859—In the first district court at Provo, George Kendall was sentenced by Judge Judge to six months' imprisonment for unlawful cohabitation. The case for adultery and unlawful cohabitation against F. C. Christensen, who promised to obey the law, was dismissed. Sentence was also suspended in the case of William Braithwaite, charged with unlawful cohabitation, the defendant promising to obey the law. William Christensen, Jens Hansen and Hans Nielsen were discharged from the penitentiary.

1852—Bishop William Andrew Taylor died at Far West, Weber county.

1859—In the fourth district court, at Ogden, John J. Jones was sentenced by Judge Miner to sixty days' imprisonment for unlawful cohabitation.

1890—Abraham O. Smoot, president of the Utah state, died at Provo, Utah county.

1897—Brigham Young, Jr., was appointed receiver general of the Pioneer jubilee.

1898—The Arcadia branch, Fremont county, Idaho, was organized as the O. O. B. B. by Joseph W. Kemper, Elder Charles Hayes, an early convert to "Mormonism" from the United Brethren in Herefordshire,

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Here's the Proof. Mr. L. ROLAND, Bishop of the present month, as I was in the building at noon for the slipped and fell, spraining my leg. I returned in the afternoon at four o'clock I could not get it in my hand. I returned later and purchased a Sloan's Liniment.

Sloan's Liniment

and used it five or six times. I went to bed, and the next was able to go to work and hand as usual.



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England, died at Bonaventure county.

1890—Two members of the litigation committee found guilty against A. W. W. Three members and the charges are not sustained. native Lloyd introduces a resolution in defense of Roberts, which is read.

1906—Union depot franchise city council, John Ball, fixed by fall in joint by.

1901—President Snow and liquor will not be sold at.

1902—Quincy declares dividend share, or \$125,000. Will weekly of Salt Lake City. Francisco, Millionaire code of New York and Pennsylvania Utah oil fields on Rio city limits, four injured, 50 cents per bus and sugar, Fricman, Jeffs, of terribly burned by steam.

1904—Homer Davenport lecture. M. Herbert and H. A. posted for alleged sale 26 boxes. Mont. J. Ferguson, civil engineer, killed by fire in his home. Fire in San Francisco block; narrow escape.

1907—American club holds rough. Nery woman crooked. Social Demonstration.

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