

MERGER AT EUGENE

Opinions Regarding Alliance of Schools.

IT IS REGARDED AS DANGEROUS

Most Educators Believe That State University Should Not Supply Instruction for Sectarian Divinity College.

Since the attention of the public has been called to the relation that exists between the Eugene Divinity School and the State University, this topic has become a subject of much discussion, and there are many opinions expressed as to what extent it is the privilege of a sectarian school to make use of the state institutions in giving its course. Many leading men hold that it is both censurable and dangerous to allow denominational institutions to invade our state schools, while there are others who hold that it is the privilege of any one who is qualified to enter the courses of the university to avail himself of the same, and that the school authorities have no right to ask any other line of work be pursuing at the same time.

"What is the true relation of the state and church, and to what extent is it the privilege of any special denomination to enjoy the advantages offered by the State University?" was a topic much discussed throughout the state yesterday. The close relation that exists between the Eugene Divinity School and the State University has but recently been brought before the public, and many and diverse are the views that are presented as to how far any denominational school has a right to make use of the equipments that are owned by the state. The Eugene Divinity School advertises as one of its special advantages the fact that its students may enjoy the privileges of the university. In their catalogue they outline certain of the university courses, and set them forth as the courses that students at the school may enjoy. They also tell of the fine gymnasium, libraries and literary societies that are in connection with the university, and that it is the privilege of the divinity student there to use. An inspection of this catalogue led to the questioning of the right of the Christian church to thus use the state institution for its own purposes, and the opinions that have been advanced by the leading men of the state are different as to their rights in the university. All agree that the university has no right to institute special courses for the divinity school students, but it is generally held that the students there only avail themselves of the opportunities that are offered by the state, and that there seems to be no ground upon which to deny them from these advantages.

OBJECT TO UNION.

Views of Educators in Schools of the State.

OPINION AT EUGENE.

Views of Members of Faculties of Both Schools.

EUGENE, Or., July 29.—The editorial in today's Oregonian, entitled "Church and State at Eugene," touching the apparent co-operation of the State University and the Eugene Divinity School in educational work, has aroused considerable interest in Eugene. Dean Sanderson, of the Divinity School, and several University of Oregon professors are out of town, and President Campbell could not be seen. The following interviews were obtained:

John Straub, professor of Greek, University of Oregon, and dean of the college of letters—The Oregonian means to be fair, I suppose, but its premises are wrong. Greek was taught here before the Divinity School was even thought of, and the divinity students enter our classes just as other students do, and as they have a perfect right to do. Their being divinity students does not deprive them from enjoying the same privileges in the university and elsewhere that other students enjoy. Instead of duplicating work and teachers, they take advantage of the courses offered by the university, and have established this Divinity School here. Somewhere in Michigan and elsewhere in the state, denominations have established denominational schools, if I am not mistaken, around the state schools. In this way they show their long-headedness. The courses of which the divinity students avail themselves would be taught here even if the Divinity School were not here. No course has ever, so far as I know, been added for the special benefit of the Divinity School. That it advertises in its catalogue the fact that it is benefited by its nearness to the university is its business, and one which the university faculty cannot hinder or control. Any church can establish a theological seminary here in Eugene, and if it is satisfied with our work in education, or English, or Latin, it can avail itself of these branches, provided its students satisfy the university authorities of their fitness to enter said classes and otherwise comply with the requirements for admission. No course is ever shown the divinity students. They pay the incidental fees, and when they enter they are not asked whether they are divinity students or not. If they wish to take special courses to take six or eight credits, that is their affair. I am not attempting to defend the Divinity School. I merely want to show that we cannot hinder its students, or any one else, from taking such courses as the university offers, as they see fit.

Every university offers courses in sociology, ethics, language, etc., and readily supplement the work of any Divinity School that feels like taking advantage of them. There is no danger that the Divinity School will encroach upon the university, for the members of the faculty think, are just as sensitive on that subject as any one, and would quickly resent such encroachment.

Saves Waste, Says Professor Young.

Professor F. G. Young, of the chair of economics, said: "Concerning the relations between the Eugene Divinity School and the State University, which The Oregonian finds fault with, I think can be said: To put the matter as briefly as possible, this utilization of the teaching force of state universities by all the denominations not possessing well-endowed colleges of their own has for some years been strongly advocated by eminent social reformers. The step taken by the Christian denomination of Oregon, and represented by her institution near the university campus, which means an abandonment of the idea of building up an independent college of its own, must be followed generally by the denominations of Oregon or we shall long have primitive conditions in higher education in this state. The movement of denominational institu-

tions toward the State University must become general, if the work of higher education in this state is to be done in any but the most wasteful way. If modern methods and the principles of modern organization are not and never to be applied to higher education in Oregon and the example of the Christian Church is not to be followed, then materially the relation of the Eugene Divinity School to the University is anomalous. I cannot see the possibility of any question of church and state in this relation, but do see in it a way to move the Divinity School better organization of the means of higher education in Oregon and thus great good to the college youth of the state."

What Divinity School Says.

EUGENE, Or., July 29.—J. E. Dale, director of Eugene Divinity School, says: "The Eugene Divinity School is in no way connected with the university; is not on the campus; nor does it receive one dollar from the state. While the state acts for the advantages afforded by the University of Oregon to students of the Divinity School, he does not do so in the way The Oregonian would have us understand, to wit, as the sole drawing card from these advantages, in having the Divinity School locate in the same town as the university. On the other hand, does not the University of Oregon reap some benefit from the Divinity School being in the same town? Numbers of the divinity students who attend the university would not do so were the Divinity School located elsewhere. It may be admitted that not so many students would be enrolled at the Divinity School were it not for the location of the University of Oregon, but the fact that one is a student of the Divinity School should be no bar to his attendance at the University of Oregon. Should the study of the Bible be regarded as a detriment to other studies? We think not. So far as the Christian Church having a monopoly on training students in the Divinity School while said students have the advantages of the University of Oregon is concerned, there is no foundation in fact for any such assertion. Nor does the Christian Church at Eugene, nor any member of said church, make any such claim. The field is open for any denomination to establish a divinity or 'theological' school, and students of such schools would have equal advantages with every other student of the University of Oregon."

Mr. Bushnell Protests.

JUNCTION CITY, Or., July 29.—In your leading editorial of today you seem to claim that if the Eugene Divinity School has not already effected a union of church and state, it will soon do so. Our fears as far as the Eugene Divinity School is concerned, such a union will be neither asked nor desired. True, the school is located close to the university grounds, and true that a great many of its students attend the university, are admitted to its classes on equal terms with others, can have the use of its splendid library, gymnasium, reading-rooms, etc., not because they are attending the Eugene Divinity School, but because they are students of the State University, and as such have the same rights and privileges which the State of Oregon gives to all her sons and daughters—privileges which the mere fact of their attending a religious school cannot deprive them. But our catalogue gives four pages setting forth the attractions of the State University. We are proud of our state school, and could wish to see our young men and women attend it, rather than elsewhere, while there we would like to have an opportunity to give them the pure teaching of the Bible, which, say what we will, is the sheet anchor of our liberties.

J. A. BUSHNELL, President Executive Committee and of the Board of Regents.

President McGrew.

NEWBERG, Or., July 29.—I have been surprised that the tax payers of Oregon should be willing to support private institutions. We have deep interest in our State University, but cannot favor such religious private institutions as indicated in your editorial of today.

EDWIN MCGREW, President of Pacific College.

Coleman Joins in Protest.

SALEM, Or., July 29.—(To the Editor.)—In coming to your request for my opinion on the relations which exist between the Eugene Divinity School and the University of Oregon, I will say that I returned this morning from an extended visit in New York, and know nothing of the facts as learned from your editorial on the subject. A prominent resident of Portland called my attention to the editorial, and in doing so heartily commended your position, saying also that the matter has needed attention for some time. From the facts revealed by the extracts from the Divinity School catalogue, I am of opinion that the conditions which exist at Eugene are improper. In joining in your protest, permit me to say that I would do so, even though the institution referred to were under control of the denomination of which I am a member.

JOHN H. COLEMAN, President Willamette University.

President Boardman.

MCMINNVILLE, Or., July 29.—I have read your editorial of this morning on the Eugene Divinity School's relation to the State University. I had not before thought of the relations between the two schools being a subject for discussion, but the logic of your editorial is hard to answer. I must have further time in which to discover the fallacy in your reasoning, if there be one.

President McMinnville College.

Dean Ferris.

FOREST GROVE, July 29.—Answer the points existing between the Eugene Divinity School and the State University, made the subject of an editorial in The Morning Oregonian of today, it seems to me there can be no valid objection to the students of the Divinity School entering such classes of the university as they may choose. Granting that it is legitimate for the people of the state to be taxed for the support of an institution of higher learning, the doors of that institution should be open to any citizen of the state who is prepared to enter its classes, and who may desire to avail themselves of its advantages. The fact that such students are at the same time studying at a church divinity school would scarcely seem a sufficient cause to bar them from the State University. While it is apparently true that, under the arrangements as set forth in the prospectus of the Divinity School, the State University is doing for the students of the Divinity School some of the work which otherwise the institution would itself need to make provision for, it does not appear that any extra classes are provided at the university, and so extra expense incurred by the state.

It may be remarked that similar arrangements exist at the state universities of other states. At the University of California, for example, one, at least, and I think more than one, divinity school, in order that its students may take advantage of its libraries, an arrangement, apparently, very similar to that existing at Eugene.

W. N. FERRIS, Dean of Faculty, Pacific University.

Views of Portland Ministers.

They Regard the Experiment as a Dangerous One.

Among the Portland people the sentiment was as varied as from other places. Many were of the opinion that the students of the Divinity School had as good a right as any one to avail themselves of the advantages offered at the State University, while there were many that held that it is both dangerous and undesirable to invite a sectarian school to invade the State University grounds, and make use of its libraries; an arrangement, apparently, very similar to that existing at Eugene.

was more advantage reaped from the connection than there was danger of anything undesirable growing from the relationship. The following views were expressed:

Censurable and Dangerous.

Rev. William Russell, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, East Side—The position taken by The Oregonian in the editorial, "Church and State at Eugene," is patriotic and tenable. An insistence upon the absolute separation of church and state has been the unalterable position of Baptists throughout centuries. My personal convictions coincide with the views expressed in the editorial. Any violation of the state principle, even though inaugurated as in the present instance by well-meaning persons, is a movement that betokens ill.

"The reasonable demand of the present times is for a greater separation of church and state, and the full measure of student capability. There is neither time nor place for the supplementary studies of a divinity school. The university should not immaterially to the student the amount of free advertising, setting forth its many splendid advantages at the expense of the church maintaining the Divinity School, and the advantages derived from the university should be just the same. We have violated neither the letter nor the spirit of 'our free institutions.' We are simply appropriating that which we have paid in the tax for the support of our public institutions. We have similar institutions at the University of Michigan, at the University of Virginia, at the University of Kansas, and at the Berkeley University, California. Not one of these divinity schools has ever received a dollar of public money, and we rebel at the charge that we are violating any law whatever by the spirit of our institutions, when we appropriate that which belongs to us. We are doing nothing but what we have every church or institution has the right to do, and the demand, 'Let us separate church and state,' is absolutely without meaning with respect to these institutions in question, for no such relationship exists, and the relationship that does exist cannot be affected by any legal enactment, unless the spirit of the suggestion is carried out, and our young men and women are refused admission to the Oregon University, because, through, they desire to use the knowledge gained therein to supplement a biblical education obtained in another institution. When this impossible thing shall come to pass, we will begin to trouble in earnest for a division of the school fund on the ground of 'taxation without representation.'"

State and Church Should be Distinct.

Rev. Jerome McGlade, Missionary Presbyterian Church, East Side—The relation of church and state at Eugene is a new phase of a very old principle—a principle which, if earnestly tried, through the Christian centuries, would result in forms in which the principle may be conceived, first, that in which there is the supremacy of the church; second, the supremacy of the state; and, third, the supremacy of each upon the other. The perpetual contest of the Roman Catholic church for many centuries is an evidence of the failure of the supremacy of the church. The second failed also to prove satisfactory, while the third has proven decidedly successful in our free institutions. This new phase of the principle is, therefore, full of interest. I find my sentiment expressed in the editorial in The Morning Oregonian. There should always in our country remain a distinct line between the church and the state. Divinity schools or denominational schools should be entirely separated from the state. Anything else is a violation of the principles of our Constitution. I can see how the present condition might be very convenient to the divinity school in question, and equally so to the State University; but it should not be permitted to exist, nor should such an arrangement be made with any theological school of any denomination. The best interests of both church and state will be served by an entire separation of one from the other.

Dangerous Experiment.

Rev. Edgar P. Hill—It is a dangerous experiment, and I can easily see how the relation that now exists between the Eugene Divinity School and our State University could grow into something that would not be for the best, but as the condition now exists I do not think that any criticism can be offered. As I understand the situation the students of the divinity school merely avail themselves of the advantages that are offered at the State University. If there were any classes instituted for their special benefit or if they should claim any official relations with the university, they would have a just cause for revolt. But I do not think that the fact that they are divinity students or the fact that they are taking a special course in another school, should bar them from the privileges of the university.

"It is a matter that should be watched closely, and that should only be allowed under certain restrictions, but so long as they are careful and guard against more questionable relations, I think that it is a thing that should be desired that the two schools go hand in hand. The divinity school offers a religious atmosphere that is good for the people who study at it. In some of the Eastern schools there are denominational halls, and the faculty encourage their institution, because of the atmosphere that they throw around the students."

Dr. Morrison's Views.

Dr. A. A. Morrison, of Trinity Church—I cannot see any reason for criticism in the relation between the two schools as I understand it. The students merely avail themselves of the advantages that are offered at the State University, and the fact that they are studying for the ministry should not deprive them any more than it should men who are studying for the medical profession. It is true that they advertise the advantages that they enjoy from being so closely associated with the university, but they have a right to. They are especially favored by the location of the school, and it is all right that they should advertise this fact. Any other denomination is equally free to start a school in that city, and to advertise the advantages. As long as they only avail themselves of the opportunities that are given at the university, and do not ask that any extra expense or effort be made to that they may pursue their studies, I do not see that any criticism can be made. In the schools of the East there is a tendency to encourage the closer association of the station of the church and the similar courses will not have to be given, but that the students in one school may enjoy the use of a near-by school.

Rev. Mr. Gormley Defends School.

Rev. J. P. Gormley, pastor of the First Christian Church—Any church or organization which has the right to exist at all has the right to purchase property and to establish such institutions as may be deemed necessary for the education of its people, when and where it pleases. The University of Oregon is for the young men and women of this great commonwealth, without respect of persons; but on this account there is no reason why any church cannot buy property in Eugene and establish a divinity school. The Christian church has purchased property and erected buildings there, and is an incorporated institution under the laws of the State of Oregon, and its specific work is supported by the church and the friends of the institution. Not one dollar of public money is received by the institution, nor would be received as such under any consideration. Our own young men and women, however, have the same right to the advantages of the State University that others have. When they have completed a course in Greek under Professor John Stuart, or a course in any other department, they have the right to use the knowledge thus gained in any legitimate calling they may choose to follow. If these same pupils desire to supplement the university course by taking special courses elsewhere not taught in the university they undoubtedly have this right also. The Divinity School has been established for the purpose of giving to our young men and women that which cannot be given by our state institutions—theological education. Our people pay taxes to have our young people taught Greek, but make free will offerings to have them taught the gospel. We do not wish to pay any tax for the support of a divinity school, but we do not see what we have paid for is ours. Our Divinity School at Eugene has no legal connection with the State University. A city which is not a state school has no right to have a divinity school, and while its immediate blessings and privi-

leges may belong to the people in it, yet its blessings may flow to the multitude of beholders. There is a sense in which these two schools in question are connected, which would be impossible to "sever" only by the utter obliteration of one or the other. The mere fact that our Divinity School is located at Eugene makes no difference. There is a sense in which church and state are united, and which never can be severed. It is that moral relationship which is a support to both. The remedy suggested "sever its connection with the university," the university should refuse admission to any person who pursues at the same time a course in any other institution," is a mere quibble. Such a law would amount to nothing, unless the restriction were carried further and refuse admission to any person who might have pursued the forbidden way before entering, or who might even contemplate such a course after having entered. It is wholly immaterial to us whether the divinity students take their university studies before, at the same time, or after their course in the Divinity School. The State University would not be the less the amount of free advertising, setting forth its many splendid advantages at the expense of the church maintaining the Divinity School, and the advantages derived from the university should be just the same. We have violated neither the letter nor the spirit of 'our free institutions.' We are simply appropriating that which we have paid in the tax for the support of our public institutions. We have similar institutions at the University of Michigan, at the University of Virginia, at the University of Kansas, and at the Berkeley University, California. Not one of these divinity schools has ever received a dollar of public money, and we rebel at the charge that we are violating any law whatever by the spirit of our institutions, when we appropriate that which belongs to us. We are doing nothing but what we have every church or institution has the right to do, and the demand, 'Let us separate church and state,' is absolutely without meaning with respect to these institutions in question, for no such relationship exists, and the relationship that does exist cannot be affected by any legal enactment, unless the spirit of the suggestion is carried out, and our young men and women are refused admission to the Oregon University, because, through, they desire to use the knowledge gained therein to supplement a biblical education obtained in another institution. When this impossible thing shall come to pass, we will begin to trouble in earnest for a division of the school fund on the ground of 'taxation without representation.'"

DATE IS AUGUST FOURTH

When Hill and Mellen Will Meet Big Bend Farmers.

DAVENPORT, Wash., July 29.—(Special.) The date of the meeting of Big Bend farmers and President Hill, of the Great Northern, and Mellen, of the Northern Pacific, has been set for August 4, and James Ogden, of this city, received a telegram from Mr. Mellen, in St. Paul, stating that Mr. Hill would arrive in Davenport on a private train early in the morning. Each precinct of the Big Bend has chosen two farmers as delegates. The convention will be public and will be addressed by the railroad magnates and this will be followed by a private conference between the delegates and the presidents. The meeting is not supposed to have any political significance and has the hearty and enthusiastic support of the people of the Big Bend.

Odell Denies the Rumor.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29.—Governor Odell today sent a dispatch from Peekskill, in which he declares in emphatic terms that the report that he intends to accept a position as general Eastern representative of the Harriman railroad interests is absolutely without foundation, and requesting that it be denied.

Omaha, Neb., July 29.—At Union

Pacific headquarters it was stated today that nothing was definitely known of the coming of Governor Odell, who is reported to have accepted a position with that road, but it was recalled that he was in Omaha recently and looked into railroad matters while in the city. One official is quoted as saying that if Mr. Odell is to be connected with the Union Pacific road, it probably is in the capacity of financier or as its general counsel.

Scrip Books on Sale.

OMAHA, July 29.—Scrip books on the Trans-Missouri Exchange Scrip Bureau went on sale throughout the Trans-Missouri territory today. For a week, in good faith, the people have been sending the books to all points between the Missouri River and the Coast, and St. Paul and the Gulf. The books contain scrip which represents 99, exchangeable for the scrip covers, and are redeemable for an amount representing the difference between the cost of the mileage books and the regular ticket rates.

Power Case Again Postponed.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The hearing before Special Examiner Mable, of the United States Court, in the case of Peter Power against directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, to prevent the turning over of the Northern Pacific Securities Company, was again adjourned today until next Friday. This action was taken upon the representation of a doctor of the company, by George A. Lamm, counsel for Mr. Power, that the latter was suffering from "nervous irritability of the heart and intermittent fever."

Securities Company Dividend.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A dividend of 1 per cent has been declared by the directors of the Northern Securities Company. It is stated that this action was taken by the directors of the company, and an announcement was made today. This is the third dividend declared by the Securities Company. The first was paid February 1, and the second May 1. The date for payment of the third dividend was not given.

Rio Grande Western Changes.

DENVER, July 29.—An official circular was issued today from Denver & Rio Grande headquarters, announcing the resignation of A. E. Welby as General Superintendent of the Rio Grande Western, and the appointment of Joseph H. Young as his successor, effective August 15.

Coal Famine on Railroads.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—It is stated on reliable authority that the supply of anthracite coal in the hands of railroad and dealers will probably be exhausted by the middle of September.

Railroad Notes.

L. Gerlinger has returned from a two weeks' visit in California.

J. D. Mansfield, of the Rio Grandes, has gone for a 10 days' trip to Denver.

General Freight Agent Miller, of the O. R. & N., returned yesterday from a 10 days' trip over the lines in Oregon and Washington.

The Portland Railway Company has finished surfacing the Fifth-street track south of Mill and has turned its men on Washington street, taking up old rails preparatory to laying the new track with 7-inch steel. The stretch of track west of Sixth street will be rebuilt first.

Erasmus Young, general auditor for the Union Pacific, is expected to be here from Omaha Monday in an official capacity.

Merchandise purchased today on credit will go on August account.

Meier & Frank Company

"Willamette" Sewing Machines are strictly high-grade and only \$25.

Trunks and Traveling Bags—every size and style at all prices (3d Floor). McCall Patterns and Publications, 10c and 15c—none higher.

Bargains for Men

Men's wear forms the cream of today's store news and there's plenty of bargains for all who come until closing time Saturday evening. Seasonable apparel that you will want until October, so this sale is really opportune, and while you are buying these goods at less than cost, we are making room for Fall merchandise soon to be here—Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Shoe Bargains of vast importance to economical men.

Men's wool Outing Suits in medium dark shades, best materials and styles; the regular \$9.50 suits at \$6.35

Men's wool Suits in chevots, tweeds, cassimeres, best materials and Summer styles; \$10.00 values at \$7.10

All our extra fine grade of Summer Suits, \$17.50 and \$18.50 values, in fancy and unfinished worsteds, fancy chevots, fancy cassimeres, very best styles and makes; your choice at \$13.15

Men's all-wool, fine grade fancy worsted Trousers in new and neat stripes, all the \$5.00 values at \$3.98

Men's Summer Coats, heavy twilled black sateen, 89c.

All our fancy wash Vests greatly reduced—\$1.50 Vests, \$1.10; \$2.00 Vests, \$1.35; \$2.25 Vests, \$1.65; \$3 Vests, \$2.10.

Men's Furnishing Goods

An interesting budget of bargains for men. A big assortment of desirable apparel at a small fraction of the real value.

Men's stiff bosom Shirts in good patterns, two pairs of cuffs to match, regular \$1.00 line at 88c

Men's reversible Silk Neckwear—four-in-hands in green and tan, regular 50c ties for 38c

Men's fancy Hose in large variety of desirable patterns, lace and drop-stitch effects, 75c grade at 57c

Men's French Balbriggan Underwear—shirts and drawers, all sizes, exceptional value at \$1.32

Men's French Summer Suspenders, good patterns, pair at 14c

All men's and boys' Straw Hats greatly reduced in price. Men's pearl, dove and tan Fedora Hats—bargain, \$1.68.

Men's Shoes

Some Very Low Pricing

Here's a chance for men to supply footwear at exceedingly small prices and good footwear, mind you—no old, undesirable goods, but shoes of good styles, best leathers and perfect in every particular.

500 pairs men's velour calf, viol kid and Bluchers in black, best style toe, light or heavy soles, all sizes, \$3.50 values, pair at \$2.85

Men's patent leather, velour and box calf Shoes, best styles, heavy soles, \$3.50 and \$4.00 values, pair at \$3.05

French Shiner & Urner's viol kid, patent leather and cordovans, very best styles, best leathers—the \$5.00 values for this sale, pair at \$3.95

French Shiner & Urner's tan Shoes for men, heavy soles, best styles, regular \$5.00 values at, pair at \$3.50

Men's \$3.00 Oxfords for this sale, pair at \$2.15

Meier & Frank Company

Meier & Frank Company

and left last night for San Francisco, was accompanied by his son, D. L. Young, and Judge Switzer, of Omaha, and Mr. Post, of Salt Lake City. This is Mr. Young's regular official visit to the auditors of the various railroads in the Harriman system.

MT. TABOR PARK IN FAVOR

The large number of people last night attend the growing popularity of Mount Tabor Park. The extensive vaudeville programme and miniature railroad is the magnet. Car Third and Yamhill.

OLD FURNITURE

Made new with one coat of Fisher, Thorson & Co's Varnish Stain, Front and Morrison streets.

RECREATION.

If you wish to enjoy a day of rest and pleasure, take the O. R. & N. train from Washington street, taking up old rails preparatory to laying the new track with 7-inch steel. The stretch of track west of Sixth street will be rebuilt first.

RAILROAD NOTES.

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MISSOULA COLLAR

Inspectors of the Bristol (England) factory district have figured out that more than 5000 miles of machine-made cigarettes are turned out weekly from the districts aforesaid.

Deuteronomy is from two Greek words meaning second and law. The fifth book of Moses is so called from its being mainly a repetition of laws previously enumerated.

Olds, Wortman & King

SEE OUR

Announcement of Bargains

ON Page Three

ALSO NEW GOODS RECEIVED

Lipman Wolf & Co.

EXCEPTIONAL REDUCTIONS IN SEASONABLE GOODS

ADVERTISEMENT—Daily (excepting Sunday) will appear on THIRD PAGE. Sunday advertisement on Page 9