

THE BEAUFORT

Beef Trust Keeps Great Centers Advised.

HOUSE TOLD OF WORKINGS

Martin Declares Anti-Trust Law Is Openly Violated.

ENFORCEMENT BEST REMEDY

South Dakota Man Urges That Corrupt Begin an Investigation—Indian Appropriation Bill Is Also Considered.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House today had under consideration the Indian appropriation bill, the reading of which for the purpose of amendment was pending on adjournment. During the general debate on the bill Martin (S. D.) addressed the House on his resolution directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the causes of the differences which exist between the cost of live and dressed beef.

Stanley (Dem., Ky.) made an urgent appeal for relief at the hands of Congress for the tobacco-growers and the tollers in the tobacco fields, and complained that competition had been destroyed by combinations of capital.

The House adopted a resolution unanimously reported by the elections committee declaring Sims (Dem., Tenn.) entitled to the seat which was contested by F. M. Davis, a Republican.

The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was adopted. The House then went into committee of the whole to consider the Indian appropriation bill.

Argues for Lewis and Clark Bill.
Hermann (Or.) addressed the House in favor of an appropriation bill for the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Stanley (Ky.) made an appeal for the tobacco-growers, complaining of the monopoly in the tobacco trade.

Martin (S. D.) was allotted 30 minutes for the minority when he addressed the House on his resolution providing for an investigation by the Department of Commerce and Labor as to the cause of the difference in price of beef on the hoof and dressed.

He declared that the Western stockmen had been forced to the conclusion that the great meat markets of the country were manipulated against them. The recent meeting of the Stockraisers' Association had recognized this fact by resolutions favoring the establishment of independent packing-houses.

Martin turned his attention to the proceedings of the Attorney-General in 1892 against the "beef trust," which was now on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States. "But," continued Martin, "so far as the rights of the producer and consumer are concerned, they are even worse than before this injunction was placed on this so-called trust. I think there is every indication that after the injunction they changed their methods, and instead of agreeing and combining in advance, their representatives go into the market every day, and when one buys a lot of beef the others refrain from bidding against him, and afterward divide up the purchase among themselves."

Clear Violation of the Law.
This method, Martin declared, was a clear violation of the terms of the anti-trust law, which he believed was adequate to remedy the situation. He paid compliments to Senator Foraker for introducing a bill in the Senate to repeal the forfeiture clause of the Sherman law, and gained Democratic approval by declaring that instead of removing that clause it should be enforced more rigorously.

Martin related the experience of stockmen in their efforts to dispose of their stock on the Chicago market. One of the mentioned, received a bid on a trainload of stock at South Omaha. He did not accept this bid, but his cars were all ticketed by some one after he had refused the bid. When he reached Chicago, he could get no other bid than the precise one made at South Omaha. He determined not to sell, and had to wait for some time, until finally he accepted the bid of an independent packer of Indiana.

Martin said he was not one who went into hysterics every time the word trust was mentioned. The trust had come to stay. The question was would they let the rest of us stay? He believed a big monopoly existed in one of the food products which should be investigated by the Department of Commerce and Labor, in accordance with his resolution.

"You will get every vote on this," said Stephens (Dem., Tex.), addressing Martin.

Hedge (Ia.) suggesting that he had been solicited to explain the "Iowa idea," said the idea first contemplated tariff revision and now reciprocity with Canada. The Iowa idea, he said, had the endorsement of every Democrat in that state. He opposed the "Iowa idea" either with respect to tariff revision or reciprocity with Canada.

Robinson (Dem., Ind.) closed the general debate on the bill. He charged that a monopoly of the coal business existed in the Indiana Territory, and that 90,000 people in that territory had no redress.

The House at 5:30 P. M. adjourned until tomorrow.

NAVAL STATION A LIVE ISSUE.

Senate Considers Appointment of Great Lake Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Almost the entire time of the Senate today was given to consideration of the question of the section of a site for a naval training station on the Great Lakes. The controversy arose over the appointment of a new commission to select a site. The committee amendment was so amended as to make it apply to all the Great Lakes, and not alone to Lake Michigan, but Quarles' amendment calling for a new commission to select a site was not acted on.

The Senate passed a bill for the amendment of the law governing leaves of absence of persons employed in the executive departments. It specifically excludes Sundays and legal holidays from the 30 days' annual leave of such employees, and extends the law so as to make it cover the clerks and employees of the Government Printing Office.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up and the amendment of the committee on naval affairs, appropriating \$50,000 for the establishment of a naval training station on Lake Michigan, was the first feature of the bill to receive attention. Quarles suggested an amendment providing for the appointment by the President

of a commission of three, one of which shall come from a state touching Lake Michigan, to select the most available site. The question aroused considerable debate. Senators from the states touching Lake Michigan defending the provision, and others whose states border on other lakes opposing. As before stated, it was not acted on.

Learn "Pull" Used by Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—An all-day session of the sub-committee of the House committee on postoffice and post roads today resulted in the draft of a report on the Hay resolution calling for certain information regarding the use of "influence" by members of the House to secure increase of salary, etc., for Postmasters. The report will be submitted to the full committee tomorrow, when it is reported the same report will be referred to the House to report contains all the information the committee has obtained from the Postoffice Department on the subject. If the full committee takes favorable action this matter will all be printed and made public.

In Interest of Rural Carriers.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Senator Alger today introduced an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, amending the provision inserted by the House prohibiting rural carriers from engaging in other business, so that carriers may carry articles authorized by law not authorized by the postoffice department, also to make contracts with publishers to distribute newspapers and periodicals upon which one rate of postage has been paid.

Naval Officers Promoted.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:
Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with rank of Rear-Admiral—Captain Charles A. Converse.
Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, with rank of Rear-Admiral—Captain Henry N. Manney.

Increase in Army Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Senator Proctor, from the committee on military affairs, today reported the Army appropriation bill with a number of amendments, making a total increase of \$2,525,641 in the appropriation over the amount carried by the bill as it passed the House, and bringing the total up to \$77,630,941.

Shipping Bill Arguments Wanted.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A resolution was passed by the Senate today by Senator Carmack's instance, calling on the Secretary of War to send to the Senate a report of the hearing before him in regard to shipping bills affecting the Philippines.

CLING TO BELIEF.

(Continued from First Page.)

laws were being obeyed when polygamous cohabitation had continued since the manifesto of 1890, and Chairman Burrows made the question more personal. He said:

"You have said you were obeying the laws in not teaching polygamy since the manifesto was promulgated. Do you think you were obeying the law in having 11 children, from different mothers, since that time?"

"I obey the law so far as teaching is concerned. I have not said that I have obeyed the law in my practice. As I have said before, I preferred to take my chances with the law rather than to abandon my plural families. Polygamy has not been taught in the church by any of the officials. The church has obeyed the law, even if I have not," said Mr. Smith.

Reference had been made many times to the revelation commanding plural marriages, and Senator Foraker said that although the ground may have been covered before, he would like to have it go on the record in answer to this question: "When, where and how was the injunction in favor of polygamy received by the church? What I want to know is, whether the practice is arbitrary or merely permissible?"

Mr. Smith explained that the revelation was made to Joseph Smith, Jr., at Nauvoo, in 1843, but was not publicly proclaimed on account of the disturbance against Smith. The doctrine, he said, had been taught by Joseph Smith to Brigham Young and his associates, and preserved by Young. It was taken to the Salt Lake Valley in 1847, and in 1852 was proclaimed by Young and accepted as a revelation.

"Does that answer your question?" asked Mr. Smith.

"It answers as to when and where, but not how," said Senator Foraker. "What I want to know is whether the members of the church were compelled to practice the polygamous marriage, and if that is true, why is it that only 3 or 4 per cent of the Mormons have practiced what has been declared to be divine command?"

Way to Take Plural Wives.

Mr. Smith called for a copy of the book of doctrine and covenants, and read a part of the revelation, which, he said, has been accepted in the nature of permission to take plural wives, and was not mandatory upon the members of the church. Other passages from the same revelation were read, particularly the portions which prescribe the manner of taking more than one wife. It was set forth that if one wanted to espouse a second virgin he could do so by obtaining the consent of the first, but that if the consent of the first was withheld, he was at liberty to proceed without it. It is set forth also that where the first refuses consent to share her husband with another woman who should be "destroyed."

Senator Pettus asked the meaning of the word "destroyed" in that sense. Mr. Smith answered that she would be destroyed by the Lord, but that he was not informed of "just how the Lord would go about it."

"Then it does not mean that the husband could destroy her?" Senator Pettus asked.

"No, never," said Mr. Smith.

"Then it is then, that the question of getting a wife's consent to marry again might just as well be eliminated entirely," said Senator Beveridge.

Senator Overman asked Mr. Smith if he knew whether any one of the six polygamist apostles had disobeyed the law in regard to polygamous cohabitation since the manifesto of 1890.

"I do not know," answered Mr. Smith. "I only know that they were in the same state of polygamy at the time of the manifesto as I was myself. I do not get into their family affairs. I am happy to say that I am not a 'spotter' or an 'informer.' I am not a paid spy."

"Yet you might, without being a paid spy," persisted Senator Overman.

"I know nothing about it. As I have said before, I am not a spotter or informer," answered the witness.

The words spotter and informer were blazed rather than spoken.

"Neither am I a paid spotter or informer," retorted Overman. "Yet I know that in my town people have children. I think you might answer that question without using the words 'spotter' and 'informer' in that manner."

"I beg the Senator's pardon," the witness replied.

All Had More Than One Wife.
Senator Dubois asked several questions directed to determine the number of the statements that not more than 3 or 4 per cent of the Mormons were polygamists, and said he believed he could show that a greater percentage of them had been convicted of the charge. He asked Mr. Smith how many of his predecessors had been monogamists, and Mr. Smith said he believed that all of them had plural wives.

"I believe you said your successor to the throne has more than one wife?" said Senator Dubois.

"I believe so," answered the Senator, responded the Senator. "There is no successor to the throne."

Senator Dubois said he would withdraw



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the offensive term, that he merely wanted to ascertain that the successor has been determined upon and that he is now a polygamist. The witness admitted that this was the case.

Quoting from the New Testament, Senator Hoar said it is stated that there is a command that "a bishop shall be sober and have one wife."

"At least one wife," Mr. Smith interrupted.

"Well, we don't construe it that way in our church," said Senator Hoar, amid laughter. "What I wanted to get at is this: Now I know several bishops in our church who are bachelors. Do you regard it a divine command that the bishop shall have one wife?"

What I want to know is how you construe that command."

Believes Polygamist General in Past.

"I believe the practice of polygamy was general among the Jews at the time the Scriptures were written," said Mr. Smith. "I believe it was commanded that a bishop should be a married man, because his duties made it necessary that he should be an experienced man."

(Here the chairman had to rap loudly to restore order in the committee room.)

Senator McComas took the witness in hand to bring out whether, as the head of the Mormon Church, Mr. Smith had ever rebuked the apostles of the church for teaching polygamy since the manifesto of 1890, and Mr. Smith declared:

"No member of the church has ever taught polygamy since that time."

"How about Apostle Grant?"

Mr. Smith asserted that the incident over which the anti-Mormon papers have made "such a hubbub" had been a declaration merely that Apostle Grant had two wives. That declaration, the witness said, had been made by Grant in a private speech, and he had not taught the practice of the system.

"What would you do if the principle of plural marriage were publicly attacked?" Senator McComas asked.

"We would defend it," said Mr. Smith. When this point was reached, and as none of the Senators desired to ask any more questions of the witness, Mr. Taylor was instructed to put in the various documents and books which he desired to offer as exhibits. He said it would take him half an hour to read them, and the committee adjourned until afternoon.

When the afternoon session of the committee opened Mr. Taylor read from the book, "Doctrine and Covenants," the first revelations of "Joseph, the Seer," Kirkland, Ohio, in 1830, declaring he had been chosen to receive revelations, and that none other should be chosen "until he is taken," and then to be chosen through him only. Many other extracts from the "Doctrine and Covenants" were read, including that relating to polygamous marriages and the authority to "seal for eternity" or to perform celestial marriages. These passages were incorporated into the record as part of the testimony.

The book on Mormonism by Brigham H. Roberts was next taken up. Senator Hoar, in a long statement, going over the testimony that has been introduced, said it would seem known whether Mr. Taylor expects to controvert facts as set forth by Mr. Smith. The witness has been no plural marriages since 1890, but that those who had plural wives would continue to care for them.

"I expect to show that these marriages have been consummated among officers of the church, and that Senator Smoot, as a member of that hierarchy, must have had knowledge of the fact."

Many quotations from the book called "Articles of Faith" were included in the record, among them one which declared that the "Gospel of God has the same authority to teach His word and make commands as powerful as though they came from the Savior himself."

This was read to sustain revelations to Joseph Smith, Jr., or his successors. A pamphlet on the Thatcher episode, by Edwin G. Woolley, was read. In 1882, he said, President John Taylor, in his candidacy for the Senate on the platform not in harmony with the wishes of the church, the logical outcome would be to cut him off from the church. It was stated that the "Gospel of God" would be the same if any other person in the church should persist in running for office in contradiction of the wishes of the church.

"Just as well," continued Mr. Taylor, "as Mr. Smith was asked by the defense, and questioned by Mr. Worthington. Mr. Worthington called attention to 'an apparent inconsistency' in regard to the authority of more than one person to receive revelations. Mr. Smith said that only the President could receive revelations 'for the entire church,' though every member of the church could receive revelations for his personal guidance, providing they lived worthy to receive inspiration from God. The last revelation received, according to Mr. Smith, was in 1892, and came to President John Taylor, calling two men to the apostolate. 'That is the only one in 22 years,' then said Mr. Worthington. 'The only one except the manifesto,' said Mr. Smith."

"Why is it that the manifesto does not appear in the doctrine and covenant with the other revelations?" asked Worthington.

"It is an oversight, I should judge. I believe now from what I have heard, it should be in, and I certainly will use my influence to have it inserted in the next edition published," answered Mr. Smith.

"Do you amend the Bible by pointing out certain points that should not be taken literally?" asked Mr. Worthington.

"No, we do not interfere with the King James version of that book," was the answer.

"Do you contend that the Bible should be amended?" Mr. Taylor asked of the opposing counsel.

"Well, I do believe there are some things in the Bible," Mr. Worthington was saying, when Senator Hoar interrupted him with the statement that such discussion had no place in the hearing.

Mr. Worthington put into the record the manifesto and many other documents

which had been ignored by Mr. Taylor, and then resumed questioning the witness.

Mr. Smith testified that the law making polygamous cohabitation a crime was passed by the Utah Territorial Legislature, which was overwhelmingly composed of Mormons, and the Constitutional Convention was also composed of a large majority of Mormons, so that the existing law of Utah legislating against polygamous cohabitation really were the result of the Mormons themselves.

Reference was made to the Evans bill, which passed the Senate on March 1, 1903, and passed the House. This bill provided that no prosecutions for polygamous cohabitation should be instituted except on complaint of husband or wife.

Mr. Smith had said he was in favor of the bill and was asked why.

"Well, it was rather a personal matter with me. I was one of those unfortunate—or otherwise—men who had a numerous family, and we were made the prey of a prying individual who was continually spying into matrimonial relations."

"I thought if such a law were passed, it would be a boon to myself as well as a relief to those in a similar position, and put an end to this continued 'spotting' of our private affairs," he said.

Senator Hoar asked a number of questions to determine the relative weight of the revelations and the law of the land when the two come into contact, and asked particularly in regard to the old revelations.

Mr. Smith said that with the older members it was the effort to uphold the law, but with the younger ones, well, they were a little hard to control.

Bringing the question up to the later periods, Senator Hoar wanted to know what Mr. Smith would do if the revelations conflict with the law.

"Which would you obey?" he was asked.

"With me, perhaps, the revelation would be uppermost," said Mr. Smith.

"Suppose you receive a revelation commanding you people to do something which would conflict with the law of the land. Which would they have to obey?"

"Whichever they pleased," was the reply. "There is no compulsion."

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50c Jardinieres Today at 90c.
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Then he read from one of the standards of authority: "Let no man break the law of the land, for he that keepeth the laws of God hath no need to break the laws of the land."

Mr. Smith, in answer to Senator Beveridge, said that under the discipline that had been maintained for the last 20 years the people in the Mormon church would obey the laws rather than any revelation which might be in conflict. "Which would you do?" asked Burrows.

"I should strive with all my might to obey the laws of the land," said Mr. Smith, and he added: "But I should not like to be put into a position where I should be compelled to abandon my children. I could not do that."

Mr. Smith said he had never received any direct revelation from God, but if any should come, it might be by an audible voice, inspiration known only or heard by himself, or as in the case of Joseph Smith, Sr., who received the Book of Mormon, in writing.

Senator Bailey showed a great deal of interest in the subject of the manifesto and directed a number of questions to ascertain whether that was a revelation or a proclamation, provoked by the knowledge that Congress intended to interfere with the continuance of polygamous marriages. Mr. Smith said the manifesto was a revelation to President Woodruff.

Senator Dubois asked many questions to determine the effects of the revelation which were contrary to state laws, opening a new line of inquiry which, on account of the lateness of the hour, it was thought best not to go into before tomorrow.

The committee adjourned at 4:40 P. M. until 10:30 tomorrow.

Takes Griswold Seriously!
PORTLAND, March 4.—(To the Editor.) A letter in your issue of today presents a new and remarkable sprout from the tree of evolution. Its author appears to believe that the Anglo-Saxon race is at present at the head of humanity because of its descent from the "ten lost tribes of Israel." Because of that descent it is the "chosen people." In studying these ideas I am tempted to parody Madame Roland's famous exclamation and cry out, "O, evolution, how much ridiculousness is committed in thy name."

The theory of evolution, it is well known, was reintroduced some years ago in contravention to the theory of creation, yet this letter speaks of "evolutionary creation," "spiritually created races," and so on. This mixture of creation and evolution seemed for a million years or so and produced Adam. It seemed some more and produced Abraham. (One might add that it bulged over a few times when one reads the literal statements in Genesis about Cain, Onan, Tamar, Lamech, etc.) We are told that Abraham was a man who was fitted "to see, speak with and obey God." It is a pity that our Bible has undergone numerous revisions and probably will undergo a few more, but the Bible is yet to be printed that will give Abraham the first and second-named privileges. What does Jesus say? "A man hath seen the Father except the Son." The mixture seemed for a few more centuries and produced "a virgin mother of the Christ." (In the meantime it boiled over a few times and produced David and others of his stamp.) The true evolution merely glanced at the Greeks; they "extended only for philosophy and language." The Romans only obtained the dirt also trod on; they were at only for "building highways." The author of this letter apparently forgets that Paul praised the Athenians for their worship of the unknown God and that the Christian church could find no more suitable place for its headquarters than the capital of the "highway-builders." No, the "evolutionary creation" was "a barbarous race" who "bore in their veins the blood of Abraham" and one who reads Christ's denunciation of them and their forefathers might suppose that this blood diluted by intermixture with every race they met was their only inheritance.

Somewhat of other this barbarous race, the acme of evolutionary creation, "got lost" (in Media), escaped thence through a gorge of some mountain range not appearing in any map and finally reappeared as the Anglo-Saxon race of today.

I agree with the writer that "the Bible, rightly interpreted, is rational and scientific," but no interpretation can twist into it any metamorphosis of the Jew into the Anglo-Saxon. I pay the Jewish race (and one of their leading rabbis, Dr. Emil Hirsch, of Chicago, has denied, and very rightly, too, the existence of a Jewish race) all due respect for its accomplishments, but the theory of the Anglo-Saxon race goes back first to the Teutonic

family, and thence to the Aryans. The Anglo-Saxons never had any kinship with the descendants of him who was A-Brahman (not a Brahman). The bubble of the "ten lost tribes" has long been burst and no theory of evolution can be built upon it and earn life and the approval of true scholarship. And yet "the Bible, properly interpreted, is rational, scientific," "philosophical and spiritual."

A. E. MADGWICK, F. T. S.
Judged in Advance.
Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Russia would like to get a few of its warships from the Baltic into the Pacific, but it is quite certain that she will not show that she has a Captain Clark and an Oregon.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE