Cash paid for water scrip at Cannon's office, room 332 Constitution Building.

If you have not paid your water taxes you can save money by calling at Cannon's office, room 332 Constitution Building.

Water Scrip Wanted.

CALL AT

Cannon's Office, 332 Constitution Building.

STILL IN BUSINESS.

The People's Equitable Co-operative Association, Nos. 7 & 9 Main Street, desire to call attention of its friends and stockholders to the fact that under instructions given at the late stockholders meeting, we have bought for cash at lowest market price, a choice stock of general merchandise, which we offer to press to suit the times, at our old stand. Call and see us. We guarantee good goods, fair treatment and low prices. We can fill your order whether we have all the goods you want in stock or not.

J. J. SHEPPARD, Supt.

Geo. M. Cannon, Pres. | Geo. L. Jones, | Thos. Maycock, | Executive Committee

Christmas Goods.

IT IS EARLY TO ADVERTISE THEM, BUT WE WANT YOU TO SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Upholstered Rockers,
Willow Chairs and Rockers,
Ladies' Dressing Cases,
Combination Cases,
Folding Beds, Etc., Etc.

In passing through this Mammoth Establishment, containing all kinds of goods for all kinds of people, don't overlook our fine line of STOVES.

FREED - FURNITURE AND CARPET - COMPANY,

30, 32, 34, 36, 38 E. THIRD SOUTH.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Thursday, P. M., December 7, 1893.

FRAGMENTS.

Jesse Harris is expected back from Beaver within a week.

This is one of the fullest days in the courts for some time a month past.

Chief Justice Zane will continue with the trial of city judge Sutton when the court resumes its session.

Jesse Powers is expected back from Lehman, Nevada, on the 20th inst., prepared to resume work in the tunnel of the Iron Blossom mine, which will mean up before Judge Zane a few days hence.

Were the conditions of the appointment of Joseph F. Smith as a member of the board of public works, that he be now in good working order, A meeting was held on night for similar purpose only was organized.

Students' Society.

The regular session of the Students' society will be held in the University Saints' College building Friday evening, Dec. 8, at 7:30. Following is the program:

Lecture Studies ..... Prof. H. S. Rowe
Solo ..... Miss Ada Young
Lecture ..... Prof. Wm. D. Rishel
Debate ..... Messrs. Young, Rishel, Rowe, Ballard, Ferry, Lyman, Young

The public are invited. Doors open at exactly 7:45.

J. T. WOODRUFF, Chairman.

There Will Be Fewer Passes.

The general managers of western railroads will return the number of passes next year. They will, says the Bookkeeping, shut off on representatives of power mill lines, refrigerator, brewery, packing houses and express lines, and, in fact, on all roads not owned by railroad companies. Strip pass will probably be soldiers, but all the free list will must pay or walk. A committee will be appointed at every big terminal point and they will regulate the issuance of passes in their territory. The new order of passes will not affect the issuance of passes for political or personal reasons or charity. This will remain in the hands of each manager.

Home From Granger.

"An Observer" from Granger, Salt Lake county, writes:

Granger will be of late been visited by chicken thieves. Several coops have been stripped of their to make, the marauders leave the seats of the chickens for pay.

I think the Scouts here are coming up with the rest of the wards. A good feeling prevails, with the exception of some having mumps their chickens. The health of the people is pretty good with the exception of some colds.

On the 25th of last month Sister M. A. Usher slipped and fell and broke one of her legs which swelled and she got her ankle out of joint. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Park set the injured limb, which is doing as well as can be expected. On the 29th some of our brethren were busy in cleaning in and around the ward house, when some of the sisters met with them at noon with plenty in all of which they did not forget their general brethren and sisters—both those who could not cook any victuals and those who didn't have any to cook.

TARIFF TENDENCIES.

Those Separate the Parties, Yet in Some Respects They Differ But Little.

THE DESERET NEWS BUREAU, 25 B Street, N. E.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1893.—The session of the Senate will be taken up during the morning session of Congress to give an extended examination of the tariff question by means of speeches and hearings. It is the one question which, at the present time, furnishes the clearer cleavage upon the two great national parties, democratic and Republican. The fundamental difference between the two parties is one of methods. The Democratic party favors reducing the tariff, the Republicans favor the protective system. The Democratic party gives expression to its tendency by enlarging the free list and making downward revisions. The Republican party demonstrates its use of and purpose now duties of increased rates with the object of creating or maintaining industries and the revenue necessary revenue. It is not always the case that the parties are wholly apart as to the ends and purposes for which they respectively present. Very often the various measures greatly differ only in the difference in proposed legislation. The Wilson bill is based on a platform which declares that protection is a fraud and that it is unconstitutional. But the Wilson bill is far from being a free trade bill, although with respect to the special interests of Utah and the intermountain region, such as wool and lead, it is more very closely in the spirit of the Democratic platform. Raw materials generally, especially unadulterated, are put on the free list. Yet the Wilson bill is guilty of its serious reversion the Republican protection in a bill which aims at a reduction of duties to the lowest point consistent with American wages. It is said that the average of duties proposed by the Wilson bill are greater than those of 1883. In the interest of our partnership and fairness it would be interesting to make a comparison of the schedules—at least of those including the principal classes of articles that are imported into the country, and the principal sources of revenue. But such a task, which very informative would be subject to such material changes as the debate progresses that your readers will be content to examine the tabulated synopsis already published, until something comparable also can conclusively be found. C. H.

St. Joseph Stake Academy.

THATCHER, Graham County, Arizona, Dec. 1, 1893.—Thinking that a few items in regard to our academy building would be of interest to the readers of your valuable paper, I thought I would write a little about it that the people of Utah may know that we in this fifth of country are interested in the education of our children, as well as those living in Utah.

Three years ago we erected a two-story brick building 25x60 feet, and started the St. Joseph Stake Academy, Brother George Cluff being the principal thereof. On the 8th day of last August we started an addition to the above building 25x50 feet, two stories (brick), and will have it completed by the 3rd day of January, 1894. The upper story of the addition opens into the upper room of the old building with an opening of 15x8 feet which can be closed with five folding doors, making a large room that will accommodate 150 students. This is now completed and we have over 100 students attending school. By New Years, when the lower room is completed, we think there will be not less than 150 students.

The work will cost of our building is of the best iron foundation to roof, and when completed it will be finished in oak grain. It is the best conducted and finished building this side of El Paso, Tex. We expect that when it is finished it will be free of cost, as all that have the spirit of the Gospel have donated liberally for its erection. We have some out of our faith attending school and we are highly delighted by those not belonging to us.

President Layton has the right kind of pass in him for public buildings. He has been a steady visitor to watch the progress of the work and to lend a helping hand whenever needed in the shape of money or material. He is also liberal with his means whenever needed to build up Zion and establish schools for the young.

President Johnson has worked continually on the building from the commencement and has been a big help in pushing it to completion with his work and means.

Your Brother,
S. J. SIRS, Overseer.

Sensible Suggestions.

Editor Deseret News:

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 7.—Will you kindly give space to these few suggestions. We, as citizens of Salt Lake, would propose to those who intend going to Cedar valley next Monday for the purpose of shooting rabbits for the poor, that if they would each send the amount it will cost them for railway fare and shells, it would be of more benefit to the poor than all the rabbits they can shoot in two days. Besides, it would not be breaking the Sabbath.

For instance, each one's fare will cost $1.75, 100,000 shells at $2 per hundred would be $200, providing one hundred persons went, and railway fare $175. This is a total of $375, which is actually thrown away, but which, if contributed directly to the poor, would be of great service at the present time for coal and wood. All the rabbits the party of one hundred could get would not be worth $25, so by the plan we suggest the poor would be $350 better off.

ABRAM HAY,
G. H. MADSEN,
H. L. FOOS.

A Talk on Education.

The study of natural science should come before all others. The sciences should be taught with studying them one thought at one. First come geography, not strangely neglected—taught at first by the globe and maps only—no books. Botany should be taught every year during the summer months; all children love flowers and mothers and what they call pretty things. Geology follows Geography. Chemistry would follow in time. After these follow other branches of natural science. We are organic beings and

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Rock and Sand, without the mixture of a cement in the other system, notwithstanding with sides, ripples and patterns traced all about with frost and winter and birds and bees and flowers and fruits. On our knowledge of these, their laws and properties, depend our health, our happiness, our very existence. Yet in what greater schools natural sciences are neglected or neglected, and some spokes of as if our principal mission in this world was to learn them.

Too lamentable to think of the time and money lavished on children in my childhood—spent with pleasure in learning parts in Latin and Greek grammars, and sacred to days out and remember the numerous accurately. They come number—what we generally call arithmetic, the beginning of mathematics. I hope you will all live to see that in the original and using the interesting stories of pure mathematics you will find in Euler's Algebra, and the equally entertaining algebraic about proportions in the Elements of Arithmetic. These some matters impressed, learned at first by the ear, and not the eye. Hear what my friend Mr. Walter Besant, one of the best French scholars of to-day, says in the early pages of his novel "All in a Garden Fair": "For first taking you want with a language in the vernacular learn when learn many languages right after the manner of a child—with the nurse, and after the manner of the schoolmaster—with the grammar. Those who do not want to learn a language begin with grammar and exercises; this is the way of our schools." Walter Besant, in the December issue of Harper's.

A WAVE OF LIGHT.

Its Length is a New Standard of Measure.

A dinner was given by a company of scientists at the Rome Hotel the other night to a distinguished newcomer in the scientific circle in Chicago. Two guest of honor was Dr. A. A. Michelson. The dinner was given, says the Chicago Herald, to celebrate as much his scientific achievements in physical science in France during the past year as to welcome him as head professor in physics and director of the Ryerson physical laboratory at the University of Chicago.

This is the first public announcement in this country of the discovery which has been refined into perfection by Professor Michelson in a year's experiments at Paris under a commission by the international committee of weights and measures. It is the establishment of a new standard of the measure over that of the meter, and this, wonderful though it may seem, is the length of a wave of light. To such perfection have these experiments been carried that it now may be confidently asserted that if the standard meter and all its copies should be destroyed or altered in the course of time a new standard could be made whose length could not be distinguished from the original meter were they side by side, giving a natural unit of length which depends only on the properties of immutable atoms and the material which constitutes, we say, are not been changeable of all things.

The most important of Professor Michelson's many researches in light include, besides experiments for the determination of velocity, the effect of the motion of the medium upon velocity, application of light waves, the diameter of Jupiter's satellites and the separation of supposed simple lines of the spectrum into highly complex lines, thus supplementing the work of the spectroscope as the microscope does the eye.

The danger of standards of length being destroyed or changing in time has caused geologists to seek a natural standard of length. A certain portion of the earth's circumference, has been proposed, but has been found not to be practical. The wave length of light was probably first proposed by Arago a half century ago, but later by Dr. Gould. Since then various attempts have been made to use the wave length as a standard in a method which involved the use of a diffraction grating, but none has been sufficiently accurate.

About four years ago some preliminary experiments were made in Cleveland by Professor Michelson in collaboration with Professor Morley. A method was devised by which the error in using the light wave as a unit was made independent of the number of waves measured—that is, the error was the same whether 1,000,000 or 1,000,000 waves were used. The same experiments developed the fact that most light waves are highly complex. The waves of cadmium light were found to be extremely simple, these fulfilling all conditions required of a natural unit of length. This is supplemented by Professor Michelson's interferential comparator, an instrument devised by him to apply this natural unit to the measurement of lengths.

It was a year ago, at the suggestion of Dr. Gould, the eminent American member of the international committee on weights and measures, that the committee sent a formal invitation to Professor Michelson to undertake a series of experiments having for an object the exact determination of the relation of the standard meter to the length of a light wave, or the number of lengths of a wave of light in a standard meter.

Some idea of the accuracy of the work may be formed when it is stated that to be of practical use the error of comparison must not exceed one part in 100,000,000, and to be exact the determinations of the number of wave lengths in the standard meter must not vary more than one part in 2,000,000. The efficiency of the comparator used depends largely upon the number of plane surfaces, which must not vary one millionth part of an inch from the true plane. These were successfully made by J. A. Brashear, an American, of Allegheny City, Pa.

The apparatus for the work was completed and taken to Paris in 1892, and the experiments were carried on in the latter of weightend measure, and continued one year with a degree of success that exceeded the greatest hopes and with the result related.

Prof. Michelson got his early training in the schools of San Francisco. In 1869 he received an appointment at large to a cadetship at Annapolis from President Grant. He graduated in 1873 and embarked on the usual two years' cruise and a similar period on shore. On his return he was ordered back to Annapolis as instructor in physics. Here he conducted his first original investigation on the velocity of light, a subject and brilliant series of experiments. He resigned in 1880 and went to Europe to study physics. Some of the most eminent men of the day were his instructors—Von Helmholtz at Berlin, Quincke at Heidelberg and Cornu and Mascart at Paris. He studied while in Europe and chemistry and mathematics. Returning in 1882 he filled the chair of physics at the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1889 he accepted the chair of physics at Clark University, where he remained until he was offered the head professorship in the new University of Chicago.

The Ryerson physical laboratory, of which he is to be director, is nothing competition. It will be the best of its kind. The building is the gift of Martin A. Ryerson, designed as a memorial to his father, and the gifter has spared no expense to make the laboratory the equal to the world.

6 Per Cent

Interest Paid by the Western Loan & Savings Co.

$100,000 capital. We desire your account. Correspondence solicited. Francis Armstrong, Pres.; J. L. Jennings, Cashier. 22 East, 1st South.

Immigrant Lumber.

All turned items at special cash prices. Now is the time to buy. Morrison, Merrill & Co.

Cash paid for water scrip at Cannon's real estate office, room 332 Constitution Building.

Have you visited Dan's handsome $75.00 combined dinner and tea set to be given away? Every 25c purchase entitles you to one ticket. Drawing to be held December 23d.

N. Kunz, Confectioner, 257 Main Street.

When Judy was sick, we gave her Cuticura. When she was cold, she cried for Cuticura. When she became Miss, she clung to Cuticura. When she had Children, she gave them Cuticura.

The soft glow of the face rose is acquired by ladies who use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder. Try it.

COAL.

All kinds at Miller & Miller (not "Brothers"—no relation), 26 West, 2nd South, Phone 959.

All Wool, 75 E. Third South.

Watches and Jewelry cheap for cash. Fine watch repairing a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Sam Ray wishes to inform his friends that he has opened a Tailoring Establishment at 41 Main St. (in Johnson Pratt's Drug Store), and that he will be pleased to have them call and see him. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Culton Hotel opens on the European plan, rates $2.00 and $2.50 per day. George Culton, Assignee.

Doors in Lumber.

Call on us before buying. Our stock of Lumber, Sash, Doors, etc., is complete, and there is a great drop in prices. Morrison, Merrill & Co.

The Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co.

Are making a liberal offer to their customers for the next thirty days. An offer that has had no precedence in this city or territory. Investigate for yourselves and be convinced.

The Utah Normal College will open Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1893, in the Alta Block, with a full corps of competent teachers.

Removal.

E. W. Tullock has removed his law office from rooms 31, 32, Constitution Building to rooms 211, 212, Harmon Building.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

Coal. All Kinds.

J. S. Morse & Sons.

20 S. MAIN.

Telephone 581.

See your Abstracts of Title to the County Recorders office. They are taken directly from the original records.

Sandy, Sandy, Sandy.

Kell at the Kelly
Kelly Kilbourn for your
Kerlumps Kandies. Our 25c mixed
Kandy is better than any 50c
Kandy in the market. K.
Kelly, Mgr. 70 W. First South.

Mr. Barrows, Omaha, Arcade and Opera House, Sportsmen Block, Commercial Block.

500 Pairs
PROVO WHITE BLANKETS
at Cost.
JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.,
36 Main Street.

Apply to Utah Normal College for private instruction in any line of study.

$119,070 90

Kept At Home In Insurance Premiums Since the Organization of the

HOME OF UTAH

Capital $200,000
Assets 340,000
Surplus 50,000

Heber J. Grant & Co., Gen'l Agents.

69 Main Street.

Watches and Jewelry.

J. S. Jones invites his friends to call and see him if they want anything in the line of watches, jewelry, souvenir spoons, etc., etc. Lowest prices prevail. Watch repairing a specialty. Agent for the celebrated Victor Bicycles. J. S. Jones, 52 E. 1st South, three doors west of Theater.

XMAS SLIPPERS

Ladies' and Gents' Velvet Embroidered Slippers.

Gents' Dress Shoes, $1.50. | 75c. | Ladies' Fur. Lac. Tip $2.00.

DUNFORD'S

57 MAIN STREET.

BATHE AND BE HEALTHFUL

IN THE SWIMMING POOLS OF THE

Sanitarium.

52 WEST, THIRD SOUTH STREET.

The universal opinion of the thousands who have bathed in the Sanitarium Hot Springs Baths is "It is the finest bath I ever had."

The cleanest, convenient, and splendid arrangement must be seen to be appreciated.

Home care is extremely and special attention paid toward making the most pleasant and attractive to invalid patrons, whether alone or accompanied by nurses. This pool is growing in popularity every day. No interests of subscribing medical profession.

The hospital in the rear is now ready for its guests.

All bathing, except for men with sick, which are the sick. Towels and suits washed by Troy Laundry.

CO-OP FURNITURE CO.,

No. 11 & 13 MAIN STREET.

During the stringency of the money market, we are selling our goods at a big discount.

We are closing out our Refrigerators and Baby Carriages at cost.

We have a large line of Carpets which we are offering at a bargain.

Call and examine our goods; our low prices will surprise you.

Useful Holiday Presents.

SHOES, . .
SLIPPERS,
. . RUBBERS.

ROBINSON BROS.

Sole them at 55 West, 1st South.

Try Our $3 Shoes, None Better.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Godbe-Pitts Drug Co.

Are still at the Old Stand, Corner Main and First South Streets. The Largest and Best Stock of Drugs, Chemicals and Patent MEDICINES in the Territory. Prices Very Moderate. Everybody call and see us.

Christmas Goods!

FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Easy Chairs, Upholstered Rockers, Wicker Rockers, Wicker Work Baskets on legs, beautiful new line of Pictures, Rugs of every description, a magnificent line of Stands in Onyx and Brass, Down Quilts from $5.50 to $20.00, Ladies' Desks, Easels, Fancy Screens, Mirrors of new and novel design, Ottomans, Music Racks, beautiful goods in white and gold.

FOR Children. TOYS—Chairs, Rockers, Bureaus, Desks, Blackboard, Rocking Horses, Swing-Horses, Sleds, Doll Carriages, Cupboards, Cradles, Wagons—wood and iron—all sizes, Boys' Bicycles, Velocipedes, Toy Tables.

PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

Henry Dinwoodey Furniture Co.