AT THE PEOPLE'S EQUITABLE CO-OP, 7-9 MAIN,

YOU WILL FIND A COMPLETE . . . STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, WITH . . . PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. OUR MOTTO IS EQUITY AND JUSTICE TO ALL.

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STOVES
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Heating Stoves
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Oak Stoves

ALL KINDS FOR EVERYBODY

WE ARE OVERSTOCKED ON THEM AND WILL CLOSE THEM OUT AT STRICT COST.

Freed Furniture & Carpet Company,

80 to 40 East, Third South Street.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Tuesday, - - January 30, 1894.

FRAGMENTS.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council will occur this evening.

Home missionary meeting will be held tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

CHICKEN thieves are still getting in their work in the southern part of the city. Last night several poultry houses were visited and a dozen hens carried off.

UNDERTAKER S. D. EVANS of this city today received a telegraphic dispatch from the sculptors of the old man Wilson Tuttle who committed suicide in the penitentiary farm on Sunday last regarding the disposition of the remains. They desire that the body should be buried here. Interment will probably take place on Friday next.

THERE was a complete reorganization of the Third precinct Republican club last night. The officers chosen to serve for the ensuing year are as follows: A. S. Gedes, president; J. H. Moyle and Thomas C. Jeremy, vice-presidents; corresponding and financial secretary, R. Sippy; recording secretary, George Leonhardt; treasurer, C. D. Spencer. Ward captains were chosen as follows: H. J. Player, first; H. Nickerson, W. L. Dykes, J. S. Haslam and G. H. Barber.

Prof. Whiting on Government and Tree Culture.

On Friday evening, the 19th inst., Prof. C. E. Whiting, of the Utah University, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture before the Clover and St. John (Tooele county) Union debating society.

As full a house as has ever met in the neat and comfortable St. John meetinghouse had gathered to hear what the Professor had to say on Government. He also spoke on Tree Culture—a subject he is making a specialty of.

After he had finished his lecture and the Rush Valley band (as fine a band as the Territory affords) had sung its praises, the Professor was, on a vote of the house, asked to speak another hour. He consented, much to the pleasure and benefit of his audience.

List of Mineral Patents.

Subjoined is a list of mineral patents which have been received at the local land office from Washington:

M. E. No. 1941 to Elisha H. Boley, Isaac D. Boley and Mary McCarty, for Lone Pine lode claim, covering lot No. 182 in American Fork mining district, Utah county. The claim embraces twenty acres.

M. E. No. 1959 to the Mercur Gold Mining and Milling Co., for the Apex No. 2 lode claim, lot 68, Camp Floyd mining district, Tooele county. The claim embraces ninety-seven acres.

M. E. No. 2862 to the Mercur Gold Mining and Milling Co. for the Apex lode claim, lot 66 in Camp Floyd mining district. The claim embraces twelve acres.

The same company received patents for the Nimrod, lot 63, containing eighteen acres; the Ralph lode, lot 69, containing eighteen acres; the Ruby lode, lot 67, containing eighteen acres; the Resolute No. 2 lode claim, lot 65, embracing ten acres.

A CALL FOR ACTION.

"Disaster" Argues Earnestly Against Further Delay.

NOR SHOULD SELFISHNESS COUNT.

If Unless is Desirable, Then Unite at Once.—It is Location, Look Less at Present Temporary Advantage Than to the Great Future's Needs.

Editor Deseret News:

The discussion of the College-University question seems now to be turning upon the matter of location rather than union. But for some reason and close to home on the outside, the sentiment for delay seems to be growing. If, however, it is true as stated in the News of last evening—and I do not doubt it—that the whole Territory has been consulted in the idea of union, then I for one would like to ask why delay that union? To my mind the grave and difficult question of location will never be more easily solved than at present, but will increase in difficulty with the lapse of time. If it should be decided to take the College from Logan, it can be done with less expense and loss now than in the future, for every year will add to the value of the plant there. Likewise, if it should be decided to take the University to Logan, then it should be taken now, that the interests of economy and education should not suffer by delay.

More money is asked for to complete and equip the College building. It is asserted by those who seem competent to judge that the College structure, massive and grand though it is, is still unfinished in part for the united institution. For instance, its library room and chemical and physical laboratories are entirely inadequate, even for present needs, if the University is taken there. House before more money is spent in finishing the interior of that building, it should be known whether or not the University goes to Logan, in order that it may be finished with a full knowledge of the purpose for which it would be used, and thus avoid the expense of remodeling.

But there are other reasons why the question should be settled now. It has been conclusively shown that union would be economy in union. Then why delay union? Is the Territory so rich that it does not need economy? If from $75,000 to $50,000 would be saved annually by union, it seems to me it would pay the Territory to offer the union without delay and to pension those politicians, if there are any, who object to present union for the very selfish reason that combination might endanger their political lives. Such a course would certainly be a gain educationally, for it would remove the doubt and uncertainty that now exist and give to all the students and the superior advantages of such union at the earliest date.

And there is no doubt that these advantages would be great. Even if nothing were saved to the state treasury by uniting the two schools, there are still strong reasons why the union should take place, because at least two-thirds of the work of an agricultural or engineering course is in mathematics, languages, pure science, etc., the same as in a classical or scientific course. With but a few exceptions the classes of the two institutions in all these subjects can be united and still be small classes, and the money thus saved for instruction would be very profitably spent in buying books and apparatus. Further, instead of each library having the same book, it unites the same money would buy two different books and thus multiply the library facilities by two. The same is true of the museum, and is a great relief of the different laboratories. But part of the money thus saved from duplication could be very well spent in providing a greater number of courses in advance work. All this will greatly add to the advantages offered the student without any extra cost to the Territory other than that of making the union.

Again, by union the student will have placed before him greater advantages in the diversity of work offered. He may choose to take a degree in arts, but since part of the work leading to that degree is elective, he may decide to take some work in engineering or in technical agriculture. I know from observation that large numbers of students do this in eastern institutions. Many of the University students come from farms, and they go back to farms. Who can doubt that many of them would take lectures in agriculture or some shop work if they had an opportunity to do so, even though they may be following some other line of study? The president of the University of Wyoming recently said that many of the students in that institution who are pursuing mainly literary or classical studies avail themselves of the advantages of the shops to do some work there. (The University of Wyoming is a union institution though some one stated differently.) Likewise a student of agriculture has some elective work in his course. He may desire to elect solution work in chemistry, for instance, yet he could not get it in chemistry until the two schools are united, for the University gives much more elementary than does the College. And so I might go on, but let these illustrations suffice to show that one institution with the money each now has could offer far greater advantages and facilities to the students than both do now separately, whether they pursue classical, agricultural or technical courses.

Then why delay uniting the schools and thus longer deprive the young people of this Territory of the 1st greater advantages a united institution could offer them? It seems to me should be situated on one location and thus the system be adopted that will yield the best results for the money expended—this Territory—the University of Utah will soon become the leading educational institution between the Missouri and the coast.

Returning to the question of location, I may say that I believe all selfish and local interests and temporary advantages should be kept in the background in considering this important question. Where should the University be located to grow the most rapidly, to be most accessible to the whole people, and to benefit the whole Territory most during the next hundred years? I believe all certainly different will wait such questions to determine the location. And the value of the plant at Logan should count, but very little, unless Logan has the advantages implied in the above questions. For it is a question of the location for all time at the greatest and most important institution of the state. Let no mistake be made in deciding this question!

It will not be many years, if Utah develops rapidly in material and educational lines, until the University will annually spend more than the entire value of the present plant at Logan. Let me give a few examples. During the year 1892, Harvard spent more than $800,000, Yale more than $700,000, Cornell more than $500,000, the University of Michigan about $350,000, and the University of Minnesota $195,000. And yet the presidents of the two last named institutions declared that their universities were crippled for money and had to use the most rigorous economy to do their work. Yet can we not say that if a wise policy is pursued the University of Utah will in the not distant future stand where the University of Minnesota now is? Yet—to what petition can say that any temporary advantage Logan may possess should have weight unless it possesses permanent advantages above all competitors?

But let this matter be thoroughly discussed and let the best thing be done. And it seems to me that the Legislature should settle this question this year while it has plenty of time to consider it well, and not wait until another session, when its time will be needed for other things.

Very sincerely,
UTONIAN.

Land Office Filings, Etc.

John E. Doty, Salt Lake, filed final proof at the local land office for his timber culture entry of 160 acres in section 27, township 2 north, range 3 west.

Herman W. Pieper, Plymouth, Box Elder county, has filed final proof for his homestead entry of 160 acres in sections 7 and 8, township 13 north, range 2 west.

Nils Kristjanson, Murray, has filed final proof for his homestead entry of 160 acres in section 35, township 2 south, range 1 east.

William Brooks, Salt Lake, has filed an application for a homestead entry of 160 acres in section 6, township 4 south, range 1 west.

Lars M. Olson, Price, Emery county, has filed an application for a homestead entry of 160 acres in section 28, township 14 south, range 10 east.

The commissioners of the land office have reversed the case of Thomas J. Alny vs. Eva Starbuck. The case involves a desert entry 320 acres in sections 1 and 12, township 1 north, range 3 west. The entry was made by Eva E. Starbuck, May 12, 1890. Alny filed a contest in 1892, the case was decided by the register and receiver of the land office in favor of Eva E. Starbuck. An appeal was taken to the commissioner of the land office and on March 7, 1893, he handed down a decision the same as that of the register. On a motion for review he reversed his former decision and holds the entry for cancellation. Seventy days are allowed for appeal.

An Assemblage of Women.

An assembly of women under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Association is to take place at the Fourteenth ward hall on Saturday, February 3, 1894, at 2 o'clock p.m.

There will be brief speeches from some of the most eminent ladies and gentlemen of the Territory, interspersed with songs, recitations, etc. Mrs. Zina D. H. Young, Hon. J. E. Booth, Mrs. Emily S. Richards and others will take part.

All invited to attend.

MARY WELLS,
Chairman Pub. Com.

THE SUBJECT WAS SULPHUR.

Dr. Talmage's Lecture Before the Church University Chemistry Class.

Sulphur was the subject before the chemistry students of the Church University, a large audience being highly entertained by the busy instructor.

Free sulphur was said to occur in certain volcanic regions, especially Sicily, found sometimes in the form of transparent yellow crystals called virgin sulphur. To show the relation between crystalline, crystallized and amorphous states of minerals, a detailed definition and explanation of these terms was given, accompanied with the exhibition of several very valuable specimens of sulphur in these various forms. Sulphur was also obtained from juice of God's gift, beautiful samples of which were shown the class. In explaining the properties of sulphur, its purification and melting processes, a fine set of original charts, which were placed before the audience, served as excellent illustrations of the methods pursued in sulphur. It was stated, inside at 114.5 deg. C. because dark and melted at 120 deg. C. regular fluidity above 250 deg. C. and boils at about 440 deg. C. All of these additional points were explained in the lecture course with many incidental points being successfully demonstrated. Sulphur was also explained to be a chemical element, and the breakthrough of plastic sulphur fusion demonstrated. The orthorhombic form of the crystals was referred to by illustration from the blackboard.

The compounds of sulphur next received attention, by drawing sulphide ferrous Bisl. Hydrogen H. A. constructive fusion egg odor caused some amusement, but the speaker had and the constituents note of the dissolved preserved the sulphur in the practical tests regarding it, though many experiments of striking effect were performed with clear explanations. A specimen of wrought with lead metallic, first metallic, was turned dark through being brought in contact with hydrogen sulphide, revealing every letter inside the class.

Carbon disulphide was next considered and its great assumption of heat to evaporating demonstrated by freezing a test containing water to distilled in a block of wood. The boiling power of sulphuretted hydrogen was shown by an impressive experiment. It being stated that its boiling effect was not so perceptible as that of ether, before referred to.

The last compound receiving the lecturer's attention was sulphuric acid. The manufacture of this acid was very prettily presented by a rich complex apparatus prepared before the class, and by the aid of charts, the lead chamber process, the concentration of sulphuric acid, the distillation in glass, in platinum, also the preparation of fuming sulphuric acid, were shown.

A New Line Railway.

Articles of incorporation of the Cedar City Terminal Railway company have been filed with Territorial Auditor Calder. The capital stock is $200,000, divided into shares of the par value of $100 each. It is organized for the purpose of operating a line of railway commencing in Cedar City, in Iron county, running thence east up Coal Creek canyon. The length of the proposed line is about 15 miles, all within Iron county. The cost is estimated at $200,000.

The stock is thus subscribed for: W. W. Udall, Cedar City, 1,950 shares; Orson Smith, Logan; Charles Adams, Paterson; Kate Morris, Salt Lake; J. E. Langford, Salt Lake; Charles H. Wilcken, Salt Lake; Arthur Winter, Salt Lake, 10 shares each.

A Pound of Tacts

Is worth ounces of theories. Note facts. Note the fact that we are using the Eagle Brand Condensed Milk than upon any other fact. They are liable to less sickness than others. The Eagle Brand is therefore the best infant food.

Keep your boots and other valuables, including jewels, in a safety deposit box at Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Co. Rent by the year only at rate of a few cents per month. Ladies specially invited to call and see vaults.

Be, there's Scissors!

After January 31st I shall remove my office and residence to rooms 29 to 32 Hickens Block, corner of Third South and State Streets, opposite Knutsford Hotel.

J. S. SHARP, M. D.

Dr. Burrows, Oculist, Aurist and Optician. Spectacles fitted. Commercial Block.

Sz. U. R. Stewart & Son.

The leading retailers, Daily Block, nightly Sunday work at one-half price charged elsewhere. Best west of Chicago.

You will save money if you don't first get our prices. Bothwell & McConaughy.

Summer Lumber.

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

Removed.

E. W. Tulloch has removed his law office from Room 31, 32, Constitution Building to rooms 211, 212, Herman Building.

What is more attractive than a pretty face with a fresh, bright complexion? Use Pozzoni's Powder. 2

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
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Help to Economize.

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

Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. One has been cured of indigestion or dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick headache or biliousness, while others report remarkable cures of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, salt rheum, etc.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

JOHN C. CUTLER JR.
City Tree Clerk, Wanted, I bought and sold, 30 Dollars and.

Cheap cutting Harness.

Will give 25 percent discount from list price list. Bothwell & McConaughy.

Scarf, Spry, tailoring; uniforms and society goods, 44 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Get your Abstracts of Title at the County Recorder's office. They are made directly from the original records.

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

William J. Harvey, Justice of the Peace, has removed to rooms 33 and 34 O'Donnell Building, No. 61 West, Second South Street.

GOOD ADVICE
Fire Insurance in Hard Times.

Having perfected arrangements the prominent companies represented by us, we are prepared to offer insurance at the lowest rates, and in sums to suit the pocket of the most economical. Insurance is a necessity, and we do not hesitate to say that the prudent man will avail himself of the opportunity now offered to insure his property while he can do so at a reasonable rate. Insurance is a business proposition