ATHLETICS IN UNIVERSITIES.

Constitution for New Western Track and Field Association.

ORGANIZATION IS ASSURED.

Smaller tolleges are to be Admitted by Vote-Cous itution is Similar to the Old W. I. A. A.

chicago, Feb. 1,-Members of the graduate committee of the nine confer. ence colleges and universities met last night to hear the report of the submittee, which was appointed to draw up a constitution for the new western track and field association, which the members of the conference have organized. A constitution very similar to the old W. I. A. A. document was read and approved by the confereace committee, and the association is

The constitution for the new organisation does away with the mile walk and substitutes the two mile run in the events. Smaller colleges are to be admitted only by a vote of the track and field association, and are not sup-posed to ask for admission until they have made a showing in the annual western meet, which warrants their be-coming members of the western track

and field association.

The smaller colleges will be invited to take part in the western meet, but cannot be members until voted in by the big nine.

Among the representatives present

Among the replectation of the last night were:
Sout Brown, Chicago: Kendall Clarke, Wisconsin; Alfred Mayo, Minnesota: H. M. Bates, Michigan: A. H. Culver, Northwestern; Fred Pfeffer, Illinois, and T. A. Shambaugh, Iowa,

ABOUT KING EDWARD. John I., "Boston's Pride" Has Something to Say.

The one and only John L. Sullivan nometimes referred to as "The King of Them All." the "Duke of Laurence," Beston's Pride" and the "Defender of the Belt," is greatly interested in the escent of Edward VII to the throne of England. Be it known that John, the ice mighty, can boast of a friendship th his majesty which dates from 1887, when in doing stunts before Europe's rowned heads, he said howdy to the ten Prince Albert, and held his right hand in a cordial shake,

In referring to his majesty and recent vents which go to make up England's ery, Sullivan compares his royal friend to himself with the remark. He's a king himself now, but there's a heap of difference between that belt of mine and the crown he'll wear, and I wouldn't swap in a million years." When queried on the subject yester-

We'll let that pass. He's king himelf now. This ain't the time for me to Wait till the excitement is over shift on the throne is over, and then I'll have something to say that is some-bing. I know Wales is all right, all

right."
"Will the Prince of Wales lose his forest in sports, now that he has

points I'm going to touch on in a few days," replied Suilivan, J. L. "He ain't going to be such a hot monarch as he might have been when he met me, that's dead sure. He's been getting out of the swim right along for some years. Why. wouldn't climb over the ropes now to say howdy' to him, let alone shaking

"Getting on the throne may give him. swelled head, you can't Then again he may have he best chance in the world to something handsome for the ession. All he's got to do is set the nample and sit in a box at the big milisand the rest'll be easy. He may do that, What's the use of being too hard n him before he has a chance to show

There's something about a king that itches the game. If he takes an interest in things the mob'll cough up, too lon't say to themselves he's just ordinary guy living on Easy street, or fergit it. But I don't. Why, I on't give that belt for Wales' new wn and all the other crowns ever

What does Wales' crown amount to, nyway, when you come right down to t? He's getting it just because his olks have had it in the family, and now 't up to him to put it on. That's all here is to it. It ain't presented to him scanse he done something.

Now look at that helt of mine. That's

Berent. There ain't no North, no south no East, and no West in that the stand them gems. It was given to by all the people—all of 'em, you merstand—just to show their grati-de for what I'd done. And the people in care a — who my folks were. he's a heap of difference between at belt and a crown, and I wouldn't

to in a million years.

but I won't say another word till
alsa his new job long enough to
awat's up. It ain't right, I ain't stanything personal, but I near the stang he did after getting on the his horses was to have me and But you can't tell so soon." to have his horses

SPORT AT TANFORAN.

Farorites Went Down to Defeat and Fooled the Public.

Francisco, Cal., Jan. 31.—Close and the victories of outsiders features of the sport at Taniday. Five favorites went down in four events the winat prices ranging from sev the to twenty to one. Favonius st seven furions in 126, beating. She and furions in 126, beating. She and furions in some books to the total trace. It is a nose in the last race. It is a heavily-played favorite, could set.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

race, five and a half furlongs, bysar-olds and over-Antioch, back, 106: MacLaren, 102: Mrs. Devereaux, 99: Gold Finder, 96: 34. Hilary, 96: Edinborough, 100: 1, 162: Moringa, 106: Abbyleix L.

race, three furlongs, selling, 2-Legal Maxim, Pretene, Sa-Lady Bird, Victoria S., Con-Vassala, Snooze, 103; Smoky 16; Ogle, 166; Legato, 108; Rory

s-Bill Bohmanson, 10; Cam-19; Harlam, Libbie Edkins, 30; Lucera, 37; Tristrain, 112. El Rarn, George Dewey, spinster stakes, one mile

filles Edna Brown, Bavas-k Bab, Loneliness, 110. ce, five and one-half furlongs.

\$\$3.00 SHOES. The proof of the goodness of your three dollar shoes is in the

OUR

rvice they give. We've known some of our \$3.00 shoes for men to wear for two Good hard wear at that, too. Some haven't worn quite so

long.
But any of them wear longer than other shoes at the same Our three dollar shoes for wo-men contain all the style of most

ROBINSON BROS. CO., SHOE BUILDERS, 124 Main St. Anterior interior profession beneficial enterior profession beneficial enterior in the

Lou Cleivden, 94; Osmond, Alarys Garter, Kitty Kelly, Foul Play, Little Minch, Jr., 100; Diomed, 105; Glissando, 108; Gussie Fay, 97; Jerid, 106; Beautiful Bill, 102.

Sixth face, six furlongs, selling, 3-year-olds—Commuter, Flatterer, Bernota Courtier, 104; Cora Goetz, 105; William Ack, Gold Badge, El Topio, Oscar Toole, 99; Andrattus, 101; Compass, 100; La Calma, 98.

THE SALE CONTINUES.

Highest Price Paid Yesterday Was \$10,100, for Frankfort.

New York, Jan. 31.-The auction sale of the horses belonging to the Bitter Root farm owned by the late Marcus Daly at Hamilton. Mont., was resumed this afternoon in Madison Square Gar-den. Spectators were few. J. B. Hag-gin, of California, and W. C. Whitney were active hidders. The avoice were active bidders. The auction opened with the sale of Homeopathy to W. C. Whitney for \$4,000. Sidney Paget did the bidding.

Pastorella was sold to W. I. Powers,

as agent, for \$10,000, the highest price of the afternoon. Pastorella is an imported chestnut mare. Zetland stakes at York and other races, The only important purchase by a foreigner, under his own name, during the afternoon, was that of Sistrum for \$4,000, to Lard Clonmel, of Ireland. The imported chestnut mare Isis was bought by W. C. Whitney for \$8,500, B. Haggin bought the imported Isan and Mrs. Delaney for \$8,000 and \$8,200.

respectively.

Among the horsemen at the sale tonight were W. C. Whitney, J. B. Hag-gin, J. G. Arkell, F. Bird, "Father Bill" Daly, "Cash" Sloan, James R. Keene, Matt and Phil Dwyer, Fred Gebhardt, Senator McCarren and Col. John C.

The feature of the sale in the evening, and, for that matter, for the whole day, was the disposition of Frankfort. day, was the disposition of Frankoff, a full brother of Hamburg. He went to the Irish lord, Clonmel, for \$10,100, next to Hamburg's price the best figure secured in the sale. Michael Murphy, of Philadelphia, bought the colt Emporium for \$5,500. The sale came to a close at midnight

after an evening of very rapid auctioneering, but good wices throughout. In all, 133 head were sold today for \$247,-125, an average of \$1,188 aplece. The proceeds of the sale, as a whole, were \$405,525 for 186 head. This gives a total average of \$2,192 per head.

ABOUT FISH AND GAME.

North American Association Will

Montreal, Feb. 1,-The North American Fish and Game association has decided to recommend that in waters which are partially in Canada and partially in the United States, the open season for black bass shall July 1, to January 1, and that net fishing shall be entirely forbidden in Lake Champlain, the Straits of New York and Vermont and the Province of Que-

A member of other committee recommendations, looking to better protection of game was adopted.

A resolution was adopted with a view to making the Lacey bill of the United States international instead, as at present interstate, and Canadian and United States legislators will be urged in that direction. It was decided to hold the next annual gathering in Vermont, the selection of the place being left in the hands of the president, Mr.

LOCAL EVENTS.

L. D. S. TEAMS WIN.

Interesting Basket Ball League Games Last Evening.

The old Social hall was crowded last evening with basket ball enthusiasts to witness the games between the L. D. S. and Webster teams of the girls' league, and the L. D. S. and All Hallows teams of the boys' league. Both L. D. S. teams were victorious; the girls by a score of eighteen to one, the boys by a score of sixteen to four-teen. The girls played first, and it was a same without a contest. The L. D. S, showed better work by team and individually.

Websters have been organized but a short time, and of course could hardly be expected to be up to the tricks of the game. Edna Worthen threw four goals from foul, and was adjudged the star player,

The boys' teams were more evenly matched and put up a real lively con-test. The L. D. S. showed great imvictory. Several times it looked as though they would be the defeated, but somehow they managed to keep the

The chief work on the All Hallows side is their defense. In blocking the ball their work is almost perfect..
Following is the score of both teams:

GIRLS' LEAGUE. L. D. S.-18. Position. Webster-1.
Right Forward. Emma Morris J.... .. Blanche Sparling Left Forward.

Florence Ashton Beth Critchlow Center.

Edna Worthen.....Cornelia Cleophas Right Back.

Vida Fox. Ina Lee Referee, Sheppard, Umpires, Saunders and Smith. Goals from field, Edna Worthen (3), Emma Morris (3), Flor-ence Ashton. Goals from foul, Edna Worthern (4), Cornelia Cleophas.

MEN'S LEAGUE.

L. D. S.-16. Position. All Hallows-14

Referee, Sheppard. Umpires, Smith and Saunders. Goals from Field, Channing (3), Foster (3), Peterson (2), J. P. Fanning (2), McKenna (2), Bassett and Hamlin. Goals from foul, Bassett (1), missed 6, McKenna missed 6.

A powerful engine cannot be run with a weak boiler, and we can't keep up the a weak boiler, and we can't keep up the strain of an active life with a weak stomach; neither can we stop the human machine to make repairs. If the stomach cannot digest enough food to keep the body strong, such a preparation as Kodol Dyspepsia Cure should be used. It digests what you eat and simply can't help but do you good. F. C. Schrame.

UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

American Products Greatly Affect the Latter.

EFFECTS OF CHINESE WAR.

Have Been Great in Many Respects-Various Departments . ufter from Expense for Armament.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16 .- (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)-Americans or Englishmen who generally leave budgets, estimates and balances, tax bills and appropriation bills to the statesmen, politicians and lobbyists, would be astonished at the intensity of interest in the Russian budget. It is an engrossing topic of conversation in wide circles a month or more after publication. The reasons for this are not difficult to find. The first is that the annual estimates in Russia, owing to the direct intervention of the govern-ment in every sphere of business and of life, directly affect an infinitely greater number of people than in England, America, or indeed, any other European country. The second is the comparative paucity of public utterances by this government. The min-ister of finance is the only minister who has a stated time for general remarks. His report on the annual estimates torresponds to some extent with the President's message and with the speech from the throne of other monarchs. The statements which are published here on Jan. 1 (old style) are worth the inter-est which is taken in them. A fully est which is taken in them. A fully intelligent reader of the figures would have a fair knowledge of what goes on in Russia. It is safe to say there are few such readers outside of the ranks of the government. A just appreciation of the document would require six months, study. months' study. Nevertheless even the inexpert can learn much from even a casual perusal.

Minister Witte's address to the em-

peror, which was no doubt made at Yalta before the budget was submit-ted to the council of state, instead of afterwards, as is usually the case, contains many interesting passages which could not be telegraphed on account of the length of the document. In discussing the unfavorable state of the country, economically considered, Min-ister Witte, in the budget, gives several causes which, in his opinion, re-inforce the wars in South Africa and in China as disturbing factors. One of these s the general economic progress of the United States. It is gratifying to note that Minister Witte couples his ap-preciation of American growth and prosperity with no re-eeho of the Austrian statesman Goluchowski's proposal of a continental league against American products. According to the authorized translation, Minister Witte

"There is another cause of special character which acts very strongly in the same direction, however. Of late years the position of the United States of America in the world's money market has undergone a serious change. Notwithstanding the expenses entailed by the Spanish war, American capital has taken a far smaller share than Europe in undertakings outside the country, A series of good harvests conduced greatly in raising the economic condition of the country. Side by side with the growth of capital and the de-velopment of industry involved thereby, the export trade of the United States made great progress, which insured a favorable balance of trade and balance of payments. Since 1897 the flow of gold into the United States has constantly been in excess of the outflow; the abundance of money in the American market has led to large investments in European loans. Although part of the debt due to America from Europe for exchange of goods and for money invested in loans is covered by the in-terest and dividends on American securities placed in Europe and their re-importation, still, even taking this into account, there is a considerable balance in favor of America, which Europe pays in gold. Thus the trans-Atlantic republic attracts considerable of resources of the old world."

This discussion is apropos of the dimminution of gold stocks compared with former years. At the close of 1900 the d stocks amounted to 1,492,300,000 thies, or about \$750,000,000, of which 684,500,000 roubles were in circulation and 807,800,000 were in the state bank and the treasury. The stocks at the close of 1899 were 1,566,400,000 roubles or 74,100,000 larger. At that time the bank and treasury held 927,000,000 and there were only 639,400,000 in circulation. The bank notes in circulation are covered to the amount of 146 per cent.

Referring to the estimate of the cost of the Chinese troubles to date as 62,-000,000 roubles, Minister Witte states that this sum is composed of grants above the estimates, made to the ministries of war, marine, interior and com-munications to cover the outlay required in 1900 in order to put the troops of the Amur and Siberian districts on a footing.. He says that of course this sum, "together with the extra as signments to be made for the purpose in 1901, does not form the only expendi-ture to be borne by the United States as a consequence of the complications in the east and does not embrace all the losses caused Russia by these lamentable occurrences.

Part of the expenses has fallen on "other departments and local reurces." The losses sustained by the Manchurian railway have already af-fected the budget of 1900 in the form of loans to railway companies.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

Abstract of file, Recorder's office, Salt Lake county, January 31, 1901;

Ernest C. Barber to Lula J. Barber, warranty deed, 2x20 rods, southeast corner of lot 2, block

ranty deed, 2x10 rods, northeast corner of lot 4, block 24, plat G. 2,300 Ella Ongman to Western Loa and Savings company warranty deed, lot 12, block 2, Kinney's Copper

mings, Jr., warranty deed, 1 acre, block 25, ten-acre plat A, Big

Thomas Adams et ux, to Edward Laird, warranty deed, 5x5 rods from 5 rods east of northwest corner of lot 5, block 2, plat B... 1,000 Estate of Clara C. Kimball to Harry C. Wade, deed, lot 41, block 1, Kimball subdivision ... 125 George F. Sprague to J. W. Keddington, Jr., agreement, 56 feet by 5 rods, northwest corner of 1, 3, block 6, plat G. ... 2,300 United States of America to Puritan Copper and Gold Mining company, patent, Charles A. Cramp lode, West Mountain

DR.PRICES Gream Baking Powder

A baking powder of highest class and highest leavening strength. Makes the food purer, sweeter and more wholesome.

Tested and Approved by the Government.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

Note. - The government reports show the cheap baking powders to contain alum, which the government chemists declare cannot be used in food without danger to health.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

A Former Official Vaccinator Relates His Experience and Conclusions,

Advocates of Compulsion Should Read This Letter.

To the Editor:

Since Dr. Warner of Spanish Fork, who was an earnest advocate of vaccination a year ago has now been converted, it might be of interest to the readers of the "News" to read the honest confession of J. W. Hodge, M. D., of New York, which was published in the Light of Truth Sept. 16, 1899. He says:

"To affirm that there never has been any scientific warranty for a belief in the alleged protective virtues of vaccination, and that its practice is backed by ignorance and indifference, is a sorry charge to make against the medical profession at the close of the nine-teenth century, but the charge, I re-gret to say, is only too true. I know whereof I affirm, for I, too, must plead guilty to the charge. Before discovering my mistake I had vaccinated more than 3,000 victims, ignorantly supposing the ventive of smallpox. Having taken for granted what my teachers had asserted, I was a stanch believer in the al eged efficacy of vaccination as a prophylactic against smallpox. I remained in this blind and blissful state of ignoracquired a little experience in the school of observation and reflection did I discover my faith was pinned to a

shameful fraud. "The first real eye-opener I received upon the subject was in the year 1882, while practicing my profession in the city of Lockport. At that time small-pox made its appearance in this city and soon actained the proportion of an epidemic. At the outbreak of the disby the department of health and the writer was officially appointed public vaccinator. My duty was to go from house to house and vaccinate all persons who could not present vaccination scars on their bodies, and to re-vacci-nate all those who could not give assurance of having been vaccinated vithin a period of two years. Just before and during the prevalence of this epidemic, I operated upon nearly 3,000 rictims, using the so-called 'pure calf ymph' obtained every third day 'fresh' from the vaccine farm of the New York

city board of health.
"Much to the disgust of the people, and more to my own surprise and chagrin, I was confronted with a large number of cases of vaccinal erysipelas as well as several cases of phlegmonous apillary abscesses following as a result of my work. One death occurred from blood poisoning, the result of vaccination. This was not all. A number of those vaccinated were attacked with confluent smallpox at periods varying from twelve days to three weeks, after h_ving been rendered 'immune' by cow-

These astounding facts, so contrary to my preconceived notions about vaccination and smallpox I was unable to account for, and they worried me not a little, as I was unable to see where the 'protection' came in.

With Pascal, 'I considered the affirmative of facts as more powerful than the assertions of men, and began a careful study of the relations existing between smallpox and vaccination, with the ultimate result that I was forced to entirely abandon all faith in the medical dogma of vaccinal protection of small-

"During the epidemic I had under inspection twenty-eight smallpox pa-tients, all of whom, with one exception, (a very mild case.) had been success fully vacinated; as attested by vaccinal scars on their bodies. Several of these patients had been revaccinated before contracting the disease. Thus was I forced through the stern logic of disagreeable facts to the unwelcome conclusion that vaccination had not 'protected' these victims of smallpox, "After the remarkable revelation of

this dismal experience had dawned upon me I determined to make a careful study of the literature on smallpox and vaccination, and accordingly procured all the works I could find on these top. ics. After a thorough investigation of the statistics of smallpox epidemiology, collected from various parts of the world. I was treated to another great surprise, namely, the world's greatest statisticians on small-pox and vaccina-tion fully corroborated the experience that I had met in the Lockport epidem. ic. Previous to this disappointing ex-perience, I had read only orthodox literature, as is usually found in the medi-cal libraries of physicians. I had heard only the exparte testimony of the provaccinists. I knew (?) but one side of the question, and was like him of whom John Stuart Mill said: 'He who knows only his own side of the case know's

little of that." "After a careful study of the history of vaccination and an extensive experlence in its use. I am thoroughly convinced that it is utterly useless as

That inoculation was practiced by the 'regular' doctors for 100 years in multi-plying smallpox cases by spreading the contagion. That smallpox epidemics were checked by the cessation of inocucontagion. lation, not by the introduction of vaccination. That smallpox continued to increase under vaccination until san-itation and isolation have controlled smallpox, and vaccination has claimed credit. That vaccination protects from smallpax only killing the person 'prote killing the person 'protected. That vaccination has been the

means of diseminating consumption, cancer, syphilis and many other fatal and loathsome diseases. That consumption follows in the footsteps of vaccination as directly as an effect can follow a cause. That tuberculosis is a disease common to cattle and to human beings, and has frequently been man beings, and has frequently been conveyed by vaccination from the former to the latter. That Edward Jenner saddled a legacy of disease and death upon the human race and incidentally made \$150,000 by the transaction. That many doctors and come edit. tion. That many doctors and some edition. That many doctors and some edi-tors are making money by propagat-ing this curse. That vaccination is called 'successful' when it makes a healthy person diseased. That dis-ease as the result of vaccination is the legitimate harvest from the send sown. legitimate harvest from the seed sown That vaccination has no scientific basis upon which to rest its claims, and no analogy in any ascertained principle That spontaneous cowpox is a myth, the disease so-called being tubercular or syphilitic in its nature. That when vaccination kills facts are suppressed and health (?) boards return death certificates so made out. That pulsory vaccination has recently been bolished in England and Switzerland while laws sanctioning this crime still disgrace the statute books of 'free America.' That vaccination is one of the foulest blots on the escutcheon of the 'noble art of healing.' A portion the 'noble art of healing.' A portion of the above article appears in a previous page of this volume; but this vaccination subject so notorious in re-

sults, deserves line upon line of con-Since copying the above we have re-ceived the "News" containing an account of the organized efforts of the doctors to defeat the legislation for which the people are petitioning. as Dr. Beatty stated, it is the duty of the health officers to fight ignorance, fanaticism and prejudice, we would suggest that they begin fighting them-selves as they have exhibited more of these than it would be possible to find anywhere else. His remarks are a direct insult to a large majority of the people of Utab whose servant he should be. I hope that ere this the legislators have vindicated the people of Utah in their fight for health, truth, medical and scientific advancement. Utah can-not afford to lag behind the conserva-

tive countries of Europe.

JOHN T. MILLER.
Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 28, 1901. MUST WAIT A LITTLE.

County Attorney Christensen in No Hurry to Prosecute.

An attempt was made yesterday to have some of the trustees of the county schools arrested for throwing their several schools open to unvaccinated as well as vaccinated pupils. The schools have been running wide open for the past week or ten days, and no questions have been asked the students

as to whether or not they have been rendered immune from smallpox. Dr. Jones, a member of the county board of health, who presides over the health district in which Murray is situ-ated, and who dissented when the county board of health rescinded its former order closing the schools of the county to unvaccinated children, came in from Murray yesterday afternoon and had a conference with County Attorney Christensen, with a view of get-ting that gentleman to institute proviolating the State health board's or der, which, Dr. Jones claims, is still in notwithstanding the county board's action. The doctor says the trustees of the Murray, Mill Creek, East Mill Creek, Taylorsville and Granger, all in his health district, are violating the health order, and Dr.

Jones says they ought to be prosecutattention to the case pending against Prof. Joshua H. Paul, of the Latterday Saints' college, which was in the nature of a test case, and until it was tried he did not care to begin prose-cutions against others. This case will come up tomorrow before Justice Kroe-ger, and after it is disposed of, the county attorney thinks there is ample time to commence proceedings against those to whom Dr. Jones calls attention, as the parties will not endeavor to evade arrest. The county attorney also called attention to the fact that the McMillan bill had passed both houses of the Legislature and would un-doubtedly soon become a law, and therefore right at this time no good purpose would be subserved by undue haste in these matters.

HOW TO CATCH BURGLARS.

A Sanpete "Expert" Gives Chief Hilton "Valuable" Information on Subject.

preventive against smallpox, that millions of vaccinated persons have died of smallpox—that the practice of this degrading right is enforced by doctors as a dogma without being understood. That like that other infamous dogma (inoculation) it is only good for 'fees.'

Anybody can now catch a burglar. It weakness and prostration for prompt and effective as One Minute Cough Curé. This preparation is highly endorsed as an unfailing remedy for all throat and lung troubles, and its early use prevents consumption. It was made to cure quickly. F. C. Schramm. Anybody can now catch a burglar

prehended with ease and safety. Chief Hilton says that the plan is worth at least \$50,000, but through "influence" he was able to get it for \$5,000. The inventor of this wonderful "burglar trap" is J. D. Pine, of Gunnison, Sanpete county, Utah.

The plans have been received by Chief Hilton and he has been studying them carefully today. Every member of the force is to be provided with a copy with instructions to carry out every detail.

instructions to carry out every detail. Here they are: Figure 1. A barrel or a very deep tight box about 5½ feet deep, 3 feet in diameter, filled half full of the cheap-est and sticklest molasses. wood bar-

rel, hard wood.

Figure 2. The trap door over top of barrel to drop down when the burglar gets on it. Figure 3. The bolt of trap door to hold door fastened in day time to be taken out at night.

Figure 4. A string to fasten to bolt ring leading up into an upper room, Fig. 13 fastened to sleeper's bedside to be pulled when the burglar gets on the trap door firmly, to pull the trap door

Figure 5. A string leading to the same room, one end fastened to the front or side door knob, and the other end fastened to a stick holding a wet Figure 6. The front door or side door.
Figure 7. Knob of front or side door.
Figure 8. Wet rag fastened or laid
oose on the stick which is fastened by

Figure 9. The stick of wood fastened loose by a nail, pulled by the string 5 throwing wet rag down on sleeper's face, waking him or her up. She or he

pulls the bolt and the man is caught. Following the above, is a diagram of a house with the apparatus attached. The chief expects to receive a bill to-morrow and in anticipation thereof, he has drawn a check for \$5,000, to be forwarded to the "inventor."

TRAMPS ARE ROUNDED UP. Twelve of Them are Given Terms in the County Jail.

Twelve members of the "Tattered and Torn" fraternity were gathered in by Sheriff Naylor and Deputy Mauss of Murray yesterday afternoon. The crowd has been hanging around Murray for several days, and as a result, numerous chicken coops have been

nearly emptied. They are accused of being guilty of vagrancy, of petit larceny and many other offenses. When taken before Justice McMillan they said they were not guilty of anything. The court, however look an entirely different view of the matter and gave them thirty days

TRIED TO PLAY THE MAN. Wayward Husband Caused His Wife Much Trouble Last Night.

A husband, who stays out late, was the cause of some excitement and the arrest of his wife and her father last night. Shortly after 11 o'clock, two persons, who might have been taken for father and son, were seen walking up and down East Temple street, evidently looking for someone. It was noin a long overcoat and broad brimme hat, appeared to be very slight of build, and walked unlike a man. Officers Eddington and Randolph saw the pair they at once "tumbled" to the fact that the "son" was a female, The two were arrested and escorted over to the hall and asked to explain the situation. The woman said that she was out looking for her husband, and that the man who was with her was her father, and was assisting her in the search. They positively refused to give their names. The police advised them to go home and walt for "hubby" there.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

The twentieth anniversary of the organization of the Christian Endeavor society will be celebrated in nearly every nation on the globe, tonight and tomorrow. The Salt Lake society will commemorate the occasion tonight at the Central Christian church. A musical program under the direction of I. At program under the direction of 1.

H. Gilbert will be rendered, and the following papers will be read: A paper on the "Fwenty Years of Christian Endeavor," by Rev. C. T. Brown; a paper on "Christian Endeavor in Utah," by Prof. Caskey, and an address on "How the Christian Endeavor Society Can Save the Young Men to the Church," by Rev. W. H. Bagby. The first society was organized by Rev. F. E. Clark. D. D. in Portland, Maine, on February 2, 1881, and the number of societies has increased to 68,900, and the handful of members to three and one-half million. The United States contains the largest number of these societies but the or ganization is represented in nearly

every nation.

Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D., has made several trips around the world in the interests of the work he founded.

For the weakness and prostration fol-

FIVE CHINESE GIRLS SOLD. Bring from \$1,700 to \$2,500 Each in

San Francisco Market.

Five Chinese slave girls were sold at public auction in San Francisco the other day as publicly as though they had been in Canton, where such human slavery is a recognized institution, says a correspondent of the Chicago Record. These girls were the property of Gong Gow, an old Chinese, who has kept for years one of the dens in Chinatown. He wanted to be back to China, so he advertised the furniture and chattels of his establishment at auction. Ac cording to Chinese customs, creditors of Gong appeared and pasted bills on the door of the place, specifying the claims. Every Chinese who bid at auction agreed to pay the claims against the girl he fancied. The girls sold at from \$1,700 to \$2,500 each, and they were at once removed to the quarters of their

Persons who can not take ordinary pills find it a pleasure to take DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are the best ittle liver pills ever made. F. C.

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