

THE COLOR CONFLICT.

POLITICAL prophets are beginning to state without qualification that a war of races in the United States is inevitable. Not long since General Wm. T. Sherman, through one of the leading magazines, asserted that it would come. "As sure as there is a God in heaven," he said, "the war of the Rebellion will be an insignificant fact of history compared with it. It would be a war of extermination."

In many respects these utterances are but repetitions of what the Prophet Joseph Smith foretold nearly fifty years ago. He pointed to a time when such a conflict would arise subsequent to the war between the North and South, besides in general terms predicting a reign of lawlessness and mobocracy in the United States. The signs indicate the approach of such a chaotic time, as the current in running strongly in that direction. Of course calmity is always predicated upon the ground of the non-repentance of the people, repentance being the means by which it can be turned aside.

The recent outbreaks in Mississippi and Tennessee have revived speculations as to the probabilities of a war of races between the black and white people of the South. The general view is that such a conflict is inevitable, and that it cannot much longer be delayed. General Sherman says that if the black vote continues to be suppressed in the South, it cannot be much longer avoided, as that will tend to precipitate the terrible struggle. We think that if the black vote exceeds the white vote, then an unrestricted ballot will hasten the outbreak, for the reason that the whites will never submit to be dominated by the inferior race.

What does this domination mean? Simply that black men will be the governors of States, mayors of cities, probate judges, shall sit in the legislative halls, make the laws and preside over the corporation business of cities; that the white people shall be the governed and the black the governing element of society. Such a state of things is impossible; therefore if the blacks outnumber the whites in voting power, and the votes are cast on color lines, the fires of extermination will be kindled at once. But so long as the superior race rules, whether it be by honest or fraudulent elections, a patched-up peace may be maintained between the two elements. Whenever the balance turns the other way, by any means whatever, the conflict is precipitated.

This renders the question more than usually appalling, because there appears to be no care for it. To give the negro his legal rights would hasten what would be avoided; to deprive him of them will not prevent the struggle, because of his more rapid increase in numbers over that of the white man.

It is a fact that will doubtless be interesting to the Latter-day Saints that the recent race outbreaks in the South have been in localities where mob violence has been especially directed against the colored people. In Mississippi where the disturbance occurred in a few miles of the place where Elder Richards disappeared—having in all probability been murdered—August last, and where the brethren were endeavoring to trace him up were mobbed. Where the Tennessee outbreak took place is about the same distance from Case Creek—where a number of Elders and Saints were massacred by a mob on the 10th of August, 1884—as Salt Lake is from Provo.

ARBITRARY AND DESPOTIC.

The lower branch of the Idaho Legislature has passed a resolution prohibiting the correspondence of the *Herald* of this city from entering the legislative hall. An inhibition has also been placed upon the clerk of the house preventing him from affording the *Herald* representative any facilities for gaining information concerning the doings of that body.

This is one of the smallest, most pusillanimous, and contemptible steps of the kind ever taken by a legislative body making any claim to self-respect. It is in line with the preemptory action of members who are evidently excited by the votes of the people. It indicates beyond a reasonable doubt that the majority of the house of representatives of the Legislative Assembly of Idaho is comprised of persons who are of place within the confines of a despotic empire such as that of the Russian Czar.

It is difficult to understand what these Idaho men "dressed in a little brief authority," and who are playing such fantastic tricks, expect to make by such a high handed proceeding. Their action in "abridging the freedom of the press" will do them more injury in the popular mind than would the publication of the legislative forces which such a body are liable to perform.

It will be in order now for a resolution to be passed for the expulsion of the *Herald* correspondent from Boise City during the present session of legislature. A redeeming feature of this incident is the fact that the *Herald* declines to demean itself by following the suit of the house in this disgraceful proceeding; so it appears there is some dignity in the body as a whole.

WHY THEY DID IT.

In the face of the fact that the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York received the great plurality of 29,000 and upward in the recent election, the State went for General Harrison for President by nearly 140,000 plurality. The World thereupon satisfied itself that 7000 Democrats had deserted for him and determined if possible to ascertain the reasons for this change of front, by means of which President Cleveland was defeated. It thereupon addressed a letter through its own columns to the Democracy of the State, or that portion of it which went Republican, requesting from each a brief statement free from argument of the cause in each case for the individual's action. The replies were voluminous, too much so for publication, but eight columns of the *World's* issue of the 14th are devoted to them, and they are even more entertaining matter than were the replies from the governors of States concerning the purchase of votes, about a week ago. One of them is a jewel, as follows:

"You wish to know the reason why Democrats supported Harrison in preference to Cleveland? My reason was four bright dollar bills. I had rather have money than to see Cleveland President. Now I know where my flour and coal are coming from. I have got the money to pay my bills. Yours truly, JOHN J. WHITEHALL, N. Y., Dec. 7."

The World proposes to have the fac simile of this letter published and will offer a handsome reward for the detection and conviction of the writer. It is a fine illustration of some man's conception of the citizen's first and most sacred franchise, truly. Making merchandise of the right of suffrage and boasting of it as though it were a meritorious action!

Here is another, containing some little information as to a disputed subject: "As a Democrat who voted for Harrison, will say I was induced by the representation that Cleveland was safe in any event, and Hill in danger. Through the intervention of a certain man, I was induced to change votes—he voting for Hill and I for Harrison. I don't know much about the matter, but I know that I never to be elected that way again. I know other saps-heads who did the same thing. J. H. PIERSON, Albany, N. Y., Dec. 7."

One's reason was that the President is quite "too English, you know," and close by it is another to the effect that he had not the time to go to the polls and vote for Cleveland, and so on. It is all a curious but natural reflex of man's inner consciousness or lack of it.

QUESTIONS ON THE SCHOOL LAW.

A GENTLEMAN of this city, over the signature of "Subscriber," writes as follows to this paper, under date of today:

There seems to be a lack of information in the community upon many points pertaining to the school law, and as matters in this district are now holding meetings for the purpose of voting on the question of the school law, it would seem necessary that they should have a correct understanding of the law, and I therefore venture to request you to answer some of the most prominent questions likely to arise for the consideration of a great number of voters.

1. The law gives the trustees power to make an assessment each year of one-fourth of one per cent upon all the taxable property in school districts; for what purposes, and for what only, can this tax be used legitimately?
 2. Can persons who have bought property in the district since the last assessment was made, and are now residing on it, be considered property taxpayers, and entitled to vote at a school meeting?
 3. Who are entitled to vote at a meeting called by the school trustees upon a question relating to school houses? The law says "resident property taxpayers." Does this refer particularly to the names as found on the assessment roll, or can it be construed to take in other members of a man's family, because they may own personal property in their own right and are not taxed for it? Attempts have been made in the past to have this construction placed upon the law, and if it is correct, it would confer a great favor if you would kindly consent to answer these questions.

Section 1915 of the Compiled Laws, 1888, which is section 4 of the school law, provides: "Whenever it shall be necessary to raise funds to purchase, build, repair or furnish school houses, or for other school purposes, an estimate of the approximate cost thereof shall be made by the trustees, and the per cent may be fixed at any sum not exceeding two per cent per annum, as shall be decided by a majority vote of the property taxpayers resident in the district, present at a meeting called for that purpose, to be assessed and collected as a special tax upon all the taxable property in the district."

Here follow provisions for graded schools, and respecting the challenge of votes, and the section closes with this provision: "Provided, The trustees shall have power to assess and collect annually a tax of one-fourth of one per cent on all the taxable property in the district without calling a meeting for that purpose."

The inference seems to us unavoidable that the fund arising from the one fourth of one per cent tax, which the trustees may levy at their own option, is designed to be used for any and all purposes which a fund might be which resulted from a tax voted by a school meeting. It may be used for any school purpose. A tax exceeding one fourth of one per cent can be levied only by the consent of a school meeting; but a tax not exceeding that rate may be levied by the trustees. There is a difference in the authority by which the taxes are levied, but no difference in the purposes to which the funds arising therefrom are to be devoted.

Yes. The owner of property in a district, who resides in that district, and who will have to pay the tax if one is decided upon, has a right to vote on the question of taxation. His liability to pay the tax is the essence of his right to vote upon the question whether it shall be levied or not.

3. Any person in the district who owns property liable to be taxed for school purposes, has a right to vote on the question of a tax. The fact that he has not hitherto paid a tax for any purpose does not affect this right. He may have just come into the district; or have just attained his majority; or have just come into possession of taxable property for the first time; yet he has the right to vote at a school meeting. In one sense it is the property in the district, not the people, which decides the question of the tax; and the property which must bear the burden of the tax is represented in the school meeting by its owners, be they male or female, citizens or aliens, new comers or old residents.

To say that the name of a given person must appear on the county tax roll before he can vote at a school meeting, is to say that he must pay a county and territorial tax before he can vote on the question of a school tax. What relation is there between a burden he has borne in the past respecting the county and Territory, and a burden he is liable to be called upon to bear respecting the school district? Is it logical or philosophical to say that he must bear the first burden before being permitted to find a voice in consenting or objecting to the latter?

The section of the law above quoted contains the following provision: "In case of a challenge of the right of any person to vote on said tax, the oath of said person as to qualification, his tax receipt for the past year, or a copy thereof, shall be produced, and his own taxable property in the district shall be received as evidence of such right to vote."

The phrase we have given in Italian means, as we understand it, that any person who swears that he resides in the district and owns property therein which is liable to bear a portion of the burden of the tax proposed, is entitled to vote on that proposition. The protection of the community lies in the fact that, should he swear falsely, he may be prosecuted for perjury. In conclusion, we repeat that, as we understand the spirit, genius and provisions of the school law, it contemplates that those who will have to bear the burden of it shall be allowed to be heard on or not; and every prospective shareholder is entitled to a vote on the question.

The question of cheaper postage is one that comes prominently before the public at the present juncture. In our recently published report the Postmaster-General indicates the steady reduction in the deficiency of revenue by his department; hence the people have good reason for expecting further favors in the matter of postage fees.

THE ACTORS' PROTEST.

Now is the actors' going "kicking" against foreign importations and demanding protection—not incidental or horizontal or any such contrivance—but absolute and prohibitory. They want the contract labor laws amended that foreign actors will be compelled to work on a visa, and not be permitted thereafter to overwork the business here, thus reducing salaries and making the occupation a hand-to-mouth struggle for an existence. The claim of the American actors is that their foreign brethren are accustomed to cheaper methods and poorer living, and that unscrupulous managers bring them over for that reason; so the complaint is virtually that our histrions are being ruined by cheap English acting. This is novel, as I may contain the elements of truth; but it is a decided case for one of the professions to complain of accessions, the rule being that among them the fittest survive.

We believe it was Rufus Choate who, when announced to a friend that he intended to become a lawyer, and was asked if he did not think that the law was already overworked, replied: "There is always plenty of room at the top." And he went to the top. Let the actors do likewise, and not count on remaining forever in the ranks; then they will fare better and so will the theatre-going public.

ANOTHER WOMAN SENT TO PRISON.

JUDGE BOREMAN has been guilty of another of those judicial exuberances that are in our view among the most detestable features of a semi-religious crusade waged against an unpopular people. He has sent another woman to the penitentiary for contempt of court. In our view the act is so contemptible that if he had the power and were to exercise it to imprison all the people of Utah who learn the facts of this incident, and who do not hold him in high estimation as an excellent type of judgeship or manhood, the Salt Lake Valley would have to be roofed over to hold them. We are pleased to be able to make reference to the fact that Judge Boreman, possessing pronounced anti-Mormon prejudices, declined to do the very thing that has been done by Jacob S. Boreman, regarding whom it is more strongly believed that he is more of a Methodist exhorter than a fair-minded and impartial judge. It is believed that he carries his religious antipathies on to the bench with him.

It will be observed by the nature of the questions which the witness declined to answer, that if replied to in the affirmative they would tend to criminate herself. That was the ground-work of her refusal, and if the law affords protection to witnesses it is in that particular direction, but the judge in this instance declined to throw that shield around the victim. The fact that he stated that he did not think the evidence would be used against her in a criminal prosecution was not sufficient. She was under indictment and the influence of her self-criminating testimony was almost sure to follow her to the trial and prove detrimental to her, and by no compulsory process should she be under the necessity of testifying to her own injury. Besides the principle of self-crimination involved, it is a universally recognized rule of law that no witness should be compelled to testify in a way to render himself infamous.

As the climax of cruelty, Judge Boreman did not dismiss the grand jury but when the questions were formulated, and who required the answers. That body expected to be dismissed, but they were held by the associate justice, and informed that they would not be dissolved before March 23, and might be called together previous to that date. It is notoriously understood that the reason for this action was either to bring the witness to trial or to bring the witness to trial. The witness was summoned, all understood to be in the employ of the Alaskan Commercial Co.

Three Drowned. HOOKSETT, N. H., Dec. 19.—A gang of eleven men were repairing a railroad bridge across the Merrimack River, which is swollen, when the ice began to break up and the men were thrown over the falls. Three were drowned and the others injured.

A New President. BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 19.—Charles F. Mayer has been elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is understood he will inaugurate a vigorous policy, such as characterized the Garrett management, including an enlargement to New York Bay via Staten Island.

Gone to Rest. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 19.—Rev. Isaac Errett, of the Christian church, one of the best known divines, died this morning at a very advanced age. He was a life-long friend of President Garfield and editor of the *Christian Standard*.

Earthquake. TROY, N. Y., 19.—An earthquake was felt in Washington and Warren counties at 5:45 this morning. It lasted four seconds. Buildings were violently shaken.

They Deny It. CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Dec. 19.—The chief officers of the Iowa Central Railroad deny the report that the Iowa Central Railroad is planning to build a branch line from Cedar Rapids to the west end of the Mississippi River, and that it is planning to build a branch line from Cedar Rapids to the west end of the Mississippi River, and that it is planning to build a branch line from Cedar Rapids to the west end of the Mississippi River.

Three Years' War. LONDON, Dec. 19.—News has been received of an outbreak between the Arusha and Masi tribes. The former tribes enticed the Masi warriors into a cow lifting expedition, and during their absence the Arusha raided the Masi settlement and massacred the old men, women and children and seized the property. They also carried off 1,400 head of cattle. The Masi warriors returned from the disaster, finding their homes devastated, lamented three days and then commenced war against the Arusha, which will probably last three years and result in the devastation of the country west of Kilimanjaro Mountains.

Getting Amused. PARIS, Dec. 19.—The bondholders of the Panama Canal will hold a meeting January 20 to discuss the course they shall pursue in view of the company's difficulties.

Acts Approved. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The President has approved the act granting the use of certain lands in Pierce County, Washington Territory, to the United States for the purpose of establishing a public park, and the act to establish a land office at Folsom, N. M.

No News. NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The acting Haytian Consul states that up to noon today no official information had been received from Hayti.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Wholesale Discharge of Conductors on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

A Game of Baseball Between the All-Americans and Chicagoans in Australia Today.

Bloody, Brutal and Warlike Doings in the Land of the Sou-danese Rebels.

A Negro Shot and Three Others Hanged Near the Scene of the Late Race Riot.

Matanza Achieves a Great Victory Over Tamameses in Samoa.

By Telegram to the News. A Big Sweep. NEEDLES, California, Dec. 19.—Fifty conductors on the Atlantic and Pacific between Albuquerque and Alamo have been discharged in the last few days.

Hanged. HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 19.—John Meyers Dorymus was hanged this morning for the murder of his son John in June last.

Antipodal Baseball. SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 19.—A game of baseball was played here this afternoon between the Alamo and Alamo, resulting—All-Americans 6, Chicago 1.

The Texas Vote. AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 19.—McCall's vote for controller in the recent election was about the average, being 245,000; Kings, republican, received 88,000; Geig, union labor, 6,102.

Settled. LONDON, Dec. 19.—Three actions brought against ex-City Treasurer A. Worthing, of Cleveland, Ohio, were settled today in court of Queen's Bench. A. Worthing agreed to pay £32,000 and surrender his property to America.

Good Gracious! BLACKWATER, S. C., Dec. 19.—A meeting of watermen raters, representing a production of 3,000,000 meads, met here and decided to form a trust to limit the acreage, fix prices and establish a new agency in the principal cities.

To Investigate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The House committee on marine and fisheries is expected to meet today to investigate the Alaskan seal fisheries and possibly take up the action was either to bring the witness to trial or to bring the witness to trial. The witness was summoned, all understood to be in the employ of the Alaskan Commercial Co.

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Matanza Victorious.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A dispatch from Auckland says: News received from Samoa says the Samanans under Matanza succeeded in capturing most of the forces. The losses included 100 killed and several hundred wounded.

Shocking Barbarities. LONDON, Dec. 19.—Dispatch from Zanzibar: In pursuance of the Sultan's order four natives awaiting trial for murder were horribly executed in the streets of the town and their bodies left where they had fallen, exposed and unguarded until the evening of the execution. The Sultan also ordered 24 prisoners, including one woman who had been sentenced for life, to be put to death in a similar manner during the next week, a few to be executed each day. The natives, who vainly protested against these atrocities, the Sultan proclaimed in future that he will be ruled by the Mohammedan law only. He has ordered the power of capital punishment on local governors, and stated that the sentences shall not be subject to appeal.

Shot and Hanged. WAHALAK, Miss., Dec. 19.—A report has just reached here that an armed posse overtook four negro participants in the day of the rebellion, and they were killed and hanged. The posse had been sent down to the hills on Sunday. There are at least 100 negroes in hiding.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THREE GOOD CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. ONE.—The first year's series M. I. A. Course of Reading. Five volumes—bound in beautiful case, \$2.50 per set. For SALE AT ALL THE BOOK STORES. TWO.—AN ARTIST PROOF of the Magnificent Steel Engraving of President Grant, by the artist, J. M. W. Turner, in beautiful gilt and plush frame \$10.00. THREE.—A year's subscription to the *Contributor*, the leading literary and artistic journal of the United States or Europe, including premium and binding, \$2.50. THE CONTRIBUTOR CO., 250 Broadway, New York City. Nearly opposite to C. M. I. d3

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS: Go to O. F. Des, 240 W. Third South Street, for the most complete and beautiful display of Christmas decorations, including Plumes, Bouquets, Green, Immortelle, Fichu, Holly and Immortelle Wreaths, Hand, Corsage and Button-hole Bouquets, and many other novelties to order of live flowers, Everlasting baskets and bouquets. 500 Rossford, Chrysanthemums, Cut Flowers, etc., etc.

CHRISTMAS GOODS! Big Variety, Cheap at DINWOODE'S. FLOUR AT COST! We have a car load of our patrons during the holidays. G. W. DAVIS, Agent. EYE AND EAR. Dr. Ira Lyons has removed to 42 West 10th South, one-half block west of Clift Hotel. The risk to the People's Equitable Co-op is caused by the low prices at which the goods are sold. FIRE! Go to the Rock Springs Coal Co. Agency, for Rock Springs, Pleasant Valley, Grass Creek, Bear River and Red Canon Coal. A trial is a guarantee of future patronage. W. S. HARRIS, Agent. F. Auerbach & Bro. are closing out their Men's K. Gloves at \$1.00 and \$1.25, former price \$1.75 and \$2.00.

DOCTORS' BILLS. Nearly all diseases originate from infection of the liver, and this is especially the case with chills and fever, later, good food and rest, and a good doctor. To save doctors' bills and ward off disease take Simmons' Liver Regulator, a most powerful and reliable medicine every year, and has become the most popular and best endorsed medicine in the market for the cure of liver or bowel diseases.—Telegraph, Dubuque, Iowa.

FOR SALE! A good farm in Summit County for sale or exchange for city property or land in the 5 or 10 acre plot. Apply to W. W. RITTER, 346 Fourth East Street.

Nearly all colds are slight, at first, but they tend to grow so lower the system that the sufferer becomes a ready victim to any prevalent disease. The Cherry Pectoral is the best of the beginning of a cold, would guard against this danger. C. C. Amussen is selling out his Jewelry Stock. See his ad. No remedy for blood disorders can equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Though the medicine is perfectly safe, and may be taken by children as well as adults, Physicians recommend it in preference to other blood purifiers. Price 25¢ a bottle.

ATTENTION! 100 of the highest novelties in Ladies' Misses' and Children's Wraps, Newmarkets and Jackets, per Express. F. AUERBACH & BRO. Small profits and quick sales at People's Equitable Co-op. Come one! Come all! If you want to buy the right kind of goods at the right price, go to F. Auerbach & Bro's one price establishment.

Becken's Arsenic Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Itch, Chapped Hands, Corns, Bunions, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or it is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co. d

The dry, cold weather of the early winter has produced a great deal of trouble among children. Mothers should be on the look out for it and be prepared to arrest it at once. The symptoms appear. True cough never comes without a cold, and a cold is never without a cough. The child becomes hoarse, and that symptom is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the hoarseness or cough appears, all danger and anxiety may be avoided. It has never failed, even in the most severe cases. There is no danger in its use, and it is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co. d

FAMILIES. Desiring Fine Winter Apples, free from worms, at the lowest price, should correspond with Provo's Grocery, J. R. Bondard; he can give you just what you want. Highest price paid for all kinds of produce at C. B. Davis's, notions from the country promptly responded to. C. B. DUBST.

SEE IT—GRATEFUL. "I saved the life of my little girl by the use of Dr. Acker's Cherry Pectoral Remedy for Croup, Cough, Whooping Cough, and all other lung troubles. WM. V. HARRIMAN, New York. For sale by C. E. M. I. Drug Dept.

A SLEEP STORY. The child coughed. The mother ran. No remedy was near. Before morning the poor little sufferer was dead. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy saved her. For sale at C. E. M. I. Drug Store.

Everything at People's Equitable Co-op, first-class, except prices. WHEN you desire a pleasant phylic, try the People's Equitable Co-op. Sold by C. E. M. I. Drug Dept.

GRATES OF WHEAT COAL. For Stoves, Furnaces and Base Burner Stoves at FRANK FOSTER & CO.'S, 153 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City. Orders taken at Sears & Liddell's, 31 E. First South. For good, clean and fresh groceries, go to Walte & Sperry, 21 W. Third South St.

No monopoly at People's Equitable Co-op. It is the people's store, they receiving part of profits. PEOPLE'S EQUITABLE CO-OP. Our principle is to divide profits with our patrons.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

H. B. CLAWSON, Manager.

FRANK DANIELS.

ONE NIGHT ONLY "OLD SPORT."

The Favorite Comedian, Will give vent to his feelings of humor

WEDNESDAY EVE, DEC. 19, In presenting his Funny Comedy,

Little Puck!

ASSISTED BY MISS BESSIE SANSON!

And a Carefully Chosen Company of Artists, Comprising Mr. Harry Courtaise, Miss Marie Donnell, Mr. J. H. Courtaise, Miss Marie Hild, Mr. Harry Conner, Miss Emma Hanley, Mr. Harry Mack, Miss Jeanne Storer, Mr. John E. Tooe, Miss Leona Clark, Mr. Wm. M. Curtis, UNDER THE BATON OF MR. W. WITTEBS, Jr.

This piece stands alone and pre-eminent, and is the only legitimate Farce Comedy in the United States. A production entirely free from Vandellism and perfect in every detail. Sale Starts Tuesday, 10. No Change in Prices

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

H. B. CLAWSON, MANAGER.

TWO NIGHTS: FRIDAY & SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21 AND 22.

FUN LET LOOSE!

THE DALYS!

FRIDAY EVENING, in their original unique success, the Athletic Comedy, SATURDAY EVENING, in the all wool and a yard-wide extravaganza,

UPSIDE DOWN!

Both plays presented with a Jolly Company of Jolly Comedians! Special Scenery! Beautiful Costumes! New Songs! New Music! New Dances! Shedding of Tears Strictly Prohibited. NO CHANGE IN PRICES. Seats on sale Thursday.

LOST. A BUGGY HORSE, DEC. 17TH. FINDER please leave at News Office. d2

WANTED! A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE- work. A washerwoman also wanted. MRS. W. A. HARRIS, 40 N. West Temple St. d2

SITUATION WANTED. A STENOGRAPHER AND TYPE Writer, by a competent young man. Address "H," this office. d3

FOUND. A HORSE - HAIR BRIDLE. OWNER can recover same by calling at Central Tithing Office. d1

FULL LINE CHINESE AND JAPANESE Goods, Chinaware, Silks, Suits, Handkerchiefs, Novelties, Toys, etc. TRUE YUEN CHUNG. No. 30 Commercial Street.

WANTED. A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSE- work. Apply to Mrs. R. G. Lambert, 25 S. Ninth South Street. d2

A FISHER BREWING CO. BEVERLY near C. E. R. A. & S. Depot SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

We are now prepared to promptly supply the public with Bottles of superior quality, at popular prices. City Depot 100 S. Main St. Telephone 152. A FISHER BREWING CO.

ESTRAY NOTICE. I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: One black BULL, 2 or 3 years old, white spot in forehead, white under belly and legs, and of tall white, branded right hip.

One black and white cow, said animal not paid within 15 days from date of this notice, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at the Taylorville entry pound, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the 2nd day of January, 1890. Dated at North Jordan Precinct, Salt Lake Co., Utah, Dec. 18, 1889. J. H. SPENCER, Poundkeeper of said Precinct.

DR. CULBERSON'S Catarrh Puff Ball. Constitutional and local treatment. Cures Catarrh,