EVENING NEWS.
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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, December 30, 1887.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

THE communication signed by "A Subscriber," which appears elsewhere in this issue, and treats of the unsatisfactory condition of things in Providence and Millville, in respect to irrigation, was accompanied by a request that the News explain the law on the subject, in a manner to throw light upon the points of difficulty referred to by the correspondent.

The giving of three directors to Millville and of two directors and the secretary and treasurer to Providence, appears to be an arrangement tacitly agreed to in the interests of justice and fairness, as between the two settlements, and so far as it is just is commendable, though the law makes no provision for it. The land holders of the district have the legal right to elect the men of their choice, without regard to the residence of those elected. But justice, and the best interests of all concerned, generally make it advisable that directors of an irrigation district be chosen from different parts of it, that the landholders in different sections of it may be properly represented.

The present law providing for the formation of irrigation districts was passed in January, 1865. At that time it did not contemplate affecting vested rights, nor the irrigating streams, ditches, etc., then in use. Its purpose was to provide for the construction of new canals, etc., and the management of waters not previously appropriated. But among old settlers there existed much confusion in regard to the control of irrigating streams, the repairing of ditches, etc. No system existed for securing justice and good order to such settlers as had constructed and were using canals, etc., in common. Therefore, in January, 1866, a section was added to the law, providing that settlers who had already constructed irrigating ditches, etc., might organize under the provisions of the statute.

That to consolidate old settlers who had already constructed dams, ditches, etc., with new settlers who were just commencing to locate upon farms, and tax all equally for the construction of canals designed for the benefit of the latter alone, would be unjust. Old settlers would ordinarily be justified in objecting to such an arrangement, and if new canals are needed in Providence or Millville, which were not contemplated at the time those two settlements were organized into a district, the owners of the land to be benefitted by such new canals should be organized into a new district, or districts. The old settlers who do not need new canals should not be taxed for their construction.

A wide discretion is conferred by the law upon the trustees of an irrigation district. They have power "to make by-laws, rules and regulations necessary to carry into effects the objects of the people." The question might be raised, whether or not the trustees of an irrigation district could, under this clause, take such action as would, in effect, lay upon some of the landowners of the district a heavier tax than others were required to bear. The principle of law relative to taxation of all kinds is that a tax to be legal must be equal. An irrigation district once organized pursuant to law must be regarded as a unit. Neither the trustees nor landholders of it can cut it up into sections for the purpose of taxing one part of it more heavily than another. The total cost of running the irrigating machinery of the whole district is a burden upon the whole of it, to be borne by all of the landholders in it equally, in proportion to the number of acres they irrigate respectively.

Hence, where two or more towns are embraced in one irrigation district, the tax on the land in each must be the same. To say that one part of the district may be taxed at one rate and another part of it at a different rate, is to introduce confusion and consequent strife, destroy organization and defeat the objects of the law, which are order and justice.

As with the tax, so with such by-laws and regulations as the trustees may make for the government of the district. They should be uniform in their application to all landholders in the district, at least so far as practicable. In this regard, however, the courts, on a question of sustaining a rule established by the trustees, would probably take into consideration the equity as well as the uniformity of the rule, for it is quite possible for a necessity to exist for the establishment by the trustees of a rule applying to only a part of the district. If any such rule could be shown to be necessary and equitable, doing good to some of the landholders and actual injury to none, it would probably be sustained, under the clause above quoted, which confers considerable power on the trustees.

The course of some of the landholders in an irrigation district, who take into their own hands the control, repairing, etc., of the ditches which they use, without regard to the authority or action of the trustees, or the action of a meeting at which a tax has been fixed, is, to say the least, irregular and not contemplated by law. Such landholders can be taxed the same as the rest in the district.

Our correspondent says that regulations prevail in Providence different from those in Millville. It is the duty of the trustees to establish uniformity so far as justice and the best interests of the district require it. When trustees do not all see eye to eye, as sometimes happens, a majority rules.

There is one fundamental principle of law applying to irrigation in all the territories and some of the states, which the trustees of no district can override and disregard, and which even the Territorial Legislature cannot abridge. It may be thus stated: Title to water, flowing in natural channels, originates with the act of prior appropriation. When the ownership of water has been thus acquired, the water becomes private property in the same sense as the land does when the government patent issues. A section of the statute to which this article has reference recognizes, in express terms, this principle, and if it were always kept in sight much trouble might be avoided.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

THE report of a Russian ambassador arriving in Paris, as published in our telegraphic news columns today, is full of interest, and as it seems to be true is very significant. He does not come for the purpose that foreign ministers or agents usually pay visits, for Russia already has a strong and well appointed embassy in Paris fully capable of attending to all the requirements of that service, but for the purpose of perfecting an alliance between the two powers. A union of purpose and sentiment already exists to some extent, but the design is to have this fully defined and understood, that the reliance which one places upon the other may not depend entirely upon sympathy and opportunity. Of course no such arrangement would be sought if the parties were looking forward to a continuance of peace, for peace obviates the necessity for entanglements of that or any nature; in fact, it would be difficult to outline a common purpose for two nations in the absence of war or the prospect of it that would not be burdensome, irksome and oppressive at times if not altogether. So it is safe to conclude that the Muscovite proposes heading off the union of Germany and Austria by blending the interests of France with his own, and, looking forward to an early declaration of war. Not only this, but England is to be appealed to to bear her part of the struggle having in view the shifting of the burden of power in Europe, and the appeal may not be in vain, though that nation will probably preserve a dignified neutrality until events take such a shape that her intention will be an immediate necessity.

The war cloud grows darker from day to day. The perfection of combinations and other warlike preparations going on speak so plainly of an impending crisis that he that runs may read the warning. A rather gigantic conflict it must be with such great alliances on both sides, the greatest perhaps the world ever saw.

A GREAT VENTURE AND LOSS.

THE greatest raft that was ever put together, so far as records go, was recently launched in Nova Scotia. Its weight was 11,000 tons, so the reader may form some idea of its immensity. In proportions it was nearly as large as the *Great Eastern* steamship; its destination was New York, and it was being towed by the *Miranda*, a 1500 ton steamship of the Red Cross line. The second day out, when near Nantucket Shoals, the cables parted tarough the monster's constantly wallowing in the trough of the sea and being difficult to pull along. There was a heavy fog and it got entirely away. Search has been made constantly for the raft, and though it was once sighted afterward, it got away again, and no indication of its whereabouts was received until Tuesday last, when, as a dispatch informed us, a vessel discovered an immense lot of stray logs drifting about loosely on the wayes, and it is believed that these were fragments of the great structure, it having gone to pieces and floated apart.

The raft was in the shape of a cigar with the ends cut off and flat on the top and bottom. It consisted of sixty-seven layers of logs, amounting in all to 27,000 trees, the ends pointing toward the centre and the reverse these being held in position with chains. It amounted to 1,700,000 feet of pine and 500,000 feet of hard wood lumber, was 555 feet long, 62 feet wide at the centre and fifteen feet in diameter at the ends, and was valued at $150,000. It was designed to revolutionize the transportation of timber and lumber, now so difficult and expensive a proceeding.

If the plan had been successful, the change would have been very great and the saving to shippers and consumers enormous, as an instance of which the difference between the freightage in the prevailing way and the one that unhappily failed was computed at $25,000, or one-sixth of the latter plan. The raft was not insured and will probably be a total loss.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN KENTUCKY.

THE discoveries of relics of the ancient dwellers upon this continent have been remarkably numerous of late, and decidedly interesting. A special to the Chicago *News*, from Bloomfield, Kentucky, Dec. 26th, gives particulars of one of the latest. It says:

"J. A. Allen, of this place, while excavating a foundation for his new grist-mill struck the dome of a cavern of immense proportions, from which a strong current of cold air issued with great force as the workmen made the opening. Torches were procured and Mr. Allen and Mr. Gainhurst were lowered down by means of a windlass. It was about sixty feet from the surface to the floor of the cave, which they found to be level and sandy, as if it were once the bed of an ancient subterranean stream. They followed the main avenue for a distance of over two miles and discovered an opening in a cliff on the farm of Benjamin Wilson, and a well-beaten path was easily discerned that was once trod by human beings, although it is now in many places covered with forest trees and undergrowth.

Mr. Allen and Mr. Hurset, after emerging from the cave, started back to town and reported the result of their discoveries. A large party was at once formed, which entered the opening of the cliff on the Wilson farm. On one of the main avenues numerous evidences existed that the place had evidently been the abode of cave men, as numerous relics were found in the shape of pottery and bronze bric-a-brac. A sepulcher was discovered in a large niche off one avenue at right angles with the main avenue, and in it are numerous mummified bodies, 100 or more being in plain view

Three of the mummies were removed to town, where they excite great curiosity. The formations in the cave are beautiful beyond description: Stately towers of stalagmites, suggestive of grotesque and unique figures are encountered all along the wonderful subteranean avenue. There is a beautiful little lake with water as pure as crystaland, as usual in cave streams, it is full of tiny, eyeless fish. The avenues of the cave will measure, in all probability, about seven miles, so that it may fairly be considered another rival to the Mammoth cave, and certainly one of the great cave wonders of Kentucky, the land of caves."

COUNTING CHICKENS TOO EARLY.

THERE can be no doubt in the mind of a careful reader and studious thinker that the political battle of next year will be fought on the single issue of tariff reform vs. protection, or that the leader on each side is virtually chosen. The President's message had the effect of making party lines well defined, but just how the respective strength of the parties stands is another matter. In the west are a large number of wool growers and mining men whose financial interests will cause them to ignore party affiliations and vote for the candidates who favor the retention of the present tariff on wool and lead, and this will be an immense augmentation for the Republicans in California, Nevada and Colorado; it will also have its effect in a less degree in some of the other States, and upon this showing made so far in advance the Republicans are or profess to be jubilant. But are they not in some degree reckoning without their host? Even if it be conceded that such strength will be gained for them in the States named and in all the Territories, it is still well to remember that none of the States west of the Missouri cast their electoral votes for Mr. Cleveland three years ago and that the Territories have nothing to say in the matter. Besides, there is a certain quantity of tariff reformers in the Republican ranks which in Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota amounts to a host; so it would seem that that party will only be gaining where gains are not particularly needed and losing where it beheoves them to be on the keen lookout. It fact, a prominent politician recently made the declaration that Iowa, which has never yet failed to cast its vote for the Republican Presidential nominee, and which gave Gen. Grant 80,000 majority when he first ran, had been completely revolutionized by the President's message and the temperance issue, and would next year choose Cleveland electors. This, of course, is only a prediction; but it is based upon logic and experience, and shows that in the minds of a great many people, the position in which the President is placed is best expressed by the old saying—"The loss of one is the gain of a dozen."

AN UNBLUSHING IMPOSTOR.

SALT Lake people will remember a fellow of infinite cheek who some time since established a sort of medical and surgical institute in this city, giving his name as Dr. Foote, Jr., son of the wellknown practitioner and author of that name who resides in New York. He had not been here long until he began to show unmistakable symptoms of being a fraud of the first water. His discomfiture was completed when the veritable Dr. Foote, of New York, arrived in this city and exposed him as an impostor, there being not only no relation but not even the slightest acquaintanceship between the two. The impostor's game being up he departed for parts unknown, leaving behind him a decidedly unsavory effluvium.

This same character bobs up serenely in a well known town in Texas. He, with the effroatery which constitutes his chief characteristic, drops a note to the News, asking for a notice in this journal, which is now given him. He suggests that if we advertise him it will enable us to get some advertising patronage from "Old Man Foote." The fellow signs himself, "Dr. Orville, formerly Dr. Foote, Jr."

The New York practitioner to whom this person alludes with some disrespect impressed us as a gentleman and a capable professor, while on the other hand Orville *alias* Foote appeared in the light of a semi-cultivated fraud whose skill is immensely surpassed by his impudence.

RELATIVE TO REGISTRATION.

WE have been requested, by a gentleman of this city, to answer the following questions:

1.—If a person came to this country in infancy and his father was a naturalized citizen long before he came of age, is it necessary for him to obtain naturalization papers?

2.—Is it necessary, when a person who has been registered and in the meantime has removed from the precinct in which it was done, to register again in the precinct to which he has removed?

We will reply to the interrogatories in the order in which they are stated.

1. The children of an alien do not need to take out citizenship papers, if their father became a naturalized citizen before they became of age.

2. A decision of the Second District Court, made in 1882, sustains the view that the proper registration officer may issue to an elector a certificate that he has been duly registered in some precinct, which certificate is sufficient authority for the placing of such elector's name on the registration list of the precinct to which he has removed; and that such certificate may issue and such transfer be made at any time before the election takes place.

ABOUT WATER.

Unsatisfactory State of Things in an Irrigation District.

PROVIDENCE, Utah, Dec 21st, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Some years ago the people of Millville and Providence united together and made two ditches to bring water out of Blacksmith Fork River on the east side. Some time afterwards these two settlements formed themselves, under the laws of the Territory, into an irrigating district, and in this capacity they took in the two ditches on the east side, and one ditch on the west side. (This latter one is owned exclusively by Millville). Providence put in its ditches, which carry water from other directions and which are owned exclusively by Providence. Every two years, according to the law, the landowners of these settlements meet together and elect five directors, a secretary and a treasurer. Millville furnishes three directors and Providence furnishes two directors and the secretary and treasurer.

ON THE BALLOTS

is stated the amount necessary to pay the expenses for the ensuing year, but each settlement has a different amount. The directors have issued stock certificates and land-holders in Providence have taken them. But in Millville they have not complied with this, and say that the law does not authorize anything of the kind. The directors, in each settlement, use their own interpretation of the law.

In Providence the certificates issued, on their face indicate the number of acres for which water may be had, and the ditch from which it must be taken. At the same time, when any work is needed to be done on any ditch,

ALL THE LAND IS TAXED,

whether the ditch which the said land draws the water from needs any repairs or not.

In Millville it is quite different. The owner of land pays the expense of the ditch by which the said land is benefited. Providence makes its own regulations to suit itself, and Millville does the same; and yet both are in the same irrigation district. The questionis, is this according to law?

When the question is asked of the directors, the reason of these things existing, they do not know what to say, and it causes confusion in the meeting. If something is not done whereby the people can get satisfaction, some one will break through and apply to the courts for redress, for new land is being taken up every day, and the water is taken away from the owners that have had it for twenty-eight years, and at the same time the land being taken up is not worth much, being situated on the benches and covered with big boulders.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Anthracite for the Market.

Glenwood Springs, Col., Dec. 27.—The surveying party some time since sent out by Thomas H. Wigglesworth, Fred E. Foote in charge, to survey a line running down Rock Creek, reached Glenwood today. The object of the survey is to ascertain the feasibility of building a railway from Carbondale, in the Roaring Fork Valley, to the anthracite coal mine on Chair Mountain. These coal fields comprise about twenty-five hundred acres, and are the property of the Pacific Coal and Coke Company, who are acting entirely independent of any railway or coal company. The company have opened several veins of anthracite coal, the principal one being seven feet and four inches thick. This vein has been opened in different places for nearly two miles. The coal is superior in quality to any west of Pennsylvania, and fully equal to the best Lehigh coal. The line is reported to be an excellent one, and can be constructed very rapidly. When this is completed, anthracite coal can be delivered in Aspen, Glenwood, Leadville and the valley cities to the east, and to Salt Lake City and the west as soon as a connection is made with Grand Junction. The surveys are being made by the Elk Mountain Railway Company, of which Orlando Metcalf is president, Thomas H. Wigglesworth vice-president and chief engineer, and H. D. Fisher secretary and treasurer.—*Denver News.*

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

A General Strike Ordered on All Lines of the Reading Railroad.

The Enormous Prosperity of the Southern States Illustrated in Figures.

A Movement of Prominent Publishers to Establish a Copyright Association.

The Panama Canal Company Have Raised Funds for the Work in Paris.

Details of an Immense Tidal Wave Off Portland Head, Maine.

Desperate Prize Fight Near Troy, N. Y.—The Severe Weather, etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

AT LAST.

A General Strike Ordered on the Whole Reading System.

READING, Dec. 30.—The convention representing all the employes of the Reading Railroad Co., and the miners of Schuykill, Lehigh and Wyoming unions, adjourned shortly before four o'clock this morning after ordering a strike of all the employes of the Reading Railroad on the whole system from Elizabethport, N. J., to Williamsport, Pa. The order does not include passenger train service and signalmen, street-crossing men, flagmen and track walkers. It left to the discretion of local assemblies as to whether switchmen shall be allowed to work or not. The question of the

MINERS' STRIKE

is postponed until after January 1st, but the sentiments of the miners' delegates were in favor of the strike.

The delegates were angry this morning that the steamer *Elizabethport*, with ten men to take the places of the strikers, had arrived.

Enormous Prosperity.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 30.—The *Manufacturers' Record* this week will contain tables showing that the Southern States' amount of capital, including the capital stock of incorporated companies for 1887, was $226,298,000 as against $129,226,000 for 1886.

Copyright Association.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Prominent book publishers of the east and west met yesterday and organized a publishers' copyright association. The object is to move on this session of Congress to pass an international copyright bill.

Irish Catholics

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30.—The Catholics of Richmond last night held a mass meeting in celebration of the Pope's jubilee. A resolution was adopted thanking President Cleveland for the honor which he paid the Holy Father on the occasion of his golden jubilee.

Honoring Envoys.

ROME, Dec. 30.—The Pope has conferred the grand cross of the order of Pius IX upon all special envoys sent to congratulate his holiness upon his jubilee. The French government has conferred the decoration of the legion of honor upon Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state.

Funds Obtained.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—It is stated that the Panama Canal Company has arranged with the Crédit Lyonnais to provide the company with funds until the issue of new obligations.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The hardest and longest prize fight which has taken place in this vicinity for years was fought at the Road House across the river at an early hour this morning between Con Dugan, of Brooklyn, and Jack Harding, of Philadelphia. In the fifteenth round Dugan was knocked down twice but previous to that time he seemed to be the better man. Both men now fought desperately and in the 30th and last round Dugan was again knocked down and failing to rise in ten seconds the battle was decided in favor of Harding. Both men were severely punished.

Immense Tidal Wave.

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 30.—The light keeper at Portland Head reports that this city had a narrow escape from destruction by a tidal wave during Wednesday night's storm. Apparently a monster wave came in the shape of a pyramid. It struck first against the outer line of racks and at that time the mass of water towered up even with the lighthouse itself. Between the line of rock, extending for perhaps one hundred feet along the shore, is an opening some forty feet deep and varying from ten to twenty feet in length. This space was never filled with water until last night, when a giant wave broke and filled it from above. Waves of ordinary size and power breaking and pressing behind added their strength to that of the monster and the entire mass was hurled sixty feet above high water mark against the engine boiler and fog horn house. The force of the blow was such that the building, built as strongly as possible, was bent, twisted and shattered. The great iron stays were snapped as though they had been pipe stems and a receding wave carried with it everything on the shore, including stones weighing tons.

The Weather.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The signal service reports the cold wave to have extended to Pensacola, Fla. Yesterday morning the mercury was two degrees below the freezing point; this morning it had risen to 40 degrees above zero.

No reports were received here of damage to crops, but the signal service office has sent inquiries, as he cannot see how the crops could escape.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—A furious snow storm accompanied by a strong wind set in this forenoon but it is still quite cold. If the storm lasts during the day much interruption to business and serious blockades must result.

Doubtful Justice.

ST. FRANCIS, Ark., Dec. 30.—William Herrige, who murdered his young wife and paramour Thursday, was captured last night in the woods. The vigilantes told him he must hang. He said he was ready. He was then hanged to a tree.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

The New York Stock Exchange.—Chicago and Liverpool Markets.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Dec. 30. Noon.

Bar silver	97⅝	Navigation	90
Money	4@5	Transcontinent'l	21⅝
4's coupon	26⅝	Pacific Mail	35⅝
Pacific 6's	19	Rock Island	13
Central Pacific	32⅝	St. L. & S. F.	36
Burlington	30⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	40⅝
Rio Grande	21⅝	Texas Pacific	23⅝
York Central	8	Union Pacific	58⅝
Northern Pacific	22⅝	Fargo Express	30
Pfd.	46⅝	Western Union	78
Northwestern	8		

Market quiet and steady.

Stock market opened heavy with declines ranging up to ½ per cent.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, 1 p. m., Nov. 30.

Wheat—Shade firmer; cash, 78 13-16; Jan., 78⅜; May, 83⅝.

Corn—Firm; cash, 49⅜; Jan., 9⅜; May, 54 15-16.

Oats—Firm; Jan., 31⅜; May, 41 3-16.

Barley—Nothing doing.

Pork—Steady; Jan., 15.10; May, 67½.

Lard—Steady; Jan., 7.82½; May, 8.12½ @ 15.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 30. Close.

Pork—Fair demand; prime mess eastern, 66s. 3d., steady; ditto western, 62s. 6d., dull.

Lard—Demand fair; spot, Dec., Jaff. and Feb., 40s. 3d., steady.

Wheat—Fair demand; new No. 2 win 6s. 10d., firm; ditto spring, 6s. 10d., firm.

Flour—Demand fair; 9s. 2d., steady.

Corn—Demand fair; spot, 4s. 11¼d., steady; Dec., Jan. and Feb., 4s. 11¼d., firm.

DEATHS.

HASTIE.—At Bowmore Islay, Scotland, Oct. 18, 1887, Bowman Hastie, aged 73 years.—*Millennial Star.*

ROLFSON.—In this city, of heart disease, Margaret Rolfson, aged 65 years. Deceased was born at Oster Rusor, Norway, and emigrated to Utah in 1873.

Funeral service will be held at late residence 566 Third East Street, on Sunday, January 1st, at 10:30 a. m. Friends invited to attend.

CASH

Paid for Clean, Dry Straw at the Deseret Paper Mill, mouth of Big Cottonwood, at the rate of $7.00 per ton loose, or $6.00 per ton baled.

DEAFNESS Its causes, and a new and successful Cure at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. *Cured himself* in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application.
T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City. deod&w

ESTRAY NOTICE

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:
One black horse COLT, about 9 months old, star in forehead, and branded J I on right thigh.
One bay mare COLT, white hind feet, about 9 months old, branded J-I on right thigh.
If the above described animals are not claimed within ten days, they will be sold on Tuesday, January 3rd, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the estray pen, as the law directs.
GEORGE T. COTTAM, Poundkeeper.
St. George, December 24, 1887.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:
One sorrel HORSE, 6 years old, white strip in face, and two hind feet white.
If said animal is not claimed and taken away within 10 days, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at 10 a. m. January 4th, 1888, at the estray pound, Farmer's Ward.
ALMA PRATT, Poundkeeper.
Farmer's Precinct, Salt Lake County, Utah, Dec. 24, 1887.

WATSON BROS., Stonecutters and Builders
Tombstones, Monuments, Mantels, Iron Mantels, Grates and Hearth Stones.
278 & 1280 SOUTH TEMPLE ST.
Opposite Assembly Hall.

A. FISHER BREWING CO.,
Brewery near U.C.R.R. & D. & R. G. Depots.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
Telephone to Brewery, No. 265. P. O. Box, 556.
We are now prepared to promptly supply the public with Keg and Bottled Beer of a superior quality, at popular prices.
City Depot 100 s. Main St. Telephone 139.
A. FISHER BREWING CO.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:
One red and white spotted COW, brand resembling ⁰T on left side, and J M on left hip, both ears red, and slit in left ear.
If the above described animal is not claimed and taken away on or before January 6th, 1888, it will be sold at public auction, at the City estray pound, Washington Square, to the highest responsible bidder at 2 o'clock p. m.
M. SHELMERDINE, City Poundkeeper.
Salt Lake City, Dec. 27th, 1887.
d7&w1

J. B. KEYSOR, DENTIST,
Office in "Herald" Building.
GUARANTEES FIRST CLASS WORK AND A PERFECT FIT.

Teeth extracted without pain by the Vegetable Anæsthetic. This New Anæsthetic produces absolute insensibility to pain, is safe and leaves no ill effect.
Operations done on short notice. d&s

TAGGART & CHAMBERLAIN'S PIANO DEPOT,
One Block and a Half East of the Clift Hotel.
PIANO BUYERS
Are cordially invited to call and see the celebrated
Bhenning & Conover Pianos
We have the LARGEST AND BEST STOCK of New Upright Pianos west of Chicago to select from. PRICES LOW
No. 156 E., Third South.

ESTABLISHED 1862.
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,
Pioneer Undertaker of Utah,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of
METALLIC, WOOD AND CLOTH COVERED COFFINS AND CASKETS.
Full line of COFFIN FURNISHINGS kept constantly on hand.
Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly filled.
Bodies preserved in their natural condition, without extra charge.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Factory and Warerooms No. 253 E., First South Street.
One and a half blocks East of Theatre. Telephone No. 70.
Sexton's Office in same building.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
H. B. CLAWSON, - MANAGER.
Special Announcement!
POSITIVELY
FOR 2 PERFORMANCES ONLY!
Saturday Matinee at 2 and Evening at 8. DEC. 31,
First and only Appearance of America's Favorite Comedian,
Mr. Henry E. Dixey,
—AND—
RICE & DIXEY'S
Big Burlesque Co.
OF 60 ARTISTS,
IN THE FASCINATING BURLESQUE,
ADONIS!
With its wealth of attractions, as played by him over 1,200 times in this country and London.
PRICES—$1.50, $1.00, 50c. and 25c.
Sale of Seats will commence at Box Office on Friday, December 30th, at 10 o'clock a.m

THEATRE.
MONDAY, JANUARY 2, '88.
The Home Dramatic Club
Will present Sardou's famous Masterpiece,
DIPLOMACY
Performed on a royalty by the Club. The rights obtained from the American owners.
Grand Holiday Matinee
AT TWO p.m.
PRICES REMAIN AS USUAL.
Seats on Sale Saturday, December 31st 1887 at 10 a. m.

WANTED.
A GOOD COOK. Apply at MRS. FRANK W. JENNINGS, 111 E., South Temple Street.

USE THE PAN HANDLE CARPET WARP
WHITE AND COLORED.
THE BEST in USE.
Z. C. M. I. SOLE AGENTS. Can be obtained at all their branch stores throughout the Territory. d&s alt

HONG HOP,
CHINESE AND JAPANESE BAZAR.
A Large Stock of Imported Fancy Goods; receives weekly invoices of new goods. All kinds of Japanese Screens and Banners, also Ladies' Silk Wrappers and Gents' smoking Jackets, Chinese Water Lilies, Japanese Bead and Bamboo Curtains, and expensive Cama Ware. All kinds of Canton Crepe and Shawls, and Fancy Embroidered Chinese Silk Handkerchiefs.
207 South Main Street, Salt Lake City. d

REMOVAL OF UNION MEAT MARKET
From 50 Main Street, to 54 E. First South Street,
Where FRED J. HAY will sell Juicy Steaks, Choice Steaks, Chops and Meats of every description at Lowest Prices. Come and see and all and try me if I will not sell you prime cuts at the lowest rates. Corned and Dried Meats a specialty. All kinds of SAUSAGE, unsurpassed in the market.
Courteous treatment and Meats delivered promptly. dtf

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