GRAND CENTRAL IS THE WINNER.

Judge Higgins Renders a Decision in the Big Mining Suit.

TEXT OF COURT'S FINDINGS.

The Grand Central Entitled to the Ore Within Its Claims - Damage Suit Will Come Up Next,

Judge Higgins rendered his decision vesterday afternoon in the big mining sult of the Grand Central Mining company vs the Mammoth Mining company. News of the decision, which was in favor of the Grand Central, reached brokers row late yesterday afternoon, and it gave a marvelous impetus to Grand Central stock, which advanced over \$1 per share before dark. 'The case was tried on the cross-complaint filed by the Mammoth, by which it set up its right to mine the ore extracted by virtue of the apex law. In hisdecision, Judge Higgins gives a statement of some of the most important facts, us follows:

The North Extension of the Mammoth, lot 38, located under the laws of 1868, is a mining claim 200 feet in width and 3,000 seet in length, having a gen-eral course of 18 degrees north 55 min-utes east. Immediately adjacent to the Mammoth on the west are the Bradley and Golden King claims, and joining the latter on the west is the Silver-opolis, the east side line of which is coincident with the west side line of the Golden King. Joining the Silver-opolis on the west is the Consort claim. The south end line of the Silveropolis claim, if extended in the own discretion claim, if extended in its own direction easterly 230 feet, will intersect the west side line of the Mammoth claims at a point 775 feet north of and parallel with the south end line of such claim. The Silveropolis and Consort claims rise the property of the Grand Central Mining company the picket? dining company, the plaintiff and cross-defendant. The North Extension of the Mammoth is the property of the Mammoth Mining company, the de-fendant and cross-complainant. Cross-ing the south end line of the Mammoth is a strong vein of ore; such vein ex-tends north & distance of 700 feet, and along this entire distance there has tends north a distance of 700 feet, and along this entire distance there has been found continuous are bodies, but now to a considerable degree worked out. At the south end of the Mammoth claim and near the working shaft, this body of are as now developed continues with practically no interruption into the south to a death of 1 550 feet and the earth to a depth of 1,950 feet, and the dip of this part of the vein is very nearly vertical. This vein apexes near the south end line of the Mammoth and within its surface boundaries, and between such apex and the Cunning-ham stope there are surface indications of an apex or outeron. At the nearther has stope there are surface indications of an apex or outcrop. At the northern end of the Cunningham stope there is a slight bend in the ore bodies to the west. Starting from this point there has been found and stoped out a large-and continuous body of ore, which has been followed in the other second continuous been followed in stoping ground con-tinuously a distance of about 1,300 feet from the Cunningham stope northwest-erly and northerly. The course of this

this or though the walls may come pracstoping for a distance of 700 feet is north 72 degrees west, thence out through the Grand Central ground on fically together, then again separate below. From reason and under the law, to establish the continuity of a substitution vein it must be traced ts course, which is about north 10 degrees west. through the surrounding country rock by practically continuous mineral or THE LINE OF STOPING extends down through the south end

Influenza-Cold in the Head

Is an Inflammation of the lining mem-brane of the nose. Commences with tingling, liching and dryness of the nostrils, followed by a watery or mucus discharge; frequent sneezing; dull pain and sense of weight in the forehead; increased secretion of tears; occasional chilliness, and Feyer.

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Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine o., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.



grees west into and through the Grand central grounds.

The evidence of the witnesses for the respective parties with reference to the apex, strike and dip of this vein is ir-reconsilable, and no theory upon these issues is open for adoption whereby the totally

Issues is open for adoption whereby the totally divergent views expressed by those learned in the science of geology and mineralogy can, to any degree, be harmonized. In such a case it only remains for the court to adopt that view which, from the entire evidence, both the witnesses and the physical con-dition of the mines and the workings therein, as shown by the evidence seems the most reasonable. From the statements of the experts

From the statements of the experts and the geological authorities read at the trial upon that subject, it appears that the vein found in the mines in question and that the vein in dispute are what are termed substitution veins, but with an almost entire absence of either a discernible foot or hanging wall, the extent of the vein or its wall, the extent of the vein or its boundaries being defined by the limit of the mineralization. Such a vein is formed by the mineral waters of the deep passing up through fissures or fractures, which waters, when coming in contact with soluble country rock, such as limestone, eat into and substi-tute themselves for the original rock matter, with the result that what was at one time country rock becomes by this process ore, or mineralized matter. this process ore, or mineralized matter. At points such as the Cunningham and Butterfly stopes cross-fissures have brecclated the rock, opening it up loose-ly so that the mineral solutions could freely circulate through the strata, ma-king great expansions of ore. The ab-sence of well defined walls typical of substitution veins, renders the exist-ence of its identity and continuity a matter difficult of ascertainment, and in the adsence of mineral or mineral-bearing rock it may be said that such a vein can be no longer traced. It is apparent that such a veln is not within the same rule of law as regards proof of continuity as is a veln having well-defined walls, between which the ore or mineralized vein stuff is found. Neith-er would the same rule apply to it as to er would the same rule apply to it as to a contact vein. Proof of the continua-tion of the walls in the case of the two latter veins is accepted as establishing their continuity, even though between these walls there might be, for a con-siderable distance an entre.

siderable distance, an entire ABSENCE OF VEIN MATTER,

considerable magnitude, from which ores of great amount and considerable ores of great amount and considerable value have been extracted. These ore bodies, it is contended by the defend-ant, are the continuation of the main vein from the south, and is the vein upon the dip of which the ore bodies in dispute are to be found to the west. If this contention be correct, then this vein should be found both north and south of these ore bodies upon the sume velu should be found both north and south of these ore bodies upon the same course or strike. That it does not ex-tend as far north on the 500 level as the 1,100-foot line is proved by the cross-cut in that level running from stations 562 to 574, which crosscut is run a distance of 400 feet in barren lime, intersecting no vein or vein ma-terial. A crosscut on the 600 level runs west from the Mammoth to the east line of the Silveropolis claim, travers-ing the country north of this body of ore, and fails to disclose this vein er any fissure or fracture which might be identified as a vein, but it runs its en-tire distance in barren lime. Upon the 700 level are two crosseuts, one to the south and cutting the ground vertically under the ore body found on the 600 level above and about 100 feet south of the ore bodies found on the fourth and

the ore bodies found on the fourth and fifth levels above. This crosscut is run entirely in barren lime. The crosscut to the north runs westerly at a point some 200 feet north of the 1,100-foot line, and is

IN BARREN GROUND or its entire distance, or about 550 feel Both of these creescuts are so located that should this front vein containing the ore bodies on the fourth, fifth and sixth levels, as above mentioned, contimue on their general strike and as they are found, they would be posed by them. The course of strike or dip of a vein having been nonstrated, a presumption follows th t continues in the same direction; t

resumption can, however, be overco y other circumstances, and in t case it would appear that the unde ground workings in the Mammoth mil had, to a considerable degree demon-strated that the main vein found at and southward of the Cunninghan stope does not extend in its own direc tion north

Again, for the purpose of investiga-Again, for the purpose of investiga-tion, let us assume that between the north end of the Cunningham stope and the 1100-foot line and within the surface boundaries of the Mammoth, there is the apex of a vein, and on each level to the 500 in the drifts run-ning parallel with but westerly of the claim, there exists either ore or min-eralized matter-both assumptions ex-tremiely favorable to the defendant--still does the evidence establish the continuity of any vein from such ascontinuity of any vein from such as-sumed apex down to the disputed ore bodies? Bearing in mind the degree of evidence legally required to establish the continuity of a substantial veln. we will take a cross-section of the Mammoth workings at the 1100-foot line and on a plane therewith, in order to demonstrate just how continuous mineral or mineral-bearing rock has been found to exist, and also to show the distance between the vein matter manufaction the sum of the obstance of where the vent matter passing from the surface through the different levels to the S00. From the first level, the Condon tunnel to the Finn tunnel, a distance of 150 feet, and from the Finn tunnel to the Plummer tunnel, a distance of 110 feet, and from the Plummer, tunnel to the S00 foot tunnel, a distance of 110 feet, and from the Plummer tunnel to the 300-foot level, a distance of 75 feet, this cross-section shows no connection by raise or winze, ore or mineralized matter; although if taken at a distance of 50 feet south of this point it would show a connection from the Finn tunnet down to the 300 level. Between the 300 and 500 levels, a distance of 210 feet, the

the GROUND IS UNEXPLORED

and the same conditions prevail be-

and the same conditions prevail be-tween the 500 and 600 levels, a distance of 100 feet, and between the 600 and 700 levels of the same distance. From the 700 level westerly at a distance of 550 feet on almost a horizontal line, are found the ore bodies in the Grand Cen-tral ground claimed by the defendant to be on the dir of this year.



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strike, it becomes immaterial to a solution of the issues herein how such or bodies originated or where their apex may be found.

The court will not attempt at this declision to state or discuss many of the propositions and theories advanced at the trial of this case both by the plain-tiff and the defendant in support of their respective claims. Any attempt by analysis to maintain or refuse them would require more time and space than is given to the court for a de-claion herein. It can be stated, how-ever, that there exists many circum-stances not mentioned in this opinion, which characterize attactions in the which abundantly substantiate the de-cision reached by the court. Further, many circumstances have been proven by the defendant which, in the mind of the court, tend to establish the al-legations of the Mammoth company. but upon a consideration of the entire testimony

THE COURT FINDS.

the prepondenance to be with the plainthit. The court finds that this vein on its strike departs from the west side line of the Mammoth before it reaches

line of the Mammoth before it reaches the south and line of the Silveropolis extended and that it goes on its strike thence north 70 degrees west, a distance of 675 feet, thence north 10 degrees west, until it reaches the Buiterfly stope. Further, that wherever this vein en-ters upon the ground of the Grand Central Mining company, the plaintiff herein, that as against the defendant, the plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of all of such vein and all the ores therein contained. The restraining order heretofore is-sued on the 6th day of September, 1899, in favor of the plaintiff, the Grand Cen-



New York, Dec. 29.-It is stated that hampion Jeffrics will, in a few days, egin active preparations for his cham-ionship battle with Gus Ruhlin which s scheduled to take place in Cincinnati

(February) It is the Californian's intention to It is the Californian's intention to do all his work down at his old quar-ters at Asbury Park where he will stay for a couple of weeks. Then he will go to West Baden, Ind., for a short stay and finish his training hear the battle ground.

DR. W. G. BEERS DEAD.

Father of the Game of La Crosse is No More.

Montreal, Dec. 29 .- Dr. W. G. Boers aloutral, Dec. 29.—Dr. W. G. Hoers, who is dead here, was the father of the modern gume of horosse, which, origin-ating in Montreal, has spread over all Anglo-Saxon domain. When a young man he noted the possibilities in the ame, which was then played in a rude ashion by the Indians of the Caughawagha and St. Regis reserves, and flor reducing it to a system with ecognized rules and a limited number if players, he interested the young ten of Montreal in it, and it sprang net public favor so rapidly that within very few yours it was remarked as the very few years it was regarded as the stinctive national game of Canada He took a lacrosse team to Great Britt ain and Ireland in 1876, and introduced the game there, where it still flourishes The team gave an exhibition before the queen at Windsor Castle. Dr. Beer-was a well known contributor on sport ing and athletic matters to various magazines and was at one time promicently identified with the Canadian militia.

Five Boats in England.

Montreal, Dec. 29,-According to news Montreal, Dec. 29.—According to news received here no less than five boats will be built in England for the pur-pose of selecting one to have a try with the yacht of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht club for the possession of the Seawanhaka cup. Mr. Currie, the Eng-lish challenger, has selected July 24 as the most suitable date for the begin-ning of the races. This will give visi-tors from England, who are expected here in large humbers, an opportunity to see the lake St. Louis races before witnessing the contest between the giant yachts for th American trophy. giant yachts for th American trophy.

Terry in Bad Position.

The Denver Post thinks that Terry McGovern is not in a very favorable light in the eyes of the pugilistic world, It says:

It says: If reports from the East are to be be-lleved then Terry McGovern appears in anything but a favorable light in the eyes of the fistic world today. The latest rumor that his fight with Frank Erne was fixed, coming on top of the



Until Wednesday Morning, January 2nd, and we will show you the greatest \$1.00 SHOE Bargain table you ever saw in the history

Shoes for men, women

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and children. No job lots bought for this sale, but every shoe taken from our own stock-shoes that were left after the biggest year's shoe selling in our history.

Remember your choice of these shoes for \$1.00 per pair

A lot of men's \$5 Patent Leather Shoes to close out at \$2.65

Remember the date, Wednesday Morning, Jan. 2nd, 1901.

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Wednesday morning we commence our annual stock-taking, and Wednesday we'll commence a startling pricecutting.

Men's Suits and **Overcoats Reduced.**

Every Winter Suit and Overcoat in the house, men's and boy's alike, will be reduced to figures that will save money for you.

This means the world's best garments at less than the price of inferior makes, and before the winter season has practically opened.

this sale at real marked-down prices. It will be more con-

vincing for you to come in and see the prices on the gar-

Siegel Clothing Co.,

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All our fine custom-made Suits and Coats included in

WATCH OUR ADS!

line of the Silveropolis, thence on to the Consort claim, thence more northerly to the Butterfly stope, situated in the northern end of the Grand Central claim. This line of stoping, either on one or the other levels of the respec-tive mines, shows a large and continu-ous body of ore which begins at the south end of the Mammoth and continues to the Butterfly stope in the Grand Central, with a course of continuous stoping as above indicated. This ore body from the Cunningham stope for a distance of 600 feet westerly goes into the earth at angle of 70 degrees from earth at . 25 the horizontal; thence the angle flattens 30 or 40 degrees; thence runs horizontally for some distance; thence rises at an angle of 35 or 40 degrees to the Butterfly stope, at which point an ore body has been worked continuously to a depth of over 500 feet. It is from this continuous ore body that both the plaintiff and the defendant have ex-tracted almost the entire amount of paying ores marketed by them, and which have produced values approxi-mating \$3,000,000. On each level of the Mammoth mine from the surface to the 800, continuous drifts have been run by the defendant company parallel with the Mammoth claim, but mostly westerly of the west side line thereof extended down vertically. With the exception of two levels, these drifts extend northerly beyond the 1,100-foot From these drifts a number of crosscuts have been run in a westerly or northwesterly direction in search of ore bodies, but neither in such drifts nor in the crosscuts at any point north of what is designated as the Betsy stope (a body of ore found on the 300-foot level about 100 feet north of the south end line of the Silveropolis claim extended easterly), has any consid-erable body of ore been found, but as a fact with the above exception, all the Mammoth ground, so far as prospected northerly of south stope, is found to be practically barren. Along the different levels of the Mammoth mine are found

FISSURES EXTENDING NORTH

and south, which south of the Cunningham stope are mineral-bearing, but from that point northward they diminish in size and strength and mineraliza-tion, becoming practically barren. From the Cunningham stope and following the continuous ore bodies leading from thence northwest along the course heretofore designated into and through he Grand Central grounds to the But lerfly stope, are also found strong fis ures; the surface of the ground of the Mammoth and that along and above the course of the ore bodies in the Grand Central ground show about an equal degree of mineralization or equal evidences of the apex of a vein.

THE OPINION.

The issue involved is one wholly of fact. There is no difficulty when once the facts are ascertained, to correctly apply the principles of law. Upon the trial the plaintiff presented two propo-sitions as grounds of defense, either of which, if established, must defeat the contention of the defendant that it has the apex of the vein in which are found the ore bodies in dispute. Such

defenses may be stated as follows: First-That the apex of the veln, starting at the south end of the Mam-moth, leaves that claim before it has gone as far to the north as the south end line of the Silveropolis extended easterly. Second-That the vein on its strike

leaves the Mammoth ground at the north end of the Cunningham stope, from which point it has a course north 70 degrees west, thence north 10 de-

mineral-bearing rock, although slight interruptions of mineral or mineralbearing rock will not destroy its identity. Having ascertained the character of the vein in dispute and the evidence legally required to establish its continuity, we will proceed to examina-tion of the second defense relied upon by the plaintiff, namely, the strike of this vein; a consideration of this defense necessarily involving the ques-tion of an apex and the continuity of a vein north of the south end line of the Silveropolis extended easterly. It is a well-established principle of law that the strike or dip of a vein once established, a presumtion arises that it will continue on this same course. This principle is equally recognized by those locating the operating mines. The presumption in this case, then, exists that the strong ore-bearing vein apex-ing at the south end of the Mammoth, with a known course to the Cunning-ham other wath such and south ham stope practically north and south, will continue beyond that point in its own direction, and that it will be found northerly with its general strength and richness. Acting upon this reasonable hypothesis, the defendant, the Mammoth company, has expended thousands of dollars in running drifts and cross-cuts on each level of its mine from the Condon tunel to the \$00, with the expectation that its vein would be en-countered; yet while some fissures bearing ore in small quantities have been opened and many fissures containing slight mineralization followed and proected, no such vein as that found south

of the Cunningham stope has been dis-covered, and if this vein does continue north, as claimed by the defendant, its identity can only be accepted by ad-mitting that from the Cunningham stope on it has become practically bar-ren. Upon many of the levels from the 500 to the 800 crosscuts running in westerly or northwesterly course have been driven, with a view of prospect-ing for a substantial ore-bearing vein. In many instances fissures, fractures and crushed rock have been encountered by these cross-cuts, but so far NO ORE BEARING VEIN of any considerable capacity has been opened. Upon the fourth, fifth and sixth levels of the Mammoth mine and in what is designated by the witnesses for

the defendant as the front vein, which is 150 feet westerly of the west side line of the Mammoth, is found a vein of FOR CHILDREN Nothing, that comes in a bottle, is more important for children than Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. And "important" means that it keeps them in even health. Whenever they show the least disturbance of even balance of health, it promptly restores

would create It is to be used as a food,

whenever their usual food does not quite answer the purpose of food. We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York

them.

be on the dip of this vein, the apex of which, it is claimed, lies in the Mam-moth south of the 1100-foot line and north of the Cunningham stope.

Three cross-sections taken between the 1,100-foot line and the south end the 1,100-root line and the south and line of the Silveropoils claim extended show a somewhat similar state of facts, although the distances between the unconnected drifts or mineralized veins or ore bodies are not generally so great. It will be seen that to admit that the continuity of this vein has been established from the surface of the Mammoth to the Grand Central ore bodies we are required to assume the odies we are required to assume th existence of mineral or mineral-bearing rock for distances between 75 feet at the shortest, and 550 feet, the greatest. In the absence of any fissure having well defined walls and with the identity of neither the foot nor hanging wal well established within the developed area of this mine, can we with reason area of this mine, can we with reason assume the continuity of this vein? We think not. Absence of mineral or mineral-bearing rock for short dis-tances must be the exception, but in the case at bar in order to establish the continuity of this vein from the surface to the Grand Central ore bod-las we are computed to assume the or ies, we are compelled to assume the ex-

istence of mineral or mineralized mat-ter between every level and for com-paratively long distances. To say that between the 700-foot level and the ore bodies westerly in the Grand Central ground, an area undeveloped and unexplored, there is A CONNECTING VEIN DON'T FAIL of mineral or mineralized matter, is to

enter into the widest domain of con-jecture, unwarranted in law and in fact. A main vein to the north not be-ing found by the prospecting and de-velopment in the Mammoth and the continuity of no vein having been proved from the assumed apex in the Mammoth to the ore bodies in the Grand Central, the inference is not only rational, but wholly warranted that the naln vein does not extend north, but departs on its strike northwesterly in the course and at the point claimed by the plaintiff, the Grand Central com-

It is shown by the evidence that a bend or sharp throw in the strike of a vein of the character and in the direction here found is not unusual the Tintic district, nor is it out of the rdinary for a vein to pitch into the deep on its strike at a steep angle, as appears to have been done in this case. When we remember that this body of when we remember that this body of ore has been proved by actual stoping to be continuous from the south end of the Mammoth to the Butterfly stope in the Grand Central, a distance of about 2,000 feet; that it shows a vertical depth on the south of 1,950 feet, and on the north in the Butterfly store of 5% the north in the Butterfly stope of 525 feet, with considerable vertical depth t intervals in the intervening space;

that the plaintiff and defending that have taken from such valu ores aggregating in value millions of dollars and from other veins of desures found in the mine to the north a small amount of ore. and that of little commercial value, it is reasonable to conclude that this ore hute or channel continuing from the chute or channel continuing from the south end of the Mainmoth to the Grand Centrol, however irregular its strike, must be the main vein apexing at the south end of the former claim. Nor is such a conclusion at all incon-sistent with the fact that the ore bod-ies are found both north and south, but to the east of the Cunningham stope on the lower levels of the Mam-moth. In accounting for them it is not an unreasonable assumption that the same force which caused the throw or bend in the strike of the main vein would create

25 cents. MANY CROSS FISSURES

ieading off at a right angle from the general strike or main fissuring. Being subsidiary to the main fissure, they were probably mineralized from the original source and at the same time. If, however, as the court believes, the evidence demonstrates the main vein leaves the Cunningham stope on its

in favor of the plaintiff, the Grand Central company, and against the defend-ant, the Mammoth company, is hereby made perpetual.

The temporary restraining order is-sued on the 10th day of November, 1900, in favor of the defendant, the Mommoth company, and against the plain-tiff, the Grand Central company, is hereby dissolved.

The plaintiff is entitled to recover its costs herein. The court further finds the plaintiff entitled to an accounting for the value of ores taken from the veln in dispute by the defendant within the boundaries of the Grand Central ground, and it having been heretofore slipulated between the parties hereto that in the event an accounting was by the court adjudged necessary, that ich accounting might be had before a referes appointed by this court, the ourt now designates and appoints as such referee for such purpose Charles W. Boyd, Esq., of Salt Lake City, Utah, who shall, after due notice given of the time and place thereof, proceed to hear the testimony regarding such accounting offered by the respective parties and ascertain the value of the ors so taken, and who shall report his find-ings, conclusions and decree to this ourt for confirmation and approval. The counsel for plaintiff will prepare findings, conclusions and decree in con-

formity with the above decision, E. V. HIGGINS, Judge, Nephi, December 28, 1990.

> TO GET THE NEW YEAR'S "NEWS"

TUESDAY NEXT. It will contain the full report of the

Tabernacle new century meeting, in-cluding President Snow's greeting to the world; an article on the old the world; an article on the old century and the new, written specially for the "News" by Captain Geo. L. Kilmer; a beautiful half tone art Illus-tration, "The Twentleth Century," and the complete story of the famous French drama, now published for the first time—'L'Algion."

HOLIDAY EXCURSION

Via Oregon Short Line. For Christmas and New Year's, half rate to nearly all points; for particu-lars call at City Ticket Office, 201 Main



On December 23, 24, 25, 30, 31 and January 1st, the Rio Grande Western Ry, will sell tickets to any station on its lines at one single fare for the round trip. The R. G. W. is 10 minutes faster between Ogden and Salt Lake than any other line; 20 to 40 minutes faster to Lehl, American Fork, Provo, Eureka, etc.

If you want to smoke the mildest Havana cigar made, try the Henry the Fourth. A trial will convince you.

Keep Yourself Strong

And you will ward off colds, pheumonia. fevers and other diseases. You need to have pure, rich blood and good di-gestion. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood rich and pure as no other medicine can do. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite and invigorates the whole system. You will be wise to be-gin taking it now, for it will keep you strong and well.

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Disease and danger lurk in the vital organs. The blood becomes vitlated and the general health is undermined whenever the stomach and liver fail to perform their functions as nature intended. HERBINE will tone up the stomach, regulate the liver, where other Price 59

recent Gans scandal, leads one to al most believe that where there is s much smoke there must be some fire. Of course, I may be all wrong in my surmises, but surely there is cause for complaint. The outcome of the Gans McGovern fight has shown us that the boxing game is no longer the one un-approachable sport. It's only a few years ago when a fellow could bet his clothes on a fight, and bet that the man who lost lost because the other man was the best. In the days of Sullivan, Dempsey and McAuliffe there was never even a hint at fake. These champions fought on their merits, and when they won and lost it was on their merits, and the public was sure of an honest battle. McGovern had the brightest prospects a young fighter ever had, and if, as is stated, his manager is framing up "barneys" for him then it is time to ap ourneys for bin then it is time to call a halt and place the game back where it bolongs. Of course, Erne has not as yet had his little say on the question whether or not he faked with McGovern, but it will no doubt make interesting reading when it appears. How will Frank explain away that item of agreeing to make 128 pounds at the ringside for Terry and insisting upon Lavigne fighting him at 135 pounds at 12 o'clock? Just why he insisted on 135 pounds at 12 o'clock with Lavigne and agreed to 128 at ringside with McGovern will have to be explained away. Erne s the soul of honor, and if he entered into any such arrangement as the dis-patches say he did he will be the first one to admit it. There is no beating about the bush with the Buffalo fighter, and if he fold me that he fought Torry on his merits and made the weight because he thought he could I would unhesitatingly believe him, That's my opinion of Frank Erne. But the little Brooklyn fighter better call a halt on his manager if he is entering into those kind of agreements. Some-- when they look for the "percentage" too strong they will trip themseives up.

Who Is Champion Wrestler?

The press announces this morning that Paul Pons, the French wrestling champion, and Ernest Roeber, are to wrestle for the world's championship in February. Boys, behave yourseives, remarks the Denver Post. Since when remarks the Denver Foat. Since when were you two gladiators entitled to bat-tle for chaamplonship honors? Pons was defeated easily in Chicago by Rooney, the ex-gripman, and Carkeer, Burns er McMillan can throw Roeber as fast as they can put their hands on him. Yet out come the great New York journals and tell us that the men are going to wrestle for the champlenship. Hatter yread up a little bit on arcaption. Better read up a little bit on wrestling boys. Why not say that Roeber an Pons will wreatle in February for th championship of the Bowery, and leav-it to others to settle the world's title Didn't Roeber wresile form Lewis for leans, and if we are not mistaken Lewis won ensity. Roeber has neve since defeated the celebrated strangler A good press agent is surely at work in New York.

Police Prevent Prize Fight.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 28 .- Chief of Po. e Graul issued an order tod pro-bing the beiding of baxing bouts this cuy in future. The shief's order satisfaction of local sports that he has the stick-to-it-iveness and ability to is beleived to be a result of the dis-come of the bout last night before the Passaic Auditic club between "Mys-remous" this south and "Yoing" Ma-heny of Philedelphia. The audience was much dissettaned because the tame The main points in favor of the mute is that he can hit a pretty hard blow, and it is difficult to hurt him. Clark and Lange will, it is understood, offer a liberal purse to the two furthers. The bout will be for a limited number of rounds to a decision, and ought to be lively. The mute will be affair was declared the contest.

LOCAL EVENTS.

FRANCIS VS. "DUMMY" ROWAN. The Colored Lad Now Believes That

He Can Defeat the Mute. Smith will be seen in a local ring for Jim Francis, the colored boy who has figured quite prominently in the prize ring of late, is anxous to meet "Dum-

Another Century open. We won't either. So we're going to open the coming one with a grand hurrah. We will give you some of the lovliest NEW YEAR GIFTS you ever dreamt of, at most rediculous prices. Five o'Clock Teas, Carving Sets,

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derfully, and has demonstrated to the

O'Brien vs. Denver Ed.

At Murray this evening, Denver Ed

take considerable punishment.

here in a few days.

my" Rowan for a limited number of | what to expect when he meets McCoy rounds. Francis met "Dummy" in | on the 15th. Founds. Francis met Duminy in Fark City last summer and was de-feated, but now he believes he can "do" the "Duminy." Since the Park City bout, Francis has improved won-Tonight's bout will take place in the opera house.

NEW YEAR'S SHOOT.

Teams of Twelve Men Each Will Contest.

A competition shoot between teams composed of twelve men each is the program of the Salt Lake gun club for New Year's day. Each marksman will have fifty targets to shoot at, and the result will surely be very close. This afternoon the regular weekly shoot will take place.

NO FIGHT AT BOUNTIFUL.

The fight scheduled to take place at Bountiful last night between Jim Mor-ris and Paddy McGovern, did not ma-terialize, for the reason that the citizens

street

Notice to Havana Smokers.