CITY ITEMS.

COMMERCIAL.

[Corrected daily by McCornick & Co.]

SILVER.
Salt Lake, 1.11¾ per ounce.
New York, 1.14¾ per ounce.

LEAD.
Salt Lake, $68 per ton bid.
New York, 6c. per pound.

Notice.

The following gentlemen are authorized to canvass for the SALT LAKE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY HERALD; also to receive payment and receipt for the same:

E. E. Cowdell,	Beaver County
Thomas Crawley,	Juab "
Edw. Reid,	Payson
Wm. Probert,	Scipio
John Pymm,	St. George
W. L. Watkins,	Brigham City
Walter Walker,	Farmington
J. R. Clark,	Grantsville
F. H. Wright,	Coalville

LAST OF Twelfth Ward Series To-night. j29

CANES AND NOTIONS, AT LITTLE CHURCH 'ROUND THE CORNER. dis

NOTICE THE different kinds of Home-made Yarns that John C. Cutler, Agent, has for sale:

Blue Clouded,	Brown, 2 and 3 ply,
Red Clouded,	Grey, 2 and 3 ply,
Plain Blue,	Red, 2 and 3 ply,
Pink, 2 ply,	White, 2 and 3 ply.

j29

Bullion.

Receipt of bullion on Wednesday:

By McCornick & Co.—Two car loads of Morgan bullion, and one of Germania refined lead. Value, $7,950.

By Pacific Express Company—Six bars of bullion from the Ontario, $4,776.99; four from the Stormont, $7,155.39, and three from the Germania, $2,710. Value, $13,542 38.

Total value of shipments, $21,492.38.

THE EXTENSION of three parties of the Fourteenth Ward Series will be held in the Ward Assembly Rooms, commencing Friday Evening, January 30th, at 7.30 p.m. Admission, the series, $1.50; single evening, $1. Those holding invitations to the previous parties are cordially invited to attend. j29

MEERSCHAUM GOODS FOR PRESENTS, AT ED. HARRIS'. dis

Runaway.

A boss runaway took place yesterday. The delivery wagon belonging to Silver, in Kimball Block, struck off northeast, and landed on the opposite sidewalk, where the hind wheels were knocked off. The horse, however, ran along the sidewalk as far as Short's, where it turned on to the street, and the remainder of the wagon was caught in the ditch, and the fiery steed held fast. The wagon was badly demolished.

A RICH LINE OF SCARF RINGS just opened, at JOSLIN & PARK'S. d14

CARPETS, WALL PAPER, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Cornices, and a full line of Upholstery Trimmings. Wire Cloth, at

H. Dinwoodey's Furniture Store. a13

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS AND ALL SIZES OF WINDOW GLASS, AT BOTTOM FIGURES. LATIMER, TAYLOR & CO. a15

Wanted.

HOUSEHOLD AND STORE GOODS FOR CASH.

Before you sell your outfit, consult John Crane, west of Theatre. He pays the highest price for everything. o4

"SILVER THREADS AMONG THE GOLD," is the exquisite Silver Filigree Jewelry just opened at
d21 JOSLIN & PARK'S.

A Tony Invitation.

Following is a literal copy of an invitation to a party, extended to a gentleman whose name we publish, which, however, will not be detected:

january 14th, 1880

den brient and ladys and to daughters air respectively in vited to a grond ball at Sary jan green house.

This is the invitation proper, while on the back are the modest words, "pleas bring youre fiddle," from which it will be interred that the recipient of the "in vite" is expected to furnish the music for the "grond ball."

Fellow-Citizens of Utah.

Re-opening of the City Fish Market, opposite Kimball Block, with fresh Bear Lake Trout. *First of the Season.* Fine! ja23

TO APPRECIATE fine workmanship, see the fine stock of SILVER FILIGREE JEWELRY, just opened at
d21 JOSLIN & PARK'S.

Salt Lake Shooting Club.

By order of the president a special meeting is called this evening at 7.30 o'clock to transact business of importance previous to the medal match which takes place Wednesday 28th. All members are specially notified to attend. S. N. PATTERSON, sec'y.

WATER PIPES LAID to order by HEESCH & ELLERBECK, Old Constitution Building. a1

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH FLOORING, RUSTIC, SIDING, PICKETS, ETC., CHEAP, AT LATIMER, TAYLOR & CO'S.

GENUINE BARGAINS.—We have an overstock of Cloaks, Dolmans, Felt Skirts, Dress Goods, Flannels, Waterproofs and a large variety of Winter Goods, which we are offering regardless of cost and the recent advances in this class of goods.
j15 COHN BROS.

What is This Famous Specific?

The title "HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR" is a key to all the ingredients of that invaluable remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs. Its three components are known to the whole world for their healing, soothing and counter-irritating properties, and the proportions in which they are combined in this famous pulmonic render it, by all odds, the most potent preparation known for the radical cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Bronchial difficulties, and all diseases tending to Consumption. Sold by all druggists everywhere. Depot, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. Price, 50c. and $1. Get the large size.

J. L. Bert, Chatham Village, N. Y., writes: HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is selling well and giving *good satisfaction.* j29

THE LEGISLATURE.

Twenty-fourth Session.

Seventeenth Day's Proceedings.

COUNCIL.

January 28, 1880.

Yesterday afternoon the Council transacted the following business:

Councilor E. Snow, from the committee on counties, reported back the bill providing for the organization of San Juan County, with amendments, and recommended its passage as amended.

Councilor Thurber reported back, from the printing committee, the bill for amending section 1732 of the Compiled Laws, said bill having been printed. On motion of Councilor Cluff, it was referred to the committee on revenue.

Councilor Caine reported, from the committee on general incorporations, the bill for an act "to authorize corporations to change the number of their directors or trustees," with amendments. The title was amended so as to read, "to authorize corporations to change the number of directors, trustees, or officers, and amending section 532 of the Compiled Laws of Utah," and the body of the bill amended to correspond with the title. The report was received and the amendments adopted. It was then laid on the table to come up in its order.

Councilor Thurber reported a bill from the committee on irrigation, for an act "defining, recognizing and acknowledging vested and accrued rights to the use of water, and providing for regulating the exercise of such rights," and asked leave to have it printed. The title was read, the report accepted and the bill ordered printed.

Councilor Harrington reported back the bill to authorize the execution and acknowledgement of certain deeds, and recommended it be put upon its passage.

Councilor E. Snow, by request, presented a bill "for an act to amend an act entitled an act providing for regulating proceedings in civil cases in justice's courts of the territory, approved February 17, 1870, and to repeal certain parts of said act." The bill passed its first reading and was referred to the committee on judiciary.

The special order, the act to amend the charter of Salt Lake City, was taken up, and it was moved to take up the report of the committee, and it was taken up.

A question arose as to the parliamentary way to shorten action, which was briefly discussed, and Councilor Caine renewed the motion made by Councilor Smith, on Tuesday, that the Council do not concur in the recommendations of the majority report of the committee.

The question being put, Councilor Caine spoke on the main question substantially as follows:

Mr. President:—I rise to speak a few words on this question, not that I expect to add anything to the very able arguments already advanced; but I owe it to my constituents and to myself to raise my voice in opposition to this proposed injustice to taxpayers of Salt Lake City. Before taking up the general subject, I wish to say in reference to some remarks made on Wednesday last by the honorable councilor from Kane and Washington Counties, relative to members of the City Council, I wish it to be understood that I do not stand here specially as the representative of any city council, though I have had the pleasure, as an officer of Salt Lake City, to be associated with the honorable council of that city for nearly four years. I stand in this place, Mr. President, backed by the suffrages of as large and influential a constituency as that of any other member of this body. Besides Salt Lake, the banner county of the territory, I have the honor, in conjunction with the gentlemen on my right and left, to represent our eastern neighbor, Summit County, with its wealth of coal, lumber and silver; also our neighbor in the west, Tooele, with its grain, fruit, lead mines, artesian wells and, some times, election frauds and pseudo republican institutions. According to reports recently published, these counties paid during the past year, in territorial and school taxes, $61,111.14, and all they have received in return is $17,474.30, drawn by their district schools, leaving a balance of $43,636 84 for the benefit of the territory at large and the district schools of other counties. The total territorial and school tax for the year 1879 amounted to $149,910.43; of this amount Salt Lake County pays $50,999.60, or over one third of the whole; and as Salt Lake City pays about seven-ninths of the taxes of Salt Lake County, her share would amount to $39,666.36, more or less, or about 26 4-9 per cent. of the entire territorial and school tax of the territory. This shows clearly what proportion of the public burthens are borne by Salt Lake City.

A portion of the money derived from the taxes paid by my constituents has, session after session, been appropriated by the Legislative Assembly to open roads through the winding cañons, dug-ways over the rugged mountains, and bridges across the treacherous streams of that portion of the territory represented by the honorable gentleman who first opposed this measure, thereby enabling its citizens to travel without danger to their persons and to transport to market their products of fruit, grape juice and silver grindstones. This is all right; this is as it should be; it is eminently proper that the newly-settled and weaker portions of the territory should be assisted by the older and stronger. There are, however, Mr. President, statesmen of broad views, who are opposed, on the grounds of what appears to them sound state policy, to spending the general funds of the state for local improvements in any particular section thereof. In this connection, I may add that we shall doubtless be asked at this session to appropriate to assist some of the weaker counties to make local improvements for their special good and benefit, which I—notwithstanding the high state policy of some statesmen—am disposed to meet in a spirit of liberal statesmanship; nay, more, in the spirit of the great Master Statesman, and do by them as we would like to be done by.

Now, Mr. President, a portion of my constituents who have furnished so much of the money before referred to come before this honorable body, and in order that they may exist and grow—for their existence and growth are involved in this question—in order that they may make more improvements; that they may multiply and beautify; that they may be able to pay more taxes; that they may be able to continue to assist their weaker brethren, and continue to furnish money to build roads and bridges for them; they ask permission to issue non-taxable bonds, the money derived therefrom to be used in securing an increased supply of water to irrigate their parched lands and to quench the thirst of their children. And, in answer to this petition, gentlemen arise here and say: "Oh, yes, issue your bonds; get your water; but, if you do, we insist upon taxing it." If the bonds are taxed, Mr. President, the water is taxed. Shakespeare says: "You take my life when you do take the means whereby I live." And this taxation is advocated upon the broad basis of wise state policy, to relieve the masses from the burthens of taxation. But will this policy accomplish what is aimed at? I think not. Whatever amount you tax these bonds will depreciate their value in the market; and instead of selling at par they will be discounted, and whatever amount they are discounted the corporation will lose, and the taxpayers of Salt Lake City, rich and poor alike, will have to bear the loss. You, therefore, tax the bonds for the benefit of the territory and county at the expense of Salt Lake City, or, in other words, you increase the burthen of taxation of those who already bear more than their share. Is there any good reason, Mr. President, why the citizens of Salt Lake City, the poor as well as the rich—and the burthens of taxation always fall heaviest upon the poor—should be additionally taxed, while they already pay such a large proportion of the territorial tax, and, in conjunction with the county, pay $12,220.70 more school money annually than is drawn out by the schools of the county? Now, as Salt Lake City pays 7-9ths of the taxes of the county, she pays of the before named school money over $9,500, which about balances the amounts which some of our rich counties draw out of the school fund more than they pay in.

One rich county draws more than she pays in	$3,656 53
Another equally wealthy county draws	3,605 55
Another	2,542 07
And another, having the richest lands in the territory	330 47
Making a total of	$9,534 62

It is singular how nearly these figures balance the amount which Salt Lake City over-pays to the school fund.

The people of Salt Lake can thus see how equally this territorial and school tax is divided throughout the territory, and it is highly creditable to the mechanics and laborers of this city that they contribute so liberally to the support of schools in those rich farming counties. Who says that the people of Salt Lake are opposed to education?

But to return to the bonds. The money to be raised from the sale of these bonds will be expended in this county; paid to the people, who, receiving it, will make more improvements. The $250,000 expended in this county will largely increase the revenue of the county and territory, and they will get their taxes in that way. Then why want to tax the bonds also? The money is all spent here for the benefit of the people of this county. None of it goes abroad. Besides, if you exempt the bonds from taxation, they will be purchased here, and the interest, $17,500 per annum will be retained here and paid to citizens, and the territory and county will collect annually, the territorial, school and county taxes on this interest. But, on the other hand, if you tax the bonds they are driven out of the territory, the interest, $17,500 per annum in cash, is sent out, thus depriving our citizens of that amount annually, and the city, county, territory and schools of the taxes which should be derived therefrom.

It has been shown that if you tax the bonds their value becomes uncertain and variable, and this is true. The tax, under certain circumstances, may absorb nearly the whole interest at which it is proposed to issue them. The territorial, school and county taxes now amount to 12 mills on the dollar. Salt Lake City's present rate is 5 mills on the dollar, which makes 17 mills. Our school districts are authorized by law to tax for certain purposes as high as 3 per cent, which, added to the other taxes, make nearly 5 per cent. Now, I ask, who will buy a bond of such uncertain value?

There was much truth in what the honorable gentleman from Kane and Washington has said in relation to the general principle of taxing bonds, in which I heartily concur. I do not stand here as an advocate for the exemption of all bonds from taxation. Bonds issued by private incorporations for speculative purposes I admit should be taxed; but are they? Ask our assessors how many bonds they find throughout the territory to assess? The answer will be, very few; at least, such is the answer of the county and city assessors of Salt Lake. The taxation accruing therefrom here is merely nominal. Many of the bonds are doubtless held by the banks, who pay tax on their capital stock, and if that stock is invested in bonds you cannot tax both.

The gentleman who first moved to amend this bill has referred to the government bonds, and the policy of Congress in exempting them from taxation has been strongly condemned. Now, Mr. President, I am not entirely clear that Congress did such a great wrong in favoring the men—bloated bondholders if you will—who, in the hour of the country's peril, when she was torn asunder by civil law, when her currency and other securities were measurably worthless, stepped forward and risked their money to save the Union. They assumed a great risk. If the country stood the onslaught, they were all right; but if it succumbed they were all wrong. They took the risk; they purchased the bonds at a discount; they drew 7 per cent. per annum on the face of the bonds. They made money by the proceeding as it turned out, but suppose the country had gone to pieces, where would the bondholders have been? Why, their money would have been all gone—they would have become paupers, and statesmen to-day would laugh at them as fools for taking such risks.

Be this as it may, the bonds proposed to be issued by Salt Lake City are not to be issued for private speculative purposes, but for the public good, and I deny that it will increase the burthen of taxation of the poor, unless this body, by its action, should tax the bonds. Then, indeed, would the burthens of the poor in Salt Lake City be increased, in addition to what they already suffer. If, Mr. President, the honorable gentlemen of this Council will go with me to the homes of the mechanic of limited means, the laborer, the widow, with her little brood of fatherless children, situated on the bench lands, lying between the Warm Springs on the north, to the Fort Douglas Military Reservation on the east, they will find homes without water; they will find that a heavy percentage of their scanty earnings are expended in the purchase of water, which is hauled to their doors in wagons. The widow, who earns a scanty pittance for the support of herself and little ones by washing, is forced to lessen that pittance, needed for food and clothing, in purchasing water with which to perform her labor, as well as to supply her domestic requirements. It is no use to say to these persons, you knew there was no water for you when you settled there—they are there, and they cannot live without water, and when the city corporation proposes to incur a large debt, in order to supply these persons with water, gentlemen on this floor say, if it does we will increase its taxation for the benefit of the territory. Would it not be wise statesmanship to well consider this matter before definitely fixing it? Do not tax these already overburthened taxpayers, do not strip too dry the cow who has given so much cream; she may kick. Gentlemen, do not, I beg of you, kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

I cannot, Mr. President, see the wise statesmanship that would tax the element which the Allwise Ruler of the Universe has in his bounteous wisdom placed within the reach of all, without money and without price. He has placed it in a reservoir of His own creation, waiting to be utilized; but these wise statesmen tell my constituents that if they attempt to take any of it they will be taxed at the outlet. The territory cannot wait the natural result of the growth of improvements, which, with increased water, will spring up on every hand, and so bring increased values; it must have its taxes in advance. Is this just? Is this wise statesmanship?

Mr. President, it is well understood that if these bonds are taxed it will drive them out of the territory, and then they will be beyond your reach to tax. But if you exempt them, our people will invest their savings in them; the interest derived will be invested in our midst, and that will go to swell the revenues of the territory and the county, and both will be benefited in the end. I am aware that the communistic cry for taxing the bloated bond holder is very popular, just now in circles where Denis Kearney and such ilk hold sway, but I did not expect to hear the cry raised in these halls. It is not to the interest of this territory to start a conflict between capital and labor. Each is necessary to the existence of the other. Each has its proper mission, and we should encourage them to go hand in hand in building up and improving our territory instead of stirring up enmity and strife between them and capital.

But, enough of this, Salt Lake City needs water; water she must have, or her growth and prosperity are determined. What she asks is no great favor. Granting it will not affect the revenues of the territory very seriously, either one way or the other.

In conclusion, I ask the gentlemen of this Council to deal generously and magnanimously with this question. Let the corporation of Salt Lake City issue a 7 per cent. bond, free from taxation, and so conduce to the general growth and prosperity of the chief city of Utah. I think such an act will redound to their credit, and afford them pleasing reflections when they return to their homes and firesides. But, gentlemen, never let it be said of you, that when Salt Lake City asked for bread you gave her a stone, when her children cried for water you increased their taxes.

The motion to non-concur was then put and lost—7 to 5.

The report and bill were then referred to the committee on revenue.

The bill for an act extending the boundaries of Davis County was taken from the table and read the second time by sections, when Councilor Caine applied for reasons, from those having charge of the bill, for the contemplated change or extension.

Councilor Barton said Davis County was the smallest in the territory. Antelope Island is adjacent to and rightfully belongs to that county. A coöperative company had purchased certain railroad interests in the island. The inhabitants of the county own much of that island, and what revenue accrues hereafter from that island will come from those inhabitants. They had at present no range to speak of, and this furnishes a good one. Another object was, they wished to be in a position to protect themselves. It was a question, if a person came to sell liquor within a few rods of the Davis County shore, whether they could be prosecuted, on account of the conferring of judicial jurisdiction to Salt Lake County on the waters of the lake.

Councilor E. Snow said the item last stated had had weight with the committee. The citizens of Davis County owned most of the island and desired to pay taxes in their own county. Watering places and resorts on the shores of the lake in Davis County are probable, and the county should have power to control the liquor traffic attendant upon such places, within our own boundaries, and Salt Lake County need not be in a position to dispense those privileges along the shores of Davis County. The same could be extended to Tooele, Weber and Box Elder Counties with propriety.

Councilor Caine proposed an amendment altering the county line dividing the county line so as to give that portion of Salt Lake City lying now in Davis County to Salt Lake County, and moved that the bill be recommitted. Councilor Harrington seconded the motion, provided the committee be instructed to consider this amendment.

Councilor Wells suggested, also, that the committee be instructed to investigate the question of judicial jurisdiction on the waters of the lake.

The bill was recommitted.

Councilor Cluff presented a bill for an act to incorporate Park City, in Summit County, with accompanying petition. The petition was read, as was the bill by its title, and both were referred to the committee on municipal corporations and townsites.

The bill to organize San Juan County was taken from the table and read, as amended by the committee, the second time. The amendments were adopted and the bill passed its second reading.

A communication from the House stated that that body had passed a bill for an act amending an act providing for special elections, and to fill vacancies, approved February 22d, 1878. The bill passed its first reading and was referred to the committee on elections.

The bill for an act to legalize the execution and acknowledgment of certain deeds, was taken up on its second reading, which it passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition from H. S. Eldredge, William Jennings & Sons, Joslin & Park, and thirty-eight others, asking for a law licensing commercial travelers, or resident agents. It calls attention to the advantage had by these agents over our merchants and manufacturers, through not being taxed, etc. Referred to the committee on trade, manufactures, etc.

Mr. Johnson then introduced a bill for an act to license commercial travelers and drummers, which was read the first time. The bill was then referred to the committee on trade, manufactures, etc.

Mr. Smith from the committee on agriculture, etc., reported favorably on the bill to amend section 1415, without amendment and recommended its passage. It strikes out of the first and second lines, "eighteen months" and inserts "one year."

Mr. Farr did not see why these changes should be made to our statutes without any good reason being given therefor.

Mr. Johnson stated that the design was that, as there are large herds of stock in many counties there were large bands of thieves, and that the law as it stood was supporting these thieves, while this amendment made the branding necessary when they were one year old, otherwise they would be declared estrays and sold as such.

Mr. Farr spoke again, and was followed by Mr. Murdock, who said he was averse to encumbering the laws, but this was a subject of great importance, and he accorded with Mr. Johnson that the eighteen months provision was working into the hands of those who desired to take advantage of the law the way it now reads; this amendment merely tended to remedy the evil.

Mr. Fisher thought the bill a little indefinite, and before the words "one year" moved to insert the words "in lieu thereof," in order to add to its clearness. The amendment was put and carried.

The bill was put upon its passage by its title.

Mr. Lyman desired to know if there was but one object in this bill; and moved that it be referred back to the committee with instructions to add a section that this class of estrays be disposed of for the benefit of the school fund instead of the support of estray pound.

Mr. Smith was unable to see how they could be able to discriminate in regard to animals 1 year old, and if the law was applicable to older, he thought it could be trusted to others.

Mr. Penrose said he could see the propriety of Mr. Lyman's suggestions, if it applied to all estrays, but otherwise he could not.

Mr. Lyman explained his suggestion, and said without some other and additional revision these estrays would simply be taken from thieves to the benefit of the poundkeeper.

Mr. Horne spoke on the matter, and Mr. Smith again adverted to the subject. He stated that the subject of a general revision of the act would be good, and it was of some considerable importance. The committee was not averse to doing the work of a general revision.

Mr. Dusenberry thought, as there was another bill on the same subject before the committee, it would be well to refer the matter back to the committee, with the privilege of introducing a substitute bill if it desired, and Mr. Lyman accepted the suggestion. The motion was then put and carried, and the bill was recommitted with the instructions indicated above.

The committee also reported back a substitute to the bill relating to poundkeepers, etc., which, touching on the above subject, was withdrawn by the committee, with the consent of the House.

Mr. Hatch presented a petition from 134 citizens of Ashley Fork, in the eastern part of Wasatch County, asking for the organization of a new county to be known as Coal County, the county seat to be established at Ashley, and defining the boundaries thereof. The petition stated that the petitioners were 150 miles from the county seat of Wasatch County, and in order to get there had to traverse a country almost impassable two-thirds of the year. Referred to the committee on counties.

A communication was received from the Auditor of Public Accounts, stating that applications had been made to him by certain counties for remittances which he was unable to allow, and asked for instructions. Referred to the committee on revenue.

Mr. Murdock presented a report from the committee on elections, including the bill amending an act to provide for special elections to fill vacancies, without amendment, and recommended its passage. The bill was read the second time, and then the third time by sections. A slight amendment was made by striking out a word.

Mr. Sharp moved that it be laid on the table to come up in its order, and be ordered printed, so that the members could have it before them and know what they were acting upon. It was pretty sweeping, and ought to be well considered.

Mr. Lyman stated that it merely provided for the appointment of persons by the county to fill vacancies until the next general election. The sole object was to save expense to the county.

Mr. Murdock thought the bill plain enough, and did not need printing.

The motion was put and lost.

On motion of Mr. Penrose, another slight amendment was made, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Smith moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the Rich County boundary bill was lost on Tuesday, and the motion was seconded.

Mr. Pack opposed the motion, as he could not see what good could come of the reconsideration of the vote after the matter had been so thoroughly ventilated the day previous.

The vote was put and carried.

Mr. McKinnon moved its reference to the committee on judiciary, and it was so referred.

Mr. Dusenberry presented "A bill allowing reward to convicts and commuting their terms of sentence." It was read, and provides that a daily record shall be kept of the behavior of all inmates of the Penitentiary, and that under certain conditions their terms of sentence shall be decreased, proportionately as they behave well and observe the rules. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Sharp introduced a bill for an act in relation to chattel mortgages. The bill was read the first time and referred to the committee on judiciary.

Adjourned till Thursday, at 2 p. m.

WE HAVE just received a large stock of Embroideries, the handsomest assortment ever seen here, purchased by our junior at St. Gall, Switzerland. We are prepared to offer great bargains in this line. COHN BROS.
j29

The Medal Match.

The seventh medal match of the Salt Lake City Shooting Club took place, yesterday, on the State Road. The cold was very severe, almost equal to the days of the spell about Christmas. Following is the score:

Scott	11111111*1*—10
Bates	1111111*1111—11
Kramer	*10011111101— 8
Patterson	0011111111111—10
Denhalter	10*1101111100— 7
Rose	11111110101 1—10
Arnold	***1111010 11— 7
Wallin	*1*1**101101— 5
Ordner	0 1101101*11— 7
Watson	1111*1111111—11
Barrett	1101*0110111— 8

Bates and Watson having the highest ties, shot four birds each as follows:

Bates	1001—2
Watson	0011—2

This being still a tie, the shoot was then postponed till next Saturday, when this, with the other ties, will be shot off.

Greenig's Private Boarding House,

Second House East of City Hall, neatly furnished and fitted up. TABLE SUPPLIED WITH THE VERY BEST. A Home to its Patrons. Terms moderate.

DANIEL GREENIG, Prop.
Salt Lake City. n26

CHIPS.

Rah for Murray! the new Governor.

The streets were almost deserted last last.

Mr. P. J. Cullen is back from Bonanza, Idaho.

Tramps still apply for lodgings at the police station.

The police court is having a lively time again.

Mattie Egan, a prostitute, was fined $50 yesterday.

The bullion shipments yesterday aggregated $21,493.38.

The concluding one of the Novelty parties, last night, was a success.

The Chinaman arrested on Tuesday for resisting an officer, was fined $25.

Old weather prophets stated that our severe weather was over. How about the present?

Article No. IV, on the "Woman Question," will be found on our first page this morning.

Captain Lubbeck, of Silver Reef, was at a dinner of the Bullion Club, New York, last night.

Chicken Chawles is a free man once more, and will proceed again to his vocation of "raising" chickens.

The Supreme Court calendar has now but one case remaining for disposal, which will probably be argued to-day.

James Dickerson, arrested on Tuesday, for stealing from the coöp was yesterday arraigned, plead guilty and was fined $25.

The parties guilty of robbing the miner on Tuesday night have not been captured yet. The victim was have called at the police station yesterday, but for some reason did not do so.

Captain Quentin, Fourteenth Infantry, quartermaster of the Ute expedition, has been at Fort Douglas for a couple of days on a flying visit to his family but leaves this morning for his command.

Sang Lee, the heathen who stabbed a fellow heathen in the forehead on Tuesday, was captured about 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and marched to the police station. He gave bail for his attendance to-day.

A man named Henry Deghle, was found on the north bench, Wednesday morning, badly frozen, and taken to the City Hall. He had $93 on his person. He was afterwards taken to St. Mark's Hospital for treatment.

A notice is published this morning stating that on the 21st of February, a meeting of the stockholders of the Utah Southern Railroad will be held at the Deseret National Bank, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The bill taking a portion of Summit and giving it to Rich County, which was thought to be killed on Tuesday, was brought up, yesterday, by a motion to reconsider, and then referred back to the committee on counties.

A bill was introduced in the House, yesterday, by Mr. Dusenberry, which, if passed, will gladden the hearts of the inmates of the Penitentiary. It is what is commonly called a "copper act," and for good behavior reduces the term of sentence.

The Utah Central Railroad was delayed last night and yesterday afternoon on account of snow that had drifted on the track near Kaysville or Farmington, and which stalled the freight. The eastern mail was distributed, though the train did not arrive until nearly 10 o'clock.

During the reading of the bill to organize San Juan County, yesterday, an honorable Councilor queried of the chief clerk how is that name spelled? S-a-n J-u-a-n. And what do you call it? The clerk gave the Spanish pronunciation, when the h. c. said he would move to have it spelled "San Wan."

The *Trib.* youth perpetrated another Snermanism on Wednesday. He talks about the great police force of Ogden, and intimates, with profound intuition, that they must have been aware of the outrage on the *Rustler* man. Very true, young man; very true. The Ogden police force is immense; there is one of him, and of course he must have been an accessory.

He who drinks and goes away,
May live to drink another day,
But he who drinks between his drinks,
Right quickly in the gutter sinks.

Supreme Court.

Proceedings at the Supreme Court on Wednesday, Chief Justice Hunter and Associate Justices Emerson and Boreman presiding:

Charlotte Arthur, appellant, vs. Executors of the will of Brigham Young, deceased, and others, respondents. This cause coming regularly on for hearing, was argued, submitted and taken under advisement.

Adjourned until Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

HOME-MADE SENTIMENTAL AND IMPORTED COMIC VALENTINES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT SAVAGE'S ART BAZAR AND AT ALL LIVE CO-OP. AND FANCY GOODS STORES. j29

RARE BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.—COHN BROS. are clearing out their immense stock of Woolen and Cotton Hosiery regardless of cost. j15

Select Oysters 65 Cents,

At SMITH'S, two doors east of Godbe's corner, Sole Agent for Booth's Select Oysters. The only house that receives Oysters fresh every day. j25

PIPES, CIGARS AND TOBACCOS, AT ED HARRIS' LITTLE CHURCH 'ROUND THE CORNER. d14

New Furniture.

We open this date, the first of four car loads of FURNITURE and House Goods. This arrival makes our stock complete, and we invite your attention to prices.
d6 BARRATT BROS.

Another Victim.

At 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, the 11-year-old daughter of Mr. Wm. Fuller, of the HERALD, breathed her last. About a week ago, the little one was first taken ill. It was not then thought that anything of a serious nature affected her. In a couple a days, however, a most malignant form of diphtheria was developed, and as early as Monday all hopes for her recovery were lost. Her suffering was very great, but she lingered on until Tuesday night, when she sank rapidly and expired at the hour stated. She was the oldest daughter of Mr. Fuller, and a bright and loveable child; and by her death a loss is created that will be long felt. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have our sympathy, with that of their many other friends. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S

SPECIAL

CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF—

WINTER GOODS.

Black and Colored Silks and Satins at 70c., 90c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.
Black Cashmeres at 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1.00.
Colored Cashmeres at 55c., 70c., 90c.
Double Wide Lustres and other Dress Goods, 20c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 70c., 85c.
Silk Striped and Plaid Dress Goods, 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c.
Mohair and Armure Dress Goods, Six Yards for $1.00.
Double Wide Heavy Matelasse and Drap Deté at $1.50 worth $2.50.
Double Wide Heavy Beaver Cloth at $1.75, $2.50, $3.00.
Double Wide Repellants and Ladies' Cloth, 85c., 90c., $1.00, $1.20, $1.40.
Heavy all wool Cassimeres for Men and Boys' wear, $1.15, $1.25, $1.50.
White and Colored Flannels, Jeans and Satinettes, 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c.
Knit Opera Shawls, 75c., $1.25, $1.75, $2.25, $3.75.
Ladies' Corsets, 40c., 60c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00.
Ladies' and Children's Hose, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. to $1.50 per pair.
Our Own Seamless Kid Gloves, warranted equal to Harris' or any other make, three buttons, $1.75, four buttons, $2.00. Best Value in Kid Gloves in the City.
Ladies' Fur Sets, $2.50, $3.50, $5.00, $10.00, $15.00, $20.00. Best Goods for the Money in the City.
Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, Dolmans and Circulars, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00 to $25.00.
Turkey Red Table Cloths, 75c., 85c., $1.00, $1.20.
Bleached Damask Table Cloths, 60c., 75c., $1.00, $1.40.
Towels from 10c. to 75c.
Ribbons, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace and Silk Ties, Fringes, Berlin Embroideries in Silk Worsted (Marvels of Art) Veilings, Tidies, Etc., at Lowest Prices in the City.

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

Hats and Furnishing Goods

Of every kind,

At Prices to Close Out Every Article of Winter Goods.

The Best Unlaundried WHITE SHIRTS, of 2200 Linen Bosoms and Wamsutta Muslin, ever offered at retail at $1.00. Better value than the last Fifty Dozen we closed in so short a time. Samples sent free of postage.

The lack of room and the poor light in our store compel us to offer the great overstock we purchased before the late rise in Merchandise at any cost, and purchasers, both Wholesale and Retail, who are desirous to secure the most Goods for the least money will do well to call and price our Goods before purchasing elsewhere. We show Goods with pleasure.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Will be treated as such in Competition with any Market East or West.

Orders Promptly filled and Honorable Treatment Warranted.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

F. AUERBACH & BRO

Walker Bros

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Ladies' Cloaks reduced from		$3.50 to $2.50
"	"	4.00 to 3 00
"	"	5.00 to 3.75
"	"	10.00 to 8.00
"	"	20.00 to 10.00
"	"	15.00 to 12.00
"	"	18.00 to 15.00

WE OFFER

ONE HUNDRED MISSES' CLOAKS

AND

50 CHOICE DOLMANS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

KNIT GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES

Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets from		$1.00 to $10.75
"	"	1.25 to 1.00
"	"	1.50 to 1.25
"	"	1.75 to 500

All other Knitted Goods reduced in proportion.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN

SHAWLS AND FELT SKIRTS.

100 Boys' Overcoats,

CHEAP! CHEAP!!

FURS! FURS!

AT ACTUAL COST.

WE ARE

OFFERING POSITIVE BARGAINS

IN ALL CLASSES OF

WINTER GOODS

WALKER BROTHERS.