DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. IX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26, 1876. NO. 285.

REMOVAL!

GEO. DUNFORD,

THE

HATTER AND BOOT-FITTER,

HAS REMOVED ACROSS THE STREET,

OPPOSITE WELLS, FARGO & CO'S.

We have opened our New Store with an entire New Stock of seasonable, new and fresh

Boots, Shoes & Slippers, Hats, Caps & Gloves

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE

VERY LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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GO TO

DAY & CO.,

For BARGAINS in

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN.

And Get the Highest Price for all kinds of

DRIED FRUITS.

Will shortly arrive, another shipment of HOLLIS'

CELEBRATED DOUBLE-BARREL SHOTGUNS

Direct from the Factory.

OUR DELIVERY WAGONS WILL CALL FOR FRUIT, in any part of the city. d164

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Mammoth Lime Kilns,

HOT SPRING LAKE.

LIME Delivered in Salt Lake City by the Load at 25 cents per bushel.

BEST LIME IN THE MARKET for every purpose.

Will sell Cheaper for Cash at Kiln than any other firm in the Ferrritory.

MACDUFF BROTHERS. d139

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD

PIONEER LINE OF UTAH.

On and after June 20th 1875.

Name of Station.	No. 1. Pass'r.	No. 3. Pass'r.	Fares.
Trains leave Salt Lake.	7 00 AM	3 40 PM	
*Wood's Cross.	7 35 "	4 08 "	.50
Centreville.	7 38 "	4 16 "	.75
Farmington.	7 50 "	4 33 "	1.00
Kaysville.	8 12 "	4 52 "	1.35
Arrive at Ogden.	9 00 "	5 40 "	2.00
Name of Station.	No. 2. Pass'r.	No. 4. Pass'r.	Fares.
Trains leave Ogden	9 40 AM	6 20 PM	
Kaysville.	10 31 "	7 10 "	1.00
Farmington.	10 52 "	7 31 "	1.35
Centreville.	11 04 "	7 44 "	1.60
*Wood's Cross.	11 13 "	7 53 "	1.75
Arrive at Salt Lake.	11 40 "	8 20 "	2.00

*Passing Places.

MIXED TRAINS WILL RUN DAILY,

(Sundays Excepted.)

Leaving Salt Lake City at 8:40 a. m. and 3:00 p.m.; and Ogden at 5 a.m and 3:30 p.m.

For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JOHN SHARP, JR.,
Gen. Freight and Ticket Agent.

JOHN SHARP,
SUPERINTENDENT.

TOWNSEND HOUSE

SALT LAKE CITY.

James Townsend, - Proprietor

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DAVIS, HOWE & CO.,

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP,

SUCCESSORS TO

NATHAN DAVIS & SONS.

All kinds of Milling and Mining Machinery, Wrought and Cast Ironwork, manufactured to order.

Water Jacket, Tuyers, Slag Pots and Carts, Bullion Moulds, Furnace Plates, Hoisting Machinery, Car Wheels and Axles, etc., etc.

Also Brass Work of all descriptions.

First West Street,

NEAR NORTH TEMPLE ST., S. L. CITY.

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MOUNTAIN WARBLER!

THERE being several hundred copies of the above Song Book remaining unsold they can be obtained at the Deseret News Office for 25 cents per copy.

WM. WILLES.

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD

On and after May 29th, 1876.

Going South.

Name of Station.	No. 1. Passenger.	No. 3. Freight.	No. 5. Freight.	Fares.
Trains leave	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
Salt Lake	7 00	6 10	2 30	.....
Little Cottonwood	7 28	6 45	3 05	50
Junction	7 48	7 15	3 35	75
Arrive at				
Sandy	7 53	7 25	3 45	1 00
Leave	m.x d			
Sandy	8 03			.....
Draper	8 18			1 25
Lehi	9 08			1 75
American Fork	9 20			1 50
Pleasant Grove	9 32			2 00
Provo	10 15			2 50
Springville	10 35			2 75
Spanish Fork	10 51			3 00
Payson	11 23			3 50
Santaquin	11 43			4 00
Arrive at	M.			
Terminus	12 00			4 00

Going North.

Name of Station.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4. Passenger.	No. 6 Freight.	Fares.
Trains leave	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Terminus	12 30			.....
Santaquin	12 57			25
Payson	1 17			50
Spanish Fork	1 49			1 00
Springville	2 05			1 25
Provo	2 25			1 50
Pleasant Grove	3 08			2 00
American Fork	3 29			2 10
Lehi	3 52			2 25
Draper	4 22			2 75
Arrive at				
Sandy	4 37			.....
Leave				
Sandy	4 47	9 15	5 00	3 00
Junction	4 51	9 25	5 10	3 25
Little Cottonw'd	5 11	9 55	5 40	3 50
Arrive at				
Salt Lake	5 40	10 30	6 15	4 00

Nos. 1 and 2 will be run daily.

Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 will be run daily, Sundays excepted.

For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JOHN SHARP,
General Superintendent.

JOHN SHARP, JR.,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.

UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER

JANUARY 1st, 1876

Trains will run Daily as follows:

NORTHWARD.

	No. 1.
Leave Ogden	9:20 a. m.
" Brigham	12:50 "
" Logan	2:00 p. m.
Arrive at Franklin	3:30 "

SOUTHWARD.

	No. 2.
Leave Franklin	9:00 a. m.
" Logan	10:55 "
" Brigham	2:25 p. m.
Arrive at Ogden	4:00 "

Gilmer & Salsbury's Stage Line to and from Montana connects with trains at Franklin.

M. W. MERRILL, Supt.

CHAS. NIBLEY,
Gen. Freight & Ticket Agt. d269

BRUSHES!

OUR MANUFACTORY is now located on Second South Street, one block South of Theatre. Parties wishing Brushes of our make will please give us a call. Orders will receive prompt attention.

d274 W. H. MILES.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

Any one can take

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

It is most agreeable to the taste. Some medicines are really offensive, and the stomach rejects them. This can be taken by children. It will purge gently; cure constitutional costiveness; eradicate affections of the liver; remove healthily the cause of rheumatism; brace up the nervous system, without creating nausea or vomiting. In a word, this aperient is Nature's remedy, prepared in the alembic of the earth for the cure of man.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Keep Them Before the Public.

F. Auerbach & Bro.

Sell dry goods, fancy goods, millinery, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, notions, etc.

Joe. Barker

Sharpens saws, repairs stoves, and does all cutlery, lock and gunsmith work.

Calder & Careless

Sell Mason & Hamlin and other organs, pianos, fancy goods, holiday presents, and all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise, and take second-hand pianos and organs in exchange.

Dr. A. W. Calder,

Practises in dentistry.

G. F. Culmer & Co.

Sell family groceries, window glass, and home-made sashes.

Davis, Howe & Co.

Do all kinds of milling and mining machinery work, wrought and cast iron work, and iron and brass work of all descriptions.

Day & Co.,

Sell dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, family groceries, flour, feed and grain, double-barreled shotguns and general merchandise, and buy dried fruit.

Deseret National Bank

Does various banking business and receives savings on interest.

Deseret Carriage and Wagon Co.

(Walker, Knight, Rees and Oblad) Make and repair all kinds of vehicles to order, wagons and carriages, mining cars, etc., and do all kinds of blacksmithing and carriage painting and trimming.

Dinwoodey

Sells the very best live geese feathers, walnut lumber furniture and baby wagons.

George Dunford,

Sells, boots, shoes and slippers, hats and caps, wholesale and retail.

O. L. Ellason

Is a practical clock and watchmaker.

Geo. C. Ferguson

Does all kinds of watch and clock making, repairing and cleaning.

Daniel Grenig.

Sells staple and fancy groceries, provisions, etc.

Dr. W. H. Groves

Does all sorts of Dentist work.

John R. Haslem,

At President B. Young's, buys good merchantable wool.

Jake Husser & Bro.,

(Successors to J. H. Hague), deal in guns, pistols, ammunition and fishing tackle, and do practical gunsmithing.

David James

Does anything in the tin, sheet iron and copper-smith line, also in the gasfitting line.

B. W. E. Jennens

Is resident agent for Franklin MacVeagh & Co., wholesale grocers, Chicago; Chicago White Lead and Oil Co.; and Liverpool & London & Globe Fire Insurance Co.

Jennens & Grant,

Are agents for various American and foreign fire insurance companies.

Wm. Jennings, Sons & Sadler,

Deal in notions, staple and fancy dry goods and groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, hardware, crockery and general merchandise.

Fred J. Keisel & Co.,

Continue, buy wheat, oats and barley.

Latimer, Taylor & Co.,

Sell lumber, shingles, sash and doors, moulding and frames, and everything in the building line.

The Provo Manufacturing Company.

James Dunn, Supt., makes and sells all sorts of woolen goods.

R. Matthews & Co.

Make and sell bath sand tablets, perfumed toilet soap, scouring soap, essence of ginger, writing fluid, etc.

P. Margetts,

City malt and spirituous liquor store, sells malt and spirituous liquors, wines, etc., by the pint, quart or keg. Also makes a specialty of genuine English Ale and Old Tom Gin.

McDuff Brothers.

Mammoth Lime Kilns, make and sell lime.

James McGhie

Sells all kinds of Wasatch woolen mills home-made cloth, and buys wool.

W. H. Miles

Makes Brushes to order.

A. Miner

Does business as attorney and counselor-at-law.

Morris & Evans

Deal in mantles and grates and fine stone work.

Morton & Tufts

Sell wines and liquors, wholesale and retail.

H. E. Phelps

Sells caps, shoes, stoves, underclothing, furs, shawls, yarn, etc.

C. C Pomeroy

Loans money on easy terms to small borrowers on improved city real estate.

R. N. Russell

Sells fine table salt.

Howard Sebree

Sells the Bain Wagon, Wood Mower and Reaper, Paddock Sulky Rake, Oliver Chilled Plow, Concord buggies and carriages, plows, harrows, cultivators, wagon timber, etc.

Sierrra Nevada Lumber Association.

Sells sash, mouldings, shingles, doors, blinds, latn, wood pumps and water pipes cheap, at wholesale and retail.

Robert Smith.

Is agent for the Red Canyon and Rock Springs Coal.

P. Schwartz

Sells dress goods, shawls, flannels and other kinds of dry goods, also steam washing machines.

C. W. Stayner,

Attorney and notary public, secures patents and caveats for inventors, and gives information concerning the same.

Taylor & Cutler

Sell all kinds of general merchandise.

Taylor's Hotel

With or without board. Mrs. S. J. Rodgers keeps table.

S. P. Teasdel

Sells family groceries, parasols, summer prints, dress goods, gents' clothing, boots and shoes, ladies shoes, children's shoes, and dry goods and merchandise generally

James Townsend

Keeps the Townsend House.

Tuckfield & Sons,

Supply new grates, backs, etc., for all kinds of stoves, buy old iron, etc.

Walker Bros

Sell dry goods, groceries, hardware, glass and crockery ware, and merchandise generally, wholesale and retail.

Wallin & Tanner,

Sell Dan Jones' saddle trees, rigged by Lou Hook.

Workingmen's Co-operative Association,

Make and sell first class boots and shoes, repair boots and shoes, etc.

Z. C. M. I.

Sell dry goods, groceries, carpets, hardware, crockery and glassware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, leather and findings, and all sorts of general merchandise, wholesale and retail.

Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company

Does a general banking business, and receives deposits in sums as low as one dollar.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

Attorney General Taft and His Election Order.

NEW YORK, 25.—The announcement that Attorney General Taft and Murat Halstead would speak to-night at the Cooper Union, filled the great hall in every part with an audience composed in the main of lawyers and the most substantial citizens.

Edwin W. Stoughton, a distinguished lawyer, presided.

Attorney General Taft, in the course of his address, spoke of his recent order to the United States marshals. He said--Some complaints had been made of the order to the United States marshals, I have not thought it necessary to respond to these patriotic criticisms. Perhaps I have been under a hallucination in supposing it to be a very good order, and that it carried its justification in its face. It is clear that the order does not encourage marshals to interfere with any honest citizen while voting or performing any other duty. They are only to prevent unlawful breaches of the peace of the United States. They are not to intimidate any voter; but political critics claim that the order conflicts with the recent decision of the Supreme Court and are very much concerned for the credit of the bar. If they had read the order and the decision, they would have seen that there was no conflict. The case decided by the Supreme Court arose upon an election of State officers only, and this order relates to the election of federal officers only; besides, the Supreme Court in its opinion, lest some ignorant or perverse man should misinterpret the opinion, went out of its way to say expressly that the decision had no bearing on the claim of the constitution relating to the election of a member of Congress. The 13th amendment made slaves free men; the 14th amendment made them citizens and gave them civil rights; the 15th amendment provided that no citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and that Congress should have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Congress passed an act which it was supposed would enforce this amendment. A case arose in Kentucky at an election of State officers only for denying the right of a vote to a negro. The court held that the act of Congress, as passed, was not appropriate legislation for the purposes of that suit. The reason can be concisely stated thus: Independent of the fifteenth amendment, Congress has nothing whatever to do with the election of State officers. By that amendment its only power is to prevent the denial to citizens of the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, but this act provides a punishment for a denial of the right of voting to any citizen, white or black. This transcended the right of Congress as to State elections, and was not, therefore, appropriate legislation. The act should have been confined to a denial of the right of voting on account of race, etc., but the Court said they were not considering the effect of the 4th section of the first article of the Constitution as to the election of Senators and Representatives. The effect of that section is to enable Congress to make or alter any or all regulations as to the time, place and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives in Congress. These instructions relate to the election of federal officers, the very thing which the Supreme Court says was not involved in their decision of the Kentucky case. The order also says that the judgment of the Supreme Court did not concern federal elections. That looks reasonably plain; if any man fails to understand that, I commend him to the common school system for further instruction. I cannot afford to spend any more time with him on the subject; but another critic is worried because the order includes the appointment of electors for President and Vice-President, and supposes that he has made a discovery when he finds that the State legislature has the right to prescribe the manner of electing or appointing Presidential electors, as members of Congress; and Presidential electors are, by law, elected at the same time and place, the election by law includes both, as stated in the order. It is wholly immaterial to the marshal what the state legislature might do; it was the duty of the Attorney General to instruct what was the law under which he was to act. By the constitution Congress has the power to prescribe the time, place and manner for electing members of Congress, also to fix the time for the appointment of Presidential electors. The State legislature can fix the manner of appointing electors. Congress has, by statute, fixed the same day for the election of Congressmen and for the appointment of electors, and State legislatures have fixed the same place and same manner, viz., by ballot at general elections. In the present condition of legislation, therefore, as is said by the order, the elections at which members of the House of Representatives are chosen by law include also elections for President and Vice-President, by which also electors are appointed and the United States secure voters against whatever in general hinders or prevents them from a free exercise of the elective franchise, extending that case alike to registration lists, the act of voting, and the personal freedom and security of the voter at all times, as well as against violence on account of any vote that he may intend to give, as against conspiracy, or because of any that he may already have given. By section 5,573 of Revised Statutes of the United States, it is provided that every registration made under the laws of any State, or locality for any State, or other election at which such representative or delegate in Congress may be chosen, shall be deemed to be registration within the meaning of the preceding section, notwithstanding such registration is also made for the purposes of any state, territorial or municipal election. The fact that Vermont, Maine, Ohio and Indiana form exceptions to the general rules as to the time when their elections of representatives to Congress are held, is immaterial. It in no manner impairs the correctness or usefulness of the order, which is an individual communication to each marshal of those four states, neither of which were supervisors or marshals employed at the elections. The instructions were intended to give each marshal, to whom they were addressed, his duty under the laws as they existed then and there, when and where he was to enforce them. Congress enacted a law that all elections for representatives in Congress without exception should be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, as it had the absolute right to do by the constitution; but finding that these four States had got the time fixed differently by their State constitutions, and would be embarrassed if Congress insisted on the uniformity as to them, an amendment was enacted at the next Congress relieving such States as could not conform to the day fixed by Congress without amendment of their constitutions. These four states thus form an exception. All the rest of the representatives in Congress and electors are chosen at the same time and place, and in the same manner, and really at one and the same election. So far as registration and the regulations of elections are concerned, the statute of New York expressly provides that they shall all be elected at the same general elections, and all other States have similar provisions, excepting Colorado, which makes the first choice of electors by its legislature. These exceptions do not, in any manner, affect the principle of the order, and it was not intended for the excepted States, as shown by the order itself, which confines its instructions to the elections to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next. It is not necessary to speak of the clause relating to the *posse comitatus*. It is too well settled for dispute. The order is not a military one, and does not assume to make any disposition of troops, but advises the marshal that if he has occasion to call out the *posse*, and soldiers are in his district, they may be embodied for the purpose. This was done when a master, in pursuit of his fugitive slave, resorted to civil process of the United States, and the marshal, meeting resistance, called on the United States soldiers, and they came and assisted to arrest and return the slave to his owner. The present application of the principle is quite as legal, and a good deal more humane.

Murat Halstead followed the Attorney General with a speech on the merit of the Confederate war claims of the solid south. He first replied to Mr. Tilden's letter of to-day, saying that Mr. Tilden did not seem to have apprehended the extent and seriousness of the claims, nor to have paid any attention to the general legislation proposed by Congressmen Willshire, of Ark., Cabell, of Virginia, and Riddle, of Tenn. As for the restraints which Mr. Tilden imposes upon himself, he should turn his attention to his own letter of acceptance, in which he said experience had frequently exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates.

The South Carolina Troubles—Letter from Gov. Chamberlain.

The *Tribune's* Charleston special says Judge Magrath and Gen. De Saussure, to-day, called on Gov. Chamberlain and Gen. Ruger to request the presence of United States troops in Charleston county to insure peace and order at the coming election. They appeared as representatives of the white citizens. Chamberlain and Gen. Ruger gave them assurances that perfect impartiality should be observed in their their respective official acts. This visit of the leading white citizens to seek aid of the United States troops is regarded here as conclusive proof that the troops are not regarded as partizan agents, and that the Governor's purposes relate only to public peace and safety.

Gov. Chamberlain has transmitted to these gentlemen the following letter:

"State of South Carolina,
"Executive Chamber, Columbia,
"October 25th.

"Hon. A. McGrath, and Gen. W. F. De Saussure, Charleston, S. C.

"Gentlemen—I had hoped, after our interview this morning, to have met you again, as I then intimated to you, in company with Gen. Ruger, in order that we might center more fully upon the matters which you brought to my attention. My views and purposes were stated to you with entire frankness in our interview, but I desire again to present them in writing. I am glad of the opportunity, practically, to prove that, in all my relations to the present canvass, and especially in seeking the aid of a military force of the United States, I am acting in the interest of all our people, and for the protection of the rights of democrats and republicans. I expect no favor, and hardly justice, in the judgments pronounced upon me by my political opponents in the heat of the canvass; but you, gentlemen, know me well. You have, in times past, honored me with your confidence, and I know you will believe me when I say that I am as solicitous that you and your political friends shall be protected by the United States troops now in the State, as I am that my political friends shall be protected. I deplore the fears which have called you here. If the anxieties and distress which now afflict the white people of Charleston County are the effect of a mad policy inaugurated by the democratic leaders in this State, we will not pause to discuss it. Our common and only present duty is to strive to secure peace to all our fellow citizens. I will confer fully and promptly with Ruger, as I have already promised you, and I have no doubt that he will take such measures as will fully insure a peaceful election in Charleston County, and ample protection to all you are here to represent. I beg to express my sincere gratification at the confidence you have manifested in bringing these matters personally to my attention, and to again assure you, that I am as truly now, as in other and more peaceful days, your friend and servant,

"D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
"Gov. of South Carolina."

Nominations.

The democrats of the third district nominated Ex-Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn, for Congress, and Tammany renominated Hewitt, in the tenth district, and Michael C. Murphy in the fifth.

Inquisitive school board officer to Hibernian parent—"Was your boy born in Glasgow?" "No, sor, an' I hope he never will be!"

AN ORDINANCE

In Relation to the Salt Lake City Waterworks and the Supply of Water from the Main Pipes, and for Other Purposes.

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, that the Waterworks constructed by the Corporation to supply Salt Lake City with water from City Creek Cañon, shall be designated and known as the Salt Lake City Water-works; they shall be the property of said city, and shall be under the sole and exclusive control of the City Council, who may from time to time direct the construction of such reservoirs, water tanks, water mains, service pipes and fire hydrants as the necessities of the inhabitants of the city may require. The City Council shall also appoint a Superintendent of Water-works, an Assessor of Water Rates, and such other officers as may be necessary to carry on the works. All officers so appointed shall hold office during the pleasure of said Council.

SEC. 2.—The Superintendent of Water-works shall, under the direction of the City Council, have charge of the reservoirs, water tanks, water mains, fire hydrants, and all the machinery and appurtenances appertaining to the Water-works. He shall have the direction of the laying of water mains, and putting in of service pipes, and the regulation of the water supply to fire hydrants and to all consumers. Said Water Superintendent, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take an oath of office and give bonds, with approved security, to Salt Lake City, in the penal sum of $5,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. He shall report to the City Council quarterly, or oftener if required, his doings as Superintendent, the condition of the Water-works, and make such suggestions as the nature of the service may require.

SEC. 3.—All hydrants shall be under the control of, and shall be kept in repair by the Superintendent of the Water-works, and in case of fire or fires the Fire Department and such others as the City Council shall authorize, shall have free access to said hydrants. No other person shall open or operate any fire hydrant, or attempt to draw water therefrom.

SEC. 4.—Any person who shall wilfully or carelessly run a vehicle against a fire hydrant, or otherwise wilfully or carelessly injure the same, or draw, or attempt to draw water therefrom, shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be liable for all damages done to said hydrant.

SEC. 5.—Wrenches for fire hydrants shall be furnished by order of the City Council to the Fire Department, for their use, and to such other persons as may be deemed proper by the Council, and any officer or member of the Fire Department, or other person having charge of one or more of said wrenches, who shall permit the same to be taken from their place of deposit, or to be used for any other purpose than those authorized by the City Council, shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense.

SEC. 6.—Whenever any person desires to obtain a supply of water from the City Water-works, he shall make application therefor, verbally or in writing, to the Mayor and sign an agreement that he will be governed by such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this ordinance as may be prescribed by the Mayor for the control of the water supply; said application must state the location, kind of building, number of rooms, and the entire area of grounds to be supplied, and fully and truly state the purposes for which the water is to be used; and upon notification from the Mayor, the Superintendent of Water-works is authorized to extend, at the expense of the city, the service pipe to the inside line of the curb stone, or to within sixteen feet of the property line, at the point most convenient for supplying the premises of the applicant.

SEC. 7.—When application is made by a tenant, it must be accompanied by the signature of the owner of the building or grounds consenting to and authorizing the introduction of water into such premises, and expressly agreeing to the rules and regulations embodied in the application and to the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 8.—To each service pipe there shall be attached, at the curb, a stop-cock and key box, which shall be paid for by the consumer, and be under the exclusive control of the Superintendent.

SEC. 9.—All service and other pipes used underground shall be of cast iron, extra strong lead or tinlined lead, and laid not less than four feet below the surface, and all pipes for water supply, whether inside or outside, shall be of sufficient strength to stand the water pressure, and all such work, alterations or extensions thereof must be done to the acceptance of the superintendent. But no extension of a consumer's attachment shall be made without first obtaining a license therefor.

SEC. 10.—If any water consumer shall permit any person from other premises, or any unauthorized person, to use or obtain water from said consumer's premises or water fixtures, whether inside or outside of his building, the supply of water may be cut off and the amount paid forfeited.

SEC. 11.—All persons taking the water shall keep their service pipes, connections, and other water apparatus in good repair and protected from frost at their own expense, but no person, except under the direction of the Superintendent, shall be allowed to dig into the street, or sidewalk, for the purpose of laying, removing or repairing any service pipe.

SEC. 12.—If any consumer shall waste any water, or allow it to be wasted by negligence, such as imperfect stops or valves or leaky joints or pipes, or allowing tanks to leak or to overflow, or wastefully run it through basins or other apparatus, or use the water for purposes other than stated in the application and license, or in violation of the rules and regulations for controling the water supply, and the provisions of this ordinance, the water may be cut off from such consumer, and all payments forfeited, unless such person shall promptly pay such additional charges as may be imposed.

SEC. 13.—Whoever, by himself, family, servants or agents, shall use the water coming through the water mains without first obtaining a license therefor, or shall without authority open any stopcock, valve or other fixture attached to the system of water supply, or shall in anywise injure, deface or impair any part, or any appurtenance of the Water-works, or shall cast anything into any reservoir or tank of the said works, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 14.—If any person, after the water has been turned off from his premises, on account of non-payment of dues, or violation of the rules and regulations pertaining to the water supply, shall turn the water on again, or use, or allow the water to be used without authority, he shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense.

SEC. 15.—Fountains and sprinklers for lawns, gardens, yards or sidewalks shall not be operated during a fire. No fountain attachment shall be greater than half an inch in diameter. There shall be a stopcock to each fountain attachment, which shall be under the control of the Superintendent.

SEC. 16.—Sprinklers for lawns, gardens, yards and sidewalks must be used only for the purpose expressed in the license; and no sprinkler shall be used for sprinkling the street outside of the sidewalk, unless such privilege is included in the license and paid for accordingly. Sidewalks, windows and fronts shall not be sprinkled except between the hours of 6 and 9 a.m., 1 and 2, and 6 and 8 p.m. No nozzle for sprinkling shall be larger than one-fourth inch in diameter, and no license for a sprinkler shall be issued except in connection with other water service.

SEC. 17.—Sprinkling wagons and wagons for the delivery or sale of water must be filled from hydrants erected for that purpose, and shall be regulated and controlled by the superintendent.

SEC. 18.—Steam boilers will not be allowed to fill from the pipes direct, but must be provided with a tank and supplied therefrom.

SEC. 19.—Watering troughs for animals will not be allowed a constant flow of water, but will only be allowed to use such quantity as will supply the actual wants of the stock having access thereto. Neither will continuous streams of water be permitted to flow from hydrants, faucets or stops over washbasins, water-closets, or urinals, or from any apparatus for drawing water.

SEC. 20.—Free access shall at all ordinary hours be allowed to the Superintendent or other authorized persons to all places supplied with water, to examine the apparatus, the amount used and the manner of using water, and any consumer violating any of the rules and regulations controlling the water supply shall forfeit all payments made and the right to the use of the water.

SEC. 21.—The City Corporation shall not be held liable for damage to any consumer by reason of a stoppage or interruption of his water supply, caused by scarcity of water, accidents to the works or mains, alterations, additions, repairs, or other unavoidable cause, beyond a *pro rata* reduction on his license during such stoppage.

SEC. 22.—No telegraph post, hitching or other post shall be put down or set within four feet of any water service pipe, nor within six feet of any main pipe, except on a written permit from the Superintendent.

SEC. 23.—Wherever the water mains are laid, no persons shall be allowed to convey the waters of City Creek from any ditch or place by private pipes for fountains, mechanical or other purposes, except the ordinary irrigation of lots, under direction of the Watermaster, nor shall said waters be hereafter diverted from the ordinary irrigation ditches for the supply of steam boilers or other mechanism, and all resolutions, ordinances and permits allowing any person to convey the waters of City Creek, or any part thereof, from the ordinary ditches by pipes for any use or purpose whatever, wherever the water mains are laid, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 24.—It shall be the duty of the Assessor of water rates to ascertain by measurement, or estimate, as near as practicable, the amount of water used by each water taker; and he shall make an equitable assessment thereon, based upon the rate of ten cents for each one thousand gallons; and no person shall have the water conducted to their premises without paying five dollars per annum. If they consume more than the worth of five dollars they shall pay at the above mentioned rates. Said assessment shall be made for a term commencing from the time the water is turned on to the premises and ending on the 31st day of March, 1877, and thenceforth quarterly. The Assessor shall make prompt returns of his doings to the City Recorder who shall charge to each person the amount assessed against him, which amount shall be payable on demand and be collected and paid into the City Treasury in the same manner as license fees are collected and paid in.

SEC. 25.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, where the penalty is not herein otherwise provided, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense.

SEC. 26.—Nothing herein contained shall prohibit the City Council from amending, altering or adding to the provisions of this ordinance in relation to the water supply or the rules and regulations which may be adopted in conformity therewith; *Provided*, that no alteration in water rates shall apply to any license issued or contract made with a consumer under this ordinance, until after the expiration of such license or contract.

SEC. 27.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Passed October 3d, 1876.

FERAMORZ LITTLE,
Mayor.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.
SALT LAKE CITY, }

This certifies that the foregoing is a true copy of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance in relation to the Salt Lake City Water works, and the supply of water from the main pipes, and for other purposes," passed by the City Council of Salt Lake City, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1876, as appears on record at my office.

As witness my hand and the corporate seal of Salt Lake City, this 11th day of October, A. D. 1876.

(L. S.)

JOHN T. CAINE,
City Recorder.

BALDWIN'S COLUMN.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

MONDAY EVENING,

Oct. 30th, 1876.

One Night Only!

PROFESSOR S. S.

BALDWIN!

AND

CLARA BALDWIN,

THE

ORIGINAL

EXPOSERS

OF

SPIRITUALISM!

Indorsed by Upwards of 1,000 Prominent Divines, Editors, Literati and Notables.

$500 CHALLENGE

TO MEDIUMS!

PROFESSOR BALDWIN

Will perform by

HUMAN AGENCY

ALL THE STARTLING MANIFESTATIONS of the most famous mediums who claim the same tests, given under the same conditions, to be accompanied by the aid of SPIRITS.

FOSTER!

I will cause blood letters, at the will of the audience, to appear on my naked arm.

The Great Handcuff Test!

I challenge any officer of the law or medium to bring to my seance the newest and best patent handcuffs.

Materialization!

I will fully duplicate the famous Katie King apparition, showing spirit faces, which are often recognized by the audience.

Clairvoyancy!

I will give clairvoyant tests unequalled by any medium. Clara Baldwin, while in a trance state, will reveal the past, present and future.

The Famous Pillory Test!

I will be locked by the committee, head and hands, in a pillory, and the key-hole filled with sealing wax, and I will escape in thirty seconds without breaking a seal

Davenport Brothers!

I will allow a committee of four gentlemen, selected from the audience, to tie me with ropes, and I will escape inside of one minute. I will produce, while tied, the most wonderful manifestations.

Fay Outdone!

The committee will bind me hand and foot and while in this condition a coat from the back of one of the audience will be transferred to my back, and after being sewed securely together at the neck and cuffs, will be instantaneously, and in full view of the audience, returned by some unseen power to its owner. Not a knot untied or a seal broken.

Jennie Holmes' Transmutation!

I will cause water to turn to wine and wine back to water, in full view of the audience.

Challenge to Mediums!

I unequivocally and without reservation pronounce the so-called phenomena of Spiritualism humbuggery, and denounce mediums, one and all, as frauds. Notwithstanding that Spiritualists claim that Clara Baldwin and myself are mediums, I hereby agree to wager the sum of $500 or more, that I can fully, completely and satisfactorily perform and expose any manifestation of so-called spirit power which I am permitted to witness three times.

(Signed) Prof. S. S. BALDWIN,
Exposer of Spiritualism.

No Advance in Prices!

Notwithstanding the high salary paid Prof. Baldwin, and the enormous expense incurred in bringing him to Salt Lake City, the management have adopted the usual prices of admission. No extra charge for reserved seats. Reserved seats will be on sale at the Theatre on Saturday, October 28th. d284