

grocery, cellar, tallow-chandler shop, soap-factory, tannery, stable, barn, privy, sewer or any unwholesome nauseous house or place, to cleanse, remove, abate the same from time to time as often as may be necessary for the health, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of said city.

SEC. 31. To direct the location and management of and regulate breweries, tanneries, and to direct the location, management and construction of and restrain or prohibit within the city distilleries, slaughtering establishments; establishments for steaming and rendering lard, oil, tallow, and such other substances as can or may be rendered; and all establishments or places where nauseous, offensive or unwholesome business may be carried on.

SEC. 32. To direct or prohibit the location and management of houses for the storing of gunpowder, tar, pitch, rosin or other combustible and dangerous materials within the city, and to regulate the keeping and conveying of gunpowder, and the use of candles and barns, stables or outhouses.

SEC. 33. To compel persons to keep the snow and ice from the sidewalk in front of the premises owned or occupied by them on East Temple Street, from the Temple block south to the intersection with Second South Street.

SEC. 34. To abate or remove nuisances and punish the authors thereof by penalties of fine and imprisonment, and to define and declare what are nuisances, and authorize and direct the summary abatement thereof, and to abate all nuisances which are or may be injurious to the public health, peace, or good order.

SEC. 35. To prevent any person from bringing, depositing, or having within the limits of the city, any dead carcass or any unwholesome substance, and to require the removal or destruction of the same by any person who shall have placed or caused to be placed upon or near his premises, or near any of the streams of this city any such substances or any putrid or unsound beef, pork or fish hides or skins of any kind, and on his default to authorize the removal or destruction by any officer of said city.

SEC. 36. To exclusively control, regulate, repair, amend and clear the streets, alleys, bridges, sidewalks, or cross walks, and open and widen, straighten, or vacate streets and alleys, and put drains or ditches and sewers therein; and prevent the encumbering of the streets in any manner and protect the same from any encroachment and injury.

SEC. 37. To lay out, improve, and regulate the public grounds belonging to the city, to direct and regulate the planting and preserving trees in the streets and public grounds, and to regulate the fencing of lots within the bounds of the city.

SEC. 38. To prevent the ringing of bells, blowing of horns and bugles, crying of goods, and all other noises, performances and devices tending to the collection of persons on the streets or sidewalks by auctioneers and others for the purpose of business, amusement or otherwise.

SEC. 39. To regulate and determine the times and places of bathing and swimming in the river or other waters in and adjoining said city, and to prevent any obscene or indecent exhibition, exposure or conduct.

SEC. 40. To make regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the city; to make quarantine laws and enforce the same within the city and around it not exceeding twelve miles next beyond the bounds thereof.

SEC. 41. To grant and issue licenses and direct the manner of issuing and registering thereof and the fees to be paid therefor. Bonds may be taken on the granting of licenses for the due observance of the ordinance or regulations of the city council.

SEC. 42. To license, tax and regulate merchants and retailers, auctioneers, distillers, brewers, pawn-brokers and money changers; and to improve duties upon the sale of goods at auction.

SEC. 43. To license, tax, regulate or suppress hawkers and pedlars.

SEC. 44. To regulate and license or prohibit butchers, and to revoke their licenses for misconduct in the course of trade; and to regulate, license and restrain the sale of fresh meat and vegetables in the city, and restrain and punish the forestalling of poultry, fruit and eggs.

SEC. 45. To establish and regulate markets and other public buildings, and provide for their erection, determine their location and authorize their erection in the streets, avenues, or any other public place or places in the city, and not exceeding four miles beyond the bounds thereof.

SEC. 46. To provide for taking the enumeration of the inhabitants of the city, to regulate the burial of the dead, and registration of births and deaths; to direct the returning and keeping of bills of mortality, and to impose penalties on physicians, sextons and others for any default in the premises.

SEC. 47. To appoint watchmen and policemen and prescribe their duties and powers.

SEC. 48. To regulate the measuring and inspection of lumber, shingles, timber, posts, staves and heading, and all building materials, and all kinds of mechanical work, and appoint one or more inspectors therefor.

SEC. 49. To regulate the weighing and place and manner of selling hay.

SEC. 50. To regulate the inspection of tobacco, also of flour, meal, pork, beef and other provisions, and salt to be sold in barrels, hogsheads and other packages.

SEC. 51. To regulate the measuring of wood and the weighing of coal and the place and manner of selling the same.

SEC. 52. To regulate the inspection of whisky and other liquors to be sold in barrels, hogsheads or other vessels.

SEC. 53. To appoint inspectors, weighers and gaugers, and regulate their duties and prescribe their fees.

SEC. 54. To require every merchant, retailer, trader and dealer in merchandize or property of any description which is sold by measure or weight to cause their weights and measures to be sealed by the city sealer and to be subject to his inspection, the standard of which weights and measures shall be conformable to those established by law.

SEC. 55. To establish, make and regulate public pumps, wells, cisterns, hydrants and reservoirs to distribute, control, and so regulate the waters flowing into the city, throughout such channels as may be most advantageous, and to prevent the unnecessary waste of water.

SEC. 56. To erect street lamps and regulate the lighting thereof, and from time to time create, alter and extend lamp districts.

SEC. 57. To establish and regulate public pounds.

SEC. 58. To regulate and license ferries.

SEC. 59. To authorize the taking up and providing for the safe keeping and education, for such periods of time as may be expedient, of all children who are destitute of all proper parental care, wandering about the streets, committing mischief, and growing up in mendicancy, ignorance, idleness and vice.

SEC. 60. To borrow money on the credit of the city: Provided, that the interest on the aggregate of all the sums borrowed and outstanding shall not exceed one-fourth of the city revenue, arising from taxes assessed within the corporation during the preceding year.

SEC. 61. The city council shall have power to make, publish, ordain, amend, and repeal all such ordinances, bye laws, or police regulations not contrary to the Constitution of the United States and the laws of this Territory, for the good government and order of the city, as may be necessary and expedient to carry into effect the powers vested in the city council, or any officer of said city by this act; and enforce observance of all rules, ordinances, resolutions, bye laws and police, and other regulations, made in pursuance of this act by penalties not exceeding one hundred dollars for any offence against the same.

SEC. 62. The city council shall have power within the city by ordinance to annually levy and collect taxes on the assessed value of all real and personal estate or property in the city made taxable by the laws of the Territory, for the following named purposes, to wit:—Not to exceed five mills on the dollar to defray the contingent expenses of the city. Not to exceed five mills on the dollar to open, improve and keep in repair the streets of the city. Not to exceed one and a quarter mills on the dollar to control the waters of said city; and they shall annually apportion and apply said taxes as they in their judgment be deemed most expedient.

SEC. 63. When the city council shall deem it expedient for any especial purpose to borrow money, the interest on which shall not exceed one fourth of the city revenue arising from taxes of the preceding year, the amount of taxes shall not be increased.

SEC. 64. To require, and it is hereby made the duty of every male resident of the city, over the age of eighteen and under the age of fifty years to labor one day in each year upon the streets; but every person may at his option pay one dollar and fifty cents for the day he shall be so bound to labor; provided it be paid within five days from the time he shall be notified by the street supervisor. In default of payment as aforesaid the same may be collected as other taxes.

SEC. 65. The city council shall have power by ordinance to regulate the form of assessment rolls and prescribe the duties and define the powers of assessors and collectors. The annual assessment rolls shall be returned by the assessor on or before the first Monday of April in each year; but the time may be extended or additions made thereto by order of the city council. On the return thereof the city council shall fix a day for hearing objections thereto, and any person feeling aggrieved by the assessment of his property may appear at the time specified and make his objections, which shall be heard and determined upon by the city council, and they shall have power to alter, add to, take from and otherwise correct and revise said assessment roll.

SEC. 66. The collector shall be furnished within thirty days after the assessment rolls are corrected with a list of the taxes to be collected, and if not paid the collector shall have power to collect said taxes with interest and cost by suit in the corporate name, or by distress and sale of any property belonging to persons so indebted. The assessors roll shall in all cases be evidence on the part of the corporation.

SEC. 67. All taxes and assessments, general and special, shall be collected by the collector or collectors in the same manner, and with the same power and authority as are given by the law to collectors of county and territorial taxes: Provided the council shall have power to prescribe by city ordinance the powers, duties and liabilities of assessors and collectors.

SEC. 68. The city council shall have power to make, ordain and establish all such general regulations for the prevention and extinguishment of fires, fixing of chimneys, flues and stove pipes, as they may deem expedient to procure fire engines and other apparatus used for the extinguishment of the same, and have the charge and control of, and provide, fit up, and secure engine houses and other places for the keeping and preserving the same; to organize fire, hose and ladder companies, appoint foremen therefor and prescribe their duties, and make rules and regulations for their government, and to impose reasonable fines and forfeitures for a violation of the same.

SEC. 69. The city council shall have power to provide for the election of trustees; to appoint a board of school inspectors, and to prescribe the powers and duties of the same, and to enact such ordinances as may be necessary to carry their duties and powers into effect.

SEC. 70. The city council shall have exclusive authority and power to establish and regulate the police of the city; to impose fines, forfeitures and penalties for the breach of any ordinance; to provide for the recovery of such fines and forfeitures and the enforcement of such penalties, and to pass, make, ordain, establish and execute all such ordinances, not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or the laws of this Territory, as they may deem necessary, for carrying into effect and execution the powers specified in this act, and for the peace, good order, regulation, convenience, and cleanliness of the city, for the protection therein from destruction by fire or otherwise, and for the health, safety and happiness of the inhabitants thereof.

SEC. 71. All ordinances passed by the city council shall within one month after they shall have been passed be published in some newspaper printed in said city or certified copies thereof be posted up in three of the most public places in the city.

SEC. 72. All ordinances of the city may be proven by the seal of the corporation, and when printed or published in book form, purporting to be printed or published by the authority of the city council the same shall be received in evidence in all courts or places without further proof.

SEC. 73. The city council shall have power from time to time, to require further and other duties of all officers whose duties are herein provided; and prescribe the duties and powers of all officers appointed or elected under this act, whose duties herein are not specifically mentioned, and arrange the fees and fix the compensation of all officers, jurors, witnesses and others. They may also require bonds to be given to Great Salt Lake City by all officers for the faithful performance of their duties.

SEC. 74. All persons appointed under this act to the office of recorder, marshal, attorney, treasurer, collector, assessor, auditor of public accounts, surveyor, street commissioner, shall be commissioned by warrant under the corporate seal signed by the mayor, or presiding officer of the city council and recorder.

SEC. 75. If any person having been an officer in Great Salt Lake City, shall not within ten days after notification and request, deliver to his successor in office all the property, papers and effects of every description in his possession belonging to said city or appertaining to the office he held, he shall forfeit and pay for the use of the city not exceeding one hundred dollars besides all damages caused by his neglect or refusal so to deliver.

SEC. 76. When it shall be necessary to take private property for opening, widening or altering any public street, lane, avenue or alley, the corporation shall make a just compensation therefor to the person whose property is so taken, and if the amount of such compensation cannot be agreed upon, the mayor shall cause the same to be ascertained by a jury of six disinterested men who shall be inhabitants of the city.

SEC. 77. All jurors empanelled to inquire into the amounts of benefit or damages that shall happen to the owners of property so proposed to be taken shall first be sworn to that effect, and shall return to the mayor or presiding officer of the city council their inquest in writing signed by each juror.

SEC. 78. The cemetery lots which have or may hereafter be laid out, and sold by said city for private places of burial, shall with the appurtenances forever be exempt from execution or attachment.

SEC. 79. All ordinance, resolutions and regulations now in force in Great Salt Lake City, and not inconsistent with this act, shall remain in force until altered, modified or repealed by the city council after this act shall take effect.

SEC. 80. All actions, rights, fines, penalties and forfeitures in suit or otherwise, which have accrued under the ordinance incorporating Great Salt Lake City shall be vested in and prosecuted by the corporation hereby created.

SEC. 81. All plats and surveys of lands, lots, or other places within said city heretofore surveyed by the surveyor, and all plats and surveys of lands, lots or other places that may be hereafter surveyed, and all certificates of surveys given by him shall be deemed valid by this act.

SEC. 82. All property, real, personal or mixed, now belonging to Great Salt Lake City is hereby vested in the corporation created by this act and the officers of said corporation now in office shall respectively continue in the same until superseded in conformity to the provisions hereof, but shall be governed by this act, which shall be in force from and after its passage.

SEC. 83. This act shall be deemed a public act and may be read in evidence without proof, and judicial notices shall be taken thereof in all courts and places.

SEC. 84. This act shall not invalidate any act done by the present city council of Great Salt Lake City or by its officers; nor divest their successors under this act of any rights, property or otherwise, or liability which may have accrued to or been created by said council prior to the passages of this act.

SEC. 85. All officers of the city created conservators of the peace by this act shall have power to arrest or cause to be arrested with or without process, all persons who shall break the peace, commit for examination and if necessary, detain such persons in custody forty eight hours in the city prison or other safe place, and shall have and exercise such other powers as conservators of the peace, as the city council may prescribe.

SEC. 87. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to deprive the present city council of Great Salt Lake City of any power or authority conferred upon them by the ordinance incorporating said city and the act amendatory thereto; but said city council shall possess, exercise and enjoy all the powers and authority heretofore conferred upon them, except so far as such powers and authority have been expressly modified or repealed by this act, until said city council are superseded by the election and qualification of their successors under this act.

SEC. 87. That "An ordinance to incorporate Great Salt Lake City," approved Jan. 19, 1851, be and is hereby repealed; and "An act in relation to the assessment, collection, and expenditure of a tax for road and other purposes, within incorporated cities," approved Jan. 4, 1853, so far as the same applies to Great Salt Lake City, be and is hereby repealed.

SEC. 88. The city council shall publish, in at least one newspaper published in Great Salt Lake City, a quarterly statement of the amount of city revenue specifying in said statement from whence derived and for what disbursed.

A POINTED BLOW.—An invalid sent for a physician, and after detaining him some time with a description of his pains, aches, &c., he thus summed up:

"Now, doctor, you have humbugged me long with your good for nothing pills and worthless syrups; they don't touch the real difficulty. I wish you to strike the case of my ailment, if it is in your power to reach it."

"It shall be done," said the doctor, and lifting his cane, he demolished a decanter of gin that stood upon the sideboard.

A DEFINITION.—"Pray, Mr. Professor, what is a periphraasis?" "Madam, it is simply a circumlocutory cycle of oratorical nosorosity, circumscribing an atom of ideality, lost in a verbal profundity." "Thank you, sir."

WHAT WORTH.—Mohammedans say that one hour of justice is worth seventy years of prayer. One act of charity is worth a century of eloquence.

Education of Women.

A woman, whom a good education has provided with ample resources, says Burnap, can never feel the oppression of an idle or a solitary hour. Her house will probably be the resort of the cultivated and refined, and she will thus have all that is most valuable in society, without its vanities and its toils. In such a home, so fitted to form and develop mind, she need have no anxiety for the education of her children. Her conversation, and that of the friends whose intimacy she cultivates, will do more to educate them, to give them intellectual tastes and habits, than a thousand schools and colleges.

For after all, the best part of education is not the dry knowledge obtained from books and maps, and diagrams, but is imparted when teaching and being taught is farthest from our minds. It is breathed into us by the subtle infection of pure aims and lofty aspirations. It is imparted by the electric communications of right feelings and noble sentiments. Nowhere can the mind gain knowledge so rapidly and so well as in listening to the conversation of the accomplished and well informed.

The best part of education must be received at home, the education of the heart, by the influence of a sympathy with those we love, too delicate to be analyzed or defined. There we daily look into the souls of those whom nature has taught us most to reverence and imitate. If there we see, as in a pure mirror, the images of the noblest virtues, integrity, truth, honor, justice, piety to God and kindness to men, we are more likely to be transformed into the same likeness than by any amount of eloquence or ingenuity.

The best part of education is that which forms the character and gives us just views of human life,—that we are not sent here eagerly to grasp at and tenaciously to retain all the advantages over our fellow beings that we can gain, to take our ease while others toil, to seek our own selfish ends regardless of the rights and feelings of others; but with disinterestedness, firmness, patience and humanity to take our share in the good or ill of all.—[Newark, Ohio, Weekly Times.]

The Bright Side.

Look on the bright side. It is the right side. The times may be hard, but it will make them no easier to wear a gloomy and sad countenance. It is the sunshine, and not the cloud, that makes the flower. There is always that before or around us which should cheer and fill the heart with warmth. The sky is blue ten times where it is black once. You have trouble, it may be. So have others. None are free from them. Perhaps it is as well that none should be. They give sinew and tone to life—fortitude and courage to man. That would be a dull sea, and the sailor would never get skill where there was nothing to disturb the surface of the ocean. It is the duty of every one to extract all the happiness and enjoyment he can without and within him; and above all, he should look on the bright side of things. What though things do look a little dark? The lane will turn, and the night will end in broad day. In the long run the great balance will right itself. What is ill becomes well—what is wrong right. Men are not made to hang down either heads or lips, and those who do, only show that they are departing from the paths of true common sense and right. There is more virtue in one sunbeam than in a whole hemisphere of clouds and gloom. Therefore, we repeat, look on the bright side of things. Cultivate what is warm and genial—not the cold and repulsive, the dark and morose.—[Utica Evening Tel.]

DUTY TO THE LAST.—Lord Tenderden had been strongly advised, sometime before his death, not attend the court; but he replied, "I have public duties to perform; and while it pleases God to preserve my mental faculties, I will perform those duties—physical suffering I can and will bear."

A little more than a week before his death, he was told that were he to continue to set the advice of his medical attendants at defiance, it was impossible he should live; but a little rest and retirement would restore him to comparative health.

"I know better," he replied: "my days are numbered; but I will perform my duty to the last."

The following occurrence is said to have happened just previous to his death. He had been sinking all night, but generally retained his faculties. Towards morning he became restless and slightly delirious; all at once he sat up in bed, and with a motion of his hand, as if dipping his pen in the inkstand, as he had been accustomed to do on the bench, said, distinctly, "Gentlemen of the jury; you are discharged." He then fell back in his bed, and almost immediately expired.

DOGGING THE LAW.—A shrewd operation to evade the liquor law has been carried on for some time past, a few miles from West Killingly, on the borders of Connecticut and Rhode Island. There has been built a shop, one side resting on Connecticut soil, and the other part in Rhode Island.—When the officers of Connecticut approach the contraband article is moved across the shop, which makes it rest in Rhode Island, and vice versa.

LADIES' EYES.—Black-eyed ladies are most apt to be passionate and jealous. Blue-eyed soulful, truthful, affectionate, and confiding. Grey-eyed, philosophical, literary, resolute and cold-hearted. Hazel-eyed, quick tempered and fickle.