

UTAH & SALT LAKE CANAL.

Historical Sketch of a Valuable Public Improvement.

When the Pioneers arrived in Salt Lake Valley forty years ago last July they found the conditions of the soil and climate such as to require the adoption of a new system of agriculture—new at least to that valiant vanguard of the early settlers of this region, who had never before lived in a country where irrigation was necessary; and in fact, differing in some respects from any at that time in vogue elsewhere. The fact that the system of irrigation adopted at that early day has thus far proved to be the best yet discovered for this region is a strong proof that its inauguration was prompted by inspiration.

The streams issuing from the Wasatch range and running westward into the valley were the first to be utilized in irrigating the parched and barren soil, but at a very early day the idea was conceived of conveying the water from Utah Lake out upon the western side of the valley, to

BRING UNDER CULTIVATION

the many thousands of acres of fine land there situated, instead of allowing it to flow to waste down the Jordan. As early as January, 1854, an act was passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, providing for the construction of a canal which was to extend from the point above the rapids in the Jordan, near the southern extremity of Salt Lake County, around the western side of the valley as near the base of the Ogden Mountains as possible to the Salt Lake. Little more was done, however, than surveying and estimating the cost until the year 1857, when a new survey was made, heading considerably lower down the Jordan, at the point where the dam of the Utah & Salt Lake Canal is now located, the ground for a canal broken by President Young and its site dedicated by President Jedediah M. Grant. Some grading at the head of the canal was done during that same year under the direction of Robert Wimmer, who at that time kept a fish trap in the river at the Point of the Mountain.

The invasion of the Territory by the U. S. army and the removal of the Saints southward, however, during the following year, put a stop to the work, and although spasmodic efforts were made to renew it at various times during succeeding years, but little practical headway was made until the year 1872, when the Salt Lake County officials took charge of the canal and pushed its construction. In the meantime other canals had been constructed from points lower down the stream and utilized several years prior to the completion of the pioneer canal mentioned, which after being known by various names was

FINALLY INCORPORATED

In the year 1880 under the name of the Utah & Salt Lake Canal and used for the first time the following year.

It was a long time in course of construction, but this is not to be wondered at when it is considered that it is about 30 miles in length and has cost about \$170,000. Indeed it may be said that it is not yet completed, and probably will not be for some time hence, so that all those interested in it will share alike its benefits, but the improvements made during the past few months involving an expenditure of nearly, if not quite, \$20,000, will go a long way towards securing that desired end. It is now 30 feet wide at the bottom at the upper end and tapers gradually to 8 feet in width at the lower end. When it is considered that for a long distance the canal is located on a steep hill side, its success is almost wonderful.

A few breaks from freshets have occurred and some damage resulted, but the main difficulty thus far in the management of the canal has been found in regulating the water so as to make an equal distribution of it all along its entire length. This was formerly attempted by means of weirs situated at various points along the canal, but which were not found to answer the purpose well. One reason for this was that, extending across the canal, and not being set on a regular grade, some were raised considerably above its surface and tended to

IMPEDE THE FLOW

of the water; besides it was by no means easy to gauge the volume of the streams which flowed therefrom.

Another plan has now been devised which it is believed will produce better results. A series of boxes are to be seen in the street near the Taylor, Romney & Armstrong planing mill in this city which are so peculiar in their construction as to attract the attention of every passer by. Twenty-seven or more of these boxes are to be placed in the lower bank of the canal at the various points where it is necessary to take streams from it, and if placed on a level according to the design can be made to regulate the outflow of the water with absolute certainty. The boxes are constructed of red pine plank, two inches thick, and are 18 feet in length, 20 inches wide in the clear and two and two-and-a-half feet in height, according to the location along the canal at which they are to be placed. In each end of every box a gate is arranged, which, by means of a mill screw, can be raised or lowered as desired, regulated to the sixteenth of an inch and so fastened at any desired height by means of a padlock that no person except

the holder of the key can change them. The gate in the end of the box next the canal is intended to regulate the pressure on the delivery gate of the other end, and, as before intimated, the outflow can be measured to a nicety. The boxes were constructed under the supervision of Brother Peter Reid, the president of the company, to whom, by the way, is due the principal credit for designing them, and if they succeed as expected they will doubtless soon become

VERY POPULAR

for the use for which they are intended.

Salt Lake County is a long way ahead of any other county in the Territory in the number and costliness of its canals, and it is only proper that she should take the lead in the matter of inaugurating a perfect system of distributing the irrigating fluid, which is to be hoped the project mentioned will prove to be.

There are six large irrigating canals issuing from the river Jordan, four on the west side and two on the east, and the probability is that they will completely drain the river bed during the present year, and it is doubtful whether even then nearly enough water can be obtained from the river to irrigate the land located under the canals, as the Utah Lake is said to be very low and much less snow in the mountains than usual. It is a pity that the water now flowing to waste down the river cannot be held back in the Utah Lake until the season for irrigating arrives. The Utah Lake is a natural reservoir with sufficient capacity to irrigate the whole of Salt Lake County lying below its level, and it is to be hoped some amicable arrangement may yet be made between the two counties to secure this desirable end.

Park City Notes.

Thursday night Chester Snyder, brother of the late Judge G. G. Snyder, died at his home in Snyderville, of pneumonia.

Daniel Collins left his home a week ago yesterday and since then no definite trace of him can be found. His wife and children are much worried over his mysterious departure.

John Graham wound up one of his periodical sprees on Thursday noon with Ted Evans in front of Morrison & Riley's saloon, and caught a fall on the platform, resulting in a bad fracture of the right leg, just above the ankle.

The incorporation of the Lucky Bill Mining Co., will be effected the coming week by Park City and Salt Lake men. The property consists of four fine claims between Flagstaff Hill and the lower part of Benanza Flat, and sufficient is known of the group to warrant the belief that it will yet be one of the bonanzas of the camp. The capital stock will be \$300,000, divided into 125,000 shares of the par value of \$2.50 each.

City Marshal James T. Kessel arrived from Butte last Saturday evening with his brother, Abram L., who was injured about a month ago by falling from a gallows frame. Dr. McGregor examined him and pronounced his skull fractured and that an operation was necessary. Accordingly Wednesday morning the marshal took his brother down to Salt Lake and on Thursday Dr. Pinkerton, at St. Mary's hospital, operated on him. Abe was scalped and the splintered bone was removed. Then the doctor proceeded to place the fractured parts of the skull so they would knit properly. The brain was in a healthy condition notwithstanding the pressure of the broken part of the skull upon it. Of course it is impossible to foretell now what the result will be, but it was skillfully performed and the doctor believes it will be successful. Abe's many friends, and his brother's too, hope that he will regain his reason. The Butte doctors declared that Abe's skull was not fractured, but they were in error. Since the accident life has been a blank to him.—*Park Record.*

Mr. Kessel was unable to bear up under the severe injuries he had received, and gradually sank till the end came. His remains were yesterday sent to New York for interment.

It is the dry goods clerk who most frequently sales under false colors.

The latest production of that noted author Samuel Smiles, whose works are read in every civilized country, is entitled "Life and Labor," and is in line with "Self-Help" and "Character," books that are as familiar as household words. Like the two last named the new work is a stimulation to study, work and perseverance. Many young men previously without ambition have been incited to activity and success by reading the productions of Mr. Smiles. He brings before the enchanted reader a multitude of the most striking examples of labor and consequent greatness the race has furnished, and every biographical incident or narrative points a moral. "Life and Labor" has been placed on our table by Mr. Dwyer, who has it on sale. Every youth in Utah should possess a set of Smiles' works and read every volume attentively. If he did not believe before that he was capable of becoming somebody, he will then.

John C. Eao and wife are in Ottawa, Ontario. They will return to New York, Eno having settled with his creditors.

STRANGE SUICIDE.

The Brother-in-Law of D. B. Sohl Shoots Himself.

The account of the finding of the body of D. B. Sohl, near the river Jordan on March 20, is still fresh in the public mind, as are doubtless the circumstances which led to his suicide. In the letter written to his wife, who was at Virginia City, Nevada, was a statement that Rufus would probably take care of her and the children. The strange sequel to the case shows that Rufus was Mrs. Sohl's brother. The next chapter in the tragedy is thus told in a San Francisco Chronicle dispatch from Virginia City, Nevada, March 25th:

This afternoon Rufus Ford shot himself in the head with a pistol in Silver City, with suicidal intent, and the wound resulted fatally. He was employed as a delivery clerk by a grocery firm in this city, but his parents reside in Silver City, Lyon County. He left here at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the delivery wagon of his employers, in company with his brother, to visit the paternal residence. Soon after reaching there the discharge of a pistol was heard and Ford was found lying on the floor of one of the apartments of the family residence, wounded as above described.

The deceased was a brother-in-law of the late D. B. Sohl, who committed suicide on the bank of the Jordan River, at Salt Lake City, last week. Ford's sister having been Sohl's wife. The deceased was devotedly attached to Sohl, by whom he was formerly employed, and since Sohl's suicide he has been overwhelmed with grief. A singular coincidence of Ford's suicide is that he shot himself in the mouth in precisely a similar manner to that in which Sohl ended his life.

LICKING THE EDITOR.

JOURNALISTIC TAFFY CLAIMS THE MAN OF MUSCLE.

A tall man, with an ugly scowl on his face and a bad look in his eye, stalked into a newspaper office less than a week ago, and his every motion conveyed the impression that he had made up his mind to annihilate some one. In his big hand he carried a copy of the paper published from that office, and in stentorian tones he demanded to see the sporting editor. That gentleman was at his desk, though he never would have acknowledged his identity had he not been pointed out by one of his co-workers. "I lick the man that wrote this here notice," shouted the ugly man, bringing his fist down upon the desk to show how hard he could hit.

There was no difference of opinion on this point. His prowess was conceded, and for the sake of peace it would have been admitted without debate that he could "lick" the whole staff. The paragraph had reference to a somewhat obscure prize fighter and spoke of him as a "second-class man." It was the puglist who called and he was prepared to wipe out the insult. He amused himself and terrified the writer of the paragraph for a few minutes by raving wildly of the vengeance he was about to take, when it occurred to the sporting editor that he might call diplomacy to his aid.

"Look here," he said, "you haven't been insulted. Now, tell me, do you really think you are as good a man as Sullivan?"

"Well, no," replied the prize fighter, dropping his lower jaw. "I thought you were a sensible man. Don't you see Sullivan is considered to be the only first-class fighter, and as you admit you are not so good as he, don't you see that you must belong to the second-class? And when I say you are a good second-class man I put you on a level with all who are not in the first-class. If I had said you were a third, or a fourth, or a fifth-class man you would have every reason to be angry."

The explanation did seem plausible, and it opened up a conversation in which the same line of thought was carried out; and when the prize fighter left the office he carried with him the conviction that the paragraph at which he took offense was in reality quite complimentary to him.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Prof. Chandler, of New York, one of the most eminent analytical chemists and sanitarians, knows something of the manufacturers of patent medicines—"because they try to bribe me to certify to the value of their concoctions." Some of them, he says, are admirably managed, having regular staff organizations. There is the literary man, who writes the letters, giving marvelous accounts of marvelous cures; there is the artist, who shows the patient before and after taking twenty-two bottles of the medicine; there is the poet, who composes poems upon the subject; there is the liar, who swears to what he knows isn't true; and the forger who produces testimonials from his own imagination. "Without exaggeration, I should say that nine out of ten of these proprietary medicines are frauds, pure and simple; the real business is advertising for dupes. The medical part of it is but a side issue. I am pretty sure, if I were to pound up brickbats, and spend \$100,000 advertising it at \$1 an ounce, as a sure cure for some disease which cannot be cured, I should get at least \$110,000, thus giving

me \$10,000 for my trouble. Nine-tenths of the medicines sent out in this fashion have no more curative properties than brickbat dust."

A correspondent of Science, Mr. P. J. Farnsworth, of Clinton, Iowa, finds a very striking resemblance between the membrane of diphtheria and the fungi that produce dry rot, or more especially those forms that grow in living trees. A white or yellow leathery substance is produced, sometimes known as "punk;" the roots of the fungus penetrate the cells of the wood in every direction, producing disintegration and decay. Diphtheria is called an exudation, and classed as a bacterial disease, when in fact it is a fungus of a higher order. It grows on the surface, and spreads by fibrillations, and its roots penetrate deeply into the tissue, producing changes and decomposition, which becomes the soil for bacteria, generating poisons that are absorbed and powerfully affect the whole system. In this view its life history has not been studied or found out. It is known that the membrane can be transplanted, but how it is propagated by spores is unknown. There is evidently some peculiar condition required. It may be that an alkaline condition of the system is required, which is the reason for the capriciousness of its infection.

Mrs. Briggs—Now that your son has returned from college do you feel repaid for your outlay for his education? Did he take any prize? Mrs. Squiggs—Oh, yes, mum; yes indeed. He got a medal for what he calls sprinting and he must be high up in mathematics, for he says he learned four new curves.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best-selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only half a bottle at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store. (2)

A WOMAN'S DISCOVERY.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store. (2)

For strengthening and clearing the voice, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."—"I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

The "Exposition Universelle de l'art Culinaire" awarded the highest honors to Angostura Bitters as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

Ely's Cream Balm has done me more good than anything I ever tried. I had the catarrh very bad in my head. It had become chronic and falling into my throat left bad taste in my mouth. Since I have used two bottles it has stopped all of that. Am ever ready to recommend it very highly.—Wyatt Hoffman, Sergeant Co. G., 23rd Inf'ty., Fort Sisseton, D. T.

I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of Ely's Cream Balm as a sure cure for catarrh or colds in the head. ELIZA EDSTROM, Ferndale, Cal.

Cough.

Persons, and especially children, are subject to this agonizing complaint, which often comes on suddenly in the night and without any previous warning. Simmons' Liver Regulator should always be at hand. A single dose will generally allay the pain. It never fails in giving relief. It is harmless, and can be given with safety to a child of the tenderest age.

BROWN'S COUGH BALM

and Tar Troches are invaluable in every family for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat.

BROWN'S ANJICA SALVE

is every box warranted for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Old Sores, Piles and Sore Eyes. No cure no pay.

BROWN'S SASSAPARILLA

has no equal. Stands alone as the Great Blood Purifier and cure for Rheumatism. All Wholesale Druggists sell Brown's Family Medicines. Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, General Agents.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

ELY'S CATARRH

Cream Balm
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
TRY THE CURE
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

CONSUMPTION CURED

AND LUNG AFFECTIONS
Home Treatment. A late discovery by a celebrated German Physician. Is a POSITIVE remedy in every stage. Treatise sent FREE to any sufferer. Dr. W. F. G. Koettling & Co., 410 East Hampton, Ct.

INVENTION

has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country, without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Get this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand opportunity! Address Tabor & Co., Augusta, Maine.

DEAFNESS

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

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One wild, red COW and calf, branded on left hip with a circle, slit in each ear, up of left horn broken off.

If damage and costs on said animal be not paid within ten days from date of this notice, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at Union estray pound, at 2 o'clock, on the 8th day of April, 1888.

Dated at Union precinct, Salt Lake Co., Utah, this 27th day of March, 1888.

JOHN H. WALKER, Poundkeeper of said Precinct.

VITIATED BLOOD.

Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors Cured by Cuticura.

Through the medium of one of your books received through Mr. Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa., I became acquainted with your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and take this opportunity to testify to you that their use has permanently cured me of one of the worst cases of blood poisoning, in connection with erysipelas, that I have ever seen, and this after having been pronounced incurable by some of the best physicians in our county. I take great pleasure in forwarding to you this testimonial, unsolicited as it is by you, in order that others suffering from similar maladies may be encouraged to give your CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial. P. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg, Pa.

Reference: Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times I could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. NO relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them, and was perfectly cured." Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES.

We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of Scrofula I ever saw was cured by the use of five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA, and CUTICURA SOAP. The Soap takes the "cake" here as a medicinal soap.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Druggists, Frankfort, Kan.

SCROFULOUS, INHERITED.

And Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, and Eruptions of the Skin, are positively cured by CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, when all other medicines fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

UTERINE PAINS

And Weakness instantly relieved by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a Perfect Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness. A new, instantaneous and infallible pain killing plaster. 25 cents.