

tated of late over the attempt of a young married couple to obtain the *entree*. The husband is rich, but the wife is an ex-hotel-chambermaid, and although she is pretty and smart, with fine manners, yet "society" turns up its scornful nose and says she may be goodlooking, but she "can't come in."

—The State Treasurer of Ohio, Mr. Welsh, died recently, and the office goes a begging, the treasurer elect, Mr. Milliken, not being legally installed for a few weeks, and nobody being anxious to file bonds of half a million for that brief space—hardly time enough to steal anything worth the venture.

TWEED'S ESCAPE.

THE New York *Herald* is rightly severe upon the escape of Tweed, which occurred in a similar manner to that of Harry Genet, "another one of the great Tammany thieves." The *Herald*, of Dec. 5 says—

"The escape of Wm. M. Tweed from prison yesterday is the crowning shame of a long series of disgraces. Nothing new could excel this in infamy but the failure of the police to retake him. That, fortunately, seems to be a humiliation too great for this city to endure. Tweed must be retaken, or American justice will be the laughingstock of the world."

Taken altogether, this escape is almost unparalleled in the annals of clever crime and stupid justice, and that is saying a great deal. If Tweed should escape entirely—which seems incredible—the triumph of the rogue, the disgrace of the law, will be perfect."

Broomcorn.

The Los Angeles *Herald*, of Oct. 26th, has this item—

"The farmers in the northern part of the State are making a success of the culture of broomcorn, and from the figures they give to the press it seems to be a very remunerative crop. F. D. Simmons, who lives near Tulare Lake, had two acres in this year, the produce being seven to ten thousand pounds of number one quality of brush and a ton of seed per acre. The former sold at \$80 and the latter at \$20 per ton. It is said that the seed will pay all expenses of raising and harvesting, leaving a clear profit of thirty or forty dollars per acre. The crop was sold to the broom factory at San Jose. The cultivation of this article is quite similar to that of corn, except that the stalk is bent over near the top just before maturity, to give strength to the straw. If the broomcorn is as good as represented, our farmers have a good market at New York, where the brush is worth \$160 to \$280 per ton. Even with enormous freight charges such figures will pay handsomely, and would seem to warrant better prices on this coast. If the New York factories can afford to pay from ten to fourteen cents per pound for broomcorn, we should think California buyers could give the same figures at least. However, as broom factories can be gotten up at comparatively little expense, our farmers can start establishments of their own in order to get a fair price. At the New York value the article would pay \$100 per acre profit."

There is a man in Buena Vista, Alabama, who has eleven daughters at home. It takes one hundred and ninety-eight yards of calico to go round.

France crows over the fact that its chickens and egg crop is worth annually \$80,000,000, or one-third the value of an average wheat crop in this country.

Mrs. Jewett, housekeeper for Moses Fogg, near Gorham, Maine, is a treasure of a housekeeper in these times, having bravely confronted two tramps and prevented their robbery of the house, though her only weapon was an unloaded pistol, not forgetting her tongue.

MARKET.

In this city, Dec. 15th, 1875, by Pres. D. H. Wells, David R. Rich, son of C. C. Rich, to Miss Alice A. Kimball, daughter of the late H. Ber C. Kimball.

We wish the happy couple long life and prosperity.

AN ORDINANCE

ESTABLISHING FIRE LIMITS, AND FOR THE PREVENTION OF FIRES.

SEC. 1.—Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City: That the following be and are hereby established as the fire limits of said City, viz:—All of blocks 76, 69, 58, 57, 70 and 75, Plat A, Salt Lake City Survey; and within said limits it shall be unlawful to erect any building, the outer walls of which are in whole or in part, constructed of wood, except so much as may be necessary for door and window frames, cornice, doors, sash and shutters; and the roofs of all buildings hereafter erected, or newly roofed, within said limits shall be covered with metal or other incombustible material; and each building shall be separated from all others by a party wall of brick, adobe, or rock, not less than nine inches thick from the foundation to the roof, from front to rear, and to extend through and above the roof not less than two feet, so as to entirely separate any communication of wood between such building and any other; and in all buildings where fire is kept there shall be flues or chimneys built of brick or adobe, and all stove pipes shall be conducted into flues or chimneys, and if they pass through wooden partitions they must be protected from the same by metal ventilated thimbles, and in no case shall a stove pipe be allowed to pass through the roof, or out of the side of any building.

SEC. 2.—The erection of such buildings as are mentioned in Section one upon any block not included within the aforesaid limits, may be prohibited upon application to the City Council in writing, signed by the owners of the greater part of the real property in said block. Such application shall be accompanied by a plot of the block, designating the property of each owner by his name, written on the plot representing his property; and the City Council being satisfied that the applicants are the owners of the greater part of said property, may extend the fire limits over said block.

SEC. 3.—No person shall, within said fire limits, keep hay or straw, in stack or pile, without having the same enclosed so as to protect it from flying sparks of fire; and no owner or occupant of a livery or other stable, or any other person, shall use therein, or in any other place containing hay, straw or other combustible matters, any lighted candle, or other light, except the same be kept safely enclosed in a lantern or other suitable covering to protect the same.

SEC. 4.—It shall be unlawful within said fire limits to smoke meat or boil pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine or varnish in any room or place, except the same be fire-proof.

SEC. 5.—Whoever shall, in person or by another, erect any building within said fire limits in violation of this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars for every day after twenty days' notice that the building is permitted to stand; and any person who shall become the owner thereof after the same shall have been so built, and who shall omit, neglect or refuse to remove the same within twenty days after notice, shall be liable to pay the same penalties; and for the violation of any other provision of this Ordinance not herein provided for shall be liable to a fine in any sum not to exceed one hundred dollars.

SEC. 6.—Any person, within the limits of this city, laying timbers, wood, or lumber into any flue, or chimney where fire passes, or laying joist, timbers, or lumber into any fireplace or under the hearthstone, shall be liable to a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and a further sum of five dollars for every day that such joist, timbers, wood, or lumber are permitted to remain after having been notified to remove the same.

SEC. 7.—It shall not be lawful, within the limits of said city, for the owner, occupant or other person having the control of any steam saw, or planing mill, or factory of any kind, or foundry, machine shop, or other establishment, to erect any smoke-stack or chimney in connection therewith of less height than ten feet above the highest building on the block, and shall securely brace or stay the same, and shall have on said stack or chimney a bonnet or spark-arrester, all to be done to the accept-

ance of the inspector of buildings. SEC. 8.—The owners of all buildings within the limits of this city wherein fire is kept are hereby required to build flues or chimneys of brick or adobe in said buildings; and from and after the passage of this Ordinance it shall be unlawful to project any stovepipe through the roof or out of the side of any building; and on or before the First day of March, A.D. 1876, all stovepipes now in use projecting through the roof or out of the side of any building shall be removed by the owner thereof.

SEC. 9.—It shall not be lawful for any person within the limits of this city to use coal oil or other combustible fluid for the purpose of kindling fires, or to handle the same by pouring from one vessel to another at any other time than by daylight.

SEC. 10.—Any person violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of the last three sections of this Ordinance shall be liable to a fine not to exceed fifty dollars, and a further sum of five dollars for every day that any stovepipe is permitted to remain through the roof or out of the side of any building, after the first day of March, A. D. 1876.

Passed November 30th, 1875.

DANIEL H. WELLS, Mayor.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder.

Territory of Utah, ss.
Salt Lake City.

This certifies that the foregoing is a true copy of the ordinance, entitled, "An Ordinance establishing fire limits and for the prevention of fires," passed by the City Council, November 30th, 1875.

Given under my hand and the Corporate seal of Salt Lake City, this 7th day of December, A. D., 1875.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder.

Price List

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THE WEEKLY SUN

1876. NEW YORK. 1876

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are sure to be of great interest and importance, especially the two latter; and all of them and everything connected with them will be fully and freely reported and expounded in THE SUN.

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of inquiry and diligently investigating the corruptions and misdeeds of GRANT'S administration; and will, it is to be hoped, lay the foundation for a new and better period in our national history. Of all this THE SUN will contain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the preparations for it, will be memorable as deciding upon GRANT'S aspirations for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and as electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects, those who read THE SUN will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

THE WEEKLY SUN, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already has its readers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers doubled. It will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the general news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make THE WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world, and we shall continue to give in its columns a large amount of miscellaneous reading, such as stories, tales, poems, scientific intelligence and agricultural information, for which we are not able to make room in our daily edition. The agricultural department especially is one of its prominent features. The fashions are also regularly reported in its columns; and so are the markets of every kind.

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Salt Lake City, 1875.