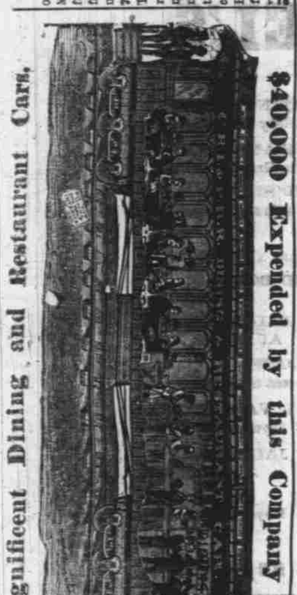
RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The best of HOTEL Meals from full bill of fare is furnished for 75 Cents. Thoroughfare runs furnishes meals on the a la carte. Please pay for what you order.



Magnificent Dining and Restaurant Cars, $40,000 Expended by this Company in

These cars run on the Great Overland Express Train between Omaha and Chicago, and are the only cars of the kind in the United States.

E. ST. JOHN, Gen. Passenger Ag't. A. KIMBALL, Gen. Supt.

U. P. R. R.

UNTIL further notice trains will leave and arrive at Ogden daily as follows:

LEAVE.

Daily Express	10:20 a.m.
Mixed	5:00 p.m.
Freight	8:30 a.m.

ARRIVE.

Daily Express	6:15 p.m.
Mixed	6:40 p.m.
Freight	2:15 p.m.

Daily connections made at Ogden with Central Pacific R. R., and with Utah Central road for Salt Lake City and all points in Southern Utah.

At Bryan with stages for Sweetwater mines.

At Cheyenne with Denver Pacific road for Denver, Central City, Georgetown and all points in Colorado and New Mexico.

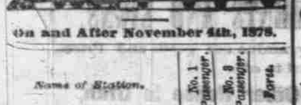
At Omaha with Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Burlington and Mo. River in Neb., Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs railroads, and Missouri River line of steamers for all points East and South.

Tickets for sale to all points east at Banking House of McCornick & Co., Salt Lake City; also at Union Pacific Railroad Ticket Office in Ogden, at which office berths on sleeping cars can be secured.

THOS. L. KIMBALL, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Omaha.
H. H. CLARK, Gen'l-Supt. 490

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Pioneer Line of Utah.



On and After November 4th, 1878.

Names of Station.	No. 1 Passenger.	No. 3 Freight.	No. 5 Freight.	Fare.
Trains leave				
Salt Lake	7 00	3 40		
*Wood's Cross	7 25	4 05		50
Centreville	7 35	4 15		75
Farmington	7 50	4 33	1 00	1 00
Kaysville	8 12	4 52	1 35	1 25
Arrive at				
Ogden	9 00	5 40	2 00	

Names of Station.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Freight.	Fare 1.
Trains leave			
Ogden	9 40	6 20	
Kaysville	10 31	7 10	1 00
Farmington	10 52	7 31	1 35
Centerville	11 04	7 44	1 50
*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., arriving in Ogden at 11.50 a.m.; Leaving Salt Lake 5.00 p.m., arriving in Ogden at 8.20 p.m., leaving Ogden at 6.50 a.m., arriving in Salt Lake City at 10 a.m.; leaving Ogden at 3.30 p.m., arriving in Salt Lake City at 6.45 p.m.

☞ For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES SHARP, General Freight and Ticket Agent.
JOHN SHARP, Superintendent.

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD

On and after Dec. 13th, 1876.

Going South.

Name of Station.	No. 1 Passenger.	No. 3 Freight.	No. 5 Freight.	Fare.
Trains leave	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Salt Lake	7 00	6 10	2 00	
Little Cottonwood	7 28	6 45	2 25	50
Junction	7 45	7 15	2 55	75
Arrive at				
Sandy	7 53	7 25	3 15	1 00
Leave	and			
Sandy	8 03			
Draper	8 18			2 00
Lehi	8 30			2 25
American Fork	8 39			1 00
Pleasant Grove	9 32			3 00
Provo	10 15			3 50
Springville	10 35			3 70
Spanish Fork	10 51			3 50
Payson	11 23			3 50
Santaquin	11 43			4 00
Arrive at	M.			
Territorial	12 00			4 00

Going North.

Name of Station.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Freight.	No. 6 Freight.	Fare.
Trains leave	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Terminus	12 20			
Santaquin	12 57			25
Payson	1 17			50
Spanish Fork	1 49			1 00
Springville	2 08			1 25
Provo	2 25			1 50
Pleasant Grove	3 08			2 00
American Fork	3 26			2 10
Lehi	3 32			2 25
Draper	4 22			2 75
Arrive at				
Sandy	4 37			
Leave				
Sandy	4 47	9 15	5 00	2 00
Junction	4 51	9 25	5 10	2 25
Little Cottonwood	5 11	9 55	5 40	2 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

JAMES SHARP, General Freight and Ticket Agent.
JOHN SHARP, General Superintendent.

(OFFICIAL)

Arrivals and Departures of Mails.

ARRIVALS.

East—Through mail, daily ..... 8 40 p m
Alta, daily ..... 5 50 p m
Parley's Park, Big Cottonwood, and Wasatch, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays ..... 5 00 p m
Park City, daily except Sunday ..... 5 00 p m
Summit and Wasatch counties, Tuesdays and Thursdays ..... 8 40 p m
Rich county, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday ..... 8 40 p m
Morgan county, daily ..... 8 40 p m
North.—Davis county, daily ..... 11 40 a m
Weber county, daily ..... 8 40 p m
Ogden, semi-daily 11 40 a m & 8 40 p m
Parley's Park, Big Cottonwood and Wasatch, Mondays, Fridays ..... 7 00 a m
ties, daily ..... 8 40 p m
Corinne and Kelton, daily ..... 11 40 a m
Idaho and Montana, daily ..... 8 40 p m
Boise City and Idaho City, daily ..... 11 40 a m
West—Nevada, California, Oregon, &c. ..... 11 40 a m
Ophir, Tooele, Stockton, Jacob City, &c. ..... 2 20 p m
Bingham Canyon, daily ..... 6 30 p m
South—From Beaver an intermediate points, daily ..... 5 50 p m
Pioche, Star and San Francisco districts, daily ..... 5 50 p m
St. George and points south of Beaver, alternate days 5 50 p
Sanpete and Sevier counties, daily, except Monday ..... 5 50 p m
Cedar Valley, Fairfield and Tintic mining district, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays ..... 5 50 p m

DEPARTURES.

East—Through mail, daily ..... 8 30 a m
Alta, daily ..... 9 30 a m
Parley's Park, Big Cottonwood and Wasatch, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays ..... 7 00 a m
Park City, daily, except Sunday ..... 7 00 a m
Summit and Wasatch counties Mondays and Fridays 6 30 a m
Rich county, Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays ..... 6 30 a m
Morgan county, daily ..... 6 30 a m
North—Davis county, daily ..... 6 30 a m
Weber county, daily ..... 6 30 a m
Ogden, semi-daily 3 30 p m & 6 30 a m
Cache and Box Elder counties, daily ..... 6 30 a m
Corinne and Kelton, daily ..... 3 30 p m
Idaho and Montana, daily ..... 6 30 a m
Boise City and Idaho City, daily ..... 3 30 p m
West—Nevada, California, Oregon, &c., daily ..... 3 30 p m
Ophir, Tooele, Stockton, Jacob City, &c., daily ..... 8 30 a m
Bingham Canyon, daily ..... 6 30 a m
South—For Beaver and intermediate points, daily ..... 6 30 a m
For Pioche, Star and San Francisco districts, daily 6 30 a m
For St. George and points south of Beaver on alternate days ..... 6 30 a m
For Sanpete and Sevier counties, daily, except Saturdays ..... 6 30 a m
For Cedar Valley, Fairfield and Tintic mining districts, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 6 30 am

OFFICE HOURS.

General Delivery open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday, 12:30 to 1:30 p.m.
Money Order and Register department from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Outside door open from 6 a.m. to 10 p m

J. T. LYNCH, Postmaster.

THE OLD RELIABLE

FORT WAYNE AND PENNSYLVANIA R R LINE

Continuous all-rail Route!
No Change of Cars!
One Road, one Management!

FROM CHICAGO TO

Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

GREAT SHORT LINE

TO BOSTON

Via New York City.

Reaches all Points in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

MAGNIFICENT CARS

Equipped with the celebrated Westinghouse air brakes and Janney's New Patent Safety Platform Coupler.

ELEGANT EATING HOUSES

With Ample Time for Meals.

3 Express Trains

Leave Chicago as Follows:

8.30 a. m. Special Fast Express Except Sunday.

With the popular vestibule sleeping car.

Reaches Pittsburgh 2.30 a m; Harrisburg 11.45 a m; Philadelphia 4.00 p m; New York 6.45 p m; Boston 6.15 a m; Baltimore 6.30 p m; Washington 9.00 p m next day.

5:15 p. m. Atlantic express,

DAILY,

With Drawing Room and Hotel Car.

Reaches Pittsburgh 12.15 p m; Harrisburg 10.35 p m; Philadelphia 3.55 a m; New York 6.45 a m; special Philadelphia sleeping car on this train, which remains in depot until 7.30 a m, affording Philadelphia passengers a full night's rest.

9:10 p. m. Night Express

EXCEPT SATURDAY,

With Drawing Room Sleeping Car.

Reaches Pittsburg 7.30 p m; Harrisburg 3.50 a m; Baltimore 7.45 a m; Washington 9.05 a m; Philadelphia 5.00 a m; New York 10.35 a m; Boston 8.40 p m. Through Baltimore and Washington sleeping car on this train.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS ANY OTHER LINE.

Through Tickets for sale at all Principal points in the west. Ask for them via the FORT WAYNE and PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
CHICAGO.

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah:

In the matter of the Estate of EZRA OAKLEY, deceased.

PURSUANT to an order of said Court in said matter, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1879, at 10 a. m. of said day, at the County Court House in Salt Lake City, has been appointed by said Court the time and place for the hearing of a petition filed in said County by Albert Best, praying that a certain document thereon filed, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, be admitted to Probate, and that letters testamentary be issued to him, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the Probate of said will.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 1, 1879.

D. BOCKHOLT, Clerk Probate Court, Salt Lake County.
d61 4t Utah.

SWORN EVIDENCE.

The following Cure is probably the most remarkable ever effected by any medical preparation for the treatment of Catarrh:

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that I have had Catarrh for ten years, and for the last six years have been a terrible sufferer. I was rendered partially deaf, had buzzing in the head, pains across the temple, dizzy spells, weak and painful eyes, swollen and ulcerated tonsils, hard and constant cough, severe pain across the chest, and every indication of consumption. My head ached all the time. The matter accumulated so rapidly in my head and throat that I could not keep them free. Frequently at night I would spring out of bed, it seemed to me, at the point of suffocation. I would then have recourse to every means in my power to dislodge the mucus from my throat and head before being able to sleep again. For a period of six years my tonsils were ulcerated and so much inflamed that I could with difficulty swallow. Finally consulted an eminent surgeon in regard to an operation on them, but at his request postponed it. The constant inflammation and ulceration in my throat caused by the poisonous matter dropping down from my head had so irritated and inflamed my lungs that I coughed incessantly.—a deep, hard cough. Meanwhile my system began to show the effects of this disease, so that I lost flesh, grew pale, and showed every symptom of an early death by consumption. When matters had reached this stage, or about six months ago, I began the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. After using the first bottle I began to improve rapidly. The first dose seemed to clear my head as I had not known it to be for years. It seemed gradually to arrest the discharges. It *stopped my cough in three days.* By using it as a gargle I soon reduced the inflammation and swelling of my tonsils, so that they soon ceased to trouble me. The soreness across my chest disappeared, the buzzing noises in my head ceased, my hearing and sense of smelling were completely restored, and every symptom of disease that had reduced me to the verge of the grave disappeared by the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

I have been thus explicit because, as a druggist, I have seen a great deal of suffering from Catarrh, and hope to convince many that this is a great remedy.

I am familiar with the treatment of Catarrh as practised by the best physicians, and have consulted the most eminent about my case. I have used every kind of remedy and apparatus that have appeared during a period of six years past, and have, while following their use, taken great care of my general health, but obtained no relief or encouragement from any of them.

BOSTON, Feb. 22 1875. GEO. F. DINSMORE.

SUFFOLK, ss. Feb. 23, 1875.

Then personally appeared the said George F. Dinsmore, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true. Before me,

SETH J. THOMAS, Justice of the Peace.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Affords the most grateful relief in all Affections of the Chest and Lungs.

CHRONIC PLEURISY CURED.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen,*—Having for many months past suffered with a very lame side, called by my physician Chronic Pleurisy, caused by a former injury and strain, and for which I used many prescriptions and liniments, as well as the so-called rheumatic cures, without the least benefit, my physician recommended one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, which, to my great surprise, relieved the pain and soreness almost immediately, and I have been able to attend to my household affairs ever since with perfect ease and comfort, whereas, before the application of your invaluable Plaster, I was scarcely able to do anything. I consider them inestimable, and cheerfully pleasure recommend them to the afflicted. Yours respectfully, MRS. FRANCES HARRIMAN.

ORLAND, Me., April 21, 1876.

There is no medical or protective appliance that will prove so grateful and effective in Tickling Coughs, Pain in the Side and Soreness of the Chest and Lungs. We believe them capable of preventing serious diseases of these organs.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Do not confound these Plasters with the ordinary Plasters of the day, that by comparison are absolutely worthless.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric or Voltaic Plates with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

STAKE AND WARD REPORTS.

We are now prepared to furnish Presidents of Stakes with the necessary blank forms for their reports.

Stake Reports, 5 cents per copy.
Ward " 35 cents per doz.
☞ Mailed on receipt of price.

Address—

CANNON & YOUNG, Deseret News Office, Salt Lake City.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Rates of Domestic Postage.

LETTERS:—The standard single rate weight is ½ oz. avoirdupois.
Single rate letter throughout the United States ..... 3 cents
For each additional ½ oz. or fraction ..... 3 "
Drop Letters, single rate ..... 1 "

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—The postage on newspapers has to be paid at the office of publication.

Newspapers and not charged postage when sent from the publication office to subscribers in the county where the paper is published.

Single Newspapers, not exceeding ounces in weight, 1 cent to any part of the United States, prepaid.

PACKAGES.—Parcels, unsealed, 1 cent per ounce.

The maximum weight of any package of printed or miscellaneous matter is 4 lbs. avoirdupois.

Registered Letters and Money Orders.

REGISTRATION:—Letters may be registered on payment of a fee of ten cents, in addition to the regular postage, but the government takes no responsibility for safe carriage or compensation in case of loss.

Rates of commission, in United States currency, charged for issuing International Money Orders, to be transmitted by the Postmaster at New York to Switzerland:

On orders not exceeding $20	10 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30	15 "
Over $30 and not exceeding $40	20 "
Over $40 and not exceeding $50	25 "

Rates of Foreign Postage.

	Letters.	News papers.
Greece, closed mail, via England	5 cts.	2 cts
Hong Kong, American packet, via San Francisco	10 cts.	2 cts.
Italy, direct closed mail via England	*5 cts.	2 cts
Italy, via North German Union, direct	5 cts	2 cts.
Japan, American packet, via San Francisco	10 cts	2 cts
Mexico	10 cts	2 cts
New Zealand, via Southampton	12 cts	2 cts
Norway, via North German Union direct	5 cts.	2 cts.
Norway, closed mail via England	5 cts.	2 cts
Portugal, via England	*5 cts.	2 cts
Russia, via North German Union direct	*5 cts.	2 cts
Russia, closed mail via England	*5 cts.	2 cts.
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	5 cts.	1 ct.

MONEY ORDERS:—All principal post offices now receive small sums of money and issue drafts for the same upon other post-offices, in accordance with the following charges and regulations:

On orders not exceeding $15	10 cents
On orders not exceeding $30	15 "
Over $30 and not exceeding $40	20 "
Over $40 and not exceeding $50	25 "

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS on Great Britain, Germany and Switzerland, may be obtained upon the payment of the following fees, viz:

GREAT BRITAIN:

On orders not exceeding $10	25 c
Over $10 and not exceeding $20	50 "
Over $20 and not exceeding $30	75 "
Over $30 and not exceeding $40	$1.00 "
Over $40 and not exceeding $50	1.25 "

GERMANY.

Fees same as Great Britain.

SWITZERLAND.

South American States, Atlantic Coast, via England	27 cts.	4 cts.
Brazil, Buenos Ayres and Uruguay, via American packet from New York	16 cts.	2 cts.
Pacific Coast, Peru, Ecuador, Central America and Bolivia	27 cts.	10 cts.
Spain, via New Orleans	5 cts.	2 cts
Sweden, via North German Union, direct	*5 cts.	2 cts.
Sweden, closed mail via England	*5 cts.	2 cts.
Switzerland, direct closed mail via England	*5 cts.	2 cts.
Switzerland, by North German Union, direct	*5 cts.	2 cts.
West Indies (British), American packet from New York	5 cts.	2 cts.
St. Thomas (British), British mail via St. Thomas	15 cts.	4 cts
St. Domingo (British)	5 cts.	2 cts

The standard single rate to Great Britain is half an ounce avoirdupois; to France and the Continent (by French mails) it is 15 grammes or one-half ounce avoirdupois. The asterisk (*) indicates that prepayment is optional.

EVENING NEWS.

Thursday, - - March 6, 1879.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

The Postal Bill.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The postoffice bill, as finally passed, contained a clause which the publishers strongly advocated. It divides all the mail matter into four classes. First, written matter; second, periodical publications; third, miscellaneous printed matter, and fourth, merchandise. In the second class come all the newspapers and periodicals issued four times annually or oftener. All such publications, with certain exceptions, when sent from publishing office including sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission at two cents per pound prepaid. The publishers of newspapers may, without extra charge for postage, fold a supplement fn their regular issues, provided it is germaine to the publication which it supplements. Publishers may also include bills of receipts and order for subscriptions. Publishers are allowed to send one copy to each actual subscriber within the county, free.

Important Decision.

SPRINGVILLE, Ills., 5.—Judge Drummond, in the suit of the Wilson Packing Company of Chicago, against the St. Louis Beef Canning Company, for an infringement of patent, made an important decision to-day, to the effect that the St. Louis concern could be sued wherever it was doing business, and where the service on its officers could be had. The significance of the decision is that it subjects foreign corporations to the statutes of the States in which they do business, and extends the territory within which suits can be brought against them.

Greenback Convention.

CHICAGO, 5.—At the greenback club convention, to-day, a platform was adopted affirming the heretofore expressed creed of the greenback party and declaring that postmasters should be elected, that a labor bureau should be established; favors a law disfranchising persons who offer to purchase or do purchase votes, and calling for other innovations in the government. The resolutions strongly favor reforms of various kinds. The following is adopted on the Chinese question: "That the government prohibit the importation of all Chinese or other servile labor."

An Idaho Mine Rich Gold-Strike.

CINCINNATI, 5.—A number of wealthy citizens are greatly excited over the reports of a strike of gold in an Idaho mine of which they are owners. Their information states that a very rich vein of gold has been reached in the 200-foot level, and that it furnishes ore yielding from $1,500 to $2,500 per ton in gold and silver. The vein increased in size and richness as it was worked and it is regarded by those in charge as one of the richest gold mines in the country. The gentlemen who own the property are R. R. Springer, John Shillito, L. B. Harrison, D. J. Falles, Samuel Fosdick, E. Zimmerman, G. K. Shoenberger, D. D. Burlock, Jos. H. Rogers, Alfred Gaither, Alphonso Taft, John Shillito, jr., and Thomas H. M. Winn. Mr. Shillito declared to-day that $1,000,000 would not induce him to part with his interest. The whole party of owners will start shortly for the mine, which is located in Alturas County, 200 miles from the railroad.

WESTERN

Stormy Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—A severe rain storm has prevailed throughout the northern and central portions of the State for the past thirty-six hours.

The steamer *City of Panama*, left port to-day for Panama, put back on account of the stress of weather.

The Sutro-Tunnel Trouble.

The compromise between the mining companies and the Sutro-Tunnel company has come to a conclusion for the present, at least, the mining companies having broken off negotiations and resumed the papers. They assert that Sutro cannot be brought to stand by verbal agreements long enough to get them on paper. Sutro, on the contrary, denies positively that he has varied from the agreement proposed by him and assigns the following as the point of disagreement: He claims that all ore-producing mines between the Utah on the north and Overman on the south, should begin to pay the royalty agreed upon whenever they send their water through the tunnel, either by direct connection or indirectly by pumping into the mines in direct connection.

The mining companies, on the other hand, refuse to pay the royalty on ore extracted from any mine until such time as said mine is directly connected with the tunnel by a lateral drift, and in this agreement they would at present include the mines between the California on the north and the Chollar on the south.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

Debate on the Parliamentary Discipline Bill.

BERLIN, 5.—In the debate on the parliamentary discipline bill in the Reichstag, yesterday, Prince Hohenlohe Dangerberg, while emphatically disapproving the bill, announced, in the name of the free conservatives, that on second reading, they would move the standing orders of the house be modified in accordance with some of its points. The principal incident of the debate was a lively encounter between Prince Bismarck and Herr Lasker. The latter declared that never, since the existence of the Reichstag, has there been a single case where the proposed measures would have been applicable. The federal council had used much more offensive expressions than those which the government sought to curb in the Reichstag. Prince Bismarck himself had once used the word "lie." Herr Lasker declared that the bill implied an attack on the constitution and law. He appealed to the house to reject it and hold firm to the principle that nobody must be allowed to touch the Reichstag's solemn right to make its own regulations for the maintenance of its own dignity. Bismarck declared the Reichstag at liberty to accept such portions of the bill as it thought proper. He could only say to them *beneficia non-obtruduntur.* The time would come when the house will regard the bill more favorably. Despite the probable fate of the bill, it was government's duty to fulfill its responsibilities; the rest concerned the house. As an instance of the necessity of some means of checking incendiary speeches in the house, Bismarck pointed to the fact that Herr Selmann had during the last session, threatened an insurrection by the words: "Let the chancellor remember the 18th of March, 1848." Bismarck continued: Government had hoped to find energetic support in combatting socialism, but it had been mistaken. He did not think the struggle over, as proved by the Breslau election. He proceeded to point to the American regulations for securing propriety of debate in congress, and concluded: We trust you will stand by us in the fight against socialism longer than the two years prescribed by the anti-socialist law, and that you will not be deceived by the momentary silence of the socialist. We cannot dispense with the support of the Reichstag, but do not expect that if we remain in office the question will be settled by a hostile vote on your part. We must go farther in the same direction. We are entitled to have an opinion as well as the Reichstag, and should we not be bad patriots if we acted in opposition to the dictates of our conscience?

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to the Control and Distribution of the waters flowing into Salt Lake City.

SECTION, 1.—*Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City,* that the city watermaster shall qualify in the same manner as the treasurer: *Provided,* that his bonds shall be as fixed by order of the city council; and he shall have authority to appoint, subject to the approval of the city council, assistant watermaster; resident within the city, who shall receive from him a certificate of appointment, who shall act in his name and for whose official conduct he shall be responsible.

SEC. 2.—The period of artificial irrigation shall be deemed to commence annually on the first day of April and end the first day of November.

SEC. 3.—Before the 15th day of March in each year every person entitled to use a portion of the waters flowing into said city for irrigation shall present to the city watermaster, upon a form provided by said watermaster for that purpose, a written application for the use of water as aforesaid during said period, and specifying therein the lot or lots or fraction thereof owned or possessed by such applicant, to be irrigated, and agreeing therein that upon demand and within fifteen days thereafter he will pay to the city watermaster his proportion of the expense of constructing and keeping in repair all gates, dams, sluices, flumes and ditches necessary to convey the water from the main or natural water channel to the premises of such applicant. Said application shall be filed with the city recorder.

SEC. 4.—Before the said first day of April annually, the city watermaster shall apportion and allot the waters of the several streams flowing into the city among the applicants entitled to use a portion of said waters, with respect to time and quantity of water, according to the extent of land specified in their respective applications.

SEC. 5.—Upon such apportionment, and before the said first day of April in each year, each applicant as aforesaid, upon the payment into the city treasury of the sum of one dollar, for each one and a quarter acre lot, and fifty cents for each fraction thereof named in his application, and upon the presentation of the treasurer's receipt therefor to the city watermaster, shall receive from said watermaster a certificate specifying the proportion of water to which such applicant shall be entitled and the times during which he may use the same in said period.

SEC. 6.—It shall be the duty of the city watermaster to see to the proper location, construction and repair of all gates, dams, flumes, ditches and reservoirs, that water may not be wasted, streets or sidewalks overflowed or obstructed, or private property damaged.

SEC. 7.—Whenever it shall be necessary to make any of the improvements mentioned in the preceding section, an estimate of the cost thereof shall be made by the city watermaster, which cost shall be apportioned among the persons interested in such improvement, according to their respective portions of water; but in case of any sudden emergency, the watermaster shall cause any necessary repairs to be made immediately, the cost of which shall be apportioned thereafter. The said watermaster shall cause written notice to be given to each of such persons of the amount to be contributed by him toward such improvement. Said notice may be served upon him personally or be left at his residence, or at his usual place of business. Any such person who shall fail, within fifteen days after the receipt of such notice, to tender to said watermaster the amount therein specified, shall forfeit his right to his portion of water for irrigation during said period, and the same may be apportioned by the watermaster among such persons as bear the expense of such improvement; *provided,* that if any person tender the equivalent of his proportion of the cost of any of the before mentioned improvements in labor or material necessary thereto, the watermaster is authorized to accept such equivalent, but all such labor or material must be furnished within twenty-four hours after demand is made therefor by the watermaster.

SEC. 8.—At all points where water is distributed into main ditches, the watermaster shall cause substantial gates to be constructed, at the expense of the corporation, by which the proportion of water flowing in each may be accurately determined.

SEC. 9.—No person shall be entitled to convey his portion of water from a main ditch to his lot or premises without first having constructed a substantial gate both in the main ditch and at the head of his branch ditch, the latter to be closed and watertight except during the turn of such person to use his portion of water. Where such branch ditch crosses any portion of a sidewalk the same shall be made of lumber or other substantial material, the covering of which shall be on the same level with such sidewalk. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offense.

SEC. 10.—Where persons are obliged to convey water across grounds between their premises and the public water ditches, it shall be done under the direction of the watermaster, and with the least possible injury to property, either in digging the requisite ditches, or in managing the water therein, and they shall be liable for all damages caused by any failure or neglect on their part.

SEC. 11.—Where public water ditches pass through private grounds, the right of way for which has already been acquired, any person having the right to use water therefrom, is authorized to pass along said ditches as occasion may require, during the continuance of said right; such passing to be under the supervision of the watermaster.

SEC. 12.—All persons using water for irrigation or other purposes, shall continue the duplex ditches water into the regular water ditches and not allow said water to flood the sidewalks or streets to the damage thereof and the unnecessary waste of water.

SEC. 13.—Any person aggrieved at the apportionment of water allotted to him by the watermaster, at his proportion of costs mentioned in the seventh section, or at any other act, claimed to have been done by virtue of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, on written complaint, be heard by the city council, who shall constitute a board of equalization to hear and determine such complaints. But all such complaints must be presented to the council within ten days from the origin of the act complained of. Said board may remit or abate, for any insane, idiotic, infirm or indigent person, the tax or fee provided for in the fifth section of this ordinance.

SEC. 14.—Any person turning the water from any irrigating ditch or reservoir in said period, except when the use of the water has been duly allotted to him, as herein provided, or without having first obtained a certificate from the watermaster, as provided in sections three and five of this ordinance; or in a greater quantity than is allotted to him in said certificate; or after he has forfeited his right to the use of his portion of water in said period; and any person willfully and maliciously breaking any dam or gate, in any stream, sluice or ditch, or in any way changing the current or flow of the water used for irrigating purposes, shall be liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars; or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding fifty days, or to both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 15.—The city watermaster shall report his proceedings to the city council quarterly, or oftener if required. The compensation of the city watermaster and his assistants shall be as fixed by the city council.

SEC. 16.—That sections twenty-three to twenty-nine inclusive of chapter six relating to city officers, and the whole of chapter thirty-three of the revised ordinances of Salt Lake City be and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed, March 4th, 1879.

FERAMORZ LITTLE, Mayor.

JOHN T. CAINE, Recorder.

Territory of Utah, } ss
City of Salt Lake. }

I, JOHN T. CAINE, Recorder of Salt Lake City, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of "An Ordinance relating to the control and distribution of the waters flowing into Salt Lake City," passed by the City Council of said City on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1879, as appears of record in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand (L.S.) and affixed the corporate seal of Salt Lake City, this 5th day of March, A. D. 1879.

JOHN T. CAINE, Recorder.

DIPHTHERIA.

MARSHALL'S HUMBUG OIL, when used freely internally and externally, will positively cure Diphtheria, even in its worst form; thousands can vouch for the truth of this assertion. The raw Oil may be used freely on the tenderest infant, leaving the parts exposed to the air to avoid blistering. For internal use, the Oil must be diluted with water. Four tablespoonfuls of water to one teaspoonful of the Oil—sweeten to taste; bathing the throat and chest freely and often. Dose, one teaspoonful, repeating frequently. The Humbug Oil may be found prepared for internal use under the name of Marshall's Canker Cure.

Z. C. M. I. General Agent, and for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.

DR. S. MARSHALL.
d61 s&w

O. F. DUE,

SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST, is going to open his new Seed Store two doors west of the Eagle Emporium on Saturday, March 1st, and will be glad to supply his old and new customers with a large stock of Grass, Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, pure and fresh, by the pound, ounces and packets, at reasonable prices. In the store will also be found a small stock of different kinds of House and Bedding Plants, also Raspberry Trees, Strawberry Plants, Cabbage and Tomato Plants, Summer-flowering Bulbs. In my Greenhouse and Garden, two blocks north of the Valley House, will be found a great variety of House and Bedding Plants, such as Roses, Monthly, Hardy Moss Roses, Honeysuckles, different kinds, Geraniums, Fuschias, etc., Basket Plants, Hanging Baskets, Pansies, Dalaies, Dahlias, Verbenas, etc., Gladiolli, Lillies, etc., also a great variety of Garden and Flower Seeds by the packet; all kinds of Cut Flowers from Greenhouse and Gardens; Hand Bouquets, Table Bouquets, Crosses, Anchors and wreaths for Funerals and Flower Baskets, etc. At the last Territorial Fair in 1876, I was awarded one bronze medal, one diploma, and six prizes for the best Cut Flowers, Flowering Plants, Variegated Plants, Stocks, Roses, Hand Bouquets, Table Bouquet and Flower Baskets.

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