

Local and Other Matters.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 6.

Excommunicated.

To whom it may concern, this certifies that Jorgen Christensen and his wife Mariane Christensen were cut off the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, on the 7th of February, for apostasy.

TARLTON LEWIS,
Bishop 2nd Ward, Richfield.
SIMON CHRISTENSEN,
1st Counselor,
ANDREW N. JENSEN,
2nd Counselor.
SIMON CHRISTENSEN,
Clerk.
Richfield, Feb. 25, 1878.

Missionary Labor.—We have perused a letter from Elder Charles D. Evans, of Springfield, now in England, to a friend in this Territory. It is dated February 12. He had spent a month in Hull, Yorkshire, where he had delivered a number of discourses, in Forester's Hall, which had been largely attended. A deep interest in the gospel had been awakened in a number of people. He had appointed Brother Metcalf to baptize four men who had applied for admission to the Church, and he expected that that ordinance would be administered shortly to a number of other believers. On account of the opening being so promising Elder Evans thought of remaining in Hull another month. He had accepted invitations to visit some very intelligent people who were interested in the work. While engaged in his missionary labors friends have been raised up to him on every side, to his own astonishment, causing him to feel deeply grateful to God for his watchcare.

In England.—Elder Alma B. Dunford writes to a friend in this city, Feb. 14th. He feels greatly encouraged in his labors in the ministry, in England. He labored in the Sheffield Conference about six months, during which time he traveled and preached in that part of the country, exhorting the Saints to faithfulness and endeavoring to persuade unbelievers to embrace the gospel. He baptized eleven persons, and, at the beginning of the present year, he was released from the Sheffield and was appointed to labor in the Manchester Conference. A few days previous to writing, he and Elder A. A. Kimball visited the town of Creek, where, after a meeting was held, four persons offered themselves for baptism, and the prospects were considered good for raising up a branch of the Church in that part.

Elder Dunford speaks of the general prostration of trade, 4,000 people being without employment in the town of Macclesfield alone. Many of the poor Saints are anxious to get to Utah, and are longing to receive the necessary assistance from friends here.

Professor Riggs' Lecture.—A crowded audience consisting of residents from many different wards in the city, responded to the announcement in the News, that Prof. Riggs would lecture on "London and Paris" last evening; and we can safely say the gentleman's effort was equal to every anticipation. The lecture is well written and, for a first delivery, read exceedingly smooth. The lecturer gave a graphic description of the principal places of interest in both of these noted cities, and entertained the audience with a humorous account of his seasick voyage to Calais.

He also gave an excellent idea of the varieties existing in the social life of London, the immense gulf between the wealthy and the destitute, the life of the plodding laborer and the resorts of gentlemen of pleasure, showing how remote these classes were distant from each other, though dwelling within an hour's ride in the same city. He described the grandeur of the English institutions, as shown in the solidity of the Bank of England; and referred to the wonders of London's immense population, where a child is born every five minutes and a death occurs every eight minutes, and still that city, owing to its complete sanitary regulations is considered the most healthful in Europe. His description of the buildings in Paris was very lucid, and he dwelt historically on the various revolutions which had curtailed her beauty and impeded the progress of France.

The lecture occupied fifty-three minutes in delivery, and the interest of the audience manifested that it could have been continued twenty minutes longer to advantage. It requires much concentrative ability to condense anything like a fair description of these grand old cities, into a lecture of one hour's duration.

The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the 20th Ward Institute, and a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker at the close.

City Council.—The Council met last evening, Mayor Little presiding.

Petition of Walker Brothers and seventeen others, asking that East Temple Street, between Third and Fifth, be repaired. Referred to the committee on streets and alleys.

Richard Brimley and 86 other residents of the Fifth Ward, petitioned to have the canal running through that part of the city widened and the banks made secure, to prevent overflowing and flooding. Referred to the committee on improvements.

Auer & Murphy and twelve others, saloon keepers and wholesale and retail liquor dealers, represented that the present ordinance closing saloons at 10 o'clock p.m. was evaded by some in the business to the detriment of others who desired to live up to the law, and petitioned for a change of the hour for closing to 12 o'clock or 11.30, said petitioners agreeing to close at the hour designated by the council. Referred to the committee on licenses.

John Sloan, boiler maker, was granted the privilege of erecting a platform over the ditch in front of his premises, West Temple St., to be used in connection with his business, under certain restrictions.

Petition of John R. Park, for the privilege of conveying a small stream from City Creek to his lot, in the 18th Ward, with which to make an ornamental cascade. Referred to the committee on irrigation.

Messrs. Hoge, Simons and Emery represented Salt Lake Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., and that they were owners of five acres, being lots 10, 11, 12 and 13 of block 5, plot C, and had been informed that there was a ditch being made through the land adjoining, and egress and ingress from and to their land would be affected, and asked that the land be sold to them, on usual terms. Referred to committee on public grounds.

Mrs. Mary Minkler, who resides near the gasworks, represented that her well had become useless on account of the gaspipes passing near, and asked that the city furnish her with pure water by means of pipes. Referred to the committee on water works.

George M. Ottinger, by communication, represented that for fourteen months he had filled the office of chief engineer of the fire department at a pecuniary loss, and asked for an increase of the appropriation for the fire department. Referred to the committee on claims.

The Assessor and Collector, by communication, represented that the new revenue law gave additional powers to the city, under its charter, and suggested that the Council immediately adopt, by ordinance, all the provisions of said act applicable to the city, in the assessing and collecting of taxes.

The committee on streets and alleys, to whom was referred the petition of C. Colebrook, with regard to graveling road at head of East Temple street, recommended that the petition be granted and the supervisor instructed accordingly. Adopted.

The report of the police court for the month of February was presented, which showed as follows: Cash fines, \$361.50; back fines collected, \$150.25, total, \$511.75; labor, \$259.00; number of cases tried, 50. Referred to the committee on police.

The following bills, for the month of February, were presented, allowed and the amounts thereof appropriated:

City Marshal's expense bills, \$313.27; Fire Department expense bills, \$150.85; boarding city prisoners, 1,869 meals, at 15c. per meal, \$280.35; Dr. S. B. Young, care and treatment of three insane patients, \$71.40; Salt Lake City Gas Co., street lighting, \$1,110.00; gas to City Hall, Firemen's Hall and prison, \$106.40; police salaries, \$896; Janitor's salary, \$30; guarding water tanks and lighting oil street

lamps, \$60; work on Union Square, \$37; collecting dox tax, \$19.

An appropriation of \$1,000 was made as a contingent fund to be drawn against by the supervisor of streets.

The Recorder reported that the appropriation for contingent for salaries for the past year was all exhausted. The matter of the appropriation for salaries was referred to the committee on claims, with the addition of Councilors J. F. Smith and H. Dinwoodey to the committee.

The question of the appointment of officers by the City Council was referred to the committee on elections.

The unfinished business left by the old Council was taken from the table and referred to appropriate committees.

The Council adjourned till next Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 7.

Stopped.—During the past few days, digging, sowing and planting were progressing actively. The snow storm of last night has put a "quietus" upon that kind of business for a little while.

Fancy Poultry.—A farmer writing to an agricultural paper, says:

I have often heard farmers say that the improved breeds of poultry were good for nothing for the farmers, that they were only for the fanciers and breeders of fine poultry. As a young farmer, I came to the conclusion to try a fancy breed, and I do not feel sorry for the \$12 I paid two years ago for a trio of white crested black Polands. Within the two years I sold fowls to the amount of \$75, and eggs to the amount of \$125, and I have forty hens and four roosters left, for which I refused an offer of \$100 lately.

Excommunication.

Millville, Cache County, Utah,
March 4th, 1878.

This is to certify that John Kimmer was cut off the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, January 20th, 1878.

G. O. PITKIN,
Bishop.
JOSEPH HUMPHREYS,
Clerk.

Concert.—Last evening there was a concert in the 9th Ward school house, under the auspices of the Sunday school, for the benefit of the latter institution and an organ fund. The affair was under the management of the S. S. Superintendent, James Wood, and the musical exercises were directed by Brother Chamberlain, who also accompanied on the organ. The performers acquitted themselves excellently, and the audience, which was large, filling the house, appeared well pleased.

The concert, with some alterations of programme, will be repeated on Friday night.

Logan.—Mayor W. B. Preston is in the City, making arrangements for establishing waterworks in the City of Logan. Negotiations are pending for the purchase of piping and other materials. The tanks, etc., will be built on the bench east of the town, and the water supply, which is abundant, will be obtained from a canal that connects with Logan River. It is intended to erect seven fire hydrants, and the organization of a fire company will be the next thing in order.

The fall from the works to the town will be about 100 feet, which is sufficient for every purpose. A number of citizens have agreed to aid the City Council with funds in carrying out this enterprise. As the water can be used there without stint, sprinklers, green lawns and fountains will soon be in order in the beautiful City of Logan.

Weather Prediction.—According to a Valparaiso paper, Dr. Fab, a Chilean savant, made the following predictions, principally relating to the United States:

Great atmospheric disturbances may be expected on the following dates the present year: From the 15th to the 17th of February, 16th and 18th of March, 26th and 28th of August, and 24th and 26th of September, or possibly two days previous to the foregoing. This prophecy does not apply exclusively to Chili, but to the whole globe, though the nature of the disturbances will necessarily differ according to local conditions; thus, while tempests, heavy

rains, snow storms, with thunder and lightning, will occur in some places, earthquakes may be expected in others. Even where local peculiarities may so affect the weather that no notable influence may be observed, the presence of the disturbance may be clearly distinguished in the atmosphere by clouds driving in opposite directions, &c. In the mountains of Europe and the United States, the Doctor confidently predicts that the first snow will fall between the 26th and 28th of August.

That Accident.—W. A. Noble, of Smithfield, sends the following details of the fatal accident that occurred there Feb. 27th:

Joseph Harris, a young man 24 years of age, was killed by being thrown from a load of willows. The circumstances are as follows: He and his father-in-law, John Williams, went for willows to fence their lots, situated in the north-west part of our city. The young man Harris came up with the first load, accompanied by a little boy, 10 years of age, the son of John Williams. He got along very well until within a few yards of his destination, when he tried to take his load across what is known as the Big Hollow. In ascending the hill his horses refused to pull. He told the little boy to jump off, which he did. He then undertook to get his load up the hill and, in the attempt, it capsized, throwing him under the wagon. He told the little boy to turn the horses, but he could not. He then told him to unhitch them. This he could not do; he told him to run for George Doane, who lives but a few rods from the spot, but before he could get there life was extinct. The horses had tried to get away and moved the load on his back and neck. Every effort was made to restore him, but to no avail. He had devoted a goodly portion of his time in laboring on the Logan Temple, and had just completed an engagement to work on it for the next year.

The Tannery.—The new tannery in the 19th Ward, is one of the most trim and neat manufacturing establishments in the west. The peculiar aptitude of the President, Mayor Little, for giving attention to details is well known. The effects of his directing mind are seen everywhere in and about the tannery. The engine bark grinder, and other machinery are all up and ready to be put in operation. A large quantity of hides are in an advanced stage of preparation for putting into the tanning liquid, and a car load of bark, ordered from California, which has been delayed, is expected daily. This is probably the only lot of bark it will be necessary to order from abroad. It has been discovered that sufficient bark can be obtained locally to meet the demand. Besides supplying a large proportion of the leather consumed in the Territory, it will also render unnecessary the importation of hair for plastering purposes.

The president of the establishment sees no reason for supposing otherwise than that the tannery will be a paying concern. It will labor under some disadvantages in competing with importations, but those are more than balanced by advantages on the side of the home article. The hides are here in abundance, whereas they are shipped from this Territory at a profit, to manufacturers abroad, and returned here in manufactured condition, involving a large expense for freight both ways to the distant tanner. This should be sufficient in favor of the home producer to offset advantages in other directions on the opposite side.

The new tannery establishment has on hand and ready a large quantity of hides, which have mostly been procured through Mr. H. B. Clawson, who is authorized to purchase for the company.

"Habeas Corpus."—Lib Bot Wing, the man who was twice examined, on the same charge and twice bound over, by two different magistrates, a Justice of the Peace and U. S. Commissioner, is a third time conspicuously in Court. A former application on the part of Wing's counsel for a writ of habeas corpus was preemptorily denied by Judge Schaeffer. Yesterday, however, the ideas of the Chief Justice turned a judicial summersault. This is not unusual with him. His views upon matters coming under his official cognizance, as shown by his actions, are liable to ebb and flow, and to frequently run into channels

that are new to matters of jurisprudence.

Not only did his honor go back upon his former denial of the *habeas corpus*, but he decided that examination proceedings number two, before the U. S. Commissioner, were a work of supererogation. He ordered that Wing be released from the bonds then imposed on him and be held on the bonds imposed by Justice Pyper, who conducted examination number one.

In deciding as he did—that the first examination of Lib Bot Wing was regular and the bonds, so far as he knew, sufficient, his honor perpetrated a powerful joke upon himself and all the other officials who took part in the later proceedings, which were a fungus upon the first.

The supererogatory proceedings in this case necessarily involve a certain amount of expense. In view of the services in this regard being entirely uncalled for, the question of who shall foot the bill is worth consideration.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

GENTLEMEN:—Your memorialists, the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, hereby respectfully represent:

That there are large tracts of land in the regions of the Rocky Mountains, which are useless for cultivation until, by the construction of expensive canals and ditches, water is conducted upon them for the purpose of irrigation. That settlers upon such lands who endeavor to comply with the provisions of the Homestead Act are frequently compelled to cease their residence thereupon, in consequence of the lack of water for domestic purposes, or the brackish and unwholesome nature of the water there obtained from wells, until, by the construction of canals for irrigation, water is brought through such land suitable for general use.

That upon the near completion of a canal passing through such land, persons who have neither resided upon it nor assisted in the construction of said canal, but who have watched for such an opportunity, enter upon the land and by pre-emption, or otherwise, obtain possession, to the great injury of the settler, who was unable to reside upon the land.

That the labor on and cost of construction of such canals or ditches, is often more than equivalent to the value of such residence on land as will meet the requirements of the Homestead Law, and that the general benefits to the country accruing from the building of such canals are far in excess of those arising from said residence.

Therefore, your memorialists respectfully ask your Honorable Body to extend, by appropriate legislation, the benefits of the provisions of the Homestead and other land laws to bona fide builders of irrigating canals and ditches, in such a manner that so much means or labor expended on such canals may be counted equivalent to a given time of residence on the land; proof of such expenditure to be given before the Land Register by certificate of the irrigation company engaged in the construction of such canal, by the testimony of witnesses as required in relation to residence, or such other means as your Honorable Body may require.

Such legislation would secure many honest working people in their rights, encourage the construction of irrigating canals and the settlement upon and redemption of much land now considered waste, and meet conditions that the Desert Land Act does not reach and to which said act does not apply.

The early attention of your Honorable Body to this important matter is earnestly requested, and as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

February 22nd, 1878.

Some people suppose that the passage of the silver bill makes all silver coin a legal tender to an unlimited extent. This is a mistake. It is only the new dollar when coined that will have this quality; half dollars, quarters and dimes are still only a legal tender to the amount of five dollars.