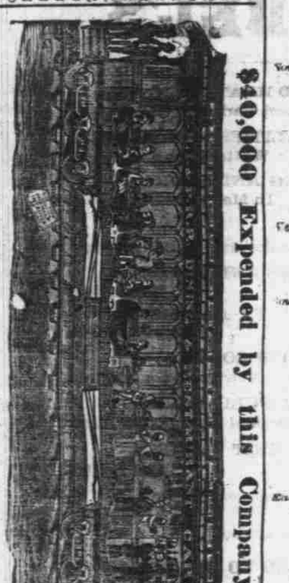
RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The best of HOTEL Meals from full bill of fare is furnished for 75 Cents. The restaurant 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 are run on the great Overland Express Trains 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.

d214

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.....8:40 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 Bankers 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. d90

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Pioneer Line of Utah.

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

On and After November 4th, 1878.

Name of Station.	No. 1 Passenger.	No. 3 Passenger.	Fares.
Trains leave			
Salt Lake	7 00	3 40	
*Wood's Cross	7 25	4 08	65
Centreville	7 32	4 18	1 05
Farmington	7 50	4 33	1 00
Kaysville	8 12	4 52	1 35
Arrive at			
Ogden	9 00	5 40	2 10

Name of Station.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Passenger.	Fare.
Trains leave			
Ogden	9 40	6 20	
Kaysville	10 31	7 10	1 00
Farmington	10 52	7 31	1 05
Centreville	11 04	7 44	1 00
*Wood's Cross	11 13	7 53	1 05
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 at 3.05 p.m., arriving in Ogden at 8.20 p.m., leaving Ogden at 8.50 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.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Trains leave				
Salt Lake	7 00	8 10	2 00	
Little Cottonwood	7 28	8 45	2 35	50
Junction	7 48	7 15	2 55	75
Arrive at				
Sandy	7 52	7 25	3 15	1 00
Leave	mxd			
Sandy	8 00			
Draper	8 18			1 25
Lehi	9 05			1 75
American Fork	9 20			1 90
Pleasant Grove	9 32			2 00
Provo	10 15			2 50
Springville	10 35			2 70
Spanish Fork	10 51			3 50
Payson	11 23			3 50
Santaquin	11 43			4 00
Arrive at	M.			
Terminus	12 00			4 00

Going North.

Name of Station.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Freight.	No. 6 Freight.	Fare.
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Trains leave				
Terminus	12 20			
Santaquin	12 37			25
Payson	1 17			50
Spanish Fork	1 49			1 00
Springville	2 08			1 20
Provo	2 25			1 50
Pleasant Grove	3 08			2 00
American Fork	3 20			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	3 00
Junction	4 51	9 25	5 10	2 25
Little Cottonwood	5 11	9 55	5 40	1 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.....5 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
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 Wanship, Mondays.....7 00 a m
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., daily.....11 40 a m
Ophir, Tooele, Stockton, Jacob City, &c.....2 30 p m
Bingham Canyon, daily.....6 30 p m
South—From Beaver and 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.....6 30 a m
Alta, daily.....6 30 a m
Parley's Park, Big Cottonwood and Wanship, 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 am
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.....6 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. m. Sunday, 12:30 to 1:30 p.m.
Money Order and Register department from 8 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

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 and 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 7.30 a m; Harrisburg 11.45 a m; Philadelphia 4.00 p m; New York 6.45 p m; Boston 8.15 a m; Baltimore 6.20 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 3.35 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 6.00 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 Court, by Albert Best, praying that a certain document therewith 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, Utah.

d61 14t

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. I 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 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 speech and hearing were perfectly 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. 23 1873. GEO. F. DINSMORE.

SUFFOLK, ss. Feb. 23, 1873.

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, but all 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 shall with 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, Irritation 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 cent
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 are 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 $30.....10 cents.
Over $30 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	5 cts.	2 cts
Mexico	10 cts	2 cts
New Zealand, via Southampton	10 cts	2 cts
Norway, via North German Union direct	12 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, subject to 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.

Rest same as Great Britain.

SWITZERLAND:

South American States, Atlantic Coast, Great Britain,	27 cts.	4 cts.
Brazil alone, from New York,	18 cts.	2 cts.
Argentine Republic and Uruguay, via American packet from New York,	23 cts.	10 cts.
Pacific Coast, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chili,	17 cts.	4 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 and Danish,) American packet from New York,	5 cts.	2 cts.
(British), British mail via St. Thomas	12 cts.	4 cts
(Not 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-quarter ounce avoirdupois. The asterisk (*) indicates that prepayment is optional.

EVENING NEWS.

Wednesday, March 12, 1879.

HINTS ON LAND MATTERS.

Introduction—Duties on Pre-emptions—How to Avoid Contests, &c.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 4th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

As many difficulties are continually arising through an imperfect fulfillment of the requirements made by the several Land Laws, and as the failure to live up to these requirements may result from either ignorance or neglect, or perhaps to some extend from both, I am constrained to offer some suggestions to settlers, that if properly regarded, will doubtless avoid much trouble in future.

I have two reasons for taking this method of introducing them to the public, the first is that what comes to us through the columns of the NEWS, is more apt to be regarded as reliable information, the second is that frequent communications to me from various parts, demand a continuous stream of replies flowing from my office, containing in many instances information of a similar character, and which if incorporated in a series of letters, running through a paper like the NEWS having a general circulation among settlers in the Territory, would be of almost universal importance and interest. I therefore ask for sufficient space in the various issues of your paper, to give your readers a clear and definite understanding of their duties in securing public land under the Pre-emption, Homestead, Desert and Timber Culture Acts of Congress, as required *now* to be performed.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

In the first place I will say that it has been a very common idea that no particular residence is required on a tract filed on for pre-emption. It is thought by some that it is sufficient to merely put up a shed or "shantie" or plough a little, stay on the land a night now and then, and perhaps cut what grass grows spontaneously upon the tract. Others think that if they cultivate the land thoroughly in grain or other crops, water it, fence it, and otherwise look after it without residence, they have done all they need to. *This is a great mistake.* One of the objects of the Pre-emption Law is to sell the public lands at a moderate price to *actual settlers*, so that the country may be settled up by industrious people. Now a person is not considered a "settler" in the eye of the law, unless he settles upon the land he desires to own, by *actual residence.* The rulings of the Department show that he is expected and understood to reside there from the day he files on the tract, till he pays up the dollar and a quarter an acre for it. This he can do if he wishes at the end of *six months' residence,* but not prior to that time. Or he can remain there thirty months if he prefers, before paying up, but he must live there all *the time.* He must not abandon his home there. If he is a married man he must also have his wife and family with him on the land. No excuse of poverty or business elsewhere, will be accepted when his right is contested. Some people find it difficult to raise the money to pay the government price even at the end of thirty months; in this case the law wisely provides that the pre-emption may be changed to homestead by paying the homestead fee; and the time which the settler has *resided* on the land is deducted from the five years' residence required in homesteads. At the end of five years from the time he filed for pre-emption, he can (if this change is properly made at or before the expiration of 30 months,) receive his patent for the tract as a homestead. In doing this he does *not* forfeit his *homestead* right, but merely exhausts his *pre-emptive right.* Some ask if a man has filed on *only forty acres,* or any subdivision less than 160, (which the law fixes as the limit,) can he file again on more land to make up his 160 acres? *No, he cannot. One* pre-emptive right *only* is allowed to each citizen, and if a person chooses to select a sub-division of 40 or 80 acres, he exhausts his right thereon just the same as though it was a full quarter section. But if before paying up for the land he wishes to *amend his filing* so as to include his full allowance of land and he has improvements on the tract desired, he can do so on proper application to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, papers for which we prepare when required.

The question is sometimes asked, "what sort of a house shall I build?" To which I would reply, just such a house as you and your family can live in during thirty months, making it your home both summer and winter. No particular size or material is designated but it should be *habitable.* It may contain one window or more, one door or two; but it should have a good roof, and be properly floored so as to be comfortable. Must we cultivate the land? Yes, or at least part of it; it should be broken and sown in some kind of a crop. Of course part of every tract can be reserved for grass, and as such when cared for, and as far as possible improved, that part is also considered cultivated. Must I fence it? Only so far as fencing is needed. Fencing adds to the value of your improvements, but where a "no fence" law prevails, it is scarcely worth while to go to that expense. It would be better to lay out the same amount on the dwelling, the stack-yard and stables, and the general improvement and cultivation of the soil.

What must I do when I want to pay up for the land? Bring two witnesses and come to my office. The questions concerning your residence and cultivation will be asked you there, and the answers written down in blanks provided us for this purpose. You and your witnesses will thus avoid being questioned at the Land Office, which all more or less dislike, and you will not be charged any more than is charged at the office for the same service.

I would add, that as land becomes more scarce, both settlers and speculators are apt to become more grasping, and those who do not fill the law are constantly open to a contest from some party on the "look out" for a piece of good land. It is the frequency of such troubles that has induced me to make these duties more commonly known, and I trust thereby they will be more strictly observed. In conclusion I would say try to avoid giving any opportunity for "jumping," for when once a contest is instituted against you, expense will be unavoidable, no matter how just may be your claim, or how good your intentions.

Respectfully,
CHAS. W. STAYNER,
Land Agent and Attorney.

J. McKNIGHT, Attorney and Counselor at Law,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Special attention to General and Local Land Office business, the soliciting Soldier's Claims for Bounty, Pension and other demands against the Government.

OFFICE—Below U. S. Land Office, 2d door above the Walker House. d 238 & w

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 watermasters; 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 conduct the surplus of waste 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, City of Salt Lake. } ss

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 and affixed the corporate seal of Salt Lake City, this 5th day of March, A. D. 1879. (L.S.)

JOHN T. CAINE, Recorder.

LOST.

ON Friday eve., between the mouth of Parley's Canyon and the City, one Buffalo Robe Quilt and a heavy Indian Blanket, red, white and black. The finder will confer a great favor by leaving them at this Office, or at the residence of B. H. YOUNG, A little east of the City Hall. d 78 3t

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, Daisies, 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 Garden, Hand Bouquets, Table Bouquets, Crosses, Anchors and wreaths for Funerals and Flower Baskets, etc. At the last Territorial Fair in 1878, 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. d 81 3 m

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