

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
PRESIDENTS.

Wednesday, March 5, 1879.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

At the meeting of the U. P. shareholders in Boston, to-day, Bishop John Sharp of this City was re-elected a Director of the Company. The stockholders showed their good sense in this selection.

Official immigration returns show an increase in 1878 over the previous year of 22,704 persons. Yet the whole number is not large, being only 153,507; the labor market in the United States is over-crowded, and though the suffering of the millions of the working people of the Old World is intense, the New does not offer any very promising inducements for their emigration.

From the *Millennial Star* we learn that a new tract has been issued from the Liverpool office, entitled, "The Only True Gospel, or the Primitive Christian Faith." It contains in four pages a clear and forcible exposition of the first principles of the gospel, and is from the pen of President William Budge. It is printed on good paper and sold at fifteen shillings per thousand.

Harvard College is now open to women. The same privileges of study, instruction and facilities are accorded to female as to male pupils, the only distinction being that the lady graduates will receive certificates instead of diplomas. Even this difference will no doubt be soon removed, and the agitators for the full rights of women may score another victory.

Parson Newman, late of Washington, has never forgiven his humiliating defeat when he attempted to vanquish "Mormonism" with three Hebrew roots and the aid of Leviticus slightly twisted. Last evening in writing upon the Chinese question, in New York, he went out of his way to give the "Mormons" a spiteful dig. Poor creature! everybody knows his motive and despises his anti-Christian but fruitless anger.

A writer in the *Woman's Journal* complains of meeting in Boston young ladies reduced to the appearance of idleness by a peculiar method of combing the hair down over the forehead, familiarly known as "banging," and asks: "Is it a protest against being considered strong-minded that the young women thus assume what is evidently copied from the lunatic asylum?" The young ladies of this city who deprive themselves of woman's greatest adornment, and disfigure their fair brows with short and frizzled locks, would do well to note the foregoing query.

Omaha, this year has to pay taxes at the rate of forty-eight mills on the dollar, or nearly five per cent. Fancy Salt Lake City being burdened with such a financial incubus! Yet Omaha complains of special levies for sewers and the lack of a hydrant fire and water system, permanent sidewalks, etc., which are necessary to the safety as well as comfort of the people. Salt Lakeers ought to appreciate the low taxes and economical administration of affairs here, and treat as public enemies those who resist payment of lawful dues and encourage resistance to the collection of local revenues.

Appleton & Co., New York, are publishing a series of small books, called *Health Primers*, which we think will prove of vast benefit to society. No. 1 is on Exercise and Training. It is a treatise in three parts, showing the general principles of the subject, the various kinds of exercise suited to different ages, temperaments and physical developments, and the best methods of training the body for fatigue and endurance. It is illustrated with cuts. No. 4 is on Premature Death, and how to prevent it. Each book, neatly bound in cloth, can be had of Dwyer for 40 cents. They are written by eminent authors, and each Primer is complete in itself, and is a good book for the young.

Bill Brazleton of Arizona, a desperado, who had robbed stages and committed many depredations, was shot and killed "on sight" a short time since by the sheriff of Tucson. He went with a posse to arrest him, and did not wait a moment to give Brazleton a chance to "get the drop on him," but as soon as he sighted him fired without parley. For this the Sheriff has been highly complimented. On the body were two belts full of cartridges, two revolvers, a Spencer rifle, a musk and some valuables. If the sheriff had been a "Mormon" officer, this would have opened for a lively prosecution, after the lapse of a few years, and that which the Arizona call justice promptly executed would be, magnified into a fiery chariot, and an outrage. It makes all the difference in the world who does a thing.

Persons accustomed to the noise, passion and personalities which degrade the State and National Legislatures of this country, are surprised when they witness the quiet and gentlemanly deportment of a "Mormon" Legislative Assembly. We do not think that strong and decided opinions need to be maintained by invective, nor that opposing views should be supported by passionate and insulting attacks on character and motive. The scenes in the Senate and the House towards the close of the late Congress, although not so violent as at some of its predecessors, were entirely out of place in a deliberative body, and worthy only of the stock exchange or the pugilistic ring. A few "Mormon" legislators ought to be sent to Washington to give our national affairs a lesson in parliamentary decorum.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFICULTIES.

THERE has been a difficulty at Kayville for some little time, in consequence of the discrepancies between the lines of the government survey and the local surveys made at different times by different individuals. In any other community the disputes between settlers in regard to their exact and relative boundaries, would have led to expensive litigation and endless heart-burning and quarrelling. But, to the honor of the people of Kayville, the matter has been amicably settled and all law-suits or Church trials avoided.

Yesterday, Elders F. D. Richards and R. Young, of the Twelve Apostles, attended a meeting of the settlers at Kayville, when Surveyor or Doremus explained the situation, the necessity of conforming to the government lines and the need of each land owner yielding to the common welfare. The Apostles also talked to the people on the principles of forbearance, mutual accommodation, brotherhood and charity, and the whole body agreed to abide by the government lines without regard to personal consequences. Some fences, no doubt, and perhaps other improvements will have to be shifted, causing some inconvenience and expense; but good feeling and amity will be preserved, which are of far more value than property.

The brethren at Ogden, also, who have had some differences among themselves, have recently settled them in the true spirit of the gospel, by frank confession of faults and free forgiveness of those who had offended them. Elders Lorenzo Snow, Joseph F. Smith and Daniel H. Wells aided materially in bringing about this very satisfactory and amicable union and good feeling.

Such a spirit as has been manifested at Ogden and Kayville, in the settlement of these disputes, can proceed from no other than a divine source. And we do not believe that in any society on earth, except the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, men of the firm and set nature and disposition of those chiefly interested, could be brought to deep humility, contrition, brotherhood and true friendship and forgiveness, and kept from lawsuits and trials before any tribunal, secular or ecclesiastical. It is the work of the spirit of the living God, through the administrations of his appointed servants, and the glory belongs to Him while the benefits accrue to His people. These cases prove that there is no need for brother to go to law with brother, and show that even Church trials are unnecessary when the disputing parties are imbued with the influences that come from on high.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN.

The Mexican Railroad Scheme.

New York, 5.—The *Tribune*, to-day, on the refusal of the British bondholders to advance capital to build a railroad from the City of Mexico to the Pacific, leaves a field clear for American enterprise. The failure of Benitez, who went to London recently to promote the scheme, to the City of Mexico, and the interest of England now has in the trade of Mexico, and it is obvious that the railroad system of this country can be developed successfully only in concert with the American lines.

The Bolivian Blockade.

The *Commercial Bulletin* to-day, says: The intelligence that Chile is blockading the Bolivian nitrate ports, and that the mines will be seized by the Chilean Government, here, where it is known that there would be no immediate shipments of nitrate in consequence of a war between the two countries. This gives Peru, which has almost monopolized the nitrate trade, an opportunity to raise the price of the product to any point she may please. The Peruvian trade amounts to about \$14,000,000 per annum, and the Bolivian to \$2,000,000.

Heavy Sift for Damages.

In the suit brought by Henry M. Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York, against Drexel, Morgan & Co., of London, and others, in which a temporary injunction was granted, yesterday, against the defendants' complaint, states that Drexel & Co. contracted with the British Government, as their agents in the United States and Canada, for the sale of nitrate of soda, that Drexel & Co. incurred expenses, and made advances to Peru, and made arrangements with Drexel, Morgan & Co. by which Drexel & Co. were to keep open their offices upon 43, Drexel, Morgan & Co., of London, payable to the Peruvian government; that the bill of lading were made out in the name Drexel, Morgan & Co. of London, and were assigned to Drexel & Co. It is claimed that Drexel, Morgan & Co. unlawfully converted to their own use both Drexel, Morgan & Co. of London, and Drexel, Morgan & Co. of New York, and refused to deliver the bill of lading to Drexel & Co. The complaint adds that the plaintiffs are willing to add nitrate of soda in the usual manner to the credit of Drexel & Co. to impair the rights of Drexel & Co. Plaintiffs sue Drexel, Morgan & Co. for \$1,000,000.

Election of U. P. R. R. Directors.

Boston, The stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, in their annual meeting, to-day, elected the following directors for the ensuing year: Sidney Dillon, of New York; F. Gordon Lister, of Boston; Elias A. Atkins, of Boston; Russell Sage, of New York; John Gould, of New York; John Sharp, of Salt Lake City; S. E. Clark, of Omaha; David Davis, of New York; James R. Keene, of New York; Wm. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa.; E. H. Barker, of Boston; Fred. L. Ames, of Boston; and John A. Love, of New York. W. A. H. Loveland, of Golden, Colorado. The largest stockholder is John Gould, who voted in his own right upon 122,700 shares, and on 30,000 shares by proxy. Sidney Dillon holds 27,700 shares; Russell Sage, 21,000; Oliver Ames, 20,000. The Board of Directors last elected Sidney Dillon, President; Elias A. Atkins, Vice President; Henry M. Drexel, Secretary and Treasurer, and O. W. Mills, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

SECURITIES AMOUNTING TO \$750,000.

makes a total net income of \$7,351,572, operating expenses 40 per cent of the earnings.

A Delinquent Tenant.

TAKTOWN, March 5.—Charles P. Slickney, defaulting treasurer of the Manufacturers Gas Company, Fall River, has been sentenced to five years in the state prison.

Fatal Explosion.

POTTSVILLE, 5.—An explosion of sulphuric acid, in the Lower Rauch Creek, killed three men and severely burned three others.

Important Decision.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the General Land Office, in the case of the American Hall Mining Company, California, vs. Clinton & Smith, involving an important question of the construction of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes, which requires a certain amount of improvement, and expenditure upon a mine until a patent issues. It is held that where the party has made the improvements required by law and performed all acts necessary to entitle him to a patent, he has made final proof and payment for the tract, and has received a patent certificate, he is not compelled to make further improvements under the law until the patent issues.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Duke of Connaught's Marriage.

LONDON, 5.—The Crown Prince of Germany will arrive in England to-day, to attend the marriage of the Duke of Connaught with the Princess Louise, Marquise de Tulla. The Princess will arrive on Tuesday night.

Renewed Assurance.

A Philippopolis dispatch says: Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff will command the Russian forces in Eastern Roumelia. The Russian authorities renew assurance of their intention to fulfill the conditions of the treaty of Berlin.

Coal Pit Explosion.

An explosion in a deep drop pit killed 19 persons.

TURKEY.

Greek Insurgents.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 5.—The Governor of Thessaly telegraphs that a band of 500 Greeks had crossed the frontier and destroyed the village of Kienikler.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Railroad Accident.

PORT PERRY, Ont., 5.—Four flat, two box and the postal and express cars of the express train on the Whitby and Port Perry Railway, owing to a broken rail, were precipitated down an embankment, 30 feet high, and wrecked near Myrtle Station. The conductor, expressman, and postal clerk were seriously injured. The passenger coach kept the track.

Sunday School Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Deseret Sunday School Union was held at the 14th Ward assembly Rooms last night. Assistant General Superintendent Goddard presiding.

Elder Woods being called upon gave a brief account of the Sunday schools in Arizona, the first being opened the first Sunday in August, 1878, and now numbering nine, acknowledged the receipt of a box of singing cards sent by the Union and donated by the Salt Lake Sunday schools.

Bishop Taylor presided at the 14th Ward House was not large enough to comfortably accommodate all who attended the Union meetings and was glad to see such an interest taken in them. Reminiscing with pleasure of the happy hours spent in the 14th Ward Sunday school, he noticed that out of 23 young men who had gone on missions, 22 had been members of the Sunday school.

Bro. S. L. Evans spoke of the necessity of Sunday school scholars attending Sunday afternoon lessons, many meetings, and suggested to the teachers to try and get them to go in classes.

Supt. George Goddard read a reply from General Superintendent G. C. Cannon, in which he congratulated the teachers on the 24th of next July. He then exhorted the teachers to practice what they preach, and specially resolved to the word of wisdom, and say "If the use of tobacco and strong drink is an offense to God our heavenly Father, I will drink no more, and eat no more, and smoke no more."

The sense of the meeting was then taken, and all were in favor of the liquor dealers not being permitted to keep open their saloons upon 43, twelve o'clock, for which they are now petitioning the City Council. The singing was furnished by the 15th Ward.

AN ORDINANCE

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

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, that the city watermaster 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, and who shall act in his name, and 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.

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 the 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, ditches, flumes, dikes and reservoirs, that water may not be wasted, streets or sidewalks overflowed or obstructed, or property of any person damaged.

SEC. 7.—Whenever it shall be necessary to make any of the improvements mentioned in the preceding section, the 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 the 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 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 the 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 sidewalk shall be made of lumber or other substantial material, the covering of which shall be on the same level with the 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 works, if such ditch is done under the direction of the watermaster, and with the least possible injury to property, either in digging the ditch or in the 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 dig such ditch, 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 from their premises, and shall not allow said water to flood the sidewalks or streets to 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, to whom he shall constitute a board of equalization to hear and determine such complaints. But no such complaint shall 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 other contribution to the fifth section of this ordinance.

SEC. 14.—Any person turning the water from any irrigating ditch or reservoir, to any other ditch or 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 the provisions three and five of this ordinance; or in a greater quantity than is allotted to him in said certificate or without the written consent of the city watermaster and his assistants shall be as fixed by the city council.

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-five of the chapter 34 relating to city officers, and the whole of chapter thirty-three of the revised ordinances of the city of Salt Lake, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed, March 4th, 1879.
FERAMORE LITTLE, Mayor.
JOHN T. CAINE, Recorder.
Territory of Utah, 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 water flowing into Salt Lake City, and City on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1879, as appears of record in my office.
JOHN T. CAINE, Recorder.

IMMENSE

ATTRACTION!

AT

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

SPRING GOODS

ARRIVED.

And more coming daily, such that are very attractive, our English Walking Jackets, \$2.75 EACH.

A large line of solid colored

DRESS GOODS!

Browns, Blues, Blacks, &c., 27 inches wide at 10c. per yard.

Black and Colored

SILKS,

Or our own importation at prices to suit the closest buyers.

A choice variety of

EMBROIDERIES

—A S.P.—

TORCHON LACES

AT LOWEST FIGURES,

And all other goods consisting of Black and Colored Cashmere, Poplins, all wool Scotch Plaids, Black and Colored Alpaca, Biges, and other

DRESS GOODS

Of latest importations and designs at prices to satisfy all.

We will give the Ladies a chance to inspect the leading

SPRING FASHIONS of 1879.

Our MR. FRED. AUERBACH who is now in New York will endeavor to ship to this Market the

CHOICEST OF GOODS

To be sold at the lowest New York retail prices.

Received new lines

RUCHING,

In White Black and Gilt Edges.

Also an assortment of

KID GLOVES

AT 40 CTS. PER PAIR.

ACTUAL VALUE, \$1.00

Newest shades of

HARRIS KID GLOVES.

New Goods for all Departments.

We extend an invitation to the Ladies of Utah to call and inspect the

NOVELTIES

OF THE SEASON.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER!

WINTER GOODS

Reductions in every Department.

Our winter stock consisting of Cloaks, Shawls, White and Colored Blankets, Fur, Felt Shoes, Hosiery and particularly Dress Goods and all other goods at Half their real Value. This is a last chance to buy.

No Boasting but a Fact!

OUR MILLINERY

AS ATTRACTIVE AS EVER.

TO THE

WHOLESALE TRADE!

Our Jobbing Stock for the coming Season will be well selected and purchased at bottom figures, which we will sell at closest margins meeting honest competition.

Our Orders will receive prompt attention and care.

Removable Treatment Guaranteed

ESTABLISHED 1864.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

58, East Temple Street.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

AND COMPRISES

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'

CLOTHING!

CHILDREN'S SUITS A SPECIALTY.

Great Reduction in Prices!

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TOILET, BATH & LAUNDRY SOAP.

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