CONSTRUCTION OF WELLS.

Rules and Regulations Under Which They are to be Sunk.

TALLY AND CESSPOOL MEASURE.

Ordinance Prepared by Health Commissioner Beatty For Presentation to the Council.

Health Commissioner Beatty has drawn up the following, and will endeavor to secure its speedy passage by the City Council:

A bill for an ordinance regulating the use and construction of wells.

Sec. 1. All owners or agents of property abutting, or having access to, any city water system shall either connect city water system within thirty (30) days after the passage and approval of this ordinance, or shall within the same time construct a well in accordance with the rules and regulations of this ordinance.

Sec. 2. No person shall construct or have constructed a well within the city limits except the same be piped with pipe and sunk below an impassable stratum or formation, or otherwise is not less than 100 feet in depth.

Sec. 3. No well shall be constructed at less distance than 50 feet from any cesspool or privy vault, except it be for some reason it is impossible to comply with this rule, in which case, a special permit from the health department must be obtained.

Sec. 4. No person shall use or permit to be used, for drinking purposes, any water from any well within the limits of Salt Lake City except it be from a well that is constructed in accordance with the rules and regulations of this ordinance.

Sec. 5. No person shall construct or have constructed a well without first obtaining a permit from the health department, and said well must upon completion be inspected by an officer of the health department.

Sec. 6. Any person or persons who shall violate or who refuses to comply with any of the requirements of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not less than five ($5) dollars nor more than fifty ($50) dollars.

VAULTS AND CESSPOOLS.

Health Commissioner Beatty has also drawn up the following for presentation to the City Council and will urge its passage:

A bill for an ordinance regulating the construction of privy vaults and cesspools within the garbage district of Salt Lake City.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City that all privy vaults and cesspools, whether of brick or stone, shall be built with walls and bottom not less than eight (8) inches thick, laid with full joints of cement mortar, and cement-plastered inside, and when completed, shall be perfectly watertight, provided that this rule does not apply to properly constructed dry earth closets above ground.

Sec. 2. No person shall construct or alter any cesspool, water closet, or catch basin, for the purpose of connecting any premises with any sewer, drain or privy vault, or for any other purpose, without first obtaining from the board of health a permit to do so, and such construction or alteration shall conform to the rules and orders of the health department and plumbing inspector.

Sec. 3. All privy vaults and cesspools shall be at least eight feet (8) deep for private houses and ten (10) feet deep for public houses, whenever the nature of the ground will permit. The depth of privy vaults or cesspools shall not exceed twenty (14) feet.

Sec. 4. No roof or surface water shall be allowed to flow into any privy vault nor shall any garbage, manure, offal or rubbish of any kind be deposited in any privy vault.

Sec. 5. Privy vaults shall not be constructed at less distance than five (5) feet from any street or alley, three (3) feet from the boundary line and twenty (20) feet from any well.

Sec. 6. All privy vaults and cesspools shall be emptied when contents shall be within two (2) feet of top.

Sec. 7. Any person or persons who shall violate or refuse to comply with any of the requirements of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not less than five ($5) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100) dollars for each offense.

Personal.

John Fisher, Philadelphia, is at the Knutsford.

E. E. Phillips, Park City, is stopping at the White.

F. G. Carnesik, St. Louis, is at the Continental.

Miss Cora Murray has returned from Brighton.

S. W. Thompson and wife, Butte city, are at the White.

Ward Stevenson, Ephraim, is registered at the White.

Morgan J. Williams, Scranton, Pa., is at the Walker.

Samuel Hines, Scranton, Pa., is a guest of the Knutsford.

F. H. Hall, Providence, R. I., is stopping at the Knutsford.

T. M. Townsend, Elyria, O., is registered at the Knutsford.

Hyrum Sutton, Park City, is among the guests at the White.

Aaron Parr, chief of Logan's fire department, is at the Collins.

Arthur W. Fairbanks, Boston, Mass., is registered at the Walker.

H. S. Bennett and W. H. Bennett, Wellington, O., are at the Knutsford.

Mr. Frederick Auerbach returned from New York and other eastern cities yesterday.

J. M. Burns, agent of the Brunswick, Balke, Collender company, has returned from Chicago.

Miss Maclouis and R. Maclouis, Canada, Ont., are among the foreign arrivals of the Knutsford.

The Hedgehog.

The hedgehog runs the roads in England freely. He is a special little fellow, our hedgehog, having far more intelligence than people give him credit for. It is curious, as you stand perfectly still in the middle of the road, to see him come running along, then stopping to sniff and whine and examine the high, strange object that hardly breathes lest he startle the little creature. Then with a gentle grunt he is off past you by. A very low yet distinct grunt he gives, and he whines as well.—Longwood's Magazine.

HISTORY OF SHAVING

ONCE UPON A TIME ALL MEN EVERYWHERE WORE BEARDS.

Alexander of Greece Is Said to Have Been the First Barber—Razors Were Issued Among the Romans During the History of Ancient Rome—Some Remarks.

To the Editor: Can you tell me when the custom was adopted, and how long it has been in vogue?

Barber and Young.

This question is unique. At the period when the 19th or 20th century is coming to the end of the Christian era, it has been put out in the long and tedious time has roared on the wheels and put on the brakes. It is particularly fitting that seasonably, either Brown or Jones or both, should arise and put the question. It is in the needle question.

The first mention of shaving occurred from the necessities of war. In the Iliad, written of the year 800 B. C., the Macedonians got their caps in early, and after the celebration of the harvest home things got pretty uninteresting in Macedonia. It was too cold to fish and too warm to skate, and the prospect for the Macedonian on pleasure bent when he fixed up the Lacedemon and reflected that Sparta hadn't been invented yet was not a happy one.

Things continued to drag on until Thanksgiving time, 800 B. C., when the Macedonians got together, sailed down on the Greeks and had them battle. The Greeks got the best of it, and for no other reason than that they sported long, flowing beards. The marauding Macedonians grabbed these Grecian ornaments and yanked the poor Greek fairly away for dinging, leaving him a howling mass on the ground. It was this incident that probably gave rise to the couplet:

When Greek meets Macedonian
Then comes tug of beard.

An old German by the name of Alexander saw at once the weak point of the Grecian forces and he rallied in a loud voice, "Off with every beard!" That settled it. The next day a committee called on the army with a vigorous and a bucket of suds and implanted every beard in sight. This is an account of the first shave known in history. The record of the first barbering is a fracture of a comma made for a princess in the year 2,000 years ago, now in the British museum. Homer has the first reference to the razor in the Eighth century, B. C. He says, with some feeling:

Back of his neck he a razor cuts.

After the sage of the beards of the Grecian army shaving became popular with some, but not until a much later day, and when Grecian beard started down the whiskers made a sign of adversity, and it became general. In fact it is a well known fact that civilization and the fashion of shaving have gone among the men hand in hand, the adventurer, weakling and poet generally of all nations. The dynamite bomb always paired to bombs and the Russian nihilist because too big for the razor and razor too sharp for them. When Hadrian set the example of a smooth chin in 100 A. D. and gave the Roman barbers a boom. The first mention of barbers is by Pliny, remarkable, seeing also that the Roman chaps did not pose a point to study and those were some barbers. They placed him and he brought 200 tuck in those and had his beard taken off.

Scipio was a great foe of a Want Me Affidavit in his day, and the Romans could rapidly follow suit. After that it got to be a common sight in Rome for a row of men to sit until 12 o'clock midnight and had been for "Next." But this was not a sure cure for Dyspepsia. The Romans and those of the Roman republic swore by their beards. All through the other short hair and baldhead cults have always meant a condition of mourning and servitude. A long beard was a sign of liberty. Modern nations still cover by their beards. The people Ireland, as early as 340 B. C., was forced to take a barber's razor upon his head and upon his beard in case of war to have a close open head.

The man, eyes on fire, has been allowed to go to Paris with one of their beard gone. He found Gen. Lowrey, and sent them on a vacation to his beds beside good out. As old Homer, blind poet, he refuse to shave. Barber, who lived in 800 B. C., and was dropped off a pretzel for exhibiting Homer, had a very long beard, and so sadly was he that that long hair on his head might detract from the strength of the beard that he kept his middle name shaved.

After Thomas More had taken leave of his daughter at the foot of the scaffold, in 1535, his chief anxiety was that the beheading might injure his beard.

The Knox beard in record belonged to Grimalde the bishop of Utrecht, who founded the college for Jesuits at Paris late in the Eighteenth century. This beard was long, wavy and soft as silk. But his beard was his downfall. The other Bishops became jealous of it, and decided that it must come off. This was decreed at a secret council, and the next morning when the priest entered the chapel there was not him with soap, hot water, a razor and shears and had hold of a barber he broke away, shouldered and took refuge in a cave, where he died of vexation.

The only exceptions where beards have not been considered as advantageous appurtenances were among the Germans, the Egyptians and in the early colonial days among the Puritans. The ancient German youth was not allowed to shave until he had slain an enemy in battle, and among the New England Puritans long beards were worn in the lengthy respect, because the Bible called that pick locked behind a cover while hearing. It was also a thing of the person spoiling that the long beard went entirely out of fashion. Since then shaved faces have been in the ascendant, and any person who will take the trouble to notice the men who pass a given point for an hour on any of the busy streets of Chicago will see but a few with long beards. It is not improbable that in another century, if the beard is continually cropped, the long beard will be a thing of the past, and some a thing of history and story books.—Chicago Times.

A woman's paper makes a funny mistake, it is rare for such a mistake. It is the dead, emphatic way that ladies have, something was mentioned as "a name to conjure with." But instead of putting it "name," the compositor—did he do it on purpose?—set up the word "man." Thus the quotation read, "a man to conjure with," and the proof-reader left it so. Well, girls, maybe it wasn't so far wrong after all. A man is a good thing for a woman to swear by, anyhow. If not to conjure with.

Four and a Half Acres of Books.

That is what the new public library of Boston will contain when it is filled. There are at present twenty miles of shelves, and these can be added to as need arises till there will be thirty-five miles. The magnificent building itself will have cost when completed $2,700,000, and there will be room for 2,000,000 books.

The library now has made to go into the new structure 1,000,000 volumes. There is no other such library in America as this. The Congressional library at Washington contains as many books, but not such valuable foreign collections. Among them is Hoenigs Tickner's library of Spanish literature, the richest in the world. There is also the famous collection of Shakespearean literature, one of the three noted ones in existence, both the other two are in England—one belonging to the Bodleian library at Oxford, the other in the British museum. Here, too, is Theodore Parker's famous theological library, the matchless collection collected by Professor Bowditch, besides a formidable lot of historical literary treasures.

"It this is free to the people, without money and without price. There are books for circulation which the Boston, without regard to age, sex or previous condition of servitude, may take home and read and incidentally digest. There is a magnificent reference library where he may sit all day in softly shaded rooms with symbolic surroundings and study. Here is something for Boston to be proud of than of her score of millionaires.

The Theodore's Saddle Boy.

A young Philadelphian, who has been employed on the staff of some leading newspaper in this city, went abroad and secured a position as reporter for the London Times. When he was deemed sufficiently broken in he was sent out on assigning to write up the story of a rich and beautiful girl who had taken chloroform because her lover failed to appear at the altar when due.

The young Philadelphian faced amiably about, gathering carbon particulars and hurried back to the office of his city, after getting his copy into shape. Not far from midnight he rped up the stairs to the local room and turned in his copy with apologies for his absence while he had been.

"It doesn't matter," said one of the editors curtly; "time is Money, you know, and we print suitable only on Saturday."—Philadelphia Press.

Correspondence Continued.

Mr. C. was particularly delicate in the matter of avoiding the status resulting upon the family meals, and when the cause was eventually good the was a long and hearty laugh. The spring was on two occasions three were dropped and chicken—of course, and the fourth time was a large bass trout. At its conclusion the Hieroglyphic was given a long hearty, and fervently but audibly pronounced, "Bad's a good job alone."—New York Tribune.

Always Right There.

The man who says the weather is hot has to make up for the enormous lie he promises by wearing a polar bear hide in and standing in the hallways standing to keep as much air as he can away from the dancers.—New Orleans Picayune.

How to Remove Scorches from Linen.

Scorches may be removed from linen by spreading over them the juice of two onions and half an ounce of white soap. To remove rust or ink stains spread the stain with a paste of lemon juice and salt and let it lie in the sunlight. Of course this applies to white linen only.

CONWAY CARPET, CO'S
—CELEBRATED—
HARDWOOD MANTELS
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
WATSON BROS. Corner South and West Temples, Salt Lake City, SOLE AGENTS FOR UTAH.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Nicolaus Ed Wendell B. and Mary A. Woodruff, Minors.

Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

ANSELL H. WOODRUFF, THE GUARDIAN of Nicolaus Ed Wendell B. and Mary A. Woodruff, minors, having filed his petition herein praying for an order of sale of part of the real estate of said minors, to wit: The south one-half of lot 8, in block 3, Plat "A" Salt Lake City Survey, and that a copy of this order be published in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in said city and county.

Dated Sept. 21, 1892.

C. W. BARCH, Probate Judge.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, made on the 7th day of September, 1892, in the matter of the estate of John Rowe, deceased, the undersigned, administratrix of said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, on the 10th day of October, 1892, at the office of the undersigned, in Commercial Block, in Salt Lake City, Utah, all of the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Rowe at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has acquired other than that of the said John Rowe at the time of his death, in and to the following described real estate situate in said county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and described and bounded as follows, to wit:

Lots 3 and 4 in block three (3), as platted in Carter's subdivision of Lots six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) in block thirty-one (31), Plat B, Salt Lake City survey, and subject to an alley 16 feet wide.

Also so much of the undivided one-half of Lot one (1), Block twenty-one (21), Plat B, Salt Lake City survey, and running thence north 100 feet; thence east 100 feet; thence south 100 feet; thence west 100 feet, to the place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Cash. Certain per cent of the purchase price to be paid on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by Probate Court. ELIZABETH A. ROWE, Administratrix of the estate of John Rowe, deceased.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 21, 1892.

Deseret News' Agents.

The following are authorized Agents for the Deseret News in their respective towns:

J. Allen	Bear Dam, Bannock Co., Idaho
William Grant	Bancroft, Idaho
Robert Sim	Fort Worth
H. Hyde	Afton, Wyoming
J. Ballard	Alpine, Cassia Co., Idaho
W. S. Reed	Alma, Cassia Co., Idaho
J. Morse	Alpine
Orson Searle	Kem, Wyoming
Thomas Ellis	Alpine, Apache Co., Arizona
J. H. Black	Amy, Uintah Co.
N. Fox Lewis	Ammon
J. J. Johnson, Service (Kimball), P. O.	
	Angelica, Co. Idaho
Benjamin Clay Co-op	Brigham City, Box Elder Co.
J. H. Rowe	Bennington, Idaho
Joseph Rowe	Bear River City
Thomas Kemp	Bear River City
Thomas Kemp	Bear River City
J. H. Rowe	Bennington, Idaho
C. S. Jenkins	Bedford
J. J. Stewart	Belgrade, Utah Co.
W. T. Rogers	Bellevue
Thomas Ellis	Bennington, Idaho
Robert Sharp	Benson
C. Jones	Bloomfield
J. D. Pond, Jr.	Bond Creek
J. W. Jones	Bountiful
Jacob S. Rigby	Cassia, Idaho
J. C. Dalton	Cedar Valley
J. D. Dalton	Cedar Valley
J. P. Dalton	Centerville
Jesse C. Fletcher	Cleveland
John Cook	Clifton, Idaho
William Cowley	Cleveland
Owen Stark	Clifton
J. D. Merrill	Cleveland, Franklin Co., Idaho
Fred Lee	Clifton, Bear Lake Co., Idaho
J. W. Jones	Conda, Idaho
John Sandell	Clarkston
J. C. Jones	Cornish, Cache Co.
J. D. Jones	Cornish, Cache Co.
J. R. Allred	Cedar
John Thomas	Cedar City
H. J. McGlothlin	Cedar, Sanpete Co.
W. F. Joseph	Corn, Box Elder Co.
J. H. Cox	Bennington
Thomas Tomlinson	Bear River
Thomas Ellis	Cleveland
C. Stark	Bear River
W. Stark	Bear River
Thomas Ellis	Cleveland
Robert Sharp	Bear River
Thomas Ellis	Cleveland
Robert Sharp	Bear River
J. H. Rowe	Bennington, Idaho