

including many citizens of Umatilla County. He preserved the lives of all the White settlers in this valley in early days, and his death is mourned by all who knew him.

Crop reports indicate that wheat throughout the State promises at least an average harvest, although more rain is needed. Since the date of these reports a general rain has visited the State and still prevails. Later dispatches show a feeling of increased confidence on the part of farmers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 25.—The journeymen tailors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, numbering 500, struck to-day, for an advance, ranging from 10 to 15 per cent.

NEW YORK, 26.—French Canadians are leaving Montreal at the rate of 60 or 70 a day, their destination being Michigan or Colorado, while a few are destined for California. A large number of mechanics, chiefly carpenters, are being engaged to go to Colorado and other places to prepare lumber, etc., for the new railways. They are guaranteed work for six months at remunerative rates in comparison with what they have been receiving at home. Fifteen cars full of passengers from New England left here to-day for the Western States. The exodus has commenced earlier this year than in former years, and the numbers are increasing daily.

At a meeting of the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute last evening diagrams of the rival Isthmus canal routes were exhibited and the subject of ship canals discussed. Inventors were challenged to construct locks and dams that will be earthquake proof.

Mr. Wheeler exhibited a large model of the improved wind mill for pumping and other purposes.

Mr. D. Henriksen described a successful experiment with glue made water-proof by adding a small quantity of bi-chromate of potash and exposing immediately to sunlight.

The Boston Advertiser has a dispatch received last evening from Washington stating that Grant will withdraw as a candidate before the Chicago convention.

Indianapolis, 26.—Grant telegraphs John C. New that he will leave New Orleans April 8th, for Galena, to spend the summer at home.

Chicago, 26.—The Times' Washington says: Third terms have been interviewed on the report of weakening, but there are no remote hints of a change of front. Don Cameron says there is no defection worth mention.

St. Louis, 26.—The anti-third term committee will publish a call to-morrow setting forth that profound interest is felt in the approaching presidential election and alarm felt at the purpose of some friends to commit the republican party to a dangerous third term policy. The address refers to the example of Washington, and the injunction of Jefferson, and warmly approves the resolutions of the State convention of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio in 1875, all of which opposed a third term, and the similar action of Congress in Dec. 1875. The nomination of Grant would be made only in total disregard of the principles of the republican party, and will bring danger to the success of the party. This call is issued for a mass convention at St. Louis, May 6th, to perfect a thorough organization for the expression of the will of the people against the principle of a third presidential term, with a view to a constitutional amendment limiting the presidential term. All republicans in sympathy with the movement are invited.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—The thirty days' notice of the condemnation of Chinatown expired to-day, but the board of health has as yet taken no action with regard to Chinatown. As far as can be learned, the board has no other power than to cause the reinforcement of the existing laws regarding nuisances and overcrowding. The laws and ordinance relating to the former bear more heavily upon the property owner than on the occupants of the buildings, and were they enforced strictly, the Caucasian property owners of Chinatown would suffer more than the Mongolian tenants of the condemned buildings. It is hardly possible, it is stated, to make any arrest on account of the violations of law, as there is no place in which prisoners can be kept. The jails are filled to overflowing already. This fact has been brought to the notice of the board of supervisors and the board of police commissioners, but as yet no action has been taken towards providing quarters for the retention of prisoners, who would be arrested in

scores should the cubic air ordinances and other laws be enforced.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 25.—Abdul Rahman Khan has reached Kadagum, near Kunduz. The two regiments sent against the Khan of Kunduz revolted and killed Gholam's brother.

Copies of the Russian correspondence with the Ameer found by the British at Cabul will shortly be published.

The Jesuits of Paris are making preparations with a view to action against them by the Government. They have purchased several buildings in Monaco and Jersey, whither they will withdraw in case of expulsion.

A letter from Strasburg asserts that Gen. Monteuffel is not in a satisfactory state of health, and that there are serious differences between him and the Secretary of State.

The students of Queen's College, Cork, who presented Parnell with an address on his arrival at Queens-town, have been summoned before the council of the college to answer for their conduct.

Vienna dispatches announce that Russia is seeking alliances with Japan against China.

Li Hung Chang, the Tent Sin's viceroy, has received \$2,000,000 from the Pekin government to purchase eight gunboats in England or the United States to defend the coasts against the possible attacks of Russia. Russia is meanwhile organizing the native tribes in the vicinity of Kuldja for the defense of that place against the Chinese.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Globe says that the Czar has sent costly presents and an autograph letter to the Emir of Bokhara, thanking him for his offer to co-operate with General Kauffman in the event of the Chinese invading Kuldja.

A Montreal dispatch says: Sir Alexander I. Galt was given a farewell banquet by the citizens, irrespective of politics. He stated that his duties in London would be to take charge of the finances of the Dominion on the London market, conduct immigration to our shores, and act diplomatically in making commercial treaties affecting Canada.

The Emperor of Russia presents Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, with a war steamer, 40,000 rifles and several Krupp guns.

Ex-Empress Eugenie is traveling incognito as Countess of Pierrefonds. She is accompanied by Colonel Sir Henry Evelyn and Lady Wood, Marquis of Bassano, and a small suite. They will embark at Southampton to-day for South Africa to visit the scene of the Prince Imperial's death.

The departure of General Skobeloff, commander of the Russian expedition against the Turcomans, has been postponed until Friday next.

A railway will be commenced simultaneously at two points from Krasnovodsk to Tichkisbar, and from the latter point to Chatka.

Gen. Skobeloff does not underrate the Turcomans. He is largely provided with artillery, having deemed it necessary to have more than double the usual proportion. It is believed no newspaper correspondents will be allowed to accompany him. The press have already been officially notified to refrain from publishing anything referring to the expedition.

## THE BIG CANAL.

AN ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS OF SALT LAKE CITY.

A special election is called for Monday the 5th day of April, to afford the registered voters of this city, as registered for the last regular municipal election, an opportunity to vote upon the following proposition:

Shall Salt Lake City incur an indebtedness of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (\$250,000), or so much thereof as the City Council may deem necessary, by the issue of its coupon bonds, or other negotiable securities, for the purpose of procuring money wherewith to construct a canal and other works by means of which to supply the inhabitants of said city with water?

As this is an important matter to the inhabitants of this city it seems proper that the City Council should lay before the voters a few facts in the premises.

It has been apparent for many

years that an increased supply of water was absolutely necessary to the future growth and prosperity of the city. The summer of 1879 brought this fact vividly to the minds of all residents, the failure early in the season, of some of the mountain streams, and the materially decreased volume of others inflicting severe hardships upon many citizens, especially those living on the benches north and east; and causing serious loss to lot owners generally, through failure of garden crops, the perishing of orchards, lawns, etc. The City Council was appealed to at almost every meeting by distressed citizens, to provide water; the city press teemed with complaints, and constantly urged that something be done, if not to supply the unavoidable deficiency, to prevent its recurrence. A moment's reflection convinced all that the City Council was powerless to prevent the drouth, or to materially increase the water supply for last season.

However, acting in obedience to what seemed to be an almost unanimous demand, the Council took steps for procuring a larger supply of water hereafter. It caused to be surveyed the route for a canal tapping the Jordan River, at a point near the south boundary line of Salt Lake County, and extending to this city. Some general estimates of the probable cost of the proposed canal were made, and the work of excavating was begun. The Council fully understood that the then revenues of the city would not warrant the immediate prosecution of so expensive a work, but the necessities of the occasion seemed to demand that no delay be allowed; and all thought it the wiser policy to complete the enterprise, if possible, so as to derive the benefits the present season. Trusting to the Legislature to increase the borrowing powers of the corporation for this purpose, and firmly believing the taxpayers would sanction the prosecution of the work, the canal was begun, and labor on it has since progressed as rapidly as possible, with proper regard for the economical and judicious expenditure of the public funds. The Assembly at its last session, passed the necessary act giving the city power to borrow the requisite sum of money, upon condition that the voters shall first authorize the loan. It is for those voters to express their approval or disapproval at the special election called by the Council for the 5th prox.

## THE SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

Utah Lake has ever been regarded as the source from which Salt Lake City must in future draw its main supply of water; indeed, it has nowhere else from which to draw an adequate supply. It should be apparent to all that if advantage is to be taken of this immense natural reservoir, it must be done soon. Under the laws, the right to the use of water are acquired by those who first appropriate it. The Jordan River, the outlet to Utah Lake, is being tapped at several points, and private parties are fast obtaining rights to the water which may not hereafter be alienated. Last year, a very large portion of the stream was appropriated. We deem it wise for this city to acquire a right by appropriation to a sufficient portion of this stream to satisfy its wants before it is too late. This can now safely be done without interfering with the rights of any parties owning canals already constructed or in course of construction, but this cannot long continue so, as the water is too valuable to remain unappropriated.

For the information of the public, some data as to irrigation and the capacity of Utah Lake are given: The average annual rainfall in the Eastern and Middle States ranges between 30 and 40 inches; the average fall during the months in which we irrigate is 12 inches, and that amount of water seems necessary to produce full crops. Utah Lake covers a surface of over 137 square miles, and the amount of land that can be irrigated from the River Jordan on both sides will not exceed 80 square miles; thus 12 inches on the surface of Utah Lake would furnish enough water to irrigate all the arable land in Salt Lake valley to which this water can be applied, the moisture therefrom being equal to the ordinary rainfall in the States after making due allowance for loss by seepage and evaporation.

## THE CANAL.

The proposed canal, as surveyed and now being excavated, begins with the South Jordan Canal and separates from it at the flume across

the River Jordan, and extends by the most feasible route to the first workings on the old Church Canal near Little Cottonwood, which latter will be adopted and form the continuation of the Jordan and Salt Lake City Canal into this city. The canal is 20 feet wide in the bottom, and has a capacity for carrying four feet in depth of water. The fall for the first seven miles is two and a half feet to the mile; from that point to the Church Canal the fall is 19 inches to the mile; where there is a drop of 19 feet; the fall from that point to the Sugar House is 30 inches to the mile, besides drops amounting in the aggregate to 15 feet. From the Sugar House to the terminus in the city the canal is level, the head and draft giving sufficient force to the water for that distance.

The velocity of water flowing in a canal twenty feet wide and four feet deep, with a fall of thirty inches to the mile, is three and one-half feet per second, or two and one-third miles per hour; the discharge in round numbers would be 326½ cubic feet of water per second, or 1,176,422 cubic feet per hour, equal to 8,796,636 gallons of water, which affords some idea of the amount of water which such a canal as the one now being constructed will supply.

From careful estimates recently made, it is ascertained that the cost of this canal will be about \$150,000. This estimate includes not only the labor but the necessary bridges, flumes, culverts, etc., as well as the purchase of the right of way.

## THE BENEFITS.

It is hardly necessary for us to recount the numerous benefits that must result from this large increase of water to Salt Lake City. These must appear to everybody who is acquainted with the city and understands anything of the climate and seasons here. A full supply of water must ever be of incalculable value. The inhabited and improved portion of the corporate limits has reached its outside boundaries until more water shall be obtained, the three cañon streams now belonging to the city being all utilized and consumed even in years when they are largest. People have gone upon the high ground above the present ditches, built houses and made homes in the confident hope and expectation that water would some day be obtained for them. There are many hundreds of these citizens whose homes would be practically valueless if it were definitely known that no water would ever be gotten to them. While the rights to water of the older settlers may not be alienated, yet by mutual concessions and exchanges of water for the good of the whole, the proposed canal should, and doubtless will, make it possible for the long-districted residents of the dry benches, as well as those on the lower lands, to have a supply of water equal to their needs. The residents of the benches may rest assured that the Council will do everything in its power to afford them a supply of water. More water also means the enlargement of the city, more people, more public revenue, more commercial business, more improvements and lighter burdens on individuals to maintain the municipal government and meet the general expenses.

## THE COST.

The taxpayers are asked to vote upon the proposition authorizing the corporation to borrow \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to construct a canal and other works by means of which to supply the inhabitants of the city with water. It is hoped that no more than \$150,000 will have to be borrowed, and it is now expected that that sum will cover the entire expense that will be made necessary. However, there is a possibility that in order to provide a constant supply and keep up a steady flow of water, the Utah Lake may have to be raised above its usual low water level, so as to husband the water in the spring and early summer for use late in the season. In that event the expense would be greatly increased. Not only would the requisite dams have to be constructed, but the land along the shores of the lake where damaged would have to be purchased.

## THE LOAN.

In connection with this loan, an important consideration presents itself to the taxpayer, and the question has been asked: If the money is borrowed to construct this canal, will the taxes be increased?

The act of the Legislature authorizing the loan provides that the City Council shall set apart every six

months, out of the revenue of the city, a sum not less than one-fifth of the entire revenue thereof, as determined by the amount of revenue collected during the preceding six months, as a sinking fund for the payment of the interest and principal of the indebtedness, as the same shall become due. Under this process the indebtedness can be reduced more or less every year, and with economy in other expenditures, and by the suspension of improvements in other directions, except where absolutely necessary, we see no necessity for increasing the taxes on account of the canal, beyond what they have been heretofore.

The money proposed to be borrowed can be expended for no other purpose than the one named in the law, viz., "To supply the inhabitants of said city with water," and it is the aim and purpose of the City Council to exercise judgment and wise discretion in the matter and avoid all outlays and expenditures that can be avoided.

The late Council left the canal project as a legacy to us. We believe the beginning of the work was wise and think its continuance absolutely necessary. Whatever the ultimate cost may prove, we believe the investment a proper and judicious one, and think the property owners will never regret the construction of this canal, which is so important to all residents now, and must prove more valuable hereafter.

The people have placed confidence in us by recently electing us to manage the affairs of the corporation for the next two years. We shall endeavor to maintain that confidence, and if the taxpayers shall repose further power in our hands, by authorizing this large loan, we will obtain the money on the best terms possible and endeavor to see that it is wisely and properly expended for the best good of all.

Done by unanimous vote of the City Council, this 26th day of March, A.D. 1880.

FERAMORZ LITTLE,

Mayor.

Attest: JOHN T. CAINE,

Recorder.

## HALL'S BALSAM

Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night-sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

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