

has broken out among the horses in some places south of here, said to be of a worse type than the epizootic which visited here over a couple of years ago.

Snow.—On Thursday last it was discovered by actual measurement, that the depth of snow in the neighborhood of Alta was then at least ten feet less than at the same time last year; and miners are wishing for more to insure a plentiful supply of water next summer, for mining purposes.

On the Way.—Elder C. C. Rich arrived this morning from the Bear Lake country, in good health and spirits. He left Paris on Wednesday, coming via Evanston and Ogden, on his way to St. George Conference.

American Fork.—Bishop L. E. Harrington, of American Fork, called in this morning. He reports things generally in his part of the Territory prosperous. American Fork, out of a population of 1,600, has 460 children attending school, a pretty good showing.

Fatal Accident.—We are informed that, on Thursday last, as a man named Stewart was engaged in digging a well, about a mile and a half from Spanish Fork, on the other side of the river, it caved in, burying him to the breast.

Cause and Cure of Infidelity; Including a notice of the Author's Unbelief and the Means of his Rescue. By Rev. David Nelson, M.D. Price \$1.25. For sale at Dwyer's.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 5.

Snow.—One or two inches of snow lay on the ground early yesterday morning, but did not lie long.

Appointed.—Elder Rodney C. Badger has been appointed Second Counsellor to Elder Junius F. Wells, President of the Central Committee of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.

Not Found.—The search for the body of the late Mr. Thomas Heath was prosecuted all day yesterday and resumed to-day, in the Jordan River, but, so far as we can learn, still without success.

One Side.—By way of a gentle hint to correspondents, we mention the fact that not a few of them fail to observe the rule to write whatever is intended for publica-

tion on one side of the paper only.

Earthquake.—The following comes from Kanab, Utah, March 5th—

"There was a slight shock of earthquake felt here about two o'clock this morning."

Information Wanted.—George Miller, of Santaquin, Utah County, is desirous of obtaining information of the whereabouts of Seaton Blyth, who emigrated to this Territory, from Red Row, in the Edinburgh (Scotland) Conference, about twenty years ago.

Mrs. Emerson Departed.—We understand that Mrs. Mary C. Emerson, wife of Judge P. H. Emerson, departed this life at Provo, on Saturday night. The remains will be brought to this city to-morrow, and will be interred in Camp Douglas Cemetery.

Fatal Accident.—The following comes from St. George, Utah, March 3—

"This evening, W. G. McMullen's team ran away and threw the wagon off the dugway on Black Ridge, between here and Middleton, throwing McMullen and three ladies from the wagon. Mary Jane Liston was instantly killed by a large rock falling on her. Her grandmother, Mrs. Liston, is feared is fatally injured. McMullen and daughter are badly hurt."

Rejoicings.—To-day the Republicans of Salt Lake City have been celebrating the inauguration of Mr. R. B. Hayes as President of the United States. A squad of soldiers from Camp Douglas, having been posted on Arsenal Hill, overlooking the City from the north, with three pieces of artillery, fired a salute of one hundred guns, beginning at noon, and subsequently fired three volleys, making one hundred and nine shots in all.

Bees.—Samuel McKay, of this city, writes, March 2—

"Knowing that you are interested in home industry, and as honey is one of our home products, I take the liberty to write a few lines to beekeepers. As there are a great many bees in this country and there is every prospect of grasshoppers this summer, it will be to the interest of their owners to keep them as strong as possible. A great many colonies are affected with foul brood, and a great many have died the past season. It will be to the interest of beekeepers not to buy second-hand hives, as hives having the scent of the disease will give it to every new swarm put into them, unless well scalded with hot water. It is best to buy new hives, if you have to pay a little more for them. Feed your bees rye meal dry. It will start them brooding. Guard against robbery as much as possible."

Missionary News.—By letter from Joseph McRae, of the D. W. Jones missionary party, to a relative in this city, written at Poplar Valley, and dated Feb. 21st, we learn that the company were encamped at that place, recuperating their animals, before crossing the desert, a distance of 110 miles. They were all well, nothing having occurred on their journey of an unpleasant character. They expected to locate their settlement about 260 miles south-east from their present encampment, and anticipated resuming their journey in a few days. Deer and turkeys were abundant in that region of country, and corn could be bought at five cents per pound.

In the 10th Ward of this city, March 3rd, to the wife of Joseph Earl, a son. Mother and child are doing well.

March 3, 1877, of pneumonia and teething, HEBER JOHN, son of Joseph F. and Sarah Ellen Smith, aged 8 months.

At Springville, March 1st, 1877, ELIZABETH TAYLOR. Deceased was born in Worcestershire, England, April 28th, 1803; embraced the gospel in May 1847, at Moeely Common, near Birmingham; emigrated from Nottingham conference, to Utah, in 1856, in Capt. Martin's handcart company; moved to Springville the same fall, where she resided until her death. She died as she had lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint, with a full anticipation of a glorious resurrection. COM. Millennial Star, please copy.

By Telegraph.

Hayes' Inaugural Address.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The following is Hayes' inaugural address:

Fellow Citizens: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time honored custom which marks the commencement of a new term of the presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocable principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions, and essential to the welfare of our country. At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent presidential election, it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me. Charged as I now am with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the practical administration of the government, so far as depends under the constitution and laws, on the chief executive of the nation, the permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will ensure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of extreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the southern states still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow, sooner or later, the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of the revolution, have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of those states are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of a wise, honest, and peaceful local self-government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such a government is the imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States, but it must not be forgotten that only a local government, which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true self-government. With respect to the two distinct races, whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States, it must be a government which decides the interests of both races carefully and equally. It must be a government which submits legally and heartily to the constitution and the laws, the laws of the nation loyally and the laws of the States, themselves accepting and obeying faithfully the whole constitution as it is. Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of a beneficent local government can be built up, and not otherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and the spirit of the constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests lose their apparent importance and party lines may well be permitted to fade into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of these States of the Union is the question of a government or no government, of a social order and all the peaceful industries and all the happiness that belong to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the Union is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be in a partisan sense either republicans or democrats, but fellow-citizens and fellow-men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear. The sweeping

revolution of the entire labor system, of a large portion of our country, and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting a problem of the gravest moment, to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters and by the general government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the national government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted. The evils which afflict the southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard, and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of an honest and efficient local government as the true resource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In that effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose, I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished in the important work of the restoration of the south. It is not the political situation alone that merits attention; the material development of that section of country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves considerable care of the national government within the just limits prescribed by the constitution and wise public economy, but as the basis of all prosperity for that as well as for every other part of the country. This improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people, universal suffrage, should rest upon universal education. To this end, liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by State governments, and if need be supplemented by legitimate aid from the national authority. Let me assure my countrymen of the southern States that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their true interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people, both and equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the color line, and the distinction between the North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North or united South, but a united country.

I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service, a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage, which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our Government, but a change in the system of appointment itself, a reform that shall be thorough, radical, and complete, a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the Government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties was satisfactory. They held that appointments to office were not to be made nor expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress, as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. The fact that both political parties of the country, in declaring their principles prior to election, gave prominent place to the subject of reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have employed, must be accepted as conclusive argument in behalf of their measures. It must be regarded as the expression of the united voice and will of the whole country. The President of the United States of necessity owes his election to office to the suffrage and zealous labors of a political party, the members of which cherish with ardor and regard as of essential importance the principles of their party or organization. But he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country best.

In furtherance of the reform we seek, and as in other important respects, a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the constitution prescribing a term of six years for the presidential office, and forbidding a re-election. With respect to the financial condition of the country I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years. The depression in all the varied commercial and manufacturing interests, throughout the country, which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times.

Upon the currency question, intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance. In my judgment the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles of a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis, and is at all times promptly convertible into coin. I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of congressional legislation in behalf of early resumption of specie payment, and I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperatively demand it. Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own country, to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded, by international complication abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interfer-

ence in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to the new and incomparably best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become a beneficial example, of course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. If, unhappily, questions of difference should at any time during the period of my administration arise between the United States and any foreign government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all nations of the world.

Fellow-citizens—We have reached the close of a political contest marked with the excitement which usually attends the contest between the great political parties whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances, save in the respect extraordinary, save in the closeness and the consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country it has been deemed best in view of the peculiar circumstances, in the case that the objections and questions in dispute with reference to the counting of the electoral votes, should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal was established by law for this sole purpose. Its members, all of them of long established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and with the exception of those who are also members of the supreme judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberations enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel, were conducted to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present, opinions will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest. The fact that two great political parties have in this way settled a dispute in regard to which good men differ as to the law, no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment, that conflicting claims to the presidency must be amicably and peacefully adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow it, has been reserved for a government of the people, where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in the history of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of the opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults to yield the issue of the contest to an adjustment according to the forms of laws. Looking for the guidance of that divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped, I call upon you, senators, representatives, judges, and fellow-citizens, here and everywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessings not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace, and union, a union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people, that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations. (Great applause.)

Correspondence.

Tax Assessments.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 28, 1877.

Editor Deseret News.

Hard times have been complained of now for two or three years past, by well to do and ill to do, by rich and poor, and not without cause. As a consequence, values have shrunk largely, many of them to and below ante-bellum figures, and hundreds and thousands of people have had little remunerative work to do. With the brisk times and advanced prices, the tax assessments also advanced, until they are now something like quadruple the figures had before the war. Seeing that all other values have shrunk materially, would it not be fair and equitable if the tax assessments for the year ensuing were to shrink a little, in accordance with the general spirit of the times? It seems to me that such a thing is desirable and would be doing injustice to no one, but justice to a great many, perhaps all.

I would here take the opportunity to say that I think the city authorities are entitled to credit for doing three things in one the present winter. They have furnished work to a number of people, had the street crossings, etc., repaired where it was badly needed, and enabled many people thereby to pay their back taxes, all of which is certainly commendable. If the municipal and other authorities act upon my suggestion as to assessments, they will do another good thing, for which the citizens generally will award them due credit.

The subsidy paid by the British government to the Allan line of steamers running to Quebec, was to be discontinued March first, and the British government has