

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of Salt Lake City will be held in the Old Tabernacle, on Saturday, January 31, 1874, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for at the City Election, on Monday, February 9th, 1874.

MANY CITIZENS.
SALT LAKE CITY,
Jan. 28, 1874.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE principal bankers and business men of New York City are opposed to the issue of any more paper money, either by the government or by banks with the authority of the government, and they will petition Congress against it.

A bill has been prepared in committee, and is to be introduced in the House of Representatives, to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury paying out any portion of the unexpended balances for the further prosecution of government buildings, &c., all such unexpended moneys to be turned into the Treasury.

The cause of the death of Professor Agassiz is said to have been disease and obstruction of the arteries of the brain.

The biggest flood known for twenty years in the Oswego river took place on Monday night. Many people had to be removed from the upper stories of their houses in boats. Damage to property is heavy.

The lower house of the Missouri Legislature has defeated a bill authorizing the election of women to office under the State school laws.

Chief Justice Waite has resigned the presidency of the Ohio Constitutional Convention. Rufus King and L. D. Campbell are mentioned as his successors.

John Foley, manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, in San Francisco, died in that city last night.

A large meeting was held in St. James Hall, London, last night, to express sympathy with the German government in its struggle with the ultramontane party of Germany. Letters in support of the objects of the meeting were read from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and two hundred and thirty-seven members of Parliament.

The death of Dr. Livingstone has been authenticated by an official dispatch from Zanzibar to the British government.

The financial question, including the contraction or expansion of the volume of currency for circulation is still under discussion in the U. S. Senate. Senator Sumner wants his civil rights bill acted upon; he says it is the darling wish of his heart to have the question of the civil rights of citizens settled, and that in future legislation the words white and black may never be heard.

In the House of Representatives the debate on the West Virginia contested election case has closed, the report of the minority committee, declaring Davis and Hogan elected, was adopted, and they were sworn in.

The cabinet has decided that no special message to Congress is necessary on Louisiana affairs.

General Sheridan favors, as a means of safety, the erection of a line of government telegraph through the Indian country, between the white settlements.

A Catholic church in New York was fired in two places yesterday by incendiaries.

Pork eaters would do well to ponder over and be warned by the account, in to-day's dispatches, of two women and five children being fatally injured by eating fresh pork, containing trichina spiralis, or pork mite.

Ex-Chief Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, fell dead in the court-room this morning.

THE RAYMOND AND ELY.

A SHORT time since, the San Francisco Chronicle had some sensational articles upon the Raymond and Ely mine, Pioche, Nev., to the effect that it was "ruined," "bankrupt," etc.

The Pioche Record takes exception to this representation by the Chronicle, and hints that the latter paper was well paid to traduce the leading mine of the Pioche camp, which may or may not have been the case.

While not claiming to know of a certainty how the mine has been managed of late, the Record says that it does know that, for the last year, it has been controlled by the same gentlemen, who, by their honest and efficient management, made the Raymond and Ely the foremost dividend paying mine on the coast, before it became involved in costly litigation; that there is no truth in the Chronicle's charges that the mine is worked out and that the bailiwick now being produced is from the working of old tailings; that there is no doubt that there are large bodies of ore yet unbroken in the Raymond and Ely

mine, and, whenever the Company is ready to do so, it will be made to yield its millions in the future as it has done in the past.

The San Francisco Stock Reporter, upon the same subject, says:

"The Raymond & Ely mine has disbursed more in dividends than has been collected in assessments by all the mines located in Ely District, and upon the list of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board. To those who have held the stock since its first issue it has given \$102,500 per share, and is now selling at \$107,000, while the total amount of assessments levied by mines in this district is about \$7,500,000, or \$25,000 less than the balance of the mine."

"Bulwer's mine has paid to its stockholders. The Meadow Valley has paid \$1,200,000 and Pioche \$300,000, which gives a balance in favor of Ely District of \$1,200,000."

"Had we the space to spare, and the time to devote to go into a thorough explanation of what the mines in Ely district have cost us; how much we have received in return, also as to its future prospects, a more considerable feeling would prevail toward a section that has dealt so kindly with us. For every dollar we have loaned it to develop its resources, we have received in return it with interest, not including the trade we have obtained from its merchants."

"Raymond & Ely and Meadow Valley are principal mines in this district, and notwithstanding the hostility of a few who would traduce this mining camp to the greatest extent, the confidence of the masses, the belief that all of its wealth has not been developed, and that its riches are yet to be distributed."

SAN JUAN.

PEOPLE will migrate, even though in going further they fare worse. So our Pioche contemporaries seem to think, and consequently, concluding to help along, or at least not to hinder, the San Juan rush, publishes the pith of some letters bearing on the subject. As there may be some persons hereabout who are looking San Juan-ward, the information may be also useful to them.

Mr. John A. Biant, who is well pleased with the outlook, writes from Denver, Jan. 17, and thus states the route from that city to the mines:

"From Denver, traveling almost due south, Pueblo, is 115 miles by railroad, and which point the railroad terminates; from Pueblo to the Muddy river is 20 miles; thence to Escondido, 50 miles; thence, crossing over a mountain range, 20 miles to Fort Garland. Between Pueblo and the Fort the country is settled, and supplies are abundant. Fort Garland lies 90 miles south of Pueblo, with a good wagon road for travel. From Fort Garland, in a west by southwest course, to the Rio Grande is 20 miles over a sand, prairie country; up the Rio Grande (east side) to Del Norte, 40 miles; thence up the Rio Grande 110 miles further to the mouth of the river, and the headwaters of the Rio Grande. There are on this stream plenty of grass and water, but the road is very rough, and there are no settlements. The mountains dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from the waters of the Colorado of the west are very high, high, that they reach above the timber belt."

Mr. Dolman writes from Del Norte, head waters of the Rio Grande, Col., Jan. 7—

"Parties fitting out at Pioche can take their choice of three routes. First, go up to the mouth of the Grand River, and strike for the Indian agency on the Uncompahgre; thence down the west side of the San Juan to Pecos. From the agency down, wagons have passed over, and at least some statements have been made. Second, the way we came, in which case the mouth of the Grand River, and strike for the Indian agency on the Uncompahgre; thence down the west side of the San Juan to Pecos. From the agency down, wagons have passed over, and at least some statements have been made. Third, by Lee's Ferry across the Colorado, following the Mormon road until the road leading to Ft. Defiance is found—follow the trail of the Fort, and thence to near the mouth of the Animas, and following it to the mines."

"I have said a good deal about the routes that may be traveled. Now I will say something about the distances, feet, etc. Commencing at Pueblo, thence via Saigre de Oro, or by the Abeyta Pass to Del Norte, a distance of 150 miles; thence up the Rio Grande and over a summit 15,000 feet high—distance 100 miles—making 250 miles of wagon road; that is, when it is finished, which will not be before next September. Some sixty miles of the road is to be traveled by the next miles of heavy work to be done. Travelers can find no feed, except a little grain, after leaving Pueblo until they reach the San Juan mountain. Grain sells at four cents per pound. The Rio Grande Valley is pastured off as bare as cattle and sheep can eat it."

"I have talked with a few men who are willing to acknowledge that they don't know that any of their claims are valuable, and I am sure that there are more lodes well defined, and more mineral than they have ever seen in any district before. A little may be good mining ore, but most of it is something else. Furnaces must be built on the south side of the mountain, as it is plain to see that no ore, except the very rich, can ever be hauled up from 2,000 to 3,000 feet over a summit that is impassable six months of the year."

"Good coal has been found within fifteen miles of the City (or Hermosa, as it is to be called). The stage fare is \$20 from here to Pueblo, and \$10 from there to Denver. Everybody thinks we will have a rush, and I feel satisfied that many thousands will come here in the Spring. The mines will not be developed as fast as most people think."

"Parties choosing the northern route should start early, so as to cross the streams entering into Grand river, before they are frozen. By following up the south side of Grand river until the Uncompahgre is reached, thence following up some bank to the summit, it will carry you to the summit within a few miles of the mines. But the surest plan would be to leave the river and strike south across the mountains, and follow the trail of the deer to the head of the Mancos river. A good trail will be found up these streams, and a very rich quartz vein will be much difficulty. Besides, some very rich surface diggings have been found near the head waters of some of these streams. I have talked with some of the men who have been prospecting this section of country last summer. They all think they can find good lodes, as well as pay gravel, if the Indians will let them prospect."

"The Little Annie, a discovery made last summer thirty-five miles north of here and near the summit, has produced \$100,000 of the richest quartz ever exhibited in any country—some of it more than half gold, and rock that showed no gold assayed very high. There is some doubt here about the matter about the true lode being found. However it is bonded at \$40,000."

"The winter and early spring route from Pueblo to the mines will be via the Rio de Chama and Tierra Amarilla to Animas City. This route, avoiding as it does the snow line and sum-

mits of the Rocky Mountains, will probably be the established freight route."

Correspondence.

(CONCLUDED.)

NEPIHU, Juab Co.,
January 24th.

Editor Deseret News:

Knows—

which derives its name from the intelligent old Indian Chief, the headquarters of whose band are in that locality. He was in town when we reached there and looked on our expedition with interest. A great deal of fruit is raised in this settlement, but our stay in it was too brief to enable us to note more than the general peculiarities of the place.

Leaving Kanaboh we struck out for

Fillmore.

where we arrived late in the evening, tired and jaded, the team having all but given out on the way, necessitating a walk of several miles through mud, snow, and ice. We saw little or nothing of Fillmore, as we entered it too dark in the evening, and left before daylight in the morning, so that as we were able to judge we supposed it to be one of the best settlements in Utah of its size. It is well built up, is a splendid fruit raising city, being probably behind none other in the Territory in the latter particular, and, in conjunction with other settlements of Millard County, it has probably the best and most prosperous co-operative stock herd in the west, which has been a great substantial benefit to the people.

At six o'clock, on the morning of the 26th, it was quite dark and a heavy snow storm prevailed. Those conditions were naturally somewhat bewildering as well as disagreeable, and in leaving Fillmore we struck out to the left instead of going straight ahead and were soon

lost in the storm.

Still we traveled on through the deepening and driving snow, in the vain hope that we might possibly be on of night at least strike the road, and so get on our way.

At last, after several hours of weary travel, we reached a dense growth of dwarf cedars. We turned back, and after going several miles, struck another road, which we followed, only to find ourselves, after about thirty or forty miles, among the cedars once more, and as much at a loss as to where we were as ever. The storm had cleared away and climbing the summit of an eminence, we descried a settlement in the distance. How we got over that summit with our carriage and tired team, and how we threaded our way through cedars, and made a track through miles of tall sage-brush and snow, and reached Golden, or Cedar Springs, is somewhat of a mystery to look back at. We arrived at that settlement, however, in the afternoon, and, not having heard of the place, we were in a quandary as to what to do. A "squawman," which we

devised, the really handsome settlement of Cedar Springs we struck out for

Scioto.

with a fresh team, and arrived there just about dusk in the evening. Scioto is the only settlement in what is called Round Valley. The farming land is watered from a little valley, which is somewhat of a reservoir or lake by the turning into it of several streams. It is a prosperous settlement now, but the circumstances of its early history were anything but agreeable, as the inhabitants were frequently subjected to Indian raids, in which they were robbed of their cattle, and some of their number were murdered.

In that as well as in other places there seems to be a disposition to devote more time than hitherto to intellectual pursuits, and on the evening we spent there the advisability of organizing a mutual improvement association was under consideration by some of the leading citizens.

J. N.

Improvements—Schools—Meander—Recreation.

FAIRVIEW, SANPETE CO.,
Jan. 23, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

The brethren are getting out lumber, building a settlement, and making their homes attractive and comfortable, and also hoping for the future of the place.

For next summer to Fairview, a thing so much needed by us all. Then we would be within a few hours' ride of Salt Lake City, where it is now takes us twenty-four hours' ride with a team. We have one Sabbath School and two day schools, all well attended. About one hundred and fifty children attend the day schools. The health of our town is good, with the exception of a good many cases of measles, none fatal as yet. A few of the children here feel well and enjoy themselves, the evidence of which may be seen in our new 39 x 23 foot rock school house, every few evenings, in the shape of a dance.

J. F. YOUNG.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

There are seventy bald-headed men in Congress. No unprejudiced mind can look down from the galleries upon that Lake Superior of absent hair without a feeling of regret that the absence is a thing with which the peculiar skill of the aborigines had nothing to do.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

An Ohioan in town says that Mr. Waite, the new Chief Justice, is an extremely modest, unassuming man, of fine abilities, which have never been fully displayed, for the reason that he has never been in public life, and that everybody likes him except some of the lawyers, who are "down on him" for his exceedingly modern charges, which they assert are unprofessional and low.

Washington Star, Jan. 21.

There was quite a shower of women suffrage petitions at the capitol before the Senate to-day. Mr. Fenbo, who is a late convert to the cause of equal suffrage, in presenting a petition from New York, styled the petitioners "women citizens."—Washington Star, Jan. 21st.

Two important decisions were announced by the Supreme Court yesterday, in the property case of Judah P. Benjamin and John Slidell, which was held to be invalid. In Benjamin's case it was decided that the mortgage on the property was not a lien, and the judgment of the court below in sustaining their title as against that of the purchaser under the confiscation proceedings was affirmed. In Slidell's case it was decided that the purchaser took an estate that was determined by the death of the defendant (Slidell), and that the title of his children as heirs was not affected thereby.—Washington Star, Jan. 21.

Woman suffrage promises to come before the House for debate in a novel way. General Maxwell, who contests Mr. Cannon's seat as a delegate from Utah, claims to be the first enfranchisement of women by the Territorial Legislature

is null and void. When the Committee on Elections report the subject will probably give rise to a lively debate.—Washington Star, Jan. 23, Mo. Democrat.

All indications point to a short and dull session of Congress. An unusually small amount of new legislation is preparing in the committees. All bills that involve an expenditure of money are touched very gingerly or left undisturbed in their original condition. The many projects for amending the Constitution and for novel legislation presented at the beginning of the session are not being pressed by their authors, and are not likely to be reported back for action. The almost unanimous sentiment in both Houses is, that the unsettled condition of affairs in the country it is unsafe to embark upon any important new legislation that there is not pretty strong reason for believing we have the judgment of public opinion. The prudent course to take, it is thought, is to do as little as possible beside passing the regular appropriation bills, and to cut these bills down as much as is practicable. It is already apparent that Congress will see to it that it does not pass any very moderate harbor appropriations. Private bills, too, will be more carefully scrutinized than heretofore, and will have a much harder road to travel than at any previous session.—N. Y. Tribune.

Our Country Contemporaries.

From the Provo Times, Jan. 26—

Wienlawski, Jun., was to have a grand complimentary concert at Provo this evening.

Ogden Junction, Jan. 27—

Mr. Herne is playing at Ogden. The postal card from the east to-morrow evening, will turn over to the Western train one hundred and thirty sacks of mail matter, including an Australian steamer, which is announced to leave San Francisco for Sydney, on the first of February.

The frequent arrival of corpses from the west addressed to friends in the east, has lately attracted much attention. After all the glowing pictures given to the world regarding the salubrity of the California climate, there is much doubt expressed of its efficacy in restoring invalids to health, or in its recuperative influences. Yesterday morning four bodies in hermetically-sealed coffins arrived from San Francisco, and forwarded to points in the east. Two more corpses were on the train from the west this morning, victims to consumption.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE!

Salt Lake Theatre Corporation, Proprietors.
CLAWSON, CAINE & WILLIAMS, Managers.
JAMES H. VERNON, Stage Manager.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!

THIRD NIGHT OF THE PORTER CATHARTIC.
KIA ACTORS.

JOHN McCULLOUGH

MISS ANNIE GRAHAM

Wednesday Eve, Jan. 28, 1874.

Will be presented, Shakespeare's Tragedy of

HAMLET!

Hamlet. Mr. J. McCULLOUGH
Ophelia. Miss ANNIE GRAHAM

TO-MORROW EVENING.

MONEY.

Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 21.

McCULLOUGH Grand MATINEE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle, \$1.00

Second Circle, 50 cents

Third Circle, 25 cents

Box Office open for sale of tickets every morning at 10 o'clock.

FOUND.

A NOTEBOOK WITH MITTEN AND A NOTEBOOK ON STATE ROAD. The owner can have it by applying to this Office.

AUCTION SALE.

Household Furniture Complete.

DINING ROOM, KITCHEN and BED ROOM FURNITURE.

Will be sold without reserve.

On SATURDAY, Jan. 31st, 1874.

On South Temple Street, Five Doors East of Eagle Gate.

22 Sale to commence at 10 a.m. precisely.

CARTER & ADAM, AUCTIONEERS.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed Executors of the Estate of Christopher Williams, deceased, do hereby notice to all persons who have claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned at the residence of Christopher Williams, deceased, at Salt Lake City, Jan. 27, 1874.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 28.—A cabinet council was held yesterday.

Joseph Thompson, an American resident of Berlin, was one of the speakers at the meeting in St. James Hall. He traced the history of modern socialism in Germany, and praised the American system of secular education, which he declared was one of the most effective means of combating ultra-montanism.

The morning alludes to Thompson's speech in terms of high commendation.

Mr. Chingry, of Illinois, also spoke at the same meeting.

An authoritative denial is given to the report that Gladstone had been summoned to appear before the Court of Queen's Bench.

AN ORDINANCE.

Dividing Salt Lake City into Municipal Wards.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, that the City be, and the same is, hereby divided into five Municipal Wards, to be known and bounded as follows, to wit:

All that portion of the corporate limits lying south of the centre of East Temple Street, extending to the south boundary of the city, shall constitute the First Ward.

All that portion of the corporate limits lying north of the centre of East Temple Street, extending to the west boundary of the city, shall constitute the Second Ward.

All that portion of the corporate limits lying north of the centre of South Temple Street, extending to the east boundary of the city, shall constitute the Third Ward.

All that portion of the corporate limits lying north of the centre of South Temple Street, extending to the east boundary of the city, shall constitute the Fourth Ward.

All that portion of the corporate limits lying east of the centre of East Temple Street, between the centre of South Temple Street and the centre of Third South Street, extending to the east boundary of the city, shall constitute the Fifth Ward.

SEC. 2. An Ordinance, entitled, "An Ordinance dividing the City into Wards," passed Feb. 25th, 1860, be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

Passed January 27th, 1874.

DANIEL H. WELLS, Mayor.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder.

TERRITORY OF UTAH.

Salt Lake City.

This certifies that the foregoing is a true copy of the ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance dividing Salt Lake City into Municipal Wards," passed Jan. 27th, 1874, and filed in my office.

Given under my hand and the Corporate Seal of Salt Lake City, this 28th day of January, A.D. 1874.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder.

MINING STOCKS.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

San Francisco, Jan. 27.

500 Valley, 12 1/2; 1000, 12 1/2; 1500, 12 1/2; 2000, 12 1/2; 2500, 12 1/2; 3000, 12 1/2; 3500, 12 1/2; 4000, 12 1/2; 4500, 12 1/2; 5000, 12 1/2; 5500, 12 1/2; 6000, 12 1/2; 6500, 12 1/2; 7000, 12 1/2; 7500, 12 1/2; 8000, 12 1/2; 8500, 12 1/2; 9000, 12 1/2; 9500, 12 1/2; 10000, 12 1/2; 10500, 12 1/2; 11000, 12 1/2; 11500, 12 1/2; 12000, 12 1/2; 12500, 12 1/2; 13000, 12 1/2; 13500, 12 1/2; 14000, 12 1/2; 14500, 12 1/2; 15000, 12 1/2; 15500, 12 1/2; 16000, 12 1/2; 16500, 12 1/2; 17000, 12 1/2; 17500, 12 1/2; 18000, 12 1/2; 18500, 12 1/2; 19000, 12 1/2; 19500, 12 1/2; 20000, 12 1/2; 20500, 12 1/2; 21000, 12 1/2; 21500, 12 1/2; 22000, 12 1/2; 22500, 12 1/2; 23000, 12 1/2; 23500, 12 1/2; 24000, 12 1/2; 24500, 12 1/2; 25000, 12 1/2; 25500, 12 1/2; 26000, 12 1/2; 26500, 12 1/2; 27000, 12 1/2; 27500, 12 1/2; 28000, 12 1/2; 28500, 12 1/2; 29000, 12 1/2; 29500, 12 1/2; 30000, 12 1/2; 30500, 12 1/2; 31000, 12 1/2; 31500, 12 1/2; 32000, 12 1/2; 32500, 12 1/2; 33000, 12 1/2; 33500, 12 1/2; 34000, 12 1/2; 34500, 12 1/2; 35000, 12 1/2; 35500, 12 1/2; 36000, 12 1/2; 36500, 12 1/2; 37000, 12 1/2; 37500, 12 1/2; 38000, 12 1/2; 38500, 12 1/2; 39000, 12 1/2; 39500, 12 1/2; 40000, 12 1/2; 40500, 12 1/2; 41000, 12 1/2; 41500, 12 1/2; 42000, 12 1/2; 42500, 12 1/2; 43000, 12 1/2; 43500, 12 1/2; 44000, 12 1/2; 44500, 12 1/2; 45000, 12 1/2; 45500, 12 1/2; 46000, 12 1/2; 46500, 12 1/2; 47000, 12 1/2; 47500, 12 1/2; 48000, 12 1/2; 48500, 12 1/2; 49000, 12 1/2; 49500, 12 1/2; 50000, 12 1/2; 50500, 12 1/2; 51000, 12 1/2; 51500, 12 1/2; 52000, 12 1/2; 52500, 12 1/2; 53000, 12 1/2; 53500, 12 1/2; 54000, 12 1/2; 54500, 12 1/2; 55000, 12 1/2; 55500, 12 1/2; 56000, 12 1/2; 56500, 12 1/2; 57000, 12 1/2; 57500, 12 1/2; 58000, 12 1/2; 58500, 12 1/2;