DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. IX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21, 1876. NO. 281.

REMOVAL!

GEO. DUNFORD,

THE

HATTER AND BOOT-FITTER,

HAS REMOVED ACROSS THE STREET,

OPPOSITE WELLS, FARGO & CO'S.

☞ We have opened our New Store with an entire New Stock of seasonable, new and fresh

Boots, Shoes & Slippers, Hats, Caps & Gloves

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE

VERY LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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☞ GO TO ☜

DAY & CO.,

For BARGAINS in

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN.

And Get the Highest Price for all kinds of

DRIED FRUIT.

Will shortly arrive, another shipment of HOLLIS'

CELEBRATED DOUBLE-BARREL SHOTGUNS

Direct from the Factory.

OUR DELIVERY WAGONS WILL CALL FOR FRUIT, in any part of the city. d161

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Mammoth Lime Kilns,

HOT SPRING LAKE.

LIME Delivered in Salt Lake City by the Load at **25 cents per bushel.**

BEST LIME IN THE MARKET for every purpose.

Will sell Cheaper for Cash at Kiln than any other firm in the Territory.

MACDUFF BROTHERS. d120

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD

PIONEER LINE OF UTAH.

On and after June 20th 1875.

Name of Station.	No. 1. Pass'r.	No. 3. Pass'r.	Fares.
Trains leave Salt Lake.	7 00 AM	3 40 PM	
*Wood's Cross.	7 25 "	4 08 "	.50
Centreville	7 33 "	4 16 "	.75
Farmington.	7 50 "	4 33 "	1.00
Kaysville.	8 12 "	4 52 "	1.35
Arrive at Ogden.	9 00 "	5 40 "	2.00
Name of Station.	No. 2. Pass'r.	No. 4. Pass'r.	Fares.
Trains leave Ogden	9 40 AM	6 20 PM	
Kaysville.	10 31 "	7 10 "	1.00
Farmington	10 52 "	7 31 "	1.35
Centreville	11 04 "	7 44 "	1.60
*Wood's Cross.	11 13 "	7 53 "	1.75
Arrive at Salt Lake.	11 40 "	8 20 "	2.00

*Passing Places.

MIXED TRAINS WILL RUN DAILY, (Sundays Excepted.) leaving Salt Lake City at 8:40 a. m. and Ogden at 5 p. m. and 3:30 p. m.

☞ For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JOHN SHARP, JR., Gen. Freight and Ticket Agent.

JOHN SHARP, Superintendent.

TOWNSEND HOUSE

SALT LAKE CITY.

James Townsend, - Proprietor

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DAVIS, HOWE & CO.,

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP,

SUCCESSORS TO

NATHAN DAVIS & SONS.

All kinds of Milling and Mining Machinery, Wrought and Cast Ironwork, manufactured to order.

Water Jacket, Tuyers, Slag Pots and Carts, Bullion Moulds, Furnace Plates, Hoisting Machinery, Car Wheels and Axles, etc., etc.

Also Brass Work of all descriptions.

First West Street,

NEAR NORTH TEMPLE ST., S. L. CITY.

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MOUNTAIN WARBLER!

THERE being several hundred copies of the above Song Book remaining unsold they can be obtained at the Deseret News Office for 25 cents per copy.

WM. WILLES

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD

On and after May 29th, 1876,

Going South.

Name of Station.	No. 1. Passenger.	No. 3. Freight.	No. 5. Freight.	Fare.
Trains leave	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
Salt Lake	7 00	6 10	2 30	....
Little Cottonwood	7 28	6 45	3 05	50
Junction	7 48	7 15	3 35	75
Arrive at				
Sandy	7 53	7 25	3 45	1 00
Leave	mixd			
Sandy	8 03			....
Draper	8 18			1 25
Lehi	9 08			1 75
American Fork	9 20			1 90
Pleasant Grove	9 32			2 00
Provo	10 16			2 50
Springville	10 35			2 75
Spanish Fork	10 51			3 00
Payson	11 23			3 50
Santaquin	11 43			4 00
Arrive at	M.			
Terminus	12 00			4 00

Going North.

Trains leave	No. 2. Passenger.	No. 4. Passenger.	No. 6. Freight.	Fare.
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Terminus	12 20			....
Santaquin	12 57			25
Payson	1 17			50
Spanish Fork	1 49			1 00
Springville	2 05			1 25
Provo	2 25			1 50
Pleasant Grove	3 08			2 00
American Fork	3 20			2 10
Lehi	3 32			2 25
Draper	4 22			2 75
Arrive at				
Sandy	4 37			....
Leave				
Sandy	4 47	9 15	5 00	3 00
Junction	4 51	9 23	5 10	3 25
Little Cottonw'd	5 11	9 55	5 40	3 50
Arrive at				
Salt Lake	5 40	10 30	6 15	4 00

Nos. 1 and 2 will be run daily.
Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 will be run daily, Sundays excepted.

☞ For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JOHN SHARP, General Superintendent.

JOHN SHARP, JR., General Freight and Ticket Agent.

UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER

JANUARY 1st, 1876

Trains will run Daily as follows:

NORTHWARD.

	No. 1.
Leave Ogden	9:20 a. m.
" Brigham	12:50 "
" Logan	2:00 p. m.
Arrive at Franklin	3:30 "

SOUTHWARD.

	No. 2.
Leave Franklin	9:00 a. m.
" Logan	10:55 "
" Brigham	2:25 p. m.
Arrive at Ogden	4:00 "

Gilmer & Salisbury's Stage Line to and from Montana connects with trains at Franklin.

M. W. MERRILL, Supt.

CHAS. NIBLEY, Gen. Freight & Ticket Agt. d289

BRUSHES!

OUR MANUFACTORY is now located on Second South Street, one block South of Theatre. Parties wishing Brushes of our make will please give us a call. Orders will receive prompt attention.

1274 W. H. MILES.

REMARKS

ON

Our Material Interests,

By Elder JOHN NICHOLSON, At the 20th Ward School-house, on Sunday evening, September 17th, 1876.

REPORTED BY GEORGE C. FERGUSON.

BRETHREN AND SISTERS—I am gratified at having the privilege of addressing you this evening, and while that way engaged I trust I shall have the spirit of the Lord to enable me to do so clearly and intelligently.

It is very important that every Latter-day Saint should consider well what should be his true position, in order that his life may be in harmonious accord with his profession. If it be a correct position to join in a general scramble after what is frequently called the "mighty dollar," the pursuit of self-comfort and aggrandizement, and remaining oblivious to the interests and welfare of others, as some of us by our actions appear to think, then in order that consistency may prevail, that kind of gospel should be preached as well as practised.

Such, however, is not, or at least should not be, the position of a genuine Latter-day Saint. On the contrary, it will be admitted, without controversy, that all should be ready and willing to use their time, talents and material substance in such a manner as will conduce to the best interests not only of self, but the fraternity of the Church of Christ, and even mankind in general, every power possessed by man being awarded to him that he might glorify God by blessing and making happy his brethren who bear the image of the great Creator. Happy is the man who finds that channel and pursues its course.

A call has been made upon the community of Latter-day Saints, by President Young, to unite together in their temporal interests, and, by a judicious combination of capital and labor, inaugurate an order of things that will render them an independent people. This call comes now with greater earnestness than heretofore, although it has always been the watchword of the "watchmen on the towers of Zion" for the Saints to be united temporally as well as spiritually, that they might be proportionately free and independent.

This call develops the fact stronger than ever that abroad in the outside world is not the only place where there is a clashing between the interests of capital and labor, for it is a self-evident fact that it also exists in the community of the Saints. Now if we were all what we profess to be, this state of things would not exist, for all, whether capitalists or laborers, would seek to perform their several duties, dealing justly with each other, whether in the one relation or the other. The capitalist would not seek to make all he could out of the labor employed, but he would seek to do his brother justice by offering him a fair equivalent for the service rendered, and the laborer would not seek to do as little as possible for the amount received, but would render a fair and just day's labor for a fair day's wage.

In order that the community may be independent temporally of a corrupt world, whose fall is as certain as that the orb of day arises over the eastern mountains in the morning, and sinks over those of the west at night, it is necessary that capital should be employed to give employment to the enormous amount of skilled and unskilled labor that surrounds us in so great profusion and remains unused.

Some have the opinion that the solution of this question of employment for the unemployed lies entirely in people who come here, perhaps with a knowledge of the skilled branches of mechanics and manufactures striking into the country and locating on farms. I am of opinion that this is, however, merely a partial solution of the question, for I doubt very much the wisdom of placing a man upon a farm who has ability and knowledge in another direction that would be a great benefit to the community if put to legitimate use, nor do I think that the kingdom of God will be a kingdon of agriculturists, any further than is necessary. It takes a wide variety of skill, ability and labor to build up the superstructure of a community whose magnificence and beauty shall be the theme and admiration of a wondering world, and the glorious powers of intellect and physical capacity were surely not given for exclusive use in cultivating the soil and bringing forth of its products. Man has not only to eat, but in a refined and civilized condition he must have good habitations in which to live, he must be clothed in befitting habiliments, and in fact he must have all the appliances for his happiness and comfort with which the elements in which he exists are teeming. He must have magnificent Temples in which to worship the living God, they being the business offices of the Almighty on the earth, in which to administer in those ordinances which pertain to this planet and its inhabitants.

Objections are offered against accomplishing the end desired by means of co-operation, assertions being made to the effect that the plan is not feasible. I have a few facts, however, which go a long way toward dispelling this idea, the feasibility of self-sustenance having, in my opinion, been demonstrated in the small county of Box Elder, more especially in Brigham City.

According to information that I have every reason for believing to be reliable, the small community living in that part of the Territory have, under the direction of Elder Lorenzo Snow, come the nearest of any to rendering themselves self-sustaining and independent. It is about twelve years, or a little over, since a co-operative store was established in Brigham City, and that store, although first used for the dispensing of imported goods, was made the fostering parent of home industrial institutions, the cash profits being mainly used for the purchasing of machinery with that end in view. Step by step did the principle of co-operation gain a foothold until the major portion of the business of that place is carried on upon that plan, with the most gratifying results.

The large woollen factory, the raw material for which is supplied from the co-operative sheep-herd, the dairy, the furniture store, the farm, the stock-herd, the tanneries, harness and boot and shoe shops, tailor shop, hat factory, and numerous other industrial establishments supply most of the necessaries and even some of the delicacies of life, that are sufficient for a simplicity loving community, who are willing that the beauty of their their garments should be the workmanship of their own hands, and who care nothing about aping the foolish and expensive fashions of a corrupt and vain world. Instead of sending every dollar out of the country to purchase what they need, they have wisely put their dollars at excellent usury by placing themselves in a position to produce what they need themselves. They have demonstrated the feasibility of a self-sustaining policy, and those who assert that it cannot be adopted elsewhere as well as there must admit that it is because of the lack of the will rather than the means.

In the Brigham City mutual benefit association the stockholders number about 500, their co operative industries give employment to about 300 people, and in 1873 the value of work turned out by this combination of capital and labor was $90,000, in 1874 $160,000, and in 1875 $250,000, making an aggregate, for the three years, of $500,000. What a delightful spectacle would be presented if every settlement or county in Utah could make as good a proportionate slowing, for the question of independence would be nearly solved, and Utah would be far on the road to being able to exist separate and apart from foreign manufactures. To-day the call is heard of "dull times, nothing to do in this city," while in Brigham City everybody is busy, and there are practically no poor there, they being comparatively unaffected by the fluctuations of trade. If co-operative manufacturing institutions can flourish in one place they can in another that has equal facilities.

I say they are independent of trade fluctuations, and so they are, for they have wisely adopted the plan of placing a permanent value on all their products, which can be readily obtained by the employes who hold the scrip or money of the association. By this means every person knows his financial condition, and can, if prudently disposed, live within his income, and even lay up something for a "rainy day." All have enough to eat, drink, and wear, and that is practically all that a reasonable human being need consume. How can it be said, therefore, that the introduction and conduct of home manufacturing, mechanical and other pursuits are impracticable in this community, when the problem has been so plainly solved, an argument which speaks in louder and more convincing tones than mere word reasoning?

Among the results of this system is the fact that the stockholders have received an average dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital invested, which they can draw out of the concern or apply in swelling their quantum of capital stock; and the employes have the privilege of allowing any proportion of their surplus earnings to go to their credit on capital stock account. This appears to me to be genuine co-operation, such as is likely to constitute a stepping-stone to the United Order, into which the Saints must sooner or later enter, and live in accordance with its equitable and just principles, so sure as there is a God in heaven.

The spirit of extravagance seems to pervade the world, and especially the people of the nation of which we at present form a part, and financial ruin in many directions is the inevitable result, impoverishment being as sure a result of an excess of expenditure over income as it is for the night to follow the day, according to the diurnal revolutions of the globe. The Saints have not yet separated their connection with the world, and consequently, being a part of it, so far as they imbibe the spirit that actuates the world, they will follow in their vain and foolish practices. The extravagance of the people in following the frivolous fashions of the day is frequently animadverted upon by the watchmen in Zion, and rightfully too, but there is another, and, to me, even more glaring species of extravagance that needs its share of attention. I allude to the immense amount of skilled and unskilled labor that might be utilized in building up this part of the country and developing its resources, that is now literally going to waste. If utilized, what a showing this skill and ability would make in building up the kingdom of God, and now it produces comparatively no beneficent result, although some progress is being made in that direction.

It would be well for us to stop and consider, and ask ourselves the sober question, why we will persist in employing labor to the tune of millions of dollars yearly in distant parts of the country and in foreign nations, while hundreds upon hundreds of our brethren, whom we have covenanted to sustain, who have come from those same distant parts, possessed of the necessary qualifications to organize from the crude materials the same products we pay people having no sympathies in common with ours to manufacture. It is our acknowledged duty to aid our brethren and sisters to emigrate from the homes of their birth to Zion; then is it not also our plain duty, so far as lies in our power, to provide them with labor, and consequently with the means of subsistence after they get to Zion?

Perhaps those who have not given this part of the subject the attention it deserves, are not aware of the extent of the apparently needless expenditures of the community for commodities that could be produced here with a sufficient and judicious combination of capital and labor. To make this matter clear, I will give but a few figures obtained from reliable sources, which will, at least, give an approximate idea in the direction indicated.

Take for instance but one of the staple necessities, the article of boots and shoes. The annual importation of this class of goods to the Territory amounts to no less, according to the best authority, than $560,000. Now, without even considering the amount of material that could be manufactured here, let us examine the extent of the saving to the community, providing that even the whole of the material for this production should continue to be imported. It takes one-third of the amount in labor, with the aid of machinery, to produce that quantity of boots and shoes, which is within a fraction of $187,000, which would give employment constantly to 311 persons, at an average wage of $50 a month. In five years the amount saved in labor alone, in this one branch of industry, exclusive of the resultant benefits that would accrue from retaining so much means in the community, would reach the enormous sum of $935,000, or nearly one million dollars. This shows there was no chimera in the mind of President Young when he said if the people would listen to him he could tell them how to become the richest people in the world, and he himself has led the van in home manufactures.

Suppose we next consider the article of household furniture, the yearly importations of which amount to not less than $200,000, the labor required to produce that amount being one half, or $100,000. Probably one half the necessary material could be procured at home, amounting to $50,000, making a total saving of $150,000 annually, and a saving for five years of $750,000.

I will now name a few articles, the materials for the production of which nearly all abound at home, and which are comparatively easy of production or manufacture.

Articles.	Annual Importations.
Soap,	$150,000
Candles,	40,000
Nails,	500,000
Starch,	40,000
Bacon and Hams,	100,000
Cheese,	75,000
Brooms,	20,000
	$925,000
Adding the annual saving in the matter of boots and shoes,	187,000
And of furniture,	150,000
	$1,262,000

This would run up, in five years, to the enormous sum of $6,310,000.

It should be remembered that those figures relate to but a few classes of production which might be largely manufactured or produced at home, for, save in the item of nails, the immense iron interests, which enters into nearly every other department, has not been touched, and I think that these considerations, together with the fact that the Territory is teeming with unemployed labor, skilled in nearly every branch, constitute a plea in favor of home sustenance that should be deeply felt. Neither have the silk interests, which are very important, been alluded to; an industry that, by the industrious labors of a few, is struggling for a foothold.

Combine the situation of things in this regard, as now presented, with the fact that the doom of Babylon, upon whom we persist to a large extent in leaning for material support, is sealed, and that we must, in proportion as we are interwoven with her interests, feel the effects of her crumbling to pieces, and surely it is time we prepared against the evil day.

There is another and most powerful plea in favor of the self-sustaining policy—the welfare of the young people of the community of Latter-day Saints. It appears as if our conduct toward them was pretty much in consonance with the idea expressed by a school district trustee somewhere in the east, when his fellow official urged as an argument in favor of building a substantial and somewhat extensive school-house, that it would be a benefit to posterity, he replying, "I would like to know what posterity has done for us, that we should do so much for posterity?" There is a host of young people growing up among us, endowed with even more than ordinary natural mental endowments, and what are we doing for them in the way of opportunities to qualify them to rear a substantial and magnificent superstructure that we expect to be the glory and admiration of the world? The answer lies in the number of young men and boys who throng our cities and settlements, destitute of a knowledge of the various branches of mechanism, manufacture or art, without which no people can be substantially great. This state of things is not the result either of the lack of ability or disposition, but rather the lack of opportunity. Let home industries be established, encouraged and flourish in Utah, and the question of "what shall we do with our boys" will be almost if not entirely solved. It is rather a humiliating fact that we not only import the products of labor, but the skill in the various departments that does exist among us is almost wholly acquired from abroad, and were the supply in this direction cut off and to die out with its present possessors among us, we would, to put it mildly, be in a most undesirable plight. Is it not plain, then, that the welfare of the young and the future prosperity of the community calls in tones as loud as the thunder of heaven for a general self-sustaining policy to be adopted.

Some people even of mature age appear to think that labor in any of the mechanical branches is humiliating, and prefer that their sons should rather be engaged in some lighter and reputedly more genteel vocation, such as clerking in a store, for instance. Such people lose sight of the importance of the law of production, and that if there be any degrees of honor or respectability attached to the different classes, the non-productive should stand at the foot of the list and the productive at the head, for as a tree is known and appreciated by its fruits, so should labor. Instead of a man being degraded by labor, he is, or should be, elevated, and the man who, from the crude or raw material, by his knowledge and skill, can produce a symmetrical boot or shoe, or an elegant and useful article of furniture, or a handsome dwelling, is just so much ahead, in that particular, of the person who is destitute of that knowledge. Labor is, in a certain sense, worship of the Creator, because it is the legitimate exercise of the intelligence and ability with which the great father of all has endowed his creatures, and there are certainly many ways in which those godlike faculties can be more profitably engaged than in dealing out the wares that have been produced by hands and brains that have been more productively engaged.

That we may be awakened to a sense of our true position, temporally and spiritually, and give intelligent consideration to the inspired and wise instructions of our leaders, who have been given to the church for the perfecting of the Saints and bringing them to a unity of faith and practice, is my desire, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden *Junction*, Oct. 20—

A few of the farmers in the northern counties have commenced their fall plowing, and a number of acres of grasshoppers' eggs have been turned under the sod, from which we hope they will not be resurrected. The late heavy storms have interrupted for the present their operations in this direction, but as soon as the rough spell passes off we expect to see plowing resumed, and continued so long as the weather is favorable before the winter sets in.

Beaver *Enterprise*, Oct. 17—

Democracy's pivot idea is that every Territory shall become a State just as soon as they have the strength to maintain local self-government, and the only condition necessary to the assumption of Statehood is a constitution in harmony with that of the Republic itself. If in the case of the Mormon Territory, other conditions are necessary to be imposed, then an amendment to the Federal Constitution is demanded. But we do not conceive that such is the case. We think that the rule that has held good for thirty-eight States will prove sufficient for Utah. We admit that there is a dominant priesthood in Utah, polygamy and perhaps a few other things that do not exist in Colorado and the other States, but these things cannot interfere with the liberties of the people guaranteed by a republican constitution, which in turn is guaranteed by the nation,

DR. RUSSEL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN and Baunscheidtist has removed to First West Street, between North and South Temple Sts. Two blocks east of R. R. depot. d266

LIFE AND TRAVELS

OF

PARLEY P. PRATT

Cloth,	$2 50
Calf Gilt,	4.00
Morocco Gilt,	5.00

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AT THE OFFICE OF THE

DESERET EVENING NEWS

SALT LAKE CITY.

☞ Mailed on receipt of price. d1

AN ORDINANCE

In Relation to the Salt Lake City Waterworks and the Supply of Water from the Main Pipes, and for Other Purposes.

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, that the Water-works constructed by the Corporation to supply Salt Lake City with water from City Creek Cañon, shall be designated and known as the Salt Lake City Water-works; they shall be the property of said city, and shall be under the sole and exclusive control of the City Council, who may from time to time direct the construction of such reservoirs, water tanks, water mains, service pipes and fire hydrants as the necessities of the inhabitants of the city may require. The City Council shall also appoint a Superintendent of Water-works, an Assessor of Water Rates, and such other officers as may be necessary to carry on the works. All officers so appointed shall hold office during the pleasure of said Council.

SEC. 2.—The Superintendent of Water-works shall, under the direction of the City Council, have charge of the reservoirs, water tanks, water mains, fire hydrants, and all the machinery and appurtenances appertaining to the Water-works. He shall have the direction of the laying of water mains, and putting in of service pipes, and the regulation of the water supply to fire hydrants and to all consumers. Said Water Superintendent, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take an oath of office and give bonds, with approved security, to Salt Lake City, in the penal sum of $5,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. He shall report to the City Council quarterly, or oftener if required, his doings as Superintendent, the condition of the Water-works, and make such suggestions as the nature of the service may require.

SEC. 3.—All hydrants shall be under the control of, and shall be kept in repair by the Superintendent of the Water-works, and in case of fire or fires the Fire Department and such others as the City Council shall authorize, shall have free access to said hydrants. No other person shall open or operate any fire hydrant, or attempt to draw water therefrom.

SEC. 4.—Any person who shall wilfully or carelessly run a vehicle against a fire hydrant, or otherwise wilfully or carelessly injure the same, or draw, or attempt to draw water therefrom, shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be liable for all damages done to said hydrant.

SEC. 5.—Wrenches for fire hydrants shall be furnished by order of the City Council to the Fire Department, for their use, and to such other persons as may be deemed proper by the Council, and any officer or member of the Fire Department, or other person having charge of one or more of said wrenches, who shall permit the same to be taken from their place of deposit, or to be used for any other purpose than those authorized by the City Council, shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense.

SEC. 6.—Whenever any person desires to obtain a supply of water from the City Water-works, he shall make application therefor, verbally or in writing, to the Mayor and sign an agreement that he will be governed by such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this ordinance as may be prescribed by the Mayor for the control of the water supply; said application must state the location, kind of building, number of rooms, and the entire area of grounds to be supplied, and fully and truly state the purposes for which the water is to be used; and upon notification from the Mayor, the Superintendent of Water-works is authorized to extend, at the expense of the city, the service pipe to the inside line of the curb stone, or to within sixteen feet of the property line, at the point most convenient for supplying the premises of the applicant.

SEC. 7.—When application is made by a tenant, it must be accompanied by the signature of the owner of the building or grounds consenting to and authorizing the introduction of water into such premises, and expressly agreeing to the rules and regulations embodied in the application and to the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 8.—To each service pipe there shall be attached, at the curb, a stop-cock and key box, which shall be paid for by the consumer, and be under the exclusive control of the Superintendent.

SEC. 9.—All service and other pipes used underground shall be of cast iron, extra strong lead or tin-lined lead, and laid not less than four feet below the surface, and all pipes for water supply, whether inside or outside, shall be of sufficient strength to stand the water pressure, and all such work, alterations or extensions thereof must be done to the acceptance of the superintendent. But no extension of a consumer's attachment shall be made without first obtaining a license therefor.

SEC. 10.—If any water consumer shall permit any person from other premises, or any unauthorised person, to use or obtain water from said consumer's premises or water fixtures, whether inside or outside of his building, the supply of water may be cut off and the amount paid forfeited.

SEC. 11.—All persons taking the water shall keep their service pipes, connections, and other water apparatus in good repair and protected from frost at their own expense, but no person, except under the direction of the Superintendent, shall be allowed to dig into the street, or sidewalk, for the purpose of laying, removing or repairing any service pipe.

SEC. 12.—If any consumer shall waste any water, or allow it to be wasted by negligence, such as imperfect stops or valves or leaky joints or pipes, or allowing tanks to leak or to overflow, or wastefully run it through basins or other apparatus, or use the water for purposes other than stated in the application and license, or in violation of the rules and regulations for controling the water supply, and the provisions of this ordinance, the water may be cut off from such consumer, and all payments forfeited, unless such person shall promptly pay such additional charges as may be imposed.

SEC. 13.—Whoever, by himself, family, servants or agents, shall use the water coming through the water mains without first obtaining a license therefor, or shall without authority open any stop-cock, valve or other fixture attached to the system of water supply, or shall in anywise injure, deface or impair any part, or any appurtenance of the Water-works, or shall cast anything into any reservoir or tank of the said works, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 14.—If any person, after the water has been turned off from his premises, on account of non-payment of dues, or violation of the rules and regulations pertaining to the water supply, shall turn the water on again, or use, or allow the water to be used without authority, he shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense.

SEC. 15.—Fountains and sprinklers for lawns, gardens, yards or sidewalks shall not be operated during a fire. No fountain attachment shall be greater than half an inch in diameter. There shall be a stop-cock to each fountain attachment, which shall be under the control of the Superintendent.

SEC. 16.—Sprinklers for lawns, gardens, yards and sidewalks must be used only for the purpose expressed in the license; and no sprinkler shall be used for sprinkling the street outside of the sidewalk, unless such privilege is included in the license and paid for accordingly. Sidewalks, windows and fronts shall not be sprinkled except between the hours of 6 and 9 a.m., 1 and 2, and 6 and 8 p.m. No nozzle for sprinkling shall be larger than one-fourth inch in diameter, and no license for a sprinkler shall be issued except in connection with other water service.

SEC. 17.—Sprinkling wagons and wagons for the delivery or sale of water must be filled from hydrants erected for that purpose, and shall be regulated and controlled by the superintendent.

SEC. 18.—Steam boilers will not be allowed to fill from the pipes direct, but must be provided with a tank and supplied therefrom.

SEC. 19.—Watering troughs for animals will not be allowed a constant flow of water, but will only be allowed to use such quantity as will supply the actual wants of the stock having access thereto. Neither will continuous streams of water be permitted to flow from hydrants, faucets or stops over washbasins, water-closets, or urinals, or from any aparatus for drawing water.

SEC. 20.—Free access shall at all ordinary hours be allowed to the Superintendent or other authorized persons to all places supplied with water, to examine the apparatus, the amount used and the manner of using water, and any consumer violating any of the rules and regulations controlling the water supply shall forfeit all payments made and the right to the use of the water.

SEC. 21.—The City Corporation shall not be held liable for damage to any consumer by reason of a stoppage or interruption of his water supply, caused by scarcity of water, accidents to the works or mains, alterations, additions, repairs, or other unavoidable cause, beyond a *pro rata* reduction on his license during such stoppage.

SEC. 22.—No telegraph post, hitching or other post shall be put down or set within four feet of any water service pipe, nor within six feet of any main pipe, except on a written permit from the Superintendent.

SEC. 23.—Wherever the water mains are laid, no persons shall be allowed to convey the waters of City Creek from any ditch or place by private pipes for fountains, mechanical or other purposes, except the ordinary irrigation of lots, under direction of the Watermaster, nor shall said waters be hereafter diverted from the ordinary irrigation ditches for the supply of steam boilers or other mechanism, and all resolutions, ordinances and permits allowing any person to convey the waters of City Creek, or any part thereof, from the ordinary ditches by pipes for any use or purpose whatever, wherever the water mains are laid, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 24.—It shall be the duty of the Assessor of water rates to ascertain by measurement, or estimate, as near as practicable, the amount of water used by each water taker; and he shall make an equitable assessment thereon, based upon the rate of ten cents for each one thousand gallons; and no person shall have the water conducted to their premises without paying five dollars per annum. If they consume more than the worth of five dollars they shall pay at the above mentioned rates. Said assessment shall be made for a term commencing from the time the water is turned on to the premises and ending on the 31st day of March, 1877, and thenceforth quarterly. The Assessor shall make prompt returns of his doings to the City Recorder who shall charge to each person the amount assessed against him, which amount shall be payable on demand and be collected and paid into the City Treasury in the same manner as license fees are collected and paid in.

SEC. 25.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, where the penalty is not herein otherwise provided, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense.

SEC. 26.—Nothing herein contained shall prohibit the City Council from amending, altering or adding to the provisions of this ordinance in relation to the water supply or the rules and regulations which may be adopted in conformity therewith; *Provided*, that no alteration in water rates shall apply to any license issued or contract made with a consumer under this ordinance, until after the expiration of such license or contract.

SEC. 27.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Passed October 3d, 1876.

FERAMORZ LITTLE, Mayor.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.
SALT LAKE CITY, }

This certifies that the foregoing is a true copy of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance in relation to the Salt Lake City Water works, and the supply of water from the main pipes, and for other purposes," passed by the City Council of Salt Lake City, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1876, as appears on record at my office.

(L. S.) As witness my hand and the corporate seal of Salt Lake City, this 11th day of October, A. D. 1876.

JOHN T. CAINE, City Recorder.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Any one can take

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

It is most agreeable to the taste. Some invalids find it really delicious, and all stomach reject them. They can be taken by children. It will purge gently, cure constitutional costiveness, eradicate all functions of the liver, remove healthy the cause of rheumatism, brace up the nervous system, without creating hurry or exhaustion. In a word, this aperient is Nature's remedy, prepared in the laboratory of Health for the cure of disease.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Keep Them Before the Public.

F. Auerbach & Bro.
Sell dry goods, fancy goods, millinery, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, notions, etc.

Joe. Barker
Sharpens saws, repairs stoves and does all cutlery, lock and gunsmith work.

Calder & Careless
Sell Mason & Hamlin and other organs, pianos, fancy goods, holiday presents, and all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise, and take second-hand pianos and organs in exchange.

Dr. A. W. Calder,
Practises in dentistry.

G. F. Culmer & Co.
Sell family groceries, window glass and home-made sashes.

Davis, Howe & Co.
Do all kinds of milling and mining machinery work, wrought and cast iron work, and iron and brass work of all descriptions.

Day & Co.,
Sell dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, family groceries, flour, feed and grain, double-barreled shotguns and general merchandise, and buy dried fruit.

Deseret National Bank
Does various banking business and receives savings on interest.

Deseret Carriage and Wagon Co.
(Walker, Knight, Rees and Obiad) Make and repair all kinds of vehicles to order, wagons and carriages, mining cars, etc., and do all kinds of blacksmithing and carriage painting and trimming.

Dinwoodey
Sells the very best live geese feathers, walnut lumber furniture and baby wagons.

George Dunford,
Sells, boots, shoes and slippers, hats and caps, wholesale and retail.

O. L. Eliason
Is a practical clock and watchmaker.

Geo. C. Ferguson
Does all kinds of watch and clock making, repairing and cleaning.

Dantel Grenig.
Sells staple and fancy groceries, provisions, etc.

Dr. W. H. Groves
Does all sorts of Dentist work.

John R. Haslem,
At President B. Young's, buys good merchantable wool.

Jake Hasser & Bro.,
(Successors to J. H. Hague), dealt in guns, pistols, and ammunition and fishing tackle, and do practical gunsmithing.

David James
Does anything in the tin, sheet iron and copper-smith line, also in the gasfitting line.

B. W. E. Jennens
Is resident agent for Franklin MacVeagh & Co., wholesale grocers, Chicago; Chicago White Lead and Oil Co.; and Liverpool & London & Globe Fire Insurance Co.

Jennens & Grant,
Are agents for various American and foreign fire insurance companies.

Wm. Jennings, Sons & Sadler.
Deal in notions, staple ad fancy dry goods and groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, hardware, crockery and general merchandise.

Fred J. Keisel & Co.,
Coriane, buy wheat, oats and barley.

Lattmer, Taylor & Co.,
Sell lumber, shingles, sash and doors, moulding and frames, and everything in the building line.

The Provo Manufacturing Company.
James Dunn, Supt., makes and sells all sorts of woolen goods.

R. Matthews & Co.
Make and sell bath sand tablets, perfumed toilet soap, scouring soap, essence of ginger, writing fluid, etc.

P. Margetts,
City malt and spirituous liquor store, sells malt and spirituous liquors, wines, etc., by the pint, quart or keg. Also makes a specialty of genuine English Ale and Old Tom Gin.

McDuff Brothers.
Mammoth Lime Kilns, make and sell lime.

James McGhie
Sells all kinds of Wasatch woolen mills home-made cloth, and buys wool.

W. H. Miles
Makes Brushes to order.

A. Miner
Does business as attorney and counselor-at-law.

Morris & Evans
Deal in mantles and grates and fine stone work.

Morton & Tufts
Sell wines and liquors, wholesale and retail.

H. E. Phelps
Sells caps, shoes, stoves, and clothing, furs, shawls, yarn, etc.

C. C Pomeroy
Loans money on easy terms to small borrowers on improved city real estate.

R. N. Russell
Sells fine table salt.

Howard Schree
Sells the Bain Wagon, Wood Mower and Reaper, Paddock Sulky Rake, Oliver Chilled Plow, Concord buggies and carriages, plows, harrows, cultivators, wagon timber, etc.

Sierrra Nevada Lumber Association.
Sells sash, mouldings, shingles, doors, blinds, lath, wood pumps and water pipes cheap, at wholesale and retail.

Robert Smith,
Is agent for the Red Canyon and Rock Springs Coal.

P. Schwartz
Sells dress goods, shawls, flannels and other kinds of dry goods, also steam washing machines.

C. W. Stayner,
Attorney and notary public, secures patents and caveats for inventors, and gives information concerning the same.

Taylor & Cutler
Sell all kinds of general merchandise.

Taylor's Hotel
With or without board. Mrs. S. J. Rodgers keeps table.

S. P. Teasdel
Sells family groceries, parasols, summer prints, dress goods, gents' clothing, boots and shoes, ladies shoes, children's shoes, and dry goods and merchandise generally.

James Townsend
Keeps the Townsend House.

Tuckfield & Sons,
Supply new grates, backs, etc., for all kinds of stoves, buy old iron, etc.

Walker Bros.
Sell dry goods, groceries, hardware, glass and crockery ware, and merchandise generally, wholesale and retail.

Wallin & Tanner,
Sell Dan Jones' saddle trees, rigged by Lou Hook.

**Workingmen's