

know before going to the polls what they were going there for. It was therefore needful that the Bishops instruct their people and make the matter perfectly clear to their minds, so that when they went up to vote they would know just what they were doing. There might be many who did not see the necessity of the City's going into debt for water. These were, for most part, persons who possessed water claims already, and did not wish to be taxed for the purpose of furnishing water to their less fortunate neighbors. Sectional feelings should be smothered and the whole people unite in voice and action, for the common good. The growth of the entire city depended on water, and water it must have, though getting it should increase taxation. The speaker, for one, felt willing to do his part toward paying for the building of the canal.

A question was here asked as to whether the people, in voting, were compelled to vote for the borrowing of \$250,000, or whether they could vote for a portion of that amount, as they desired. Mayor Little answered that the vote was to empower the City to borrow as much of \$250,000 as was needed, either the whole or only a part, and that the City Council, whom the people had elected to represent them, were to have the control of the matter, and it would rest with their judgment. If the people did not have confidence in the judgment of their representatives, they should not have elected them to office.

Bishop Pyper followed in an expression of his views. It did not follow that because \$250,000 was voted for, that that much would be required, but if it were required it would of course be used.

The expense of holding elections made it advisable to hold as few as possible and the amount had been set at a maximum, to obviate the necessity of frequent elections. He also advocated perfect freedom among the people, to vote as they pleased, as it was a matter which concerned them personally. They should be told beforehand what they were going to vote for, so that each might vote according to intention, and then allowed to go uninfluenced, and cast their ballots as they thought best.

Counselor Jos. E. Taylor suggested that, to avoid confusion at the ballot box, there should be but one ticket, that each ticket should be an affirmative one, and that the voter who desired to vote "no" should negative the ticket himself.

Bishop E. D. Wooley thought the dimensions of the canal were beyond all necessity, that half the proposed depth would be amply sufficient to hold all the water to be obtained. He was in favor of bringing water to the city, but not in expending twice as much as was necessary to dig the canal.

Bishop John H. Smith did not think the canal an inch too deep. The proposed size was necessary to give the stream requisite force. The ditch proposed by Bishop Wooley would take the water about 27 miles on the way and that was all, while the canal decided upon would send it along all the way. The plan and dimensions had been thoroughly discussed by men of study and experience, and considered on all sides before they were adopted. The city needed water, no citizen had too much, many not enough, and many none at all. The canal was an absolute necessity. If the Jordan was inadequate to supply the water, Utah Lake must be tapped. It was the natural reservoir of Salt Lake Valley, and its waters carefully husbanded, would supply an abundance. It might be that hundreds of acres of land would be laid waste along its shores, and that to erect dykes and locks at the head of the Jordan would entail considerable expense, but when the benefit to be realized was considered, the expense was not a drop in the bucket.

The query was suggested: Supposing the people should vote "no," what would become of the canal, and whether it would not be better to place the sum to be borrowed at a more modest figure than \$250,000, to induce the people to vote affirmatively. Bishop Hardy replied that he understood that \$250,000 was the amount to be voted for, and that if it took but \$100,000 to complete this canal, the rest of the money could be used elsewhere, for similar purposes. He was willing to leave it to the City Council, who were personally interested as much as the rest of the people, and were not going to waste money on the matter purposely. Besides, he had voted for

those men who composed the Council, and would trust them accordingly.

Other remarks were made to the same effect as those given, after which Apostle Brigham Young, who was present, was invited to speak. He responded in a brief but spirited address on the same subject. He was in favor of the canal, but was not certain that justice was being done, in its construction, to the builders of other canals, who for 15 years had been striving to complete theirs, but could not do so for lack of means, while we, bigger, stronger, and having more money, were about to send our canal right through, and take the water they had been trying to get possession of for years. He also referred to the remarks of Bishop Smith concerning the land that would be laid waste on the shores of Utah Lake, and thought thousands and thousands of acres would better express it than "hundreds of acres." It was not our policy to desolate land, but to reclaim it. The dykes of Holland were mentioned as being twenty feet above the level of the country, and the speaker suggested the erection of similar bulwarks on the shores of Utah Lake, to not only save but reclaim thousands of acres of land, which would otherwise be desolate or unredeemed from the waters of the lake. As to the remark made by a previous speaker of "freedom to vote," he understood our freedom to consist of liberty to do right, to unite as solidly on this, as on any other question, and after first assuring ourselves that we were right, go to the polls like a band of brethren, and vote the right way. If we did this God would approve our course; if not, he would certainly disapprove.

Meeting adjourned for two weeks.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 22.

Priesthood Meeting.—There will be a general meeting of the Priesthood of this Stake, on Saturday morning, April 3, 1880, in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall, at 11 o'clock. A general attendance and full reports are requested.

By request of the Presidency of the Stake.

Wm. W. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Send In Your Reports.—The secretaries of the various Young Men's Associations, throughout the Stake, are earnestly requested to send in their quarterly reports, at once, to Heber J. Grant, Secretary of the Stake Y. M. M. I. A. organization. The Stake Conference is approaching, and a general report must be prepared in time for presentation at the session.

Reports are also wanted of what has been done by the various societies in respect to donations for the Standing monument.

Attempt at Train Wrecking.—On Thursday evening, as Mr. Edgar Stone, of Lynne, was walking home on the Utah & Northern track, he discovered in one of the bridges two ties which had been fastened in the ice below and projected through the bridge some two feet above the track. He removed the obstacles and had no sooner done so than the noise of the northward bound passenger train was heard, and it passed the bridge a few minutes afterward. It had been Mr. Stone's custom to ride home on the train, which leaves the depot here at 6.30, but feeling chilly and desiring to reach home as soon as possible, he did not wait for it this time, and it was well he did not, as the train would certainly have been wrecked if he had been on it instead of ahead of it. We hope the perpetrators of the dastardly act will be detected and punished.—*Junction.*

Still Another.—A correspondent to the *Enquirer* writes from Payson, under date of the 17th inst., as follows: Wednesday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, Mr. William Barney and brother, went to Utah Lake to hunt ducks. While crawling through the rushes the gun of the younger brother was discharged, by catching on some rushes, the whole charge of shot passing through the thigh of Wm. Barney, who was about six feet in advance. In about an hour's time a team was secured to take him home. The doctor in attendance says that it was a miraculous escape, as the charge tore through without cutting either artery or bone; a fraction of an inch either way would have produced instant death. The patient appears to be doing well.

Perhaps, sometime before the country is depopulated of duck hunters, they will learn to handle their weapons more carefully. The above is the third event of the kind we have noticed within the last week.

The Ladies' Conference.—The ladies' Stake Conference, which began its sessions at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, closed this afternoon. The meetings were well attended and the proceedings were of an unusually interesting character. As could be naturally expected, the woman question was spoken upon by various speakers, but the arguments of the ladies were tempered with the spirit of wisdom and charity, and were expressed in a sound, sensible womanlike manner. The reports from relief societies, young ladies' associations and primaries were all encouraging, and most of the organizations of the Stake were represented.

"Junction" Jots.—A man with a little currency was roped into a little short-card game in a private room of one of our hotels last evening, and lost seventy odd dollars. Not hav-

ing enough coin wherewith to settle the odd part, one of the "gay gamboliers" struck him on the head with a pistol. Other developments are looked for, pending which we pause.

This forenoon, touching ceremonies took place in the Third Ward school-house, at the occasion of Mrs. Rollins' funeral services. A large congregation of mourners and friends testified to the excellent qualities the deceased sister had been graced with. Elders L. Farr, W. Farr, Thomas Hastings and B. White, of this city, and Bishop Hart of West Weber, spoke words of comfort and cheer appropriate to the sad occasion.

A Manti correspondent writes to the *Junction* as follows:

"Castle Valley is now the Mecca of a great many in this county. There are a great many here who have only from five to ten acres of land and others with none, who propose to put muscle against sagebrush and make themselves homes. In the near future we expect a railroad will be needed to connect Leadville, Colorado, with the Utah Southern, by way of Sevier Valley and Saline Cañon. The vast coal fields of Castle Valley should be utilized. Parties who have examined them report veins of splendid coal of from five to thirty feet in thickness, cropping out at intervals of several miles. There is a fortune for a company with nerve enough to build a road to them."

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An Old Man Restored to Health.
BATAVIA, N. Y.,
Sept. 15, 1879.
H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Gentlemen:—For forty years I have suffered with kidney and liver difficulty, being obliged to void urine as often as once in 30 minutes, and have also been a great sufferer from palpitation of the heart. I am now using your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and can truly say, at 70 years of age, that it makes me feel like a new man."
PETER SHOWEMAN.

COUNTY CLERKS' ATTENTION.

Having a suitable stock of paper on hand, which cannot be had elsewhere, we are prepared to furnish assessment rolls and blanks on short notice and at the lowest living rates ds&w

Nothing Short of Unmistakeable Benefits.

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for serofulous, mercurial or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is, to-day, the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

For sale by all dealers. eod s w 2

of this city, relative to the Jordan and Salt Lake City Canal, the route to be taken from the Jordan River to this city, and the estimated cost of the entire work. We are enabled to give a few answers to some of the questions propounded, which may give partial satisfaction, but we are not in possession of all the facts, especially as relates to the cost of construction. The final estimates are not yet in, of the costs of the work, already finished, consequently there is but little on which to base a calculation of the whole, which at best, could only be an approximate.

The Jordan and Salt Lake City Canal commences about three miles below the old Camp Floyd Ford which, measuring along the river bank, is about nine miles from its source. From this point the canal follows along the Jordan for about a mile and a quarter, and after traversing a succession of bluffs, for about three miles, comes out upon the open flat, and keeps on in a north-easterly direction until it crosses the State Road a little north of Dunyon's. Thence it takes a northerly direction as far as Sandy. The railroad track is crossed between the Junction and Sandy. The proposed route then takes a northeasterly direction until it connects with the Deseret Irrigation and Navigation Company's old canal at Cottonwood. It follows this right through to this city. A great deal has been said about "running water up hill," and of the difficulties in the way of the building of the canal. We will endeavor to give an idea of the grade of the proposed aquaduct. The first seven miles the fall is 2½ feet to the mile, after that it is 18 inches to the mile. At Sandy, where it is said the water cannot be taken "up hill" to the Cottonwood, the descent of 18 inches to the mile can be kept up all the way to the latter point, where there is a surplus fall of 19½ feet. From there to this city the descent is 32 inches to the mile, along the route of the old canal. The proposed length of the Salt Lake City and Jordan Canal is 23 miles, 13 miles of which is out on contract, and the greater portion finished. The amount of money expended up to date is \$23,600. The estimated cost of construction, from the Jordan to the Cottonwood, is thought will not exceed \$60,000, and from there to Salt Lake City, as shown, the cost will be comparatively light, since the old canal can all be utilized, without the necessity of making new excavations.

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For sale by all dealers. eod s w 2

IT IS TRULY WONDERFUL

TO SEE what improvements now exist as compared with railway travel only a few years ago. To become convinced of this, one has only to select for his route East, the popular and well-known

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

You are landed by the Union Pacific R. R. in the Union Depot at Council Bluffs, where stands the C. and N.-W. Pacaece train, composed of Pullman Hotel Cars, Pullman Sleeping Cars, elegant Day Coaches, Smoking Baggage, Postal Cars, etc., ready to convey its passengers through Iowa and Illinois, and into Chicago. Gliding smoothly along over the superb track of steel rail through thriving cities and villages, comfortably seated in this train, one scarcely discovers the high rate of speed which he is riding. Trains of this road are always on time, connections sure, and passengers seeking pleasure, comfort, safety and ease in traveling, will find the "North-Western" in excess of their expectations, and the greatest of all routes to Chicago and the East. Insist upon Ticket Agents selling you Tickets via this road; all Agents sell them. Examine your Tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over this Road. If you wish the best Traveling Accommodations, you will buy your Tickets by this Route, AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER. dswly

J. A. BAILEY, Land Agent, Salt Lake City—Write to him enclosing stamp and he will give information FREE about Land Matters. s w

I Wish Everybody to Know.

Rev. George H. Thayer, an old citizen of this vicinity known to every one as a most influential citizen, and Christian Minister of the M. E. Church, just this moment stopped in our store to say, "I wish everybody to know that I consider that both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure. It is having a tremendous sale over our counters and giving perfect satisfaction in all cases of Lung Disease, such as nothing else has done."

Drs. Matchett & France, Bourbon, Ind., May 15, '78. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department, Wholesale and Retail, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1 dsw

For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use SHILOH'S POROUS PLASTER. Price 25 cts. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department, Wholesale Department, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1 d s w

Isaac Watts was a Little Man.

He said jocosely to six of his tall quizzing friends who asked how he felt among so many men, "That he was a sixpence among six pennies; worth them all." SOZODONT is just so; there may be many preparations for the teeth, but it is worth them all. d eod s&w

WHAT IS HAY FEVER?

This fashionable disorder is supposed to be an affection of the mucous membrane of the nose. They say that Henry's Carbolic Salve will cure it if used freely and persistently. Give it a trial. Beware of counterfeits. d eod&w

Solid Merit will Tell.

For all the bitter opposition of jealous rivals, no better illustration could be had of this fact than the immense sale already attained by the great Throat and Lung Remedy, Dr. Aug. Kaiser's German Elixir. For the cure of Coughs and Bronchial Affections, it is truly wonderful, even those suffering from Consumption in advanced stages find great relief, and numbers of patients have found, to their delight, not only relief, but cure. It being perfectly harmless, makes it at once popular with mothers, who of all others have felt the necessity of such a medicine. The genuine bears the Prussian Coat of Arms, the fac-simile signature of Dr. Aug. Kaiser, and has his name blown on every 75 cent bottle. A trial size may be had for 25 cents.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Z. C. M. I. Drug Department and Moore Allen & Co., Salt Lake City. 1 d26 w26