DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. VIII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1875. NO. 182.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMPORIUM,

Wm. Jennings, Sons & Sadler,

We are receiving daily, from the East and West, a complete assortment of

NOTIONS & STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Crockeryware, Paints, Oils, Etc., Etc., in the Basement.

DRESS GOODS.

We have just received a large line of CHEAP DRESS GOODS from 15 to 25c. per yard.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Don't forget to call and examine the prices of our LADIES', GENTS', and CHILDRENS', BOOTS and SHOES. We have REDUCED THE PRICE of many styles, LOWER than ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

We have reduced the price of our Best WM. PENN WHITE SHIRTS from $3.00 to $2.50, and our $2.25 do. to $2.00.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Selling Less Than Cost.

In fact we are selling Staple Goods at the very LOWEST PRICE FOR CASH.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTM'T.

In the Basement you will find the Choicest Assortment of Fancy and Staple Groceries always FRESH and COOL, Cheaper than the Cheapest.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Wm. Jennings, Sons & Sadler.

BEFORE

Going to the Opera

Everybody should treat themselves and families to an outfit of the *handsome*, *serviceable*, and *cheap* BOOTS and SHOES made by the WORKINGMEN'S CO-OP., Town Clock Store, 87, Main Street.

N. B. If you can not afford, these dull times, to buy new Boots or Shoes, we will repair your old ones, and make them as good as new, almost.

That worthy class of people who labor for the good of men's *soles* can procure from us the necessary supplies of Leather, Findings, and Kit at moderate prices.

S. P. Crompton, Sup't. d177

Taylor & Cutler

Have Received this day a Lot of

SPRING SHAWLS, $1.75 TO $9.00 EACH

The Cheapest ever brought to the Territory.

COTTON & SILK PARASOLS,

JUST REDUCED IN PRICE.

A Large Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,

HATS, Etc., Etc., on hand.

PRICES GUARANTEED AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN TOWN.

AN ORDINANCE

In relation to Water, Water-Ditches and Culverts.

SEC. 1.—Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, that all owners or occupants of lots in said City, requiring water from a main ditch for irrigation or other purposes, are hereby authorized and required to dig suitable ditches to convey the water across the sidewalks, to or from their respective lots.

SEC. 2.—All persons having ditches across the sidewalks, to or from their respective lots, are hereby required to make good box culverts and keep them in repair, the covering of the culverts to be on the same grade as the sidewalks, and to put suitable watertight gates at the ditch entrances of the culverts, and, when their times for irrigating expire, they shall securely close said gates.

SEC. 3.—All persons using ditch water on their lots, during the period when it is allotted by the water masters, and after official notice of said allotment, at any time or in any quantity not so allotted, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 4.—All persons having ditches running in front of their lots, between the street and sidewalk, or having ditches in their lots are hereby required so to fix said ditches that the water shall not flow therefrom to the injury of said streets or sidewalks, or to the waste of said water during any period of its allotment for irrigation.

SEC. 5.—All persons desiring to place dams or sluiceways in the water ditches, are hereby required to obtain permission from and construct them under the direction of the watermaster having jurisdiction, and to keep them in proper order, as provided for in the fourth section of this ordinance.

SEC. 6.—All owners of city lots, or parts of city lots or farming lands, within the limits of said City, are hereby required to make and keep in repair the ditches opposite their lots, or parts of lots or farming lands.

SEC. 7.—When it is necessary to make or repair ditches, to convey water for irrigation or other purposes, it shall be the duty of the watermaster to give to the persons concerned therein reasonable notice of the time and place such work is to be done; and it shall be the duty of such persons to make their proportions of said ditches, or the repairs thereon, and in case of refusal or neglect to comply with said notice of the watermaster having jurisdiction, said watermaster is hereby empowered to have the necessary work done, and the cost of said work shall be assessed proportionately to the farming lands, lots, or parts of lots of said delinquents benefitted by said water, and the amount thereof shall be a lien upon said land, lots, or parts of lots as are city lots.

SEC. 8.—All persons so using water as to cause, through their failure or neglect, damage to any lot, street, sidewalk, ditch, bridge, or other property, shall be liable to a fine in any sum, not exceeding fifty dollars for such offence, and to pay for all damages accruing thereby.

SEC. 9.—All persons are hereby forbidden to run water or dig ditches across any of the public roads or streets within the limits of this corporation, for the purpose of conveying water for irrigation or other purposes, unless they bridge, pave, or enclose the same under the direction of the Street Supervisor.

SEC. 10.—The watermaster having jurisdiction is hereby required to notify all persons infringing upon this ordinance; and, upon their refusing to comply with its requirements, he shall report them and their infringments to the Mayor or any alderman of this city, who shall cause the offenders to be brought before him, and, upon conviction they shall be liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offence, and to pay for all damages that may accree therefrom.

SEC. 11.—In cases where persons are obliged to convey water across grounds between their premises and a public water-ditch, which they are hereby authorized to do, they are hereby required to do so under the direction of the city watermaster, and with the least possible injury to their neighbors' property, both in digging the requisite ditches and in managing the water therein; and, for failure or neglect in so doing, shall be liable to pay for all damages caused thereby. When public water ditches pass through private grounds, the right of way therefor is hereby guaranteed, and any person having the right to use the water therefrom is hereby authorized to pass along said ditches, as occasion may require, during the time said person holds said right; said passing to be under the supervision of the water master having jurisdiction.

SEC. 12.—"An ordinance in relation to water ditches and sidewalks," passed March 3rd, 1860; and "An ordinance relating to the water and water ditches for the farming lands of Great Salt Lake City," passed March 5th, 1860, are hereby repealed.

Passed June 22nd, 1875.

SALT LAKE CITY, Territory of Utah. } ss.

This certifies that the foregoing is a true copy of the ordinance, entitled, "An ordinance in relation to water, water ditches and culverts," passed by the City Council June 22nd, 1875.

Given under my hand and the corporate seal of Salt Lake City, this 24th day of June, A.D., 1875.

(L.S.)

ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder.

TOWNSEND HOUSE,

SALT LAKE CITY.

James Townsend, - - Proprietor. d181

FRED. J. MAY

Is Selling Fine Cuts

Home-fed Beef,

MUTTON, VEAL & LAMB,

At Prices that Defy Competition.

"WASATCH" MEAT MARKET,

OPPOSITE RETAIL CO-OP.

d111

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

Mrs. Tilton Speaks.

NEW YORK, 24.—Mrs. Tilton will, to-morrow, publish an affidavit, written in her own vindication, in which she says that no person was employed laying carpets at the time specified by Lees, Loader and Price, and to the best of her knowledge they were never in her house, and their narration relating to herself and Beecher is wholly and utterly false. She says—"There never was any improper relations between Beecher and myself, and all the charges of adultery or improper conduct, or any attempt on his or my part to have or solicit any improper relation, or acts, are utterly and absolutely false. No act or word ever passed between Beecher and myself that could not with equal propriety have passed between father and daughter. In conclusion I declare, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am absolutely innocent of all the offences charged against me with relation to Beecher, except through the influence of my husband, which was impossible to resist. I have made charges against Beecher which were false and entirely unfounded, and which Tilton knew to be false. I left my husband willingly and without solicitation, especially on the part of Beecher, but as far as I have any knowledge, contrary to Beecher's desire. It was impossible for me, so long as I lived with my husband, to resist his demands or to speak the truth when he requested me to deny it." Signed Elizabeth R. Tilton, sworn to before Judge McCue, of the City Court of Brooklyn.

More of Judge Nielson's Charge to the Jury.

In his charge Judge Nielson referred to the policy of silence, and said that Beecher's course throughout was to be carefully scrutinized. "You will inquire whether attention was paid to Mr. Woodhull to conciliate, at the instance or with the approbation of defendant. Whether, before Miss Turner was sent off to school, he favored that as a precautionary measure, or contributed money in that view, and whether he repressed the presentation and prosecution of the west charges. If you find that Beecher did not act, those questions will give you no trouble; but if you find that he took such a part in these transactions or any of them, you will inquire whether he did so in apprehension that his sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton might be exposed, or from some other and independent cause. You will also inquire whether the defendant refrained from a published denial and refutation of the allegations contained in the paper known as the Woodhull scandal, or from answering the particular inquiry made by Mrs. Bradshaw in the letter to which he sent a reply, or was held in the bondage of fear to Mrs. Morse from a sense of the guilt now charged. In any view of the case you may be disposed to ask why Beecher, if innocent, should have garnered up in his heart all that pain and fear so long, when he might have made a proclamation to the world and trampled out the scandal as with iron boots. The question on all the proofs is whether the defendant understood that he was charged with adultery, and whether he spoke, wrote, acted and suffered from and in consequence of that; or whether, laying that out of view, he understood the charges to be that he had made improper proposals or advances, and had robbed plaintiff of the rich inheritance and love of his wife; and whether, coupled with these charges, he believed that he had wronged the plaintiff by favoring a family separation, and the dismissal by Bowen, and for those reasons spake, wrote, acted and suffered as described. If the wrong was adultery, the solution of what followed is easy; but if the wrongs, actual or imputed, were of the other character stated, then a just apprehension of the relation between the defendant's state of mind and his conduct involves several considerations. What was his personal estimate of his relation to the church, to the world, to literature, and of the reputation he should leave behind him? What his conception of the nature and gravity of the charge of impure solicitations, of alienating a woman's love from her husband, and of the effect of such an accusation if publicly made? What his notion of the extent to which Tilton had been injured as a journalist, in his family, and to their means of subsistence?"

The Judge called attention to the credit due to the witnesses, and referred as follows to Moulton's connection with the case: "Moulton seems to have intervened as the open and avowed friend of Tilton. He appears to have undertaken to mediate between the parties, to reconcile them as far as possible, and to prevent the specific character of their differences from obtaining publicity. He states that such was the purpose and character of his intervention, and the defendant, in his letters and otherwise, has borne large and generous testimony to that effect. Yet Moulton, on very many occasions, as he himself testifies and as other witnesses state, declared that the defendant was not guilty of the intercourse which he now says had been admitted. It is for you to consider how far the insincerity and inconsistency in his statements go to discredit him. If you shall be of the opinion that he intended to state the truth in his examination, and that his previous declarations were inspired by a spirit of loyalty to the defendant's reputation and to that of Mrs. Tilton, you are at liberty to make such allowance for that as shall be proper. As to Tilton, you will consider whether his testimony to the confession of defendant's guilt can be reconciled with his previous declarations that his wife was innocent. The peculiar theory which he has established has been sufficiently illustrated by the counsel, and may be accepted or not as you think proper. As to the witness Kate Carey, it is proper to state that the persons called to prove her alleged bad character for truth and veracity should have a general knowledge, fairly derived from opinions expressed by people who know the witness. Such an inquiry should be made in proportion as the circle in which the unfavorable opinion prevails is narrow, and as that opinion can be traced to special disposition. As to another of the witnesses, Benj. F. Tracy, two suggestions have been made, first, that having acted as counsel for the defendant, he should not have been called as a witness in the case; second, that owing to his arrangements with or promise to the plaintiff, he should not have acted as such counsel? The Judge commented at length on Tracy's case, and said, "I have only to add that my own view of the propriety of the course pursued by Tracy agrees with that of his associate counsel in the case. I think with them that there has been no violation of duty on his part, personal or professional."

The question of damage was next considered. The Judge called attention to the large amount of evidence in relation to plaintiff's alleged conduct at home and abroad. Peculiar to this mere question of damage, he said that such misconduct may reduce the amount of recovery, but it is no defense to the action. Mr. Beecher's advances of money which, through Moulton, went to the benefit of Tilton and finally, appear to have been mere acts of genero-ity; that money was not extorted by Moulton, nor does it appear to have been the fruit of any improper artifice, and although it is of no special moment, I think it proper to say that uncontradicted evidence shows that Tilton did not know that he was thus benefited by Beecher. We have before us no evidence which could support charges of conspiracy and black mail, and if we had the defendant's position would remain, if innocent, to be so declared independent of such artifices. The nearest approach to blackmail would seem to have arisen between Tilton and Moulton, if the former did threaten to publish a card injurious to the latter unless the money were paid.

"Gents, the case is now submitted to you. It is of a nature to call for the exercise of your highest intelligence and most scrupulous care. You will retire to your deliberations with an impartial and earnest purpose to be just to the witnesses and just to the parties, and to render a verdict which you may think of hereafter with satisfaction as a duty honestly performed in the presence of God and men."

Recalled—Will Not be Disturbed.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The President, at the request of many prominent politicians of Kansas, has recalled a letter of recent date to Internal Revenue Collector Anthony, of Ks., asking for his resignation.

It is probable that the miners found in the Black Hills will not be disturbed at present, as the government does not propose to furnish free transportation back to Cheyenne for all adventurers found there.

WESTERN.

Crew of the "Saranac"—Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—A press dispatch from Victoria says that H. B. M. ship *Myrmidon* and the steamer *Otter* have arrived with the officers and crew of the *Saranac*, and such property as was saved from the wreck, including the steam launch and four boats.

Judge E. B. Crocker, one of the promoters of the C. P. railroad, and formerly a member of the supreme bench of California, died at Sacramento to-day of softening of the brain.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Unfounded.

LONDON, 24.—The report in yesterday's *Sun*, that Gladstone had consented to resume the liberal leadership, is pronounced wholly unfounded.

FRANCE.

Damage by Flood.

PARIS, 24.—The damage done by the inundations in the valleys of the Garonne and Adour is immense; all the bridges at Toulouse have been destroyed. The water is slowly subsiding. The Assembly has subscribed 20,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers.

12 p. m.—The devastation by the inundations is widespread. At Toulouse nearly all the houses in the St. Cuprian quarter are destroyed; at Verdun, in the department of Arriege, over fifty houses have fallen and many persons have been drowned; from Montauban a report comes that all the crops on the banks of the Tarne and Garonne are ruined. The Garonne in some places is four miles wide. A bridge of seven arches at Tarbet has been carried away. The inundations are general in the departments of the Aube, Haute-Garonne and Tarne. If the rain continues another day, all the wheat crops in these departments will be destroyed. The railroads are interrupted in all directions in the inundated district.

NEWS NOTES.

Mr. Tennyson's charge for "a little poem for a magazine" is $500.

Some Englishmen recently tried to purchase Arabian horses in Constantinople, but were not within a quarter of the Turk prices.

One Alexander Scott McKay, an engineer in the foundry at East 12th street and Avenue C, took a drink recently at J. Doyle's saloon, Avenue D and 8th street, without having money to pay for it. The result was a thrashing from the bar-keeper, which induced an attack of erysipelas, to which he was subject, and from which he died. His constant exclamation during sickness was "It was all for ten cents!"—*N. Y. Sun, Phila. Record.*

MINING STOCKS.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

San Francisco, June 24.

40	M Valley	[illegible]		
200	H & B. Con.	[illegible]		
200	Ophir	[illegible]		
200	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]		
200	Chollar	[illegible]		
200	Savage	[illegible]		
200	C. & C. Con.	[illegible]		
200	Gould & Curry	[illegible]		
200	Ophir	[illegible]		
75	Bodie [illegible]	[illegible]		
70	S Cork	[illegible]		
100	Savage	[illegible]		
100	No Name	[illegible]		
100	Gould & Curry	[illegible]		
100	Savage