

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD

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DEAR HAZEL is being honored in London as the guest of Lord Granville, the Duke of St. Albans, and others. Quite an honor for them.

A GREAT question has been decided, and the country is again saved. The Botic News has given its decision that "A fare dealer will not redeem checks in the middle of a deal or while shuffling out the cards, but will give out checks at any stage of the game."

DURING the past four years there have been added to the Methodist Episcopal Church, 717 preachers and 119,000 members, while in the same period 612 preachers and 78,500 members have died; leaving the net gain of members 40,500. There are now 16,000 churches, with property valued at \$80,000,000, on which there is a total debt of \$7,000,000. The figures are taken from the address of the bishops, recently issued.

THE PEOPLE of England should be contented now as to one social point, for they have legal authority as to what constitutes a "gentleman." The election of Thomas Wood, as member of the local board of Stapleton, near Bristol, has been declared void on the ground of misdescription on the voting paper, he having set himself down as a "gentleman," whereas he is simply an eating-house keeper, and was so described at last year's election, when he was beaten.

HAMMOND, the revivalist, is said to be working wonders in Montreal. Dr. George Douglas, writing from there, says: "Just a day of special visitation has come to Montreal, and multitudes are being impressed and hundreds converted; there can be no doubt. Youth and age, cultured refinement and rude barbaric ignorance and degradation, alike testify to the saving power of grace. The clear statement of evangelical truth, accompanied by the spirit of God, is the potent means by which the results are being accomplished."

H. B. HAWKINS, whose death in New York on Thursday, is announced in our telegraphic columns, resided in this city in the early part of the past decade. He was quite largely interested in mines in Big Cottonwood Canyon, and other districts of the territory. Deceased was also father of the HERALD's correspondent, "Orestes Morum," who has recently returned to New York from Pasadena, where he spent some months ago, to examine, as an engineer and expert, some mining property, belonging to a New York company. Mr. Hawkins was comfortably provided with this world's goods, and probably leaves his small family in easy circumstances.

IN SOME of the New England villages the old-time custom of tolling the bells of the dead is still observed. The people of that part of the world are reported as being very long-lived, and there is a tradition that the bells are made very strong in view of the fact that more old persons die than young ones. In connection with the custom of "tolling off deaths," there is a story going about, in which charitable persons will not place implicit confidence; yet we are afraid every word of it. A Vermont sexton being told that a young lady of 10 years was dead, thought it was her grandmother for whom the young lady was named, that was deceased, and tolled the bells of the dead as usual; and then it turned out that the girl was only in a trance. When she came out of it and found that her age had been tolled off so very great, she made her big brothers take pitchforks and the dogs and chase that sexton three miles across a stumpy country.

THE SALARIES of United States secretaries of executive departments are small indeed, in comparison to those paid to British ministers. Our secretary of state, the treasury, war, the navy, the interior, the postmaster-general and attorney-general, are paid \$5,000 a year, each. The lord chancellor of Great Britain receives \$50,000 a year, equal to the salary of the American president; the attorney-general, \$40,000, five times as much as the corresponding official here; the solicitor-general, \$35,000; these three offices must be held by able lawyers, and as lawyers in that country are thought more of than in America, the salaries are high. The premier, the chancellor of the exchequer, the home, foreign, the Indian, the colonial and the war secretaries are paid \$25,000 yearly each. Judges in England are paid salaries much larger than those of the United States. The chief justice of the republic receives \$10,500, and each of the associate justices \$10,000. Some states pay larger salaries than these to their judges, but the pay runs from \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year. In England the justices of the court of appeal receive \$35,000, and the lord chief justice \$40,000 annually. Americans are in the habit of thinking their officials are greatly overpaid, and it is so in a good many instances, but when we look over the blue book of Great Britain we ought to be thankful for the republic and the republican ideas which yet remain.

THE REV. W. I. SMITH, of San Francisco, has been lecturing the people of that city on the attention paid to stock-gambling, and the almost utter disregard of other and more substantial pursuits, and claims that the reason the people of Frisco receive so little of the immense immigration pouring into the United States, is because there are "no looms, no factories, no industries to which the non-comers can turn their hands," and because capital has been prostituted and turned into the wrong channel, being into the hands of syndicates and pools, while the natural resources of the Golden State have been undeveloped, and the industries that are the foundation of a city's prosperity and wealth have gone begging. He says:

About the most interesting column of the morning paper to me is the column that says, "Stock Boards Weak." May they get weaker and weaker until they drop apart by the weight of their own enormities. We can do without them here. Stop the mining business? No; but let the mines stand on their own merits without the manipulation of a gang of patent-lawyers, who blow them up like Jonah's gourd one day, and blast and scorch them the next. "Stocks are down." May they get lower and lower until they strike China. Although that's the worst thing I could wish China. When the working men and women of San Francisco learn the lesson well, that no city can stand and prosper in unlawful, unwholesome, God-dishonoring schemes of speculation, the dawn of a better day will begin.

There is much in the remarks of the Reverend Smith that will apply to other places besides San Francisco. A feverish excitement over anything seldom produces a good effect, and when, as in San Francisco, it is coupled with mining stocks, to the exclusion of more legitimate business, a reaction must come, and somebody will be laid out very flat. The papers of that city have lately been calling the attention of the people to the importance of home manufacture, and dwelling upon the solid prosperity contained therein; and from this it may be inferred that they are beginning to see that the present state of things cannot last forever. And in this they are right.

NO LAND or climate can boast more delightful weather than that which Salt Lake was favored yesterday. The storm of Friday and the sharp frost during the night had purified the atmosphere, leaving it clear as crystal. There was growing life and bracing strength in every inhalation. When the sun came up and began its journey he found for a pathway the bluest of blue skies, and he fairly set nature to dancing with fresh delight. The birds held high carnival, as they darted through the branches of the budding trees, twittering and chirping merrily of their own composing; the grass wore its brightest hue of velvety green, and even the trees seemed more shapely and prouder than usual, while one could almost see the new leaves expand and the buds swell. The bright sun heightened the lustre of the raincoat which nature is so brisily clothing herself, and the rays illuminated the frozen dew, making it sparkle like diamonds on emerald robes. Man can want no prettier sight than the early risers in Salt Lake, on Saturday, behold. If we could always have such weather the human family would not long in evolving into a race of brighter, bigger, prettier men and women.

THE SALT LAKE friends of Miss Amy Sherwin, the charming sprout who spent several weeks in this city last year, will be pleased that she is rapidly coming to the front as one of the great singers of the day. While her voice was somewhat under a cloud, being depressed by ill-health and financial troubles, but in the east she has recovered her health and repleted her purse, her fortune in every way being in the ascendant. She is the leading soprano of the Cincinnati festival, and has profitable engagements ahead. Musical people are doing proper homage to her. It is gratifying to learn that the estimable little "Australian Nightingale" has at last triumphed over the many difficulties that so recently afflicted her, and it would be still more pleasing to meet her in Salt Lake under the changed circumstances in her career.

TUSON AT LAST. CHAPTER IV. TUCSON NOTES—SAN XAVIER DEL BAO, REC., ETC. In my last letter I left my readers at Maricopa station, 100 miles from Tucson. The country eastward is still desert, and without change in scenery will be inhabitable. In your link for attractions on this 100 miles stretch. It is all about alike, whatever way you look, but as you near the oldest city in the United States your expectations are on tip-toe wondering what kind of a looking place it might be. I arrived there late at night; I was confused; the railroad had just reached the far-famed place. Kitchens for the different stage lines to Tombstone and elsewhere boarded the train. All the hotels were full. Shake down beds were \$1, and none to be had, so we reclined graciously on the car seats until daylight. Before we enter the town, my readers, who are not Spanish speakers, might as well be told that Tucson is pronounced Toc-awn. Nearly everybody affects the Spanish language, and parties about to reside here will do well to learn enough of the language for ordinary conversation, especially in his dealings with the natives, many of whom cannot speak a word of English. The boys playing in the streets seem to talk both English and Spanish.

The morning light revealed the fact that this ancient city, which was founded in 1542, is located on the eastern bank of the Santa Cruz River, and the valley of the same name. Eastward the Santa Rita Mountains loom up, with a thin covering of snow and a scanty growth of pine timber on the summit. The soil looks very rich, and on the river bottom fine crops are raised by the Mexicans, who seem to do all the hard work that is done in this region. Years ago, Ross Browne, in Harper's Magazine, gave a humorous description of the place, stating that the

principal occupation of the inhabitants was to hold up the walls of their houses. But at the time of my visit the houses were in a state of ruin, and the walls were crumbling. I saw more white men there with their hands in their pockets than in any other place in Arizona. It seldom or never rains in the Valley of the Santa Cruz, and all irrigated. Below the town some distance the river sticks, and is not seen again, but finds an outlet into the Gila River a long way off, but no one knows where. Water is found here where in the valley by sinking wells.

The S. P. R. R. company have a large water tank erected near the town, holding 60,000 gallons. The pumping is done by steam power. Such a tank would water a large section of country for irrigating purposes. The City of Tucson itself is interesting, except in the matters of its age; it does not boast of any fine buildings; it has no venerable cathedrals; it is simply, with a few exceptions, a city of dried mud. Seen from a distance, its lines of streets are like so many mud walls. Flat-roofed houses covered with mud. When the wind rises the dried mud flies in your face, and covers your mud shoes, mud walls, mud roofs and mud hills. Architecturally, the city has nothing to boast of. The residences of some of the whites are modern and make the irregular look of the mud houses more noticeable by comparison. It was holy week for the Catholic population in Tucson, and the sermons were out in their best. Here, as in every other city, the ladies were the most devout worshippers. The cathedral was crowded, and a great number of the faithful were on their knees in the street outside the building. Men, women and children wore a look of earnestness that did them credit. The influence of the padre, or priest, is very great. Generally, they are men of refinement and education, and always intellectually superior to the masses, who rarely read and more rarely learn anything new.

The condition and appearance of Tucson is a poor comment upon the energy and progress of the residents, as it was 100 years ago, so it is now and ever will be until her more energetic neighbors from the north give new impetus to trade and progress. It is curious to reflect that America has grown to be the most powerful nation on earth, while Tucson has not grown at all, long before the Pilgrim Fathers landed this was a city. It is the same to-day, and a city, it is the same to-day, and has made a room for the place, but it is already away past it, pointing to El Paso, and the Rio Grande, it will only be a way station and drop into the old sluggish groove that three centuries have made for it. There is a beautiful spot on the banks of the Santa Cruz, close to the town, where a flour mill is erected, and where the Yaqui Indian women do their washing; here they pound their clothes on the rocks, and wash them and so soap rock to remove the dirt. The river itself is about the size of City Creek, in August. If an abundance of water could be obtained to cultivate the Santa Cruz Valley, there is no limit to the world's wealth that can be found there.

Four newspapers are published: Two in English and two in the Spanish language in Tucson. There are some large mercantile houses who do a large trade, and as it is only about sixty miles to the Mexican line, a large trade is done with Sonora. Tomatoes is sixty-five miles away. Everybody is going; every third man you meet is going to open a saloon there. The railroad is now within twenty miles of this new El Dorado. All the mines are reported rich, and great expectations are indulged in. In the meantime, the railroad is doing a fine business carrying supplies and passengers—the land starts of Tucson are frantically in their praise of the future of the city and are willing to sell at a great sacrifice so as to realize far more important operations in the mines.

I had the pleasure of sleeping out under the poor man's tent—the history of the camp of heaven—the second night of my stay in this world-famed place, and of all the howling dogs, I never heard any to compete with the one poor hoo-bled, ring-tailed, long-eared, and very noisy dog that can beat them in the dog of Greenland. These dogs, report says, can "howl a hole in an iceberg in one night." As in all Mexican towns, the poor, wretched, half-breed, or half-breed, please to call him, does the hard work. Many of them come into town so loaded that you do not know what moving mass it is at a distance; the poor little beast seems almost torpid, up to his eyes in dirt. The Mexicans make beautiful bread, and serve it up in all kinds of fancy shapes; they seem happy and contented, dress pretty well and are cleanly looking. The white residents say they are very clean, but I think they can say the same of some of the English speaking residents in the same locality.

Gambling tables were in full blast, and times were said to be good, but supplies of all kinds were very dear. Some feel very anxious. Ten dollars per day was asked me for the use of a team. I paid it, I could do no better. Before a Chinaman takes your shirt to wash you must deposit the "two-bites" in advance. All new comers are looked upon with suspicion until found out. South of Tucson, ten miles, in the Santa Cruz Valley, is the fine old cathedral of San Xavier del Bae, finished in 1792, was commenced in 1768, on the site of a building that decayed. The Papego Indians have a village here, and cultivate the rich bottom lands around their settlement. The architectural character of the pile is Moorish and Byzantine, a portion of one of the towers is decorated with intricate designs of stone and brick, covered with a hard cement, very hard and durable; the gutters for conducting off the rain are indented in the wall, and there is a strange mixture of advanced civilization and savagery in the building. Some of the paintings inside in fresco were crude, yet good in color. Right here let me take the opportunity to deplore the loss of the site of an ancient city, the ruins of Cahave, the city church-plenty of gilt and images of the saints, with paintings representing scenes in the life of Christ. Everything looks faded and old. The dim light gives a grimy, sepulchral look to the interior. Images, paintings and carvings. One is astonished that such an edifice could have been constructed, with all the drawbacks of distance from supplies. It is a grand comment upon

the energy of the fearless apostles of Catholicism who penetrated into these wild centuries ago. The Papego Indians are a fine race of people, polite and friendly. One of them, who is blind, acted as a priest during the service in which the crucifixion is detailed, and acted with all the fidelity and acting as guide. Branches of grain barley were the only floral decorations that could be obtained to ornament the church. Fancy a group of earnest, simple-minded Indians, the blind priest singing in doleful tones, while the two malefactors in black were side by side with him, and the group of men, women and children all joining in the doleful chant, and you can form some idea of Indian worship, and the influence of the teachings of the Catholic fathers among the simple people, and who cannot say but what it has been an advantage to them? Having a letter from the Bishop of Tucson, we were received with every mark of confidence, and he was anxious to have our opinion regarding the institution in any one particular.

No one visiting this part of southern Arizona should fail to visit this structure, but do not take a geological excursion with you to the old spot, as the institution is in any one particular.

FORRY-SIXTH CONGRESS. REGULAR SESSION. HOUSE.

Washington, 15.—A bill for the payment of claims allowed by the commission of claims. Passed. Reed and Bland objected to Stevenson offering a resolution that Congress should not adjourn until a joint rule passes providing for the method of counting the electoral vote. Gibson called up the adjournment resolution as a question of privilege. Goodie desired to call up bills to regulate Chinese immigration, to enforce the eight hour law, and to apply the proceeds of public land sales to education. Amidst much confusion, points of order and shouts to catch the Speaker's eye, some one said the adjournment resolution had given more hope to the hearts of the people than any legislation proposed this session.

Tucker said, in face of a calendar, of 1,200, or 1,500 bills, in face of the tariff bills reported to the House, Congress was doing a very good thing today to the country if it should adjourn in twelve business days. (Applause on the democratic side.) Cook—We asked for bread and you gave us a stone. (Applause on the republican side.) Tucker—We have reported three tariff bills and on the question of consideration you move the House to adjourn without considering (applause on the democratic side) and to adjourn. The people of the south do not desire the war claims before this House to be paid by the government. The claims I am speaking of are claims as just as those of the north, and they are paid from whether, when government owes a man \$500, we should adjourn without paying it, and say we have saved the credit of government because we have paid bondholders. (Applause on the republican side.) Stevenson thought it would be ruinous to adjourn without settling the electoral count question and passing the proper appropriation bill.

Whether thought there was no haste about adjourning. The reason was that the tariff bills removing the duty on the poor man's salt and on paper and printing material were measures that were demanded by the whole country and were pressing in their claims. The funding bill was a pending menace to the country's industry, if it came to a vote the bill would be defeated; but after the presidential election it would pass and fasten the debt upon the people for many years. The right of petition had been denied; 600,000 soldiers desired their pay equalized, but Congress disregarded their petitions. He solemnly protested against adjournment until Congress did justice to the man who saved the flag that adorned the speaker's chair. The House would it declare the third term resolution if it could vote upon it; it would declare it a second principle that no person should hold the presidency for more than twice (democratic applause.) Townshend declared that if the resolution passed the labor of the country would be ruined. He referred to the stilling of his petition for free salt. Dummell hoped the House would not adjourn, but have courage to meet every measure presented to it. The river water would flow if this resolution passed. Garfield saw one forcible point in the arguments made. The question of counting the electoral vote should be settled. If the democrats would set any day, or week, or month, and give an assurance that the bill would be passed, he would stay far beyond the dog days to help do it. (Several democrats, "We will do it.") Garfield retorted that they had elected it for four years, and now, all of a sudden, raised it as a reason for staying through the summer. He knew that there were some 1,700 bills pending, many of which ought to become laws, but that the Republicans, who were in the majority, would be 2,700 bills. If Congress remained in session until the June presidential election, this Congress would become one vast political debating club. Sparks closed the debate favoring adjournment, but he said he favored free salt and reform in the paper tariff. He announced himself as a complete free trader, but he wanted to adjourn this concern. As to the electoral count bill, the democrats had both houses now and were as safe as the other fellow. Jobbers were lurking in profusion and lobbyists were overrunning the House, and he was afraid the only way to beat them was to adjourn and go home. The resolution for adjournment, which May 21st was then agreed to—121 to 90.

Google moved that the House proceed to the consideration of reports from the committee on education and labor. Reagan antagonized this with the inter-state commerce bill, but Goode was victorious, by a vote of 72 to 71. Pending a vote by yeas and nays, the House adjourned.

Domestic. Philadelphia, Pa., 15.—Charles Gardner, an organ grinder, was arrested, charged by a 10-year-old daughter with having shot dead another daughter 5 years old, two years ago.

San Francisco, 15.—Two white and five negro men were whipped today, one colored burglar receiving forty very heavy lashes, which brought the blood freely. A 19-year-old received five light lashes for being drunk.

New York, 15.—The forest fires in Cumberland, Atlantic and Burlington counties, New Jersey, continue to burn fiercely. The other fires are exhausted for want of material.

WASHINGTON.

The Gospel Budget From the Capital.

Washington, 15.—Although the House has, today, adopted a resolution providing for final adjournment on the 21st inst., it is by no means certain that the session will terminate on that day, for several potent influences which contribute their aid to secure a majority vote for the proposition to extend the session. The members of the latter body, besides being habitually more deliberative, have no congressional re-nominations to look after at home; nor is their preceding officer possessed of the power and earnest desire to hasten an early adjournment for party ends, which have been so assiduously exerted by Speaker Randall. More over, the influential universally high tariff interests in the Senate are nothing like so numerous or powerful proportionately as the tariff men of the House, who to-day connected the adjournment question practically in a question as to whether or not the House should be allowed an opportunity to consider a few proposed reductions in the tariff, and who cast their solid vote in favor of a hasty adjournment rather than incur the risk of any legislation being enacted which might change the tariff in any one particular. The House resolution will doubtless be held back by the Senate committee on appropriations for awhile to await the further progress of the annual appropriation bills in the Senate, but it is reported to that body it will unquestionably give rise to a much fuller debate and meet with much more determined opposition than it encountered in the House, and each day that will elapse in the meantime is likely to diminish the chances of obtaining concurrence.

The consideration of this question overrode the assignment of today for business reported from the committee on education and labor, including the Chinese immigration bill, and the bill to enforce the eight hour law, and consequently nothing was done in regard to either of them. The committee will, however, before the close of the session obtain a special assignment of the first Tuesday of next December for consideration of the fifteen passenger bill, in accordance with the decision reached at their meeting last Thursday for reasons there reported in the dispatches. A bill to amend the law now something of a bill in public political movements, speculation continues to increase in interest among Washington politicians as the day for holding the national republican convention draws near. The friends of both Grant and Blaine look forward to next Wednesday's Illinois convention with a good deal of anxiety, because if the third termers are worsted there, the chances of General Grant receiving a hard and protracted final blow. Grant man, however, feel cheerful and claim that Illinois will restore her forty-two votes to cast for him. They also claim, as results of the connections to be held next Tuesday, twenty votes from Alabama and Louisiana. Blaine's friends feel generally confident and, indeed, are inclined to be boastful. They say that Grant cannot be nominated on the first ballot, and that two-thirds of the convention will vote for Blaine on the second. This, however, is denied by Sherman's friends who think that with Grant out of the way, Sherman will get the bulk of the Grant vote rather than his friends will go over to Blaine. The Senate committee on Indian affairs devoted a long special session to performing the details of a bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians on the various reservations throughout the country, and to extend over them the laws of the respective states and territories within which they are now located. It is the intention of the committee to complete the bill in time to report it before Congress adjourns, with a view to bringing it forward for passage early next session.

Boston Wool. Boston, 15.—The wool market is unsettled, and hardly enough business done to make prices. During the past week a few large lots were sold, but as the price was not made public, it would be difficult to say what the market was doing. The smallest lots of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania were being bought. Manufacturers generally are out of the market. The total sales for the week were only 514,000 pounds, of which 416,000 pounds were domestic, being the smallest for many years. The firmness of the English market makes holders of foreign wool less disposed to urge sales. There is no movement, as yet, in new spring California, very little having been received. Sales include, Michigan, 40; Michigan, 45; New York, 45; medium fine, 50; fine old Kentucky combing, 40; unwashed and uncleanable fleece, 30; eastern Oregon, 37; territory, 35; second, 56; 100; eastern and N. 45; 60; spring California, 30; 34; fall California, 37; Australian, 44; 48; English combing, 60; Montevideo, 37; 41.

The "Jennett" Seeker. San Francisco, 15.—The revenue cutter, Thomas Corwin, designated for the Arctic expedition, will go to Mare Island next week to get her sailing orders have not yet arrived, but intimation is received from Washington that she will leave on the 23d inst. The vessel is provisioned for forty men for one year.

August Flower. The immense sale and popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the sufferer. This medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Constipation, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Vertigo, etc., it has never failed to our knowledge. Three dollars will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75c. Bottle bottle lot, \$12.

JOHN W. LOWELL, FISH WAGONS, BUGGIES AND PHAETONS, McCORMICK MACHINES.

New Iron Front Cut Mower, New Iron Frame Combined Reaper and Mower, New Iron Frame Combined Dropper and Mower, Binder, The "Challenge" and "Daisy" Horse Hay Rakes, The J. I. Case Chilled Plow, Sick Beam Plow, and Walking Plow, Cultivator, Etc. KELLY STEEL BARB FENCE WIRE. (Both Painted and Galvanized.) I KEEP NONE BUT— FIRST-CLASS GOODS, AND GUARANTEE ALL I SELL. Send for Price List to JOHN W. LOWELL, JOHN W. LOWELL, JOHN W. LOWELL, OGDEN, SALT LAKE CITY. Terminus U. & N. R. R.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY. HOSIERY. THE FINEST LINE OF Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hosiery TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY. Z. C. M. I. H. S. ELDREDGE, Sup't.

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LEGAL NOTICE. THE CLAIMANTS OF, AND ALL PARTIES INTERESTED IN AND TO THE USE OF THE WATER OF SALT LAKE FOR IRRIGATING PURPOSES IN THE NIGHT IRRIGATION DISTRICT, IN THE COUNTY OF UTAH, ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE UNDERIGNED, WATER COMMISSIONERS IN AND FOR SAID COUNTY, UTAH, HAVE BEEN APPOINTED TO HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING ON THE SEVENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1880, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON OF SAID DAY, AT THE COUNTY SECRETARY'S OFFICE IN NEPHT, IN SAID COUNTY, UTAH, AND DETERMINE ALL RIGHTS, WHICH HAVE NOT ALREADY BEEN PROVED, TO THE USE OF SAID WATER, AND WILL THEN AND THEREUPON ISSUING CERTIFICATES TO PERSONS WHO HAVE, OR MAY ON SAID DAY PROVE TO HAVE SUCH RIGHTS. That it is the intention of said Water Commissioners to divide all contents and disputes between parties interested for the use of said water, and to make a final order on the 15th day of May in this matter. And all parties interested are hereby notified that if they have any further proof or complaints to make, or any contents to enter, or any claims to show why certificates of water should not be issued to any person or persons, they must, at the time and place above mentioned appear, file proper documents to be acted upon.

NOTICE. HAVING SOLD OUT THE LIQUOR BUSINESS next to the Elephant Store, on the corner of Main and Second Streets, I have sold and transferred to Walker Bros. all my stock and fixtures, and will be glad to receive for all outstanding bills or notes in the liquor line, at the above place. WALKER BROS. March 20th, 1880. Referring to the above notice, I take pleasure in thanking my friends and neighbors for the liberal patronage extended to me by Walker Bros. & Co., and respectfully request a general expression of the effects which I shall hereafter make to please my patrons. Respectfully, GEORGE A. MERRIS.

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Utah Eastern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1880, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of amending the Articles of Association, by doing more particularly the following, to-wit: to change the name of the Company, and to change the location of the office. By order of the Directors, A. S. PATTERSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN BROWN BLANKS at 12 1/2 cts. per roll. My increased stock of CARPETS, Linoleum Oil Cloth, Rugs, Mats, Druggets, WINDOW CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS, LACE CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADES. Makes the Assortment Complete. My Help is Competent for Paper-Hanging, Shade Work Making and Laying Carpets, and All Kinds of Upholstery Work. 1238 to 1244 First South Street, SALT LAKE CITY