

VENING NEWS.

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MOBOCRACY IN THE SOUTH.

In the York World of November 17th appears a dispatch of the previous day's date, from Calcutta, Alabama, which relates to the persecution of the Elders in that State and on the Georgia border, it is of special interest to the people of Utah. It is as follows:

"For the past three months a party of six Mormon Elders have been proselyting in this section of the Georgia border. Several converts were made at the latter places, and the indignation and wrath of the people could hardly be suppressed. On Sunday four married women and two men left their homes and made public their intention of joining the Elders. The people then all rose up at once and gave the Elders notice to move on instantly. They refused to do so, but Monday night two of them were taken out and tarred and feathered, and the next night two others were chased into the woods by hounds and kept in the trees all night. The Elders left the next day, and the converts are missing also, leaving six forsaken homes. If the Elders ever return they will be shot, or hanged."

The Mormons then moved into Alabama and began proselyting in the lower part of this county among the ignorant country people. They were more successful there and have already baptized a dozen or more. Yesterday while Elders Mower and Sea were conducting a school house, fifty armed men dragged them from the school house, and they were carried into the woods, the mob threatening to hang them at every step, but on the way two of the friends they were released on their written promise to leave the county in twenty-four hours. Death was the alternative if they returned. Both left last night, but without their converts, escorted a portion of the way by armed bands. Armed patrols are now on guard, and publicly announce their intention of killing the first Elder who returns there. A rumor was current that Elder Masters was being held in a cave near the Georgia line by bloodhounds, but it cannot be substantiated.

The foregoing reads as if it might relate to an incident connected with the treatment of reformers in Europe in the dark ages. Press criticism is almost invariably palliative of the conduct of those who abuse others that are unpopular. This peculiarity is evinced in the statement herewith presented, an attempt being made to show that the Elders were not engaged in breaking up homes and make it appear that there has been a special effort to convert women. The plain and unvarnished fact in relation to the mission of the Elders is that they, from an overpopulation of the land, go into the world and preach the Gospel of faith in the atonement of Christ, repentance of sin, baptism by immersion for the remission of sin and the laying on of hands for the imparting of the Holy Ghost to the obedient of the Saints with the main body of the Church. People hear their testimonies, believe and obey. They use no undue influence, simply explaining the principles they are commissioned to preach, those who hear being left to their own consciences. The horrible treatment with which many of the missionaries are confronted and the fact of their labor being performed at a sacrifice and entirely without the incentive of any material reward, the earnest of their sincerity and the purity of the motives by which they are actuated.

Dragging men from the pulpit, tarring and feathering them, pursuing them with bloodhounds and thus compelling them to resort to tree-climbing to avoid being torn to pieces, constitute a species of violence that almost curdles the blood with horror. It takes the mind backward to the methods employed 1800 years ago to stamp out the early Christians, who were engaged in a similar cause, to that in which our missionaries are employed. The cowardice of those who resort to such enormities is a striking evidence of the wickedness of that manner of dealing with inoffensive people. Two unarmed and unaggressive men escorted by from fifty to a hundred armed mobocrats, threatening at every step to hang their victims is not an attractive spectacle; it shows to what degraded depths men may fall when they set reason aside and are governed by their baser passions. It is a redeeming feature, however, that amid such scenes are found persons who have not laid aside every spark of manhood and who dare intercede in behalf of the weak as against the assaults of the strong. Such comparatively noble individuals convince us that the old-time bravery and the grand, chivalrous spirit for which Southern men were formerly noted, have not completely died out. When we learn of the good offices of such in times of extremity and peril, we feel like blessing them forever, and we have pity for those who are their antipodes, and wish they could be brought to a sense of the wrong they inflict, which will ultimately rebound upon themselves.

Although there is doubtless some foundation in fact connected with the statement regarding the mobocrats directed against the Elders in Alabama and on the Georgia border, it is probably incorrect in some particulars. As there is no confirmation of the horrible rumor that one of the Elders had been killed by bloodhounds, there is evidently nothing in that part of the dispatch. Elder Mower is from Fairview, Sanpete County, and only recently arrived in the South, having left Utah for that part of the country as late as the early part of last month. There is no Elder named Sea in the Southern States Mission, but there is one named Richard Lee, of Oakley, Idaho, and another named Arthur O. Lee, of Panaca, Lincoln County, Nevada. There is no missionary in that field by the name of Masters, but it might be that he has taken for that of Ammon Mercer, of American Fork. Had the life of any one of the brethren been taken, the telegraph would doubtless have brought us the intelligence direct before this time.

"THE WRITER."

With a view to aiding in the cultivation of home literary talent, we direct attention to a modest magazine called *The Writer*, published in Boston by W. H. Hills and Robert Luce, who are practical journalists. This publication is issued on the first of each month, and the subscription price is only one dollar per year. To individuals who aspire to authorship, *The Writer* offers information and advice of great value. The thoroughly practical character of its suggestions adds greatly to their worth. It takes hold of the hand, so to speak, of the youthful and unskilled aspirant to the field of letters, teaches him how to perform both the mental and mechanical portions of his work, how to arrange and furnish his desk and library, what

books to read, how to discover and develop his talents, etc.

In respect to style, it points out errors, corrects them, and excels in the art of the numbers we have seen is sound and useful, and any person who acts in that capacity will find *The Writer* a practical aid.

In connection with their magazine, the publishers have established a literary bureau designed mainly to assist authors in finding the best market for their productions. This is an admirable move, being calculated to bring obscure talent into notice, and aid it in securing its just reward.

Utah has produced several authors, and a still greater number of artists, of whom she has reason to be proud. In respect to historic talent she has cause for self-congratulation, and the same may be said with emphasis of the musical talent which is hers. Why should she not enter more largely the field of letters, as well as of the fine arts? It would be gratifying to see this community produce at least a few men and women of mark in the literary world, known and honored in that capacity abroad as well as at home.

THE CZAR'S VISIT.

On his way from a visit to his father-in-law in Denmark, the Czar of the Russias concluded to pay a friendly visit to his nearest but not most neighboring neighbor, the Emperor of Germany. He was warmly received. Guards of honor and lines of troops flanked the streets, the bands played, German officers wore Russian uniforms, and the police forsook other parts of Berlin to coagulate around the autocrat's carriage and arrest everybody who looked cross-eyed or otherwise more than once at the visitor. It was indeed a royal reception in more senses than one. Doubtless the tough heart and the notorious immobile features of the absolute despot could not measureably be softened by the influence of Kaiser Wilhelm, as if to remove all semblance of formality and unpleasantness, would not permit the visitor to make the first call, although such was the latter's intention; and everything, in short, that unforgotten Kaiser Wilhelm had devised in preparation for the delectation of the ruler from beyond the border.

One would think, in the midst of so much pomp and ceremony, comfort and pleasure, honor and respect, the visit would have been prolonged for some time; at least, that it would not have been hastily terminated. But in such matters we are as apt to be astray with regard to rulers as to the ruled. We don't know much about what is going on within, but we can judge by outward appearances and these are apt to be too many cases to be illusory. Doubtless the Czar, at the very moment he was bowing in response to the acclamations of the German populace, was wondering in his own mind how long it would be before he and his would be confronting them with all forms and ceremonies of friendship missing, and outcasted in the rugged realm of war. It may also have been the case that the complete enjoyment of his sovereign's visit to the German capital, even as a novelty, was diminished somewhat through fear that the dispatch which only reached Berlin yesterday would arrive earlier and while he was in the midst place the whole Empire once more on the verge of civil war, as a hundred thousand armed Cossacks skirted the German frontier and ready for offensive operations at a moment's notice.

Monarchs are usually strange people because they occupy strange positions.

CONTROLLING CORPORATIONS.

"Corporations, the creatures of the State, should be controlled by the State," is a proposition in favor of which a great deal has been said during recent years, in the United States. So glaring have the evils of monopoly become, especially on the part of railroads, that the legislatures of some of the states have enacted measures to put in practical operation the above quoted proposition.

The State of Nebraska has what is called the board of transportation, and the Supreme Court of that State has lately made a decision of a highly important nature, according to this decision, if its purpose is correctly given by an eastern exchange, the board of transportation actually has the power to fix freight and passenger rates for all railroads in the State.

That is to say, this board of transportation can, on complaint of any shipper or passenger, investigate the freight or passenger rates of any railroad in the State between Nebraska points. In this investigation it can compel the railroad to produce books and papers. If in the opinion of the board, the complaint is just, the board can order the railroad to change its rate. Nor is this all. It can fix the rate and it can order the railroad to comply. If the road refuses or fails to comply the board can bring a mandamus case against it in the supreme district court. Once in court the only question is whether the rate fixed by the board of transportation is reasonable and fair. If it is so decided to be the railroad has no alternative. It has to obey the order of the board of transportation.

This is going far towards taking the control of railroads out of the hands of the men who constructed them.

But anti-monopoly writers and speakers have so long urged the necessity of having the state assume control of corporations created by it, i. e., under its laws, and have cited so many instances in which the public have been oppressed by and held at the mercy of organized capital, that the necessity of fast gaining strength among legislators, favoring a more direct governmental supervision of railroads and like corporations. This Nebraska decision is, however, one of the most radical expressions of this sentiment, of an authoritative nature, that has yet been made.

THE BRECKENRIDGE STATUE.

A BRONZE statue of the late Vice President John C. Breckinridge was unveiled at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 16th instant, the ceremonies being imposing and interesting. That State has been conspicuous in the history of the United States for the number and quality of its statesmen, jurists and soldiers, and in the subject of this monument she possessed all three. He was Vice President when James Buchanan was President, and in that capacity presided over the United States Senate. He brought to the position not only great learning and aptitude, but an air of dignity and an imposing appearance. He entered the service of the Confederate States as a Major General shortly after the outbreak of the rebellion, and fought valiantly for the cause until it

was demonstrated to be lost beyond a doubt, when he resumed the practice of law in his native State, and died on the 17th of May, 1876. He fought the dramatic and dramatic battle with General Rosecrans on New Year's eve, 1863, at Stone River, Tennessee.

THE JEWS AND PALESTINE.

It is claimed that the Jews are beginning to return to Jerusalem in considerable numbers. A gentleman who recently remained about a month in that city gives some interesting data in regard to the present situation in the Holy City. Among other things he says that "Christianity is seen at its worst there and Mohammedanism at its best." The Mohammedans in the early morning hear the cry, "God is great, prayer is better than sleep." They arise, prepare themselves, and in white outer garment and go up into the mosque grounds where Solomon's temple formerly stood, and there goes through his devotions, bowing down before and asking that he may be guided through the day, which means that he must be strictly temperate, truthful in every statement, kind to all, and that he will never bow down to an idol, idols, images and pictures in any Mohammedan lands being strictly excluded.

The Christians, as they term themselves, of Jerusalem, are apparently in a state of bitter sectarian conflict. The gentleman alluded to says:

"They are not agreed among themselves as to the sacred sites, and they have more than once come to bloodshed in acting together in the celebration of some of the Christian festivals. In the Cave of the Nativity at Bethlehem, where a silver star is venerated, the Christians and the Muslims have been born, a Mohammedan soldier with loaded musket to keep the Christian worshippers from traveling each other. In the Church of the Sepulchre, in Jerusalem, the traveler notices at once a group of Turkish soldiers who have no interest in the place and spend their time smoking and drinking coffee and chatting with each other, but whose presence is needed to keep the monks from actual warfare. At the time of Easter, the Turkish guards are put in a very important position, so that it is difficult to know the way through them to reach the interior of the church."

Not long since an interesting migration arrived from Arabia. About 300 Jews—called Temimites, and believed by themselves to be a remnant of the tribe of Gad—had moved from the desert in which the tribe had long had its home, and had come to the Holy Land. They are small in stature, delicate in features, wholly free from the money changing disposition, grateful for every kindness, and eminently childlike in their character. At the present time the Temimites have established themselves in a prosperous colony south of the village of Siloam. The gathering in progress is thus spoken of:

"They are not coming, as heretofore, merely in old age to obtain a grave in the land, but they are coming with means and intelligence sufficient to take the face of the country. A school is now taught in Jerusalem in which the young Jews learn to make shoes, to work in wood and iron, to draw, to make models in clay, and in every way to make themselves useful and independent citizens. It is believed that in the near future the Jew of Palestine will not only be paid for the land he tills, but he will also be found tilling the soil and practicing the various mechanical arts."

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

French Steamers Still Laboring with Greys, but He Refuses to Go.

A Reported Railway Accident in Wisconsin Proves to Be Not Serious.

Difficulty Experienced in Getting a Jury for the Trial of Anarchist Mort.

Receiver of the Land Office Wallace Removed and G. W. Parks Appointed.

A Chicago Brute Whips His Little Stepson to Death With a Strap.

Another Marine Disaster Off the English Coast—The Daily Explosion, Etc.

By Telegram to the News.

The Most Trial.

New York, Nov. 22.—Johann Most, the anarchist, was placed on trial at the court of general sessions today on the charge of inciting violence by an inflammatory speech, a week ago last Saturday night. He had been admitted to bail and entered the courtroom without an escort of policemen. Most kept his seat, but the entering of the court officers brusquely took it off his head. Counselors Howe and Hoffman were present to conduct his defense, while Assistant District Attorney Nicolai was on hand to represent the government. The work of getting a jury progressed very slowly, as the talesmen called expressed decided prejudice against anarchism in general and Most in particular.

In the afternoon when recess was taken, only four jurors had been obtained.

A Brutal Murderer.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Anthony Hatzia is locked up at the West Chicago Avenue police station for killing his stepson, Max Gilman, eleven years old. The latter came home last night, after three months' absence, and Hatzia whipped him unmercifully with a strap which had a buckle on it. The boy was found dead in his bed this morning with his face and body covered with marks of the strap.

What For?

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—It is rumored that the Imperial government is negotiating for two hundred acres of land near Esquimaux for the purpose of establishing a vast arsenal.

Another Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The American ship *E. F. Sawyer*, Captain Danphore, from San Francisco June 11, for Queenstown, was sunk by a collision with the British steamer *Palmira* at Faldoune this morning. The crew were saved.

Let It Come.

New York, Nov. 21.—A Washington special notes assistant Postmaster General Knott as saying he was convinced the government will establish a system of postal telegraphy within three years.

Greys Hold On.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—M. Brisson had a conference with President Greys today and told him that the expedition to the island of Madagascar appeared to be without a remedy. The President

asked why. Brisson replied that it would be painful to explain, the reason was, generally speaking, that the expedition was a failure. He said that the expedition was a failure, and that the President's resignation, he was still of the same opinion. The President alone, added Brisson, was called to raise the question.

A Gloomy Year.

WINONA, Minn., Nov. 22.—The passenger train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul road here at 10 a. m. is reported five hours late. It is rumored a serious accident has occurred.

NOT MUCH DAMAGE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.—The west-bound passenger train on the La Crosse division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, which left here at 1:30 this morning, crashed into the rear end of a freight train which was standing on a switch at 10:30. Nobody was hurt, but the engine and six freight cars laden with wheat were badly injured. The freight was blocked for five hours. The air was so thick with smoke the engineer could not see the freight train.

Receiver Wallace Removed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The President today appointed Geo. W. Parks, of Salt Lake City, as receiver of public moneys at Salt Lake City, Utah, vice H. C. Wallace.

Substantial Aid.

DETROIT, Nov. 22.—The following message was called this morning: "Joseph H. Biggar, M. P., London: Have placed to your credit ten thousand pounds sterling in aid of your territory in your Yankee thanks."

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Cabinet held a meeting today. A. C. McLaughlin, chief clerk, presided. Secretary Whitely. The President's message to Congress and the fisheries negotiation were the principal topics of discussion.

The Conservative Union.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The annual meeting of the National Union of Conservative opened at Oxford today. Ashmead Bartlett presided. One thousand delegates were present, representing England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. An address congratulating the Queen on her jubilee was adopted.

Sluggish Sullivan.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—John L. Sullivan reached Manchester today. Crowds greeted him at the depot and escorted him to his hotel.

The Regular Explosion.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—There was a tremendous explosion of gas at the Old Fellows' building this afternoon. Five persons were injured, two of them dangerously. The explosion occurred in Everett's Co's bicycle store. Two men in the room were buried violently against the walls and were picked up stunned and bleeding. The glass was blown out, the street and the ladies, who were passing a store, were badly cut, others received slight scratches. The injured were taken to a hospital. The cause of the explosion is not known.

A Trailmaker Square Case.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Burns, the socialist leader, and Graham, member of Parliament, who were arrested on Sunday, the 19th inst., for participation in a disturbance at Trafalgar Square, were arraigned today. Several policemen testified that both prisoners violently attacked the police. The case then adjourned.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

The New York Stock Exchange—Chicago and Liverpool Markets.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22. 1000s Money—4 1/2% Northwestern—11 1/2% Bar silver—98 1/2% Navigation—30 1/2% U. S. coupon—95 1/2% Pacific Mail—37 1/2% Pacific—21 1/2% Rock Island—15 1/2% Central Pacific—18 1/2% F. & M. F. 30 1/2% Burlington—31 1/2% Salt Lake & Omaha 31 1/2% U. S. central—85 1/2% Union Pacific—54 1/2% Great Northern—40 1/2% N. & W. 28 1/2% Pfd.—46 1/2% Western Union—50 1/2% Market quiet and firm at best prices of stocks opened strong, 1/4 to 1/2 higher. A decline followed, but some stocks regained the losses, Omaha and Union Pacific showing the most strength.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, 1 p. m., Nov. 22. Wheat—Easier; higher, cash, 76 1/2; Dec., 76 1/2; May, 78 1/2. Corn—Firm; cash, 44 1/2; Dec., 44 1/2; May, 46 1/2. Soybean—Steady; cash, 27 1/2; Dec., 27 1/2; May, 29 1/2. Pork—Shade easier; Jan., 13 30; May, 14 40. Lard—Easier; cash and Dec., 7 30; May, 37 1/2.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Wheat—Fair demand; new winter, 60 1/2; firm; ditto spring, 66 1/2; firm. Flour—Fair demand, 5d., steady. Corn—Fair demand, 4s. 11 1/2; firm; Nov., 4s. 11 1/2; firm; Dec., 4s. 10 1/2; firm; Jan., 4s. 10 1/2; firm.

IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

News Notes Gathered from Various Sources.

Anaconda, Montana, Nov. 18.—Jas. Murphy, a miner in Anaconda, met death in a peculiar manner this evening. He was shot by a bullet which had discharged a blast and knocking down the loose pieces of ore with a hammer. A chunk weighing about a ton fell on his head, and he was killed. The bullet was fired from a gun which was pointed at the wall and pulled the bar from the wall and thrust against Murphy's groin and killed him. He had been in the mine for some time, and was working on a piece of ore. The shock and loss of blood caused him to fall, and he was killed. He leaves a wife and four children.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., Nov. 18.—A shooting affray occurred in Hawley's saloon at 3 o'clock this morning between Frank Smith and Ches. Baker, gamblers. Smith was not in the room and shoulder and will die. During the shooting an innocent bystander, Joe Matteson, was instantly killed by a stray bullet. Baker is in jail. The quarrel originated over a dispute about money loaned Baker.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 18.—Early this morning Jesse McDowell, a ranchman living at Centennial, near the Colorado River, rode into Laramie City, Wyo., and was shot by a bullet which had discharged a blast and knocking down the loose pieces of ore with a hammer. A chunk weighing about a ton fell on his head, and he was killed. The bullet was fired from a gun which was pointed at the wall and pulled the bar from the wall and thrust against Murphy's groin and killed him. He had been in the mine for some time, and was working on a piece of ore. The shock and loss of blood caused him to fall, and he was killed. He leaves a wife and four children.

LEHI ITEMS.

Carp Culture—Fair—Fine Grain and Potatoes, Etc.

"O. K." writing from Lehi on the 19th inst., furnishes the following: "We now have the use of the telephone, which we find a very handy affair."

On short time ago twelve cans of carp arrived here, and as far as I can hear, they are all doing well. We have several fish in our tanks. Among the best is one owned by Mr. G. Corner, which is fed by a flowing well; another owned by Mr. A. M. Fox, is fed by a small spring. The carp in these ponds are doing very fine."

HELD A FAIR.

In our Music Hall on the 10th and 11th, which proved to be a grand success. Our farmers took an interest in it and made a very good display of the products of the field and garden. Mr. Hocking, of Cedar Fort, had some corn on exhibition as fine as any farmer would wish to raise. Mr. John Austin showed a potato of the 'Foghorn' variety weighing 6 pounds, 13 ounces. Several varieties of potatoes were exhibited and some were the best ever seen.

A great many things from American Fork, Alameda and Pleasant Grove were on display, showing what can be done by our mechanics and artists. Our young ladies were very busy working in very good style taking it all in all, the stock, poultry, etc., the fair was a grand success.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

Our bands, under the leadership of Professors A. M. Fox and Jos. Kirkham, gave a very fine concert on Saturday evening. A social party was given to all the committees who helped in getting up and making our fair what it was.

Special Notices.

Wanted at the SALT LAKE IRON & CO.

NARROW GAUGE TIES: We want Twenty Thousand Narrow Gauge Ties. For contracts apply at the SALT LAKE & FORT DOUGLAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SAM LEVY.

Manufacturer of Fine Havana Cigars 171 & 173 S. Main Street.

Babies.

Babies That are fretful, troubled with peevish, cross, or nervous, colic, teething, whooping cough, or stomach disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soolther. It contains no Opium or Morphine, and is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

GO TO JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.

AGENTS—PROVO WOOLEN MILLS

—FOR—Flannels, Shawls, Linseys, Jeans, Repellants, Jeans, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Blankets, Hose, etc.

Men's Suits Made to Order from Provo Cloths.

No. 36, Old Constitution Building.

DRIED FRUIT.

We pay the highest market prices for all kinds of DRIED FRUIT. If you or your team will call for them in any part of the city. J. C. BARNES & DAVID.

SEVERAL LOTS

Of Ladies' and Childs' Cloaks at half price at F. AUERBACH & BRO's. One Price Store.

Down Quilts and Bed Comforters Cheap at DINWOODEY'S.

BEFORE BUYING

Elsewhere, call at F. Auerbach & Bro's one price store. You are sure to save time and money.

SILKS, SATINS.

Velvets and Plushes at special bargain prices at the old established one price store of F. AUERBACH & BRO.

BROWN'S COUGH BALSAM

and Tar Troches are invaluable in every family for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats.

BROWN'S ANEMIA SALVE

is every box warranted for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Old Sores, Piles and all other skin diseases. No cure no pay.

BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA

has no equal. Stands alone as the Great Blood Purifier and cure for Rheumatism. Wholesale Drugists sell Brown's Family Medicines. Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, General Agents.

BARGAIN SALE.

Of Blankets, Quilts, Shawls, Table Cloths and 100 other articles at F. AUERBACH & BRO's. One Price Store.

"DANIEL'S DREAM."

No. 1, a Cartoon with a local application, is for sale at the book and news stores.

Don't Trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50 cents.

For Sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

A Good Cook Wanted.

Good wages. Apply, 629 Brigham St.

IMPORTANT LECTURE!

America Occupied by Civilized and Enlightened Nations when Egypt was Young.

PROF. CHAS. H. ROBINSON,

Will deliver an interesting LECTURE on the Ancient American Races, PRECISELY PRESERVED MUMMIES.

Recently discovered in Arizona, and declared by Scientific men to be centuries old, at the

Salt Lake Theatre, MONDAY EVE., NOV. 28.

See Small Bill for further particulars.

All will have an opportunity to INSPECT THE MUMMIES at the close of the Lecture.