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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Tuesday - September 29, 1885

IMPRISONMENT AND HONOR.

THE position taken by Bishop H. B. Clawson this morning will be endorsed by every true Latter-day Saint. He could assume no other and be true to his religion, his family and his own manhood. The dilemma in which he was placed was tersely defined by himself. He was left to elect between imprisonment and honor, and liberty and dishouor. To his honor be it said, in time and eternity, that he chose the former. Ne man under similar circumstances can consistently take any other course

The reasons for adopting the stand he took were clearly though briefly given by the accused. They might, however, be elaborated indefinitely. There is one principle and married and have children; and constitutes no justification. In view involved that makes the attitude, from the standpoint of the Latter-day Saints, infallible. Celestial marriage, including plurality of wives, has been accepted by them as a divine revelation. Those who enter into the covenant it involves, take that step with this understanding, and that God is recognized in the formation of the contract. This being the status of the principle, have done in all these years has gone and unlawful conabitation. for nothing. It is better, your honor, far better for me to go to prison, if that is the decision of your honor. Again, let that be one reason why I to presume that any persons who have entered into the relationship can consistently take part in an adverse contract with plead guilty to this indictment, and any other and necessarily lower power to render it nugatory, for any portion of time, is absurd. The agreement is for time and eternity, and it is therefere continuously in force, unless broken by one or other of the parties. Yet such is the position in which the

courts place Latter-day Saints in the present prosecutions. They demand that a covenant of renunciation be entered into with them. This is, speaking from the standpoint of the Saints, opposed to an infallible principle recognized in jurisprudence—that no agreement entered into under the direct disturbed or nullified by one of a lower order. If this be the case in ordinary legal affairs, how much more force is given to it when applied to matters which God Himself has instituted for the benefit of those of His children who seek to obey His laws. One point advanced by Bishop Claw-

son was evidently cruelly taken advantage of by the court, who dwelt upon it as it animated by a desire to make it appear the main basis for his position. The religious and conscientious principles in volved were what influenced the conduct of the defendant. The sentiment of the community being against influenced him one way or the other. Recantation was of posed to his principles and convictions and would have blasted his hopes for eternal salvation. These considerations founded the basis of his attitude in accepting "imprisonment and bonor" in place of "liberty and dishonor." Yet the sentiment of the community in which a man lives is entitled to respect when it is correct The Court, however, caught atthis straw of the law against you. in order to accuse Mr. Clawson of cowardice, when that gentleman was exhibiting an act of the truest hero-

Perhaps we may here suggest that when a Judge or any other person, official or otherwise, takes advantage of his position to inflict an insult upon a person in his power, he cannot be classed among those who possess courage of the highest order, which is inseparably polygamy was lawful. Probably the connected with magnanimity. But the gratuitous insults of his honor were a hundred years ago in commenting not confined to his immediate vic-upon the common law (which has been in force in this Territory since it tim; they were distributed among and peured upon the heads of innocent after referring to the disabilities which prevent the contract of legal

Before the learned Judge can consistently talk of cowardice, let him take some lessons in courage and temperance under ordeals from some of the "Mormons" who are brought into his court. This morning he was confronted by a courageous man who dared, in the face of threatened fine and imprisonment, decline to recan his religious principles and discard hist family, while he snatched at the opportunity to inflict upon them a gross and unwarrantable insult.

Bishop Clawson has gone to prison, but he has been rendered a criminal merely by prohibition, the offense for which he is punished being in no sense mulum in se. He goes with the best wishes of a host of friends, including the whole body of his co-religionists.

It is with sadness that one turns from the noble and manly picture presented by the conduct of Brother Clawson to its reverse, as exhibited in the craven course of T. O. Angell, Jr. It is a transformation from sunshine to gloom, from the heroic to the conto any height in the walks of religion highest idea he has of greatness, and greater advancement. It does not appear that Mr. Angell can possess any-

"LIBERTY AND DISHONOR."

THIS afternoon Mr. Septimus W. Sears, as will be seen by a statement elsewhere, went before the Court with the same alternative as Bishop Clawson. He chose "Liberty and Dishonor." There is but little need for comment on the case. Let the reader peruse what we have said in relation to Mr. Clawson, and he has but to imagine its opposite in order to understand our estimate of the position.

BISHOP H. B. CLAWSON

ENTERS A PLEA OF GUILTY AND

morning, the time set for the trial of Hiram B. Clawson, who had been inthe contract between a number of other women would be unjust. dicted for having cohabited with his When a man and woman

Judge Harkness, of counsel for defend- | which they owe in consequence of that | ant, stated that his client desired relation; and if the woman is held to

The request was granted, and Bishop

ther steps now? Harkness—It is in the hands of the and its progress, as we trust through all ages, depends, means nothing. If the woman, notwithstanding this marriage may go and contract and associate with a dozen men as though they were her husbands, and a man may would be a very slight punishment to a prosecuting attorney.
Court—You are entitled to a couple of days, if you desire to take it.
Harkness—No, he does not care for any time. We waive the time.

Court—Have you anything to say further before the judgment is pro-Clawson-Yes, sir. The Bishop then arose, and in a firm, clear voice made the following state-

With your honor's permission, I would like to say a few words in regard to this matter. I am arraigned the laws is the highest duty of a citibefore this Court to answer to the charge of a misdemeanor in this: That citizen of the United States and yet I have been living in polygamy, and I have been living in polygamy, and that I have been living with those that I have claimed and do claim to be my

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I have claimed and do claim to b wives.

I have been in the Church, or rather, I have been identified with the Church as ever lived have died in defense

of Latter-day Saints for forty-five of those laws and that government, and

charge of a deputy, and was allowed to

visit his family and friends. He was

in the best of spirits, and at 3:10 this

afternoon left for the penitentiary, be-

ing accompanied on the way by mem-

MORE CRAWFISHING.

T. O. ANGELL, JR., PLEADS GUILTY AND

About 11 o'clock this morning T. O.

Angell, Jr., who has been employed as

assistant Church architect on the Salt

Lake Temple, was arraigned in the

Third District Court, on an indict-

ment found September 26th, by the

grand jury, charging him with unlaw-

October 1, 1882, and September 1, 1885.

which the defendant pleaded "Guilty,"

to listen to, and pitiable to witness:

obey the law?

Court-Do you wish a time set for

Angell-Well, I could not promise, because I don't know what the future

Angell-I feel like this: If, in the future, I break the law I am amenable

Court-Yes, sir. But I am exercis-

Court-You believe that is right, don't

do right in the future? Is that your

Court-The question I asked you

was whether it is now your intention, in good faith, to obey the laws against polygamy and unlawful cohabitation?
Angell—Well, I think I can answer,

Angell-That is my intention to do

you?

right?

your question.

ful cohabitation with Elizabeth Pyper

"PROMISES."

bers of his family.

years, and for thirty years and over I it don't do for you to stand up in this have lived in my present marriage re-lations. When I entered those rela-with contempt and that government tions I believed that I was doing just with contempt which shelters and proexactly what I ought to do. I believed that in doing that, that I was doing that in doing that, that I was doing something in this life that in the life to whatever against you. I regret that come would be for my benefit. I have endeavored through this life, up to the present time, to live a life that would | and say that you will obey the laws of was young. They believed the same timidity and cowardice is not be-thing that I did. We made coming to an American citizen. You the most solemn covenants that seem to acknowledge that in your men or; women can emake in second reason, because you say that regard to this marriage, and I you would be ostracised and would beand they have endeavored, up to the present time to live those covenants. Now they are along in years; streaks of to promise to obey them; though many gray show in their hair; they have men have died-not become ostracised families of children that have grown up | -but died in its defense, that reason now, at this time, at my age and at of the fact that your propose, their age, to ask me to renounce those as I understand, to continue your their age, to ask me to renounce those ties and cast these women off and leave them and my children and say that I will have no more to do with them—your Honor, it is a thing that seems impossible for me to say. When I believe as I have believed, and I say now, that what I believed thirty years ago and over, I believe to-day just as I do then; and I believe, that were I to say that I will cast them off that all I strike down these crimes of polygamic relations; to continue your adalterous connections with women who are not your legal wives; however much I-may respect you as an individual, my duty, representing as I do a great and a glorious government, will not allow me to indulge in any personal feelings; but the discretion which I possess must be so used as to strike and the polygamic relations; to continue your polygamic relations; to continue your adalterous connections with women who are not your legal wives; however much I-may respect you as an individual, my duty, representing as I do a great and a glorious government, will not allow me to indulge in any personal feelings; but the discretion which I polygamic relations; to continue your polygamic relations; to continue your polygamic relations; to continue your adalterous connections with women who are not your legal wives; however much I-may respect you as an individual, my duty, representing as I do a great and a glorious government, will not allow me to indulge in any personal feelings; but the discretion when a supplier of the polygamic relations; to continue your data to the polygamic relations; to conti say that I will cast them off, that all I

why I am now standing before this court. Another reason it: How is this fine of \$100 and costs, and be confined thing? How is it looked at? What is there in it? If I make any promises so far as regards the future, I am ostracised; I am looked down upon; I am disnonored in Charge of a down was then placed in Charge of a down and make the looked at? What is the term of your imprisonment has expired and the fine and costs are paid.

Bishop Clawson was then placed in Charge of a downton and make the looked at? What is the term of your imprisonment has expired and the fine and costs are paid. this community among my brethrenthose that I respect and honor; and among all honorable men. There is not a man, I believe, in this court room who has occupied the position I have, but what, were he to stand in my place, to-day, would do just as I say that I feel to do to-day. Can I bear the scorn and the indignation and the feelings that these my wives would cast upon me, after all these years if supervision of a higher tribunal can be away and have no more to with them; and can I bear what my children would say, and how my children would feel in regard to this matter? I say no. It is only a few years that I have to live and I had better do something else than go back on what I have said I believed is true. To me there are only two courses One is a prison and honor, the other is

liberty and dishonor. Your honor, The speaker was calm and earnest in his demeanor, betraying no sign of fear or anger, his words and action manifesting the sincerity of his belief The clerk read the indictment, to in the righteousness of the course he was pursuing. His speech was listened and then followed a scene of quibblto with rapt attention, and at its ing and cringing, which it was painful close, after a short pause, the court him had he recanted, would not have proceeded to pronounce the judgment. His Honor was evidently nettled because the defendant showed no dispositien to cower and quake, and in passing sentence exhibited a degree of vindictiveness in his language that surpassed anything in that line manifested by him on any similar occasion in the past.

The Court proceeded as follows: Mr. Clawson, it becomes the duty of the Court now to pronounce the sentence

You state as a reason for your pres- laws against polygamy and unlawful ent course that you formed the rela- cohabitation? You propose then to You state as a reason for your prestions for which you are aow to be pun-

ished thirty years ago, and then believed it was right.

A man's beliefs do not justify a willful violation of the law. It appears to be the opinion of at least some of the members of the sect to which you bemembers of the sect to which you be set to which you be se members of the sect to which you be-long, that polygamy was lawful pre-vious to the Edmunds law and the law of 1862. There never has been a time

Tufted States against unlawful cohabitation as terpreted by the courts?

Angell — This would in the United States anywhere when greatest commentator upon the common law who has ever lived, more than | bring forth. has been acquired by the United States, after referring to the disabilities which prevent the contract of legal Court—Do you say now you intend

marriage, used this language: "The first of these legal disabilities is a prior against polygamy and unlawful cohabi-marriage, or having another husband tation in the future? or wife living, in which case, besides the penalties consequent upon it as a felony, the second marriage is to all intents and purposes void; polygamy being condemned, both by the law of the New Testament and the policy of all prudent States, especially in these

all prudent States, especially in these you will obey the laws and advise northern chimates." And then refers others to obey the laws of the United to a remark of Justmian condemning | States? 1 Blackstones Com. Page 435.

And it is believed that under the laws | to the law. I cannot see it in any other of Mexico, before this Territory was even acquired by the United States, polygamy was not recognized. It was ing a discretion here, which I can ex-unlawful, and at the time that you ercise in view of the circumstances state you formed these relations the law of the land prevented you from doing it. When you formed them they were utterly void, as if they had never been contracted. The second wife, in the eye of the law, was nothing more to know is, whether you intend in the than a concubine, and the children born of those relations were bastards. The law condemned it and principle has condemned it in the United States. The law condemned it in the United States. The fact that you claim it to be your promises made here that are going to religion (and I infer that you think be- be broken. If you cannot make it in

cause that is so you ought not to be punished) is no defense.

The law does not attempt to regulate standing. It looks to me as though if the internal relations of a man, so to speak. That is to say, his faith, his beliefs, his feelings. He can exercise Court—That is not the question. gloom, from the heroic to the con-temptible. Had the gentleman climbed his faith, he can exercise his No doubt but that a man is to any height in the walks of religion those feelings become external and and other departments of life, he might attack the institutions upon which so-ciety rests, the law takes hold of it, As it is he probably but carries out the lieve and it is not protected. A man may bemay not be open to censure as severe protects is internal. It consists of as would be the just due of minds o faith, feeling and worship. When a man, however, claims that the formation of relations such as you profess to believe in-when he forms such relathing like a correct conception of the | tions as you have formed, then the law

grandeur of being consistent. Let acts upon it. It does not allow the institutions upon which society rests when the solution and more should be repealed?

Solution any more should be repealed?

Court—Then it would not be a law.

If it were repealed it would cease as soon as it were repealed. to be attacked by religion any more than by any other means. So that that stood it; the Supreme Court of the United States has so inter-preted it, and the Congress of the United States, in the law which you have violated, have so interpreted it;

and your faith is no justification for your unlawful acts. The American people, and the whole ivilized world, with the exception of civilized world, with the exception of this sect and probably some other few—such as free love organizations—believe in the monogamic marriage, and repudiate the polygamous marriage, and repudiate polyandry—the marriage of one wife to a number of husbands.

Besides, this institution which you law?

Besides, the lieve in is an unjust one.

profess to believe in is an unjust one.

Marriage is looked upon in the eye of Court—The question is not what you Marriage is looked upon in the eye of Court—The question is not what you the common law as a contract. If it is have done; but in the future what do The Third District Court room was crowded at the opening hour this woman, and that the man might divide to should be the consideration of the state of the state

injust. Court—You say you will not violate enter it then or advise others to violate the wives, contrary to the provisions of the Edmunds law.

Shortly after the opening of court, Angell-Yes, sir. Court-Well, assuming, of course, that you make these statements in good faith, I am disposed to exercise the discretion which I possess, and will therefore only impose a line. What ant, stated that his client desired to withdraw the plea of not guilty formerly entered by him, and enter one of guilty to the charge.

The request was granted, and Bishop binding contract were man may say these duties I owe you I will distribute among a hundred, or, if you please, a much less number—two or more—if the law sanctions that it is unjust, it makes it a hinding contract were man and the sanctions that it is unjust, it makes it a are your means?
Angeli—None. A large family dependent on me for support.
How do you make a living? Court—How do you make a living? Augell—By my daily labor. Court—For yourself, or are you em-Clawson was then asked what plea, if any, he wished to make, to which he replied "Guilty."

Court—Do you wish to take any further steps now?

The request was granted, and Bishop binding contract upon a woman and not upon a man. Or if you say that neither is bound by it, then this institution of marriage is a rope of sand that binds nothing. This institution upon which the family rests, upon which the welfare of the community and its progress as we trust through ployed by some one?
Angell—I am employed. Court-Where at? Angell—By the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Court (to Mr. Clawson)—You understand, I suppose, what the indictment is; you have pled to it?

Clawson—Yes, sir.

do likewise, then the institution of marriage is broken down and destroyed. The civilized world believes that that is the most important pillar the means and could not in the great fabric that shelters and protects humanity and all that is good and virtuous in it; and no sect nor creed will be allowed in the United States to overthrow it.

States to overthrow it.

States to overthrow it.

You and your followers and those who believe with you had just as well Augell—Ten. Court—Well, that would take pretty much all you can make, I should judge. submit to the laws of your country as good citizens; because obedience to

Aagell-Yes sir. Court—I am disposed then to fix your fine at \$150. I am allowed to fix a fine of \$300. In view of your promises

THE CASE OF S. W. SEARS. ANOTHER INSTANCE OF RENUN-

CIATION As a man, I have nothing to say whatever against you. I regret that At 2 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Sepyou have not the courage and the mantimus W. Sears appeared in the Third hood to stand up in defiance of a sect District Court to plead to an indictjustify that belief. When I married your country, and that you will advise these, my wives, they were young and I other men to abide by them. This defendant being called upon to restance young. They believed the same timidity and cowardice is not bement for unlawful cohabitation. The stated to the Court that Mr. Sears was ready to enter his ples.

The indictment was then read, to which Mr. Sears answered, "Guilty." Court—Do you intend, in the future, to obey the law against polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, as interpreted by the Courts? Sears-Yes, sir. Court-And you do not intend to teach or advise others to violate the

Sears—I do not.

The court then imposed a fine of \$300 and costs upon the defendant, which Mr. Williams stated would be paid when the bill of costs had been made up by the clerk.

strike down these crimes of polygamy BY TELEGRAPH When men will not agree to obey the law, my duty, as the Judge of this PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINB. Court, requires that the extreme pen-alty be imposed upon them.

You will be sentenced, therefore, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of six months, and to pay a

AMERICAN. To LATEST BY LIGHTNING. Anti-Chinese Meeting at Scattle,

Washington Territory.

PORTLAND, Ogn., 29.—A large and enthusiastic meeting closed late last night at Seattle, W. T. It was a convention of laborers called together to try to devise some means of ridding the country of the burdensome Chinese. Delegates were present from various labor societies and organizations in the following places: Tacoma, New Cas-tle, Benton, Black Diamond, Colby, Sumner Squak, Wastcom and Seattle, Sumner Squak, Whatcom and Seattle, besides a number of citizens not in any labor society. The organization effected the following election of officers: President, Mayor R. J. Weisbach, of Tacoma; Vice-President, Judge P. P. Good; Secretary, Walter Walker; Assistant Secretary, Dr. A. Galloway; Treasurer, M. McMillan, of Seattle. Many speeches were delivered and each gave utterance to what could be construed to mean expulsion could be construed to mean expulsion of the Chinese by peaceful means, or if necessary by force. These senti-ments were received with applause. Some of the speakers assured the audience that this would surely be the result of this question if not speedily Angell and Johanna Gregory, between Solved, but most or them advocated October 1, 1882, and September 1, 1885. Cool but determined action. The following resolutions were adopted:

> and commerce are due to, and directly tracable to; THE PERSISTENT REPUSAL OF CON-GRESS

Resolved, That the present excited state of the people on this coast and the depressed condition of industries

judgment, or are you willing to plead now? Have you any attorney?
Angell—No, I have not.
Court—Do you now wish the judgment pronounced?
Augell—I presume as well now as any to legislate in the interest of the peo-Resolved. That it is our firm and steadfast resolution to rid our territory, and if possible the United States from the presence of Chinese slave labor. Court-Well, have you anything to We call upon all citizens to aid and assist us in this great and important ob-Angell - Simply one thing: That Resolved, That to occomplish this end we ask all citizens to immediately

Johanna Gregory and myself have mutually agreed to live within the provisions of the Edmunds law. I believe that is all I have to say. DISCHARGE ALL CHINESE

Court-You propose then to obey the in their employ.

Resolved, That on the return of the delegates to their respective localities they shall call meetings on October 3d, 1885, for the purpose of appointing committees to notify the Chinese to leave on or before November 1st, 1855. These delegates shall call mass meetings of citizens to hear reports of said committees on Nov. 6, 1885.

Resolved, That these delegates inform the committee at Seattle immediately after their respective meetings. Angell - This would a promise diately after their respective meetings as to the future. It is pretty on November 6, as to the action which has been taken in this great reform.

Resolved, That the Western Washington Congregational Association in asking for the unqualified repeal of the hard to make promises as to the future, for I don't know what the future will Court-A man can say whether he proposes to obey the laws.

Angeli—I certainly believe in obey-Chinese restriction act, misrepresented

Angell—I certainly believe in obeying the laws. This is the first time I was ever before Court.

Court—Do you say now you intend to obey the laws of the United States against polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in the future? and we will hold ourselves not responsible for any acts of violence which

OMAHA, 29.—A formal answer of the Knights of Labor to the recent maniesto of Manager Calloway, of the Union Pacific has been received at headquarters from Denver. It is a lengthy document, signed by the executive committee of the Union Pacific employes, Thomas Nesham chairman, the substance being a criticism of Calloway's letter, and charging him with trying to mislead the public; accusing him of making misstatements and championing the cause of the Chinese; and charging him with knowing that both Beckwith and Quinn and D. O. Clark, the former being conknowing that both Beckwith and Quinn and D. O. Clark, the former being contracting agents and the latter general superintendent of the coal department, were apprised of the grievances that occurred at Rock Springs and that instead of trying to redress the same they added to them. The knights emphatically state that while they abhor the action taken by the outraged miners, as muchas any one, they inform the Union Pacific that it can get ail the white labor it requires from citizens of this country, and there is no excuse for retention of the Chinese. "We are law-abiding citizens," say they, "and we mean to remain so, until our rights and liberties are jeopardized, then the first law of nature will guide us." They charge Calloway with an abuse of confidence in giving recent private correspondence breaks it. But that is not the question I am asking now. If you want a little time to reflect on it you may have it. Angell—My feelings are to keep all loway with an abuse of confidence in giving recent private correspondence to the public. They further state that they did not make any, demand, but simply, sent in a request or petition asking the Union Pacific directors to remove the Chinese from the company's employ.

This reply is now being circulated in Omaha and all along the entire road for the signatures of citizens as well as employees. Angell-Yes, sir, I do. Court-And you cannot promise to

position? You cannot promise in the future to do what you now believe is Angell-Well, suppose that a law Angell-But do I understand you. The most efficacious istimuiants to Do you say or ask me to promise to live according to this law? That was

excite the appetite are angostura Bitters, prepared by Dr.J. G. B. Sigg-ert & Sons. Beware of counterfelts. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article. Do not be deceived; ask for and take only B. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsi-cum Cough Drops for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats. D. S. and Trade

Mark on every drop.

DEATHS

WALTERS-In this city, Sept. 29th. of marasmas, Geerge Walters, infant sen of Henry H. and Kate Cumberland Walters orn Sep. 6th 1885. Funeral from residence of parents, 545 w First North Street, te-mercow at 9 p. m. Friends of the family kindly invited to at

WHITE-In Willard City, Box Bider County, on Thursday, September 24th, 1886 after a severe illness, Pearl, daughter of E. A. and Mary White. Deceased was born Oct. 30th, 1884, at Kaysville. TELLPSEN.-At Montpelier, on Sunday

Sept 13th, 1885, of cholers morbus, Ola C Tellfsen, aged 48 years. Deceased was born in Christiania, Norway, and embraced the Gospel in 1859. He came to Utah in 1884. SQUIRE,—At St. George, Washington County, Utah, September 26th, 1885, Elder

Wm. Squire.

Deceased was born in Lynton, Devenshire, England, in 1816. He received the Gospel in his native land, and in 1854 emigrated to Utah. In 1866 he was called to Bt. George, where he has faithfully labored in the cause of truth until his death. He leaves a numerous circle of relative and friends to mourn his loss.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE. THE LAUGHING HIT! For Three Nights Only, **Wednesday.** Thursday and Friday. SEPT. 30, OCT. 1, OCT. 2.

Tompkins, Hoyt of Thomas, Proprietors. Under the Management of MR. EUGENE TOMPKINS. Of the Boston Theatre, Boston, presenting something, entitled

Written by Chas. H. Hoyt, author of "A Bunch of Keys," A Tin Soldier," Etc.

FRANK DANIELS AS OLD SPORT, Handsome, the Homeliest Log Alive. THE \$ INNOCENTS: THE 3 TERRIBLES: Venus. Tony Jay. The Policeman. Replete with New Music, New Scenery and side splitting situations. It's too funny to describe. "Let me grasp the hand that graspe Sullivans." GRAB IT QUICK securing your Seats at Box Office, of Tuesday at 10 a. m.

NOTICE.

SOUTH JORDAN CANAL COMPANY. Principal Place of Business Salt Lake

City, Utah. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT July 31st, 1885, an assessment of One Dollar

July 31st, 1885, an assessment of One Dollar per Share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable on or before the 9th day of October, 1885, to Jesse W. Fox, Jr., at the Company's office, East Temple Street.

Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 9th day of October, 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 28th day of October, 1895, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses for sale.

JESSE W. FOX, JR.,
d&s td dås td

STOLEN. LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID A and no questions asked if Horse and Buckboard taken from Main Street se veral nights ago are returned to City Hall. d8t

WANTED. GRADED MARKS AND HORSES Describe fully, stating prices. D. H. TALBOT,

LOST. FROM THE SLAUGHTER . HOUSE. sheep, some of them marked O on hip, and the others have a tar mark on the shoulder. Any information will be suitably rewarded by G. D. AMOS.

d253 tf

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its see thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing haps been cured. Indeed, offront's my fails at its efficacy, that I will send TwO BOTTLES FREE logether with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease. ogether with a value appress and P O address. San BR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York

ESTRAY NOTICE

HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: One red and white HEIFER, blotch brand en left side of body resembling d and same on left hip, slit in left ear and errop off right ear.

One light red COW branded B on left hip and N 6 on right hip, also O on left ribs, a plece off right ear, and underslit in right ear. One red HEIFER, blotch brand on left One red HEIFER, blotch brand on left ribs, a piece off right ear and end of left hern breken off.

One dark red HEIFER, blotch brand on left hip resembling 14, slit in left ear and crop off right ear.

One white COW branded S.D. Huffaker on left horn, blotch brand on left hip resembling 3V and blotch brand on right hip resembling J.K., slit in left ear and crop off right.

right.

Which if not claimed and taken away on or before Oct. 9th, will be sold at action in the City Estray Pound, Washington Square, Salt Lake City, to the highest responsible bidder, at 3 o'clock p. m.

JAMES SHELMERDINE,

City Estray Poundkeeper.

City Estray Poundkeeper Salt Lake City, Sept, 29, 1885.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE A Stockholders of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution will be held in the Social Hall in this city, MONDAY, OCTO-BER 5TH, 1885, at 2 p. m., for the election of Officers and Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. THOS. G. WEBBER,

Sec'y and Treas. Salt Lake City, September 28th, 1885.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

SLATES. School Satchels

SCHOOL SUPPLIES Wholesale and Retail, AT PEMBROKE'S.

72 MAIN STREET.

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PAID UP CAPITAL, . . \$200,006 SURPLUS, - -H. S. ELDREDGE, President, WM. JENNINGS, Vice Prest. FERAMORZ LITTLE, JOHN SHARP, WM. W. RITER, DIRECTORS. L. S. HILLS, Cashier, JAS. T .ITTLE Asst Cashier.

DECEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND Buys and Sells Exchange on Nov

sal Continental Cities. Makes collections, remitting proceeds

York, San Francisco, Chicago, St

Louis, Omaha, London, and princi-

FRESH FRUIT! BATTLE CREEK CO OP, WILL FILL Orders for Ripe Fruit in large or small quantities. Those desiring Peaches, April cots, Apples, Plums, Grapes, etc., for pre serving or other purposes can be supplied at reasonable figures and on short notice.

Send your orders to the Battle Creek

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I have Reduced the Price of Cabinet Photos to \$5.00 per dozen. Carte de Visites \$3.00; other Sizes in proportion.

THE FIRST TON OF CHEAP BOOKS HAN ARRIVED. Birthday Cifts and Wedding Presents, New and Cheap. ALBUMS AT NEW YORK PRICES. A lot of Hand Satchels, Closing Out at Less thun Cost! Full line of Stationer, & Fancy Goods. Wood, Velvet and Plush Frames in Great Variety.

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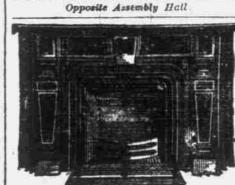
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I have in this market for sale at Wholesale or Retail, a Car Load THOROUGHBRED

Were bred in Western New York from Pirst Prize Stock; will be sold at prices to to suit the times. Enquire of J. W. HARDY, at Clift House, or at Dexter Stables. d251 lw s3w

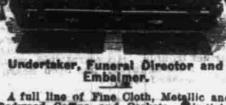
OBSTETRIC CLASS!

DR. ROMANIA B. PRATT. WILL COMMENCE HER Semi-Annual Class, Sept. 21, In her large and well-appointed Office, in Godbe Pitt's & Co's. Drug Store.

Lecture at 4 p. m. (harts, Mannikin and all apparatus for teaching.

As Electricity is a great adjuvant to the Healing Art, and possessing one of the best Batteries, lessons on its applications and uses in medicine will be given the students. Tuition for Three Months, \$30.00. Books, (Three) - - 13.50. A number of applications are usually re-ceived after the class has begun; it is earnestly hoped those desiring to attend will be at the opening. d230 saw

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ANNOUNCEMENT:

For the accommodation of our patrons and friends who contemplate visiting Logan during the General Conference, we will have on exhibition at our Logan Branch full lines of samples of Goods carried by this Institution.

Competent Salesmen will be in attendance at Logan Branch to meet our friends. Selections of Goods can be made there as well as here.

> H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

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