

EVENING NEWS. Published Daily, Sundays Excepted, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Monday - November 30, 1893.

THE RULING IN FAVOR OF THE LECHEROUS.

The decision of Chief Justice Zane in the interest of the male prostitutes did not surprise the large majority of the public. It has become so evident that protection is afforded to the city by the decision of the court, that few indulged the hope that a city ordinance which had been in successful operation against lewd and lascivious conduct, both of males and females for over ten years, would be so easily nullified. The "lewd" person of a U. S. deputy marshal, then, in close connection with interested parties, who stood in similar danger if the ordinance should be enforced in their cases, and something had to be done to save them from punishment and exposure.

No one who has watched the course of judicial proceedings during the year now near its close, doubts for a moment that if the person in whose behalf the ordinance was tested had been a "Mormon" instead of a court official, there would have been no interposition of the court to save his lustful body from imprisonment. And no one who has taken note of the present frantic efforts to stifle the ordinance and the suppression of the overwhelming evidence against him, considerable inequity had to be exercised. The services of lawyers who had prosecuted offenders under the very ordinance called in question were engaged, they must turn their families with their construction, and their experience in its enforcement, into the opposite channel by the methods with which lawyers can work. It is a strange lawyer that can "work both ways." Words in the ordinance, and in the charter authorizing it, were squeezed down to a significance that suited the purpose. The court adopted the rendering of the turncoat attorneys, and so the job was done.

Let us briefly examine some of the arguments of the Court. It may be asked, "What is the use now that the decision is rendered?" None, perhaps, so far as the decision is concerned, but a great deal in other ways. There are such things as justice, right, and consistency, these things cannot have no use for them, and the public have the right of review on all things of public servants. It is proper that questions ruled in the behalf of whomsoever should be understood by the public in their proper perspective. The history of Utah jurisprudence shows the folly of depending on judicial rulings either as reliable authority on the meaning of words or the end of controversy on questions of law.

It is conceded that the city has no power to pass ordinances except that conveyed to by legislative charter. The question before the Court was, had the city authority in its charter to pass the ordinance under which Vandercook was prosecuted for lewd and lascivious conduct? Section 22 of the charter gives power to the city to restrain and punish prostitutes, and to suppress or restrain bawdy and other disorderly houses. Section 39 gives authority to prevent any obscene or indecent exhibition, exposure, or conduct. Section 41 gives general power to pass such ordinances as they may deem necessary for the peace, good order, regulation, convenience and cleanliness of the city, and for the health, safety and happiness of the people. The only restriction being that the ordinance shall be "not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or the laws of this Territory."

Judge Zane says that under section 22 there is no warrant to pass the ordinance in question except as to prostitution. "The power to restrain prostitutes," he says, "would authorize the power to restrain prostitution." Well, then, how can prostitution be restrained? By simply punishing one of the parties to the offense? Does not the term itself imply more than the passive or submissive party? Must not the active, who is really the chief, party to the crime be at least equally guilty, and in order to suppress prostitution by punishing one, it is necessary that the males as well as the female prostitute be punished?

But the special pleading attorney, whose arguments seem to have been made up by the same person who made up the ordinance, says, no one but a female can be a prostitute. And his authority for this definition is Webster. Reference to that authority shows that the terms prostitute and prostitution embrace both sexes. "To devote to prostitution," or "unlawful purposes," is "to prostitute." "Devoting to infamous purposes what is in one's power" is "prostitution." In the case at issue prostitution in its sexual sense was involved, and in the suppression of the kind of prostitution referred to in the charter, it is essential that the "prostitute," who, according to Webster is "one who prostitutes; one who submits himself or herself to the purposes of prostitution," be punished.

Under the ordinance, "any person who is guilty of 'lewd or lascivious conduct or prostitution,' is liable to both fine and imprisonment." But Judge Zane says lewdness under the ordinance must be public to constitute an offense; and that "indecent" means the same as "lewd." He admits that the terms "lewd and lascivious" in the ordinance mean substantially the same as "obscene and indecent" in the charter. But he says this does not refer to a single act. It means "a reputation of acts, openly and publicly scandalous." By this ruling, a man and woman may commit any kind of obscenity, indecency, lewdness and lasciviousness so long as it is not public, and, anyhow, if it is not public, a reputation of acts there is no punishable offense under a law against lewd and lascivious conduct! Nothing can be "lewd," then, unless it is done before many persons and repeated.

If Webster is good authority on one definition in an argument, he is good for another. "Lewd" according to that authority is synonymous with "wanton," "impure," "unchaste," "debauchery," "profligacy," "Wobster says, nothing about publicity. Does Judge Zane mean to tell us that there can be no lewdness unless it is done before many persons and repeated.

The Fourth Quorum of Seventies will meet in the Twenty-first Ward meeting house, to-morrow evening, 7:30.

Some of the acts referred to in the same section are public acts, no doubt, but not all. "Any obscene or indecent exhibition, exposure or conduct" are the words, "Exhibition" and "exposure" might be construed as to signify public exhibition or exposure, though this is not necessarily implied for both can be more or less private, but "conduct" preceded by "any" is segregated from the other expressions, and stands alone as "obscene or indecent conduct," (which Judge Zane admits means lewd and lascivious conduct) without reference to privacy or publicity.

Judge Zane argues as to the meaning and intent of the Legislature. Very good. Let us see how the Legislature viewed the significance of "lewdness," and whether that body considered lewdness must consist of public acts. See page 903 Compiled Laws of Utah.

"Every person who keeps a house of ill-fame in this Territory, resorted to for the purpose of prostitution or lewdness, shall be deemed guilty of such house of ill-fame, and shall be liable to such house or resorts therefor for lewdness, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

How does this import with Judge Zane's interpretation of "lewdness," as the Legislature viewed it, is that kind of obscene or indecent conduct for which persons resort to a house of ill-fame. That is just the kind of "obscene or indecent or lewd and lascivious" conduct with which Deputy Marshal Vandercook was charged, the damning proof of which it was so desirable to keep from the light, and which Judge Zane, contrary to the intent and meaning of the Legislature, ruled must be public to constitute an offense under the charter which the Legislature enacted.

Then, as to the "general welfare" clause of the charter. We ask any person with ordinary good sense if an ordinance to punish filthy men who resort to houses of ill-fame, make lewd exposures of their persons, play vile tricks, too obscene to mention, and prostitute their bodies in the most degrading manner, is not necessary to the peace, good order, regulation, health, safety and happiness of this city? It has not been shown now, we believe, contended, that the ordinance is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or any law of this Territory.

What then can be thought of a Judge, who holds office and swears an honorable, respected citizen to the penitentiary for unlawful cohabitation, refusing his offered proof that he had kept from sexual cohabitation with his wife, and turns free to continue his lewd and lascivious conduct, who dares not face the evidence of his acts, and that too under the plea that his baseness was not public, and that power to punish such conduct does not come under authority to pass laws for peace and good order, etc. of the inhabitants of the city?

The courts have ruled in reference to polygamy—without a syllable of proof—that it was an "overact against peace and good order." If that is true, how much more in violation of peace and good order is the act against which the city has passed ordinances, which are now set aside in the interest of whomsoever, obscene, lecherous, debauched and beastly libertine and debauchees, whose chief virtue (?) consists in the fact that they are not caught. Truly, saying has fled from the faces of those who minister in the temple of justice, consistency hides itself from their presence, purity keeps afar off, and while sophistry and casuistry blurt the parts of the law, profanity is smothered, decency is protected and Satan rejoices over the spectacle and his prospects!

THE CANNON CASE BEFORE THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

On Saturday evening F. S. Richards, Esq., returned from the East and stayed in Ogden until Sunday evening, when he came to this city. He was accompanied by his amiable wife, and they both arrived in good health.

Mr. Richards left Utah about the middle of October, and undertook what nearly everybody considered a hopeless task, that is, to endeavor to bring the case of *Frederick Angus M. Cannon* before the Supreme Court of the United States. No lawyer that we have heard of expects the case to be heard. But he went in strong faith and with determined purpose to do his best, and he succeeded.

It will be remembered that Judge Zane refused to grant an appeal from his singular decision, to the superior court. Mr. Richards applied to Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and after showing the great importance of the matter to the people of this Territory, a writ of error was granted to the court below and thus the first step was gained.

But in the ordinary course of events this case would not have come up for trial for two or three years, in consequence of the many cases on the calendar. Mr. Richards then got it advanced, and the 7th of December was the time set for the hearing. But this was rather too late for his client, who is in prison, and for the people, whose cause he represented. He, therefore went to work with diligence and succeeded in obtaining another advance, and on the 10th of November the case came before the Court.

It was well anticipated by the opponents of the appeal that the case would be thrown out of court on the question of jurisdiction. But the technicality on which they counted did not figure. The matter came up on its merits and was fully discussed. Mr. Richards alone presented the "Mormon" side of the case, occupying the full two hours allotted in a fervid, lucid and exhaustive presentation of the main points at issue, riveting the attention of the court in a marked degree and impressing all bearers with the importance of his cause. Solicitor General A. Goode argued on behalf of the Government, taking the ground assumed by Judge Zane in regard to the "unlawful cohabitation," but "agreeing with his learned friend" in the importance of a complete and authoritative explanation of the meaning of the Edmunds law.

We congratulate Mr. Richards on his great victory. For whether or not any great or immediate good to Utah or not comes from this decision which will be rendered, he certainly achieved a triumph in getting the case before the Court. And there will be this much benefit arise from the ruling, whatever it may be, we shall have something definite to guide us in regard to an Act of Congress specially made, as some think for "Mormons," but which neither "Mormons" nor "Gentiles" can fully understand, because the courts of Utah have ruled so variously concerning its meaning. We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Richards to home and friends and will look eagerly for the decision. We hope to obtain a report of the trial early, and publish it, that our readers may know how the matter was presented to the court of last resort.

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THE LATEST SENSATION.

This city seems to be breathing an air of excitement. Nearly every day brings forth something to keep people on the qui vive. The shooting on Saturday night is the latest remarkable event, but is by no means the least contribution to the public disquietude. And it is not so much the startling act by which a young, well-known and esteemed man has been stricken down by the hand of an assassin—though that is bad enough—that excites public reprobation—that the murderous creature who fired the shot is screened by the United States Marshal and kept out of the way of officers holding a warrant for his arrest.

If the report which has reached us is correct, and it comes too well authenticated to be a matter of doubt, when the police captured the criminal, Collin demanded him of Marshal Ireland, that official admitted he had the accused in his care and that he had no warrant for his arrest, but refused to give him up to the officers.

Supposing the report is correct, that a "Mormon" accused of shooting and killing a deputy marshal was to take refuge with a policeman; that the latter, acknowledging that he had no authority to detain the accused or to keep him in custody, refused to deliver him to the Marshal armed with a warrant of arrest, what would be the consequence? Why, it would be telegraphed all over the country that the "Mormons" were in rebellion against the United States. And the whole power of the U. S. officials and the courts would be invoked to gain possession of that "Mormon" and to punish the obstructing policeman.

The case seems to possess some elements of mystery, so we refrain from comments upon the deed which caused the shooting, and the indignation to run through the community. The facts will be brought to light and the full measure of guilt will be ascertained. But the public will not expect that the creature who fired the murderous shot will be punished. He is a deputy marshal, whose person seems to be considered by officers and courts, unassailable. The spotter, the ingrate, the impetuous object of "Mormon" bounty who has turned like a viper to sting the hands of his fellow-men, who has shed the blood of a fine and stalwart young man, who is as deeply respected as he is widely known. And of course the assassin is to be screened from arrest and tied out of trouble. How much more will the people here have to bear with patience?

IRELAND.

"The News and Herald" both copy a letter purporting to have been written from the Utah penitentiary to the Omaha Herald. It is doubtless from the pen of the martyr, and was written after he emerged—purged, we trust, from his grosser sins—from that hell.

We note for the fact that the News is brought to task for merely copying what it is and was in no sense responsible for in a journalistic sense, we would certainly let the reader take the above and the entire article from which it is clipped, for what state-ments from such source are worth. But since we are arraigned we will make our plea, notwithstanding the source is unworthy the expenditure of effort, for the reason that some people might be misled were we to say nothing.

The News is not given to making, copying or even permitting statements which it knows, believes or has reason to believe are untrue. Furthermore, it never has, within the knowledge of the writer, done so. And when the letter is shown, which the victor of victory and lawlessness refers was copied in our columns, we believe then and believe now that its statements were true; not because we have other information than that given by the letter, or the matters specifically referred to, but because similar things have been reported so, often before, from sources considered credible.

To suppose that Mr. Ireland has not "worked" his office for all it is worth, and a great deal more, is a legitimate wonder. To suppose against the common judgment at human nature. He has sent his deputies on errands for which, if their own accounts in some instances are at all to be believed, have allowed them to be, and all were charged up to the government; it is a no ordinary fact that he has had convicts work on the penitentiary farm, raising vegetables, fruits and other products, not one-tenth of which were used by the inmates of the institution but were used by some means unknown; and it is certain that the prison fare which those in his charge have to live upon is just barely what will keep soul and body together, and given in small quantities at a time, while the word "discipline" is used as such as one would naturally expect to see exercised over a lot of dogs under the supervision of a trainer; the bedding is filthy and insufficient to keep the prisoners warm; and the word "discipline" seems written upon every thing and every action. But the most flagrant thing in Ireland's whole career, so far as it has come to light, is his action of Saturday night, when he confessed, to the officers who came to him with a warrant for the arrest of one of his pets, that he knew what had taken place, that he had the man in charge without warrant or commitment, but could not give him up! This is a confession of a man in the responsible position of executing the laws in the name of the United States and on behalf of the people generally; he seems to consider himself above and beyond all local law, and in carrying out this design, has made himself an enemy to the people of this Territory. It is our sincere desire that he may be taught such a lesson for his crime as will make him and his confederates tremble.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER W. ESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

Another bloody battle at Fire 1—5,000 Horses at Combat.

LONDON, 29.—There has been despatch fighting at Fire 1. The lower was taken and retaken, remaining at last in the hands of the Bulgarians. It is estimated that each side lost 5,000 killed and wounded.

The Caralines.

MADRID, 29.—Emperor William, out of respect for the memory of Alfonso, desires to sign the Caroline's agreement directly.

Berlin, 29.—Prince Von Hohenlohe has left for Madrid to represent the Emperor William at the funeral of Alfonso.

Ex-Queen Isabella.

Paris, 29.—Ex-Queen Isabella, has telegraphed to the Spanish embassy here to prepare a residence for herself and the infant Isabella. She fears that if she remains in Madrid she will be nominated regent against her will.

King Theobald comes over.

RANGOON, 29.—King Theobald, becoming alarmed at the rapid approach of the British forces sent a message to Gen. Prendergast begging him to

grant an armistice for the purpose of peacefully settling the difficulty between Burma and the Indian government. Prendergast in reply demanded the surrender of the Burmese army and the evacuation of the territory. It was only then that he could entertain any request looking to a settlement of the dispute. The Burmese army, which was turned over to the British and the British troops proceeded to Mandalay on the 28th.

Wreaths For Alfonso's Bier.

MADRID, 29.—The regiment of Transalpine Chasseurs, Alfonso's own regiment, has sent a wreath to be placed on Alfonso's bier. The German Crown Prince also sent a wreath.

From Salida.—We had a brief call this morning from Mr. A. J. Truesdell, editor of the *Salida (Col.) Mail*, who arrived with the large party of excursionists who were here on their visit to this city, and left to-day on his return home. He informs us that Salida is a growing town, containing 200 inhabitants, in which are published two well-supported newspapers. It is the junction of the Santa Fe and Denver and Great Northern railroads, and these roads, which constitute the chief sources of revenue for the place, distribute about \$50,000 in cash there every month. The gentleman is delighted with the appearance of this city.

Logan Prices.—Brother J. C. Blamett, of Fairview, who has just returned from Logan, whither he has been attending to some Temple work, says he had all sorts of prices for paper and looking quoted to him there. The paper was sold at 10 cents per copy, and the looking at 10 cents per copy. The prices were not by any means commensurate with the prices charged. He speaks of Brother P. A. Nelson as being specially reasonable in his prices and providing well for the comfort of his guests. We would suggest to him and others in Logan who keep boarding or looking houses, and especially those who look for the patronage of people who go there to labor in the Temple, the propriety of advertising their houses and quoting their prices and accommodations in the NEWS. The public then will know where to go to.

Court Proceedings.—In the Third District Court, at the suit of Attorney Cummings, et al. vs. Brimman Young et al., was on trial before the court.

In the case of J. S. Cunningham et al. vs. John S. Scott et al., the plaintiffs were granted adj. Dec. 12 to file statement of account.

In the suit of Nils H. Hallstrom vs. Jas. H. Larkins, the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged. John Rixey, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing a horse and buggy from Thomas & Jorgensen of this city, was arraigned this morning, and entered a plea of not guilty to the charge.

The time to answer was extended ten days in the suits of Wm. Taylor et al. vs. the Mountain Cliff Mining Co., and Wm. Taylor et al. vs. Thomas Pierpont et al.

Thief Sentenced.—Last Tuesday evening a man named George Reed was arrested on a charge of larceny, he was charged with stealing a watch to sell a watch which had been stolen from C. C. Andersen's second hand store the day before. Reed gave bail, and his trial was set for this morning. He told a story of how he came in possession of the watch, having bought it from a stranger, and how he was in the case the other defendant testimony corroborative of his statements. This morning Reed recognized one of the prisoners brought from Pleasant Valley on the charge of burglarizing Snodgrass's shoe shop, as the individual of whom he purchased the timepiece. This prisoner, Samuel Hudson, was arraigned and tried before Judge Speers to-day, and his guilt being conclusively proven, he was sentenced to 30 days in the penitentiary, he was laboring 30 days on the public works. Reed was discharged.

That "Lewd" Decision.—A correspondence "Editorial" regarding the "Lewd" decision concerning the point at issue in Judge Zane's decision in the Vandercook case.

"On Saturday, Judge Zane, in the *habas corpus* proceedings, held that the word 'lewd' in the ordinance under which Vandercook was charged with 'lewd and lascivious conduct' having reference to open acts, he also said that the word 'lewd' was not showing a breach of the ordinance. Now if in papers and in the ordinance published in the papers was a correct copy of the actual language of the ordinance, how is it that the word 'lewd' in the ordinance means one thing, and when written on the warrant of arrest means another? What of the evidence before the Court that the act complained of was in private?

If we will examine the whole matter, and give it the careful and reasonable consideration, he will see that the question was not as to the validity of the ordinance or the legality of the arrest. The situation was simply this: Two officers of the court, who had been arrested for having committed a filthy crime; a number of other anti-"Mormon" morality preachers were in imminent danger of being placed in the same box and having their infamy exposed; the case was a desperate one, and the officers of the court must be due to prevent the truth from being made public. It was for this end that Utah's Chief Justice risked a reputation of years of official life in order to hide from the world the immoral practices of his associates. The words "lewd and lascivious conduct" used in the ordinance were also used in the warrant. If they could be reasonably interpreted to mean one thing in the former instance, there is no reason why they should not be so interpreted in the latter document. There was nothing on the face of the warrant to indicate that the offense was not committed openly, as the Judge held the expression was intended to mean, nor was there any evidence introduced to show that the act was a private one. The warrant alleged the offense designated in the ordinance, in the same language, and a contrary state of facts was not shown, the validity of the ordinance being the question raised by Vandercook's attorneys, and not any supposed discrepancy between the section in dispute and the wording of the warrant. The discharge of the prisoner was a foregone conclusion, because of its necessity for the anti-"Mormon" campaign, and not any supposed discrepancy between the section in dispute and the wording of the warrant. The discharge of the prisoner was a foregone conclusion, because of its necessity for the anti-"Mormon" campaign, and not any supposed discrepancy between the section in dispute and the wording of the warrant.

GRAU'S ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY! From New York, in a change of Opera Nightly. Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Matinee. Which will be produced in grand style, with the best costumes ever seen in this city, imported from Japan. Thursday Evening, December 3d. Friday Evening, December 4th. CHIMES OF NORMANDY! Saturday Evening, December 5th. QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF As played by the Company over 300 Nights. GRAND CHORUS and SUPERB ORCHESTRA.

Stolen or Striated. FROM THE STABLE OF JUDGE PIER, 12th Ward, on Saturday night, a dark bay MARE, branded on right hind nearly a year old. Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of the same, will be rewarded by applying to Judge PIER, at the City Hall. d&w 2c

H. L. ROGERS, CLOCK MAKER (Formerly with South Thomas Clock Co.) OFFICE IN CODE, PITTS & CO'S. DRUG STORE. Corner Main and First South Streets. REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT, 429 N. Seventh East Street.

Orders respectfully solicited at either of the above places, for which PROMPT and accurate service will be guaranteed. Cleaning and Repairing French, German, English and American Clocks, Watches and modern make. Also, Watches and Musical Boxes at reasonable rates. Work called for and delivered. dfr

SCHOOL OF SINGING.

MR. B. B. YOUNG (AND) MME. MAZZUCCO-YOUNG. The Winter Term will commence Monday, November 20th. Lessons given at Calder's Music Hall, and at 253 Third Street. d3

CASH PAID FOR Gunnies, Barrels, Old Rope and Old Ore Sacks, at this Office and at Deseret Paper Mill.

GRAU'S English Opera Company open an engagement of four nights and a matinee in the Opera House, on Wednesday, December 3d, commencing with "The Mikado."

Never Better.

Unquestionably, in purity and healthfulness, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder takes the lead of any other in the United States. It has been used for years, and was never better than it is to-day. The success it has achieved is certainly encouraging to the manufacturers, who believe that all articles used in the kitchen should be strictly pure and wholesome, and determined that this standard of excellence in all of their preparations shall be maintained. —Chicago Evening Journal.

Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Troches are used with advantage to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat, and Bronchial Affections. Sold only in boxes.

Frenchmen can properly be called "the Knights of the table." They are good judges in all its refinements and delicacies. In order to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in good order they give prominence to Angostura Bitters. When you try them be sure it is the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Pianos and Organs for sale and rent. Musical Instruments wanted. Call, or address, H. J. Hill, Teacher of Music, 28-S, West Temple St.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Anticipating a much larger trade in Holiday Goods, I have secured a large stock of Fancy Goods, Toys, and useful Presents, by Wednesday morning will all be marked at such low prices as to insure quick sale, for they must be sold. I have also a large stock of Christmas Cards, Postcards, and other Holiday Goods. Do not wait for the last of the season. Call early. —J. M. HARRISON, 27 Main Street.

For Bureaus.

GOLD, SILVER, AND CRYSTAL.

For Rent.

Ground Floor Offices for rent in the Commercial Building, No. 49 Main Street.

We take pleasure in recommending Hall's Hair Remover to our readers. It restores hair to its youthful color, prevents baldness, makes the hair soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is altogether the best known remedy for all hair and scalp diseases.

DEATHS.

MOLLING. At the residence of her daughter, Christina Moller, in the Sixteenth Ward, on November 25, 1893, at the age of Mrs. Ellen Molling, in the 4th year of her age.

The deceased was born in Lankashire, Scotland, and was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1851, and emigrated to Utah in 1881. She died in full faith of the Gospel. The funeral services were held in the Sixteenth Ward meeting house at 12 o'clock, yesterday (Sunday).

DECEASED. In the South Ward of this city, November 24, of diphtheria, Samuel A. Colquhoun, born January 20, 1883. Also, on November 25, Catherine A. Colquhoun, born September 24, 1881—the only son and second daughter of Frank A. and Annie Colquhoun, late of Glasgow, Scotland.

JOHNSON.—At Huntington, Emory County, Utah, November 22, 1893, of typhoid fever, Alexander M. E. Johnson, son of Alexander and Alice M. Barney Johnson. He was born at Provo, Utah, February 25, 1875, was the mother of a child, the youngest of whom preceded her a few days to the grave. She died as she had lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint. Arizona papers, please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY! MONDAY AND TUESDAY, NOV. 30th and DEC. 1st.

THE FAMOUS THOMPSON OPERA CO.,

Under the Management of J. H. HAVELY. In the complete and original version of

THE MIKADO!

As played by them for TWO HUNDRED NIGHTS in the principal Theatres of America, and unanimously endorsed by both press and public.

New and correct Japanese Costumes from the "New Era" establishment. Regular prices—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Box Office open Saturday, November 26th, at 10 o'clock, in. No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

WALKER OPERA HOUSE.

FOUR NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE—COMING—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2.

GRAU'S ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY!

From New York, in a change of Opera Nightly. Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Matinee. Which will be produced in grand style, with the best costumes ever seen in this city, imported from Japan. Thursday Evening, December 3d. Friday Evening, December 4th. CHIMES OF NORMANDY! Saturday Evening, December 5th. QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF As played by the Company over 300 Nights. GRAND CHORUS and SUPERB ORCHESTRA.

Denver News.—Grau's Opera Company is the first that has appeared here this season. They have given a most successful performance of "Mikado" yet seen in this city.

"Mikado" on sale at the Box Office, Saturday, Nov. 26th.

STOLEN OR STRIATED.

FROM THE STABLE OF JUDGE PIER, 12th Ward, on Saturday night, a dark bay MARE, branded on right hind nearly a year old. Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of the same, will be rewarded by applying to Judge PIER, at the City Hall. d&w 2c

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