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Going North.		Going South.	
Express at	8.00 a.m.	Milford Express at	7.30 a.m.

Passenger Trains Arrive in Salt Lake, daily as follows:

From North.		From South.	
Express at	7.51 p.m.	Milford Express at	6.40 p.m

FRANCIS COPE, General Freight and Passenger Agt.

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A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

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...ession of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and ...st, extends, and constitutes the most important mid-continental link in that system of through transportation which invites and facilitates travel and traffic between cities of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. It also the favorite and best route to and from points East, Northeast and Southeast, and corresponding points West, Northwest and Southwest.

The Rock Island system includes in its main line and branches, Chicago, ...a, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; ...enport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West ...ry, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, ...dison, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, ...lton Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, ...nsas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in ...ota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns, villages and stations.

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...For detailed information see Maps and Folders, obtainable, as well as ...kets, at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada; or ...ddressing

R. R. CABLE, President and General Manager, Chicago.

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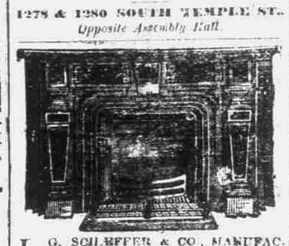

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EVENING NEWS.

Monday December 21, 1885

ANOTHER GRAND JURY "REPORT."

SALT LAKE CITY, December 19th, 1885.

To the Hon. Chas. S. Zane, Judge of the Third District Court, Territory of Utah:

Your grand jury, duly impaneled and sworn, for the September term of said court, respectfully submit the following report of work done by them during the term, commencing September 14th, 1885:

We have investigated 70 cases under the laws of the United States, in 68 of which we have found indictments. We have ignored seven and have left five cases unfinished, in anticipation of further evidence.

We have investigated 61 cases under the laws of the Territory, in 42 of which we have found indictments. We have ignored 14 cases and left four unfinished, awaiting further evidence.

In investigating the above cases we have examined over 250 witnesses, a great many of whom we found decidedly opposed to giving evidence in the cases in which they had been summoned, and it is the opinion of the grand jury that a number of these witnesses committed perjury.

Complaints having been made to us of various nuisances, endangering the public health, which were allowed to exist within the corporate limits of the city, we inspected such premises as were complained of for our own satisfaction and the benefit of the public at large. Having satisfied ourselves that such nuisances were permitted to exist, we deemed it advisable to refer the matter to the city authorities for consideration. For this purpose Marshal Phillips was summoned. He informed us that he intended to commence cleaning up the city at once, and would abate such nuisances as were found, and that the City Council contemplated the drafting of an ordinance on this subject more stringent in its provisions than that now in force, in order that the sanitary condition of the city might be improved. Up to the present time no action has been taken in the premises that we are aware of. We look forward to the time when more efficient sanitary regulations may be provided, and a system of sewerage established conducive to the health and well-being of the inhabitants.

We have visited both the city and county jails. The former we found to be neat and clean, and the accommodations for prisoners all that could be desired. The food was wholesome and substantial, and the entire arrangements reflect credit on the efficient superintendent, City Marshal Phillips.

The county jail is located in the basement of the county court house, below the surface of the ground, and we found the cells to be very dark, damp and unhealthy. They are poorly ventilated and, as a consequence, are filled with foul air. The accommodations for the prisoners are meagre. They are compelled to sleep on thin straw mattresses, and these are laid on the damp floor of the cells. We consider that this jail is entirely unfit for the confinement of prisoners. The officer in charge, when the condition of the jail was referred to, informed us that the county authorities intended to commence the erection of a new jail immediately. Two months have elapsed since our visit, and we are not aware that anything has yet been done in the matter. In view of these facts, we consider it our duty to severely censure the county authorities for not furnishing better accommodations for persons held in custody by them.

In pursuance of your Honor's urgent instructions to us in reference to the suppression of houses of ill-fame in this city, we have made a thorough investigation. We have summoned a large number of persons, among them the Justice of the Police Court, the City Marshal and all the members of the police force. Upon being questioned as to their knowledge of the existence of houses of ill fame within the city limits, they were unable to give us information sufficient to warrant finding indictments in such cases. One policeman stated that he did not think the law would sustain them in suppressing the houses. When members of the police force visited these places they would be invited into the sitting room and all the doors of the other rooms would be locked, so that they were given no opportunity of seeing who were in the rooms, and claimed they could not search the house without a search warrant; that it was not their business to file complaints against these houses, their keepers or inmates; that was left to the City Marshal.

The only keepers of houses of ill-fame against whom we could procure sufficient evidence to warrant finding indictments, were Mrs. Fields and Fanny Davenport, and these we promptly indicted.

In connection with this subject, the City Marshal stated that if the present grand jury could not secure sufficient evidence at this term to indict the keepers of other houses of ill-fame within the city limits, he would go to work, with the assistance of the police force, and furnish such evidence as they could obtain for the next grand jury.

We found that the keepers of several of these houses, and a few of the inmates, were at stated times notified by the police to appear at the Justice's Court, where they were arraigned for violating the city ordinance in respect to prostitution. They usually plead guilty, the keepers being fined $20, and the inmates $50 each. We have examined the records of the Justice's Court, from which it appears that the last arrests made of this character were on September 30, 1885.

We desire to direct the attention of the Court to the fact that the prosecutions referred to in our former report are still being pressed in the court of Justice Speirs against persons charged with resorting to the houses of prostitution established for the purpose of enticing people into a violation of the law.

Inasmuch as this Court and the District Attorney refuse to permit such prosecutions to go on, we do not understand why they are still pressed in the lower court. Certainly no public good is to be attained thereby. Revenge and malice should no longer be permitted to masquerade under the form of law.

We beg to call your Honor's attention to the fact that during the time that we have been in session, while we have impartially investigated all cases brought before us, neither fearing frowns nor courting smiles, we find that we have been the victims of scurrilous abuse, indulged in by a portion of the press of this city, and in some instances members of the grand jury have been molested in their persons and property by parties unknown to them, and, as we believe, for purposes of intimidation, in consequence of the performance of their sworn duties as grand jurors of your court.

MORRIS R. EVANS, Foreman of the Grand Jury.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The services in the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon were presided over by High Councilor Wm. Eddington, and commenced with the choir singing:

Come all ye sons of Zion
And let us praise the Lord.

Prayer was offered by Bishop W. L. N. Allen, after which the choir sang:

How great the wisdom and the love
That filled the courts on high.

The sacrament was administered by the Bishopric of the Second Ward.

The first speaker was Elder Jos. H. Parry. He said he realized that it was a great privilege to meet on the present occasion to worship and partake of the sacrament. The Saints might not always have such a privilege. Their rights in other respects were being curtailed and they might yet be deprived of that, but while the liberty was accorded them they ought to appreciate and make the best of it. He rejoiced in the testimony he had received from the Almighty of the truth of its religion, and the assurance that inasmuch as he remained true to it he would gain salvation. Although the Saints had to endure trials there was consolation in the thought that they would yet prove for their good. While the present situation of the Saints was almost hopeless, looking at it from a worldly standpoint, no faithful member of the Church who had the spirit of his religion had any fear or cause for fear. Unto every one who had received the Gospel with an honest heart, and in faith, a testimony of its truth had been given, and an assurance of its final triumph, which banished all fear on the part of the police force visited these places they would be invited into the sitting room and all the doors of the other rooms would be locked, so that they were given no opportunity of seeing who were in the rooms, and claimed they could not search the house without a search warrant; that it was not their business to file complaints against these houses, their keepers or inmates; that was left to the City Marshal.

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Unto every one who had received the Gospel with an honest heart, and in faith, a testimony of its truth had been given, and an assurance of its final triumph, which banished all fear on that score; and he only then had occasion to fear that he individually might not remain true to the end. Only through transgression, however, would anyone be overcome and fail for, notwithstanding some of the laws given of the Lord are difficult to obey, He never yet gave a commandment unto men without being willing to grant them power to obey it, and only to the unfaithfuld would it be denied No part of the Gospel is unessential. The Saints were asked by their enemies to compromise by giving up certain principles of their religion, but if they were to attempt to cater to the whims of men in such matters it would not be long before not a single principle or tenet of their religion would remain, or if any did they would be devoid of power. A great many found fault with the principle of tithing, but when studied it was seen to be a glorious principle, involving self-denial, which was calculated to bring out the best part of man's nature. Other principles were also objected to, notably the Word of Wisdom, and by the world were regarded as foolishness, but obedience to them proved them to be full of power and salvation. They might seem even to some of the Saints to be of little importance, but if they were of sufficient importance for the Lord to reveal them they should not be despised by man. The Word of Wisdom might be regarded lightly and its effects thought to be confined to time, but if we knew all we would see that its effects were more far-reaching than is generally imagined. The Saints were accused of giving up their manhood and becoming slaves in observing these requirements of the Gospel, but those who obeyed the Lord were indeed free, and those who indulged in the things divinely forbidden were the slaves. How was it with the man addicted to the use of strong drink, who could scarcely walk along the street past a saloon without yielding to the desire to go in and gratify his taste. He was a slave. The same might be said of those who were slaves to the habit of using tobacco. Yet such men talked to the Latter-day Saints who observed the Word of Wisdom about their being slaves. Man must be free from these degrading and enslaving habits to be able to grasp the things of life. The higher law of the Gospel was especially objected to by the enemies of the Saints, and the threat made that if they did not give it up they should be ground to powder. Others than Latter-day Saints had endured imprisonment for many years and even sacrificed their lives for principle, rather than give up truths less valuable than those revealed to the Saints, and surely they ought to be willing to make any sacrifice required for their religion. What were they asked to do? Become "like the rest of us"—disregard the laws of God and follow the inclinations of appetite and passion, but doing so would involve a forfeiture of all chances of salvation. The Saints, though despised and unpopular to-day would yet become honored and lauded for their virtues. As the Lord lived they would not as a people give up their religion, and probably but few as individuals would compromise. They proposed to uphold all just laws and maintain true independence and liberty, and not submit as serfs to those who presumed to dictate them as to what and how to worship. They were graciously told they could believe as they liked, and that freedom to [illegible] was the religious liberty guaranteed in the Constitution, as if anyone could be prevented from believing as he chose. In the darkest days of the Inquisition men could believe as they wished to, so long as their belief did not find expression in acts or words. The efforts of enemies to deprive the Saints of the religious liberty to which they were entitled were calculated to make them appreciate that great privilege, and in the school through which they were passing they would learn to be tolerant, so that when they came into power they would be willing to accord to others the same liberty claimed for themselves. By learning what it was to be under the heel of oppression, they would be admonished never to oppress others. The Saints would continue to struggle for liberty and uphold constitutional rights and correct principles, and the day would come when the oppressed of all nations would flock to them for protection and find an asylum from oppression. Then would their light shine forth, and others seeing their example be led to glorify God.

Apostle John Henry Smith said there never was a time when his faith was more firmly fixed in Joseph Smith having been a prophet of God, and the final triumph of the work he had inaugurated. God had given him a witness of the correctness of the doctrines embraced in the Gospel, and he had never doubted the fulfillment of the inspired predictions uttered. Many other religious sects besides the Saints had been subjected to persecution and trials, and the Saints could hardly hope to escape, especially when they declare that theirs alone of all the religious systems of the world is approved of the Almighty. The present situation is calculated to fill the natural man with forebodings concerning the future of the Saints, but to those whose minds were lit up by the Spirit there was no cause for despondency, but rather for rejoicing. The predictions uttered by holy men in ancient and modern times were being fulfilled, and the righteous had reason to feel encouraged. The only fear that any Saint need have was the fear of God and the fear that in some unguarded moment he might lose his hold and fall into transgression. The Saints should stand guard over themselves and over one another to prevent such a catastrophe.

The speaker said he had yet great faith in the American people; he could not believe that their hearts had yet become so hard or their consciences so seared that they would utterly refuse to listen to the cries of the Saints for justice. Could not help feeling that there would yet come to this nation a period of sober second thought, when there would be at least a temporary lull in the nation's present mad career, and when men would stand forth in defense of the Saints and demand for them their rights. Ere that time, however, there might be much experience of a sad kind for the Saints. He felt more concerned about the spiritual welfare of many of the Saints, especially the young people, than he did about political affairs or the efforts of enemies. Many young people of the community were thoughtless and not inclined to pay much attention to religion. Parents in many instances were to blame for this, not having instilled into their minds when young a knowledge of the Gospel and a love for its precepts. He had thought too that this condition of the young might be partly due to the manner in which the public meetings of the Saints were conducted—the remarks generally being of the nature of testimonies, exhortations or general instructions to the Saints, rather than explanations of and reasoning upon the first principles of the Gospel, or appeals to the young to seek a testimony for themselves. Many young people, and even more advanced in years were unable to understand the doctrine of the atonement, or how the offering which the Savior made could affect them. They might read in the sacred writings that "Adam sinned that man might be, and man is that he might have joy," or the saying of Paul that "Adam was not deceived, but the woman being deceived was in transgression," but these sayings alone would not convey to their minds a full understanding of the "Fall." Through the act of our first parents this earth was peopled with mortal beings, but there was a penalty attached to that act which extended not only to them but to their posterity—the penalty of death. Its effect had been compared to that resulting from a person placing his goods in pawn, which could only be redeemed by complying with certain stipulated conditions, though not necessarily by the person who pawned them—another person could act if he held the pawn ticket, or authority. Death represented the broker, mankind the goods pawned and the Savior the Being who redeemed the pledge. What was known as the "original sin" was entirely covered by His atonement, and by it all mankind—good and bad, noble and ignoble, rich and poor, just and unjust, would be resurrected. The Saints, however, did not believe, as many people of other sects—that the Savior had done all that was necessary and that there was no need for effort on the part of individuals—that His death would atone for personal sins unconditionally. The promise was "If we walk in the light as He in the light we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sins." A compliance with the laws of the Gospel taught by the Savior was required of all mankind in order that they might receive the full benefit of the atonement.

The speaker then dwelt upon the first principles of the Gospel, showing that they followed one another in natural sequence, and that the necessity of their observance appealed to our natural senses as well as to reason.

He concluded by exhorting the Saints to faithfulness, testifying of the establishment of God's kingdom, which would yet prevail and of the fact that millions would learn of the Gospel through the persecutions heaped upon the Saints.

The choir sang an anthem, and the closing prayer was offered by Elder Geo. C. Lambert.

THE SHORTEST AND Most Direct Route TO THE EAST IS VIA THE ATCHISON, Topeka & Santa Fe R'Y WHICH CONNECTS IN UNION DEPOT WITH PUEBLO WITH THE Denver & Rio Grande Ry

THIS NEW LINE Is Splendidly Equipped with Pullman Sleeping Cars ELEGANT DAY COACHES, STEEL RAILS Best Railroad Eating Houses in the Country, Including SPEED! SAFETY! COMFORT! LUXURY! QUICKEST TIME TO THE MISSOURI RIVER

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SALT LAKE CITY BREWING CO.

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS, patrons and the public generally that Williams & Gerrish, our sole agents at the Post Office, and H. B. Clawson at the *Tribune Office*, are duly authorized to receive orders for our Lagers, Ales and Beer. We have no other agents with the city. Orders may also be sent to the Brewery Office, by telephone No. 54.

Goods promptly delivered to any part of the city. JACOB MORITZ, Sec'y and Treas.

d tf s&w 1

UTAH AND SALT LAKE CANAL COMPANY.

Office, 123 West North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT at a meeting of the directors held on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1885, an assessment of One Dollar per Share was levied on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable on the 28th day of November, 1885, to the Secretary at the Office of the Company. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1885, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 5th day of December, 1885, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

E. SMITH, Secretary.

Office, 123 West North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. d225 tw

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Cash paid for good, sound Quakingasp Wood, at the Paper Mill. Must not be less than Five inches in diameter.

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Mr. F. G. LUKE has the General Agency for Utah and Montana for

GLOVER'S PATENT METAL-BACK ALBUM.

THIS ALBUM IS ARRANGED SO THE back will not break. It can be built up to any size desired, there being no limit to its capacity. If a leaf becomes spoiled it can be taken out. Any one can operate it; the clasp, like the back, can be extended to any length desired. The Album is the CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE IN EXISTENCE. No one wants an Old Style Album after seeing it. Just the thing for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Office, with GEO. A. LUKE & CO., Knitting Factory, No. 25, W. FIRST SOUTH ST.

A CARD.

THE DESERET HOSPITAL, UNDER the most favorable auspices, is now open for the reception of patients, having removed to that large and commodious building lately occupied by the Deseret University. The appointments are new and of the first order. The halls and rooms are thoroughly ventilated, and warmed by a furnace and steam heating apparatus extending through the whole building. Good and capable nurses are supplied, and every attention paid to the comfort and welfare of its inmates. The medical department comprises a fine stock of drugs, and a line of some of the most valuable and elegant surgical instruments and appliances ever imported into the Territory. Arrangements have been made to secure the first medical talent the city affords for the benefit of patients. A specialty is made of the diseases of women, and correspondence is solicited from the afflicted.

H. B. CLAWSON, President.
W. F. ANDERSON, Medical Supt.
M. F. HUGHES, House Surgeon.
E. B. WELLS, Secretary.

A limited number of students will be taken, who will board in the Institution, receive instruction preparatory for future studies, and will be expected in return to devote a certain portion of their time and labor to attendance on the sick and other requirements connected with the Hospital. Correspondence on this subject is solicited from Bishops and other authorities in the settlements. d&w

Weary Man

Don't know what's the matter!

Is VITALITY waning?

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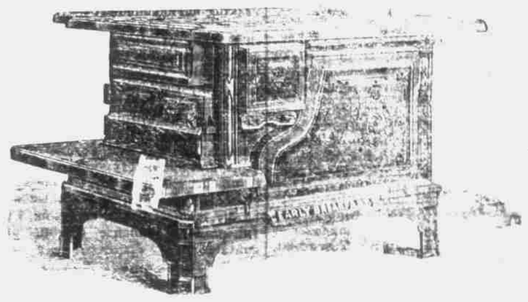

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