EVENING NEWS.

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RIGHTS THAT MUST BE MAINTAINED.

THE course pursued by some of U. S. Marshal Ireland's deputies during the past few days requires something more than a passing notice and an indignant protest. It calls for action which will limit such officers in the discharge of their duties to the lines and provisions of the law. The people should learn what are their rights and privileges, and be firm in maintaining them without infringing upon those of the officers. We do not want to see any collision between citizens and officials, and the best way to avoid it will be to bring about a mutual understanding.

The information conveyed to us from reliable sources puts the conduct of some of the deputies in a very unfavorable light. It is not justified by law or expediency. It is simply ruffianism. If a deputy cannot be a gentleman he can at least be made to keep within the law in the exercise of his calling, and if he breaks its bounds he ought to be punished just as rigidly as the person whom he is required to arrest. If he violates law, and acts like a brute, he may be met with violence and treated like a brute. There are deputies who act like gentlemen and there are others who act like cowardly bullies.

No officer has the right to force his way into a house without a proper warrant. If he attempts to do so he may be treated as a burglar or any other lawless person, and if he has a little sense knocked into him with a club, or what little he has blown out of him with a shotgun, the law will not protect him or punish the person defending his own domicile from violence. A brute who tells a woman that "all the authority he needs to burst into her home and search through her rooms is "an axe," deserves to be met with an axe and to receive axe judgment. If an officer may go to any house he picks out, gain admission by force, bulge into women's bedchambers and ransack the place without producing a legal warrant for his intrusion, what is to prevent any stranger, housebreaker, thief or other vagabond from the same kind of intrusion?

The Constitution of the United States provides in article IV. of the Amendments that:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Any pretended law, ruling, or process of court which violates that provision is void. Any act of an officer, whether of the United States or of the Territory, in conflict with it is unlawful. Any unlawful force may be lawfully resisted. Every citizen in this respect has equal rights, and those rights ought to be vindicated or the Territory will be given up to ruffianism and robbery.

A peace officer may not make an arrest without a warrant, unless in case of a felony, for any public offense not committed in his presence. Unlawful cohabitation is not a felony, it is simply an indictable misdemeanor. When an officer is making an arrest under authority of a warrant, "*he must show the warrant if required.*" But he may break open the door or window of a building in which the person to be arrested is, or in which he has reasonable grounds for believing him to be "*after having demanded admittance* and explained the purpose for which admittance is desired." See laws of 1878, p. 76, 77; laws of 1884, p. 120.

A witness cannot be compelled to attend court without the service upon him of a subpœna. In a criminal case the service must be made by showing the original to the witness, personally, and informing him of its contents. In a civil case "by showing the original and delivering a copy or a ticket containing its substance to the witness personally, or by leaving a copy with some suitable person at his place of abode, giving or offering to him at the same time the fees for which he is entitled for travel to and from the place designated and one day's attendance there."

If a witness is concealed in any building, the officer may break into the building to serve the subpœna on the order of a court or judge based upon an affidavit made by the officer that the witness is a material one and is so concealed. (See laws of 1878, p. 153; laws of 1884, p. 369.)

A search warrant, about which we hear so much, is to seize property, not individuals and is "an order in writing in the name of the people signed by a magistrate, directed to a peace officer, commanding him to search for *personal property* and bring before the magistrate such property being stolen or held with intent to commit a public offense. The officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, or any part of a house, or anything therein to execute the warrant, if after notice of his authority and purpose he is refused admittance."

A search warrant must describe the person or place to be searched, and the particular property to be searched for, and the warrant must be produced and shown when required. (See Compiled Laws p. 662, 663.)

Thus, it is clear the people have rights under the law which officers are bound to respect. It is well known, however, that the U. S. Marshal has deputies whom he pleases to employ who are not only unfit to be thrust into the society of decent men, not to mention pure women and innocent children, and as some of them seem to think that the title of deputy marshal is sufficient authority for any excess, we cite the following, which ought to be enforced in every case:

"Every public officer or person pretending to be a public officer, who under the pretense or color of any process or other legal authority, arrests any person or detains him against his will, or seizes or levies upon any property, or dispossesses any one of any lands or tenements without a regular process or other lawful authority therefor, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

"Every public officer who, under color of authority, without lawful necessity, assaults or beats any person, is punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year." (Compiled Laws, p. 581.)

When an officer is lawfully engaged in the execution of his duty, no matter how much the feelings of the people may be worked up at what they may deem injustice, they must not obstruct or hinder the officer in that duty; neither must they attempt to take any person from his custody who has been lawfully arrested; if they do they render themselves liable to fine and imprisonment.

We would be very sorry to learn of any "Mormon" resisting, delaying or obstructing the lawful enforcement of law, whether that law be deemed constitutional or not by the individual. We will support peace officers, Federal or Territorial, in the decent and lawful discharge of their duty, however obnoxious it may sometimes appear to be. We are now only objecting to lawlessness under the name of law. This must be put a stop to by some means, the more peaceable the better.

Deputies had no right to burst into a house in American Fork at an unseasonable hour, and without demanding admittance and producing their warrant of arrest. They had no right to prevent a witness from telegraphing to her friends. They had no authority over the telegraph office or attendant. Their order to him was of no more value than the demand of a tramp forbidding him to perform a duty incumbent upon him. They had no right to burst into a house at West Jordan and claim the authority of an axe. They had no right to arrest a man for whom they had no warrant, whether he was riding a horse, or running or walking along the road. They had no right to push their way into a man's house without legal process, throw him to the ground, or intimidate his wife into disclosing the whereabouts of a neighbor. They had no right to compel a woman with a babe not four weeks old, to face the inclement weather and come to this city a dozen miles distant as a witness.

Witnesses cannot be arrested without a warrant, and that warrant cannot be issued until they have refused to obey a subpœna, and a reasonable time for preparation and travel to the place of attendance must be allowed to the witness. (Laws of 1884 p. 369.)

If deputies want to be treated as gentlemen, let them act like gentlemen. An arrest can be made, a paper can be served, as the conduct of some officers amply prove, without offensive language or deportment, without insult and without violence. It was a pity that some male relative of the young, unmarried lady at West Jordan, who was insulted by the ruffian that told her the lie that he knew she had slept with a man the night before, had not been present to have resented it in the only manner fitted to the occasion.

Marshal Ireland cannot be expected to select kid-gloved dudes or drawing-room delicates to serve the process of courts. But he can put a stop to lawless violence on the part of his underlings, and he need not keep in his employ cowardly bullies who want to ride rough-shod over the rights of citizens, refuse to show their authority to make searches and seizures, insult weak women, assault feeble men, and force sick or half convalescent people from their homes in inclement weather.

And we advise all citizens to stand upon their rights. Do not obstruct an officer nor treat him with indignity while he respects the law. But when ruffians overstep its bounds bring them to justice and let the law take its course with them. And let it be understood that the constitutional protection of house and home will not be trampled down with impunity by lawless villains under cover of a little brief authority.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN UTAH

There is now pending in the Senate a bill introduced by Senator Edmunds to deprive the women of Utah of the privilege of voting. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts opposes it, and in doing so he unquestionably is wrong. His opposition is probably in deference to that peculiarly New England idea which would place women, in the government of this country, upon a perfect equality with men. Woman suffrage would be wrong in any State or Territory, but it is particularly so in Utah. The giving to the women of Utah the privilege of voting conferred much additional power upon the Mormon Church, for it has long since been shown that the Mormon women are more faithful to the Church than the men are. They vote for the Church candidates and in favor of Church measures. In was believed at one time that if the ballot were placed in the hands of the Mormon women they would seek their own redemption by voting with the Gentiles. The result proved that this was based upon a false assumption. It is apparent, therefore, that the law giving the women of Utah this privilege ought to be repealed. It may be said in this connection that the mistake made in giving the Utah women the ballot is the same that is made with reference to woman suffrage by its advocates everywhere. Women would vote with their husbands, fathers and brothers in all places. This would be true, not because of any subjection that women are under, but because in regard to most questions the male and female members of a family think alike. A father and his sons generally agree upon political questions, and it is folly to suppose that the mothers and daughters would depart from this rule. Whenever a man is opposed to prohibition, his wife will likely be opposed to it also. Woman suffrage would therefore not better the condition of things at all. It would only increase the number of electors, and it is recognized that the number is already as large as the safety of the country can endure. For this reason it would be well if Congress would prohibit woman suffrage in all the Territories.—*Denver Tribune-Republican.*

The foregoing is a sample argument against woman suffrage in general and in favor of abolishing it in Utah in particular. It is like all such arguments, weaker than tepid, sky-blue skimmed milk and water. Women will vote as their husbands, fathers and brothers vote, therefore they should be prevented from voting! The author of this twaddle says: "A father and his sons generally agree upon political questions." Well, then, on the same rule as he applies to women, the sons ought to be prevented from voting.

Would it be an argument in favor of woman suffrage if it could be shown that women will not vote as their male relatives vote? We think not. But it would be, if the Denver genius is right. To use his reasoning the other way, the voting of women who disagree with their male relatives would only increase the opposition and division which exist in politics, of which there is now far too much.

If there are too many electors, and the object is to decrease the number, why not establish a qualification, limiting the ballot to citizens of a superior class? Why discriminate against women who are likely to vote with, or in opposition to, their male relatives, any more than against sons and brothers for the same reason? It's a poor rule that only works one way. On this question it will be found that "what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander."

The reason (?) advanced for taking the ballot from the women of Utah works in the same way. It is assumed that the women vote for Church candidates and Church measures. If that is true of the women it is last of the men. The argument (?) against one sex applies equally to the other. It means that the women were expected to vote with the ring of schemers who want to break up "Mormon" families and control "Mormon" property, and as they will not vote for their enemies they ought not to be allowed to vote at all. Grand reasoning, is it not?

We have never seen a book or an article against woman suffrage that was not founded on prejudice, or that did not reflect on male suffrage when subjected to the same process. And we never saw an attempt to show that the women of Utah ought to be deprived of the ballot that did not commence with a falsehood and end with a fallacy.

THE NEW JURY BILL.

THE bill for a supplementary jury list, introduced into the House by Mr. Thurman, of Utah County, the text of which we have already published, is a measure that no reasonable person will object to. It is simply an extension of the provisions of the Poland law to meet the requirements of an enlarged community. Of course it is unfair to the majority. We do not expect fair treatment of the "Mormon" part of the population, although it forms more than eight-tenths of the entire number. But Mr. Thurman is not responsible for the injustice which gives less than two-tenths of the people one-half of the jury list. That is a piece of Congressional equity, and he had no option but to carry out the principle while extending its operations.

That the present method of packing juries, after the regular list has become exhausted, is a disgrace to our judicial system no one who understands the situation can consistently deny. The Hampton case, if there was no other, is enough to show the wrongs that can be perpetrated under a method which permits a hostile officer to pick out a jury of a defendant's enemies, and carefully exclude any one who might be disposed to a fair consideration of his case. The spectacle of a jury composed of a man's opponents who admitted that they had formed an opinion before trying the defendant, is, we believe, without a parallel in modern times. It ought never to be repeated.

The evident intention of Congress was to make the jury list of two hundred the only source from which jurors should be drawn. It is not sufficient in number. What can be more proper and simple than to supplement it in the manner proposed? Of course objections will be raised by persons who favor packed juries. But they cannot offer one valid of reasonable argument against the measure. It is a piece of nonsense to say that it is in the interest of polygamic defendants, for the Edmunds law excludes all bigamists, polygamists, persons cohabiting with more than one woman, and those who believe in the rightfulness of those offenses, from any jury to try a case of either kind.

The only improvement that suggests itself to us is the insertion of a clause providing that no jurors shall be obtained by any other process than that provided in the bill. We admit that ordinarily this would be superfluous. The bill amply provides for all the jurors that would ever be necessary. But we have seen so much of the quirks and shufflings and shiftings of judicial proceedings in Utah that we think this provision should be made specifically, as a double guard against the perversion that has prevailed of the plain intent of the Poland bill.

We hope the bill will be carefully examined and duly enacted when it has passed scrutiny, and that it will be sent early to the Governor, who if he does not sign it will be responsible for the failure of justice in Utah that will be the consequence of his obstruction. It is a good bill.

THE ATTACK ON SENATOR TELLER.

THE *Rocky Mountain News* of Jan. 11th contains the following pithy editorial, on the long bag of blackguardism and billingsgate which the Denver *Tribune-Republican* copied from the filthy Salt Lake *Tribune*. The News correctly discriminates with Senator Teller between the war on polygamy, and the attempt to rob a Church, very few comparatively of whose members are practical polygamists:

With customary cowardice the *Hyphen* copies a ribald attack on Senator Teller from the Salt Lake *Tribune*. The Salt Lake *Tribune* has done more by its bitter and relentless war upon the Mormons to bind those misguided people together and make them feel like martyrs on account of their religious belief than any other cause that we know of. It has branded them all as polygamists constantly, while it knew that many of them neither believe nor practice plural marriages. It has done nothing to convince the Mormons by kindly persuasion that polygamy must go. It has been actuated by the spirit of the Spanish Inquisition in all its utterances, and its bitterness has simply had the effect of binding the Mormons together, because they found that division would mean destruction for them. Its malicious misrepresentation of the speech made by Senator Teller on the Edmunds bill the other day is in the line of all its past conduct. Senator Teller made no defense of polygamy. He is as sincerely anxious for its overthrow as any man that lives, but he said so in his speech. Every one who knows him knows that this has always been his position. But he has questioned the wisdom and fairness of the Edmunds bill, and he gave good reasons for the doubt that was in him. That is the hardest measure ever passed by the Senate. In many respects it runs counter to all our accepted theories of the principles of free government. In addition to the provisions for the suppression by forcible means of polygamy, it takes the control of the Mormon Church out of the hands of the people who form that sect and places it in a board of thirteen trustees appointed and paid by the United States government. It is in effect, if not in name, the introduction of a receivership into religion; it is a union of church and state that has always been repugnant to our form of government. With equal right Congress might appoint a board of trustees to administer the affairs of the Methodist church, the Catholic church or any other church in the United States. It is true that Senator Edmunds claims that the board he proposes to organize shall only have control of the property interests of the Mormon church, but it must be clear to all observing men that the distinction in this case is too fine for just application in practice. The Mormons would certainly look upon this measure as legalized persecution, and all history proves that persecution has strengthened rather than weakened the religious sect at which it was aimed. Senator Teller, very properly we think, questioned the wisdom of the means provided by the Edmunds bill for the eradication of the crime of polygamy. He held that the government had not done its duty in the past in dealing with this problem, and he expressed grave doubts of the wisdom and the justice of harshly punishing the Mormons for the mistakes of the government as well as for their own evil behavior. Many of the ablest members of the Senate agreed with him in this. Possibly he and they were mistaken, but it does not follow that they must be corrupt because they had the courage to express views at variance with the will of the majority in the Senate. The Salt Lake *Tribune* denounces Senator Teller as a "Jack Mormon" and a "Mormon Attorney" because he dared to express the belief that gentler legislation would prove more efficacious than Senator Edmunds' drastic bill in the extirpation of polygamy, and the cowardly organ of ex-Senator Hill in this city endorses those false and idiotic charges by copying the article in question on its editorial page. But if Senator Teller never does anything worse than that he will never forfeit the confidence of honest and intelligent men.

The bill legalizing the Legislative Assembly of Wyoming, whose election occurred after the time specified by law and consequently could not legally act without a special law authorizing them to do so, having passed both houses of Congress, the members, after having been kept in suspense since Monday last without doing anything except to meet and adjourn, will now be able to proceed to business. The prompt action of Congress in this matter will not only bring a feeling of relief to the members-elect of the Legislature, but to the people of that Territory generally, whose condition demands that some law-making shoul l be done in their behalf.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

Murderer Executed.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—Charles Wilson (colored) was hanged this morning for the murder of a river-steamer mate some time ago. He remained calm to the last protesting his innocence. Wilson killed William A. David second mate of the steamer *Fannie Twatum*, July 31, 1885, by hitting him on the head with a rock. Wilson had been discharged and ordered away from the steamer, returning to get some money he claimed was owing him. After the trap had been sprung the body for a moment remained motionless, and there was enacted a scene of horror which chilled the blood of all who witnessed it. Two doctors, one on either side, were each holding a wrist, when violent convulsions of the hanging figure shook them aside, and before they could regain their hold upon the man, whose actions showed he was in full possession of all that was going on, made frantic struggles to release himself. His right hand shot up, clutched the rope and held it firmly. It seemed as if the man must die by slow degrees from strangulation, but one of the doctors succeeded in disengaging the hand, and in a short time the body hung a lifeless corpse.

The Water Famine in Cleveland—Hauling Water from the Lake in Wagons.

CLEVELAND, 15.—The situation, so far as the water famine is concerned, remained unchanged until ten o'clock this morning, when it was found that the water was entering the tunnel and an engine was started at the pumping station. This is still working slowly and the indications are more favorable than for many hours. A great majority of the manufacturing establishments which depend upon the city for water have shut down. Nearly all the courts have been adjourned, as the steam heating facilities are frozen up. Hundreds of teams are engaged in hauling water from the lake, with which to supply thirsty families. Should the present favorable condition of affairs continue, another engine will be put in operation at the pumping station as soon as practicable.

Carriage Factory Fire.

CINCINNATI, 15.—Hiram W. Davis & Co's carriage manufactory was burned this morning. Loss, $150,000; insurance $100,000.

Heavy Loss by Fire in Pennsylvania.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., 15.—The Beaver Falls car works, Foundry and Machine Shops burned this morning together with the Chinese headquarters and every building in the square facing Sixth Avenue except the Old Mansion House. The fire originated in the foundry, but its source is not known. The loss has not yet been estimated. It will be very heavy, however, and as the property belonged to economists it is quite probable there is no insurance.

Stocks.

NEW YORK, 15.—Bar Silver 1⅛; money 1¼ @ 2; 3's, 1¼; 4½'s, 12⅜; 6's, 123½; Pacific Sixes, 25¼; Central Pacific, 41; Burlington, 32; Northern Pacific, 27⅝; Preferred, 59⅝; Northwestern, 1⅛; New York Central, 4½; Oregon Navigation, 5⅛; Transcontinental 32; Pacific Mail 33⅝; Panama, 98; St. Louis & San Francisco, 20¾; Texas Pacific, 12⅛; Union Pacific, 51½; Wells, Fargo Express, 19; Western Union, 73½.

News From Japan.

SAN FRANISCO, 15.—The *Japan Gazette* says: Several otter hunting vessels are reported to have been captured by the Russian authorities and sent to Kamschatka. The vessels were English and German. The Corean government intend sending some officials to the United States to watch the movements of Kim and other refugees. The officials will be disguised as simple travellers.

Loss of the "Julia A. Brown."

CHATHAM, Mass., 15.—A quantity of wreckage has drifted ashore on Monomy beach marked *Julia A. Brown*. The bark *Julia A. Brown* was of 542 gross tonnage and was built in Boston in 1874. She probably struck on some shoal in Vineyard Sound during the late gale and went to pieces.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

Sentenced for Seven Years.

LONDON, 15.—John Magee, who pleaded guilty to the charge of attempting to procure money from the Prince of Wales by writing threatening letters, was to-day sentenced to seven years penal servitude.

A REPUDIATION.

THE PEOPLE OF UTAH ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH HAVING THE COLD-BLOODED MURDERER OF GREENE ADMITTED TO BAIL.

NEPHI, Juab County, Utah, January 14, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The Salt Lake *Herald* of the 13th inst. publishes a communication from this city concerning the decision rendered in the examination of the murderer Pearson by J. P., H. Adams.

The murder was one of the most cold-blooded and outrageous ever committed, and was witnessed by four persons, whose testimony and description of the shooting invariably agree in every point, and the rehearsal of which sends a thrill of horror through the human heart, so deliberately and coolly was the diabolical deed committed. The crime was horrible, but the crowning atrocity was the barefaced and wilful lie flung in the faces of our citizens here (in the communication above referred to) conveying the idea that the bailing out of this fiendish murderer, for the sum of $4,000, gave general satisfaction to the people of Nephi. O ye gods! what have we done thus to be insulted and disgraced? Had this correspondent published to the world that we all were accomplices of this black-hearted assassin, he lie could not have done us more injustice.

Think of it, sir! After our good people, having been thrown into such a state of consternation, in the broad light of a quiet Sabbath day, by the killing of a harmless and peaceful man (by his bosom friend), without any cause whatever, after pursuing, overtaking the murderer and having him secure, where he was in safe keeping, then to have this man bailed out by the magistrate and turned loose again upon us; that is almost a crime in itself, but to have it hurled in our faces that this monstrous judicial act has given *general satisfaction* to the people, is adding insult upon insult, and is cowardly upon its face by attempting to make our citizens sanction the unjust deed.

The people are indignant in the extreme; we fail to hear one single expression of satisfaction outside the prisoner and his friends. We are not so destitute of honor and manhood, nor so base and fallen as to submit to such wilful and malicious misrepresentations. We want the odium and blame of such atrocities to rest upon him who commits them, and not upon the fair names of our citizens.

It is perfectly safe to say that over nine-tenths of the people do not sanction the proceedings of the magistrate. Why he bailed out this murderer will always remain best known to himself, as well as the consideration thereof. I understand there is a petition going around entering a protest against the falsehood concerning the people being satisfied with the magistrate's decision.

JUSTICE.

A Base Insinuation.—A dispatch from San Francisco of yesterday's date announces that according to a special telegram to the *Chronicle* from El Paso, Texas, the "Mormons" of Pima, Arizona, have requested Governor Zulick to supply them with arms to protect themselves against attacks from the Apaches. It then proceeds to state that "this action on the part of the 'Mormons' is causing much comment as it is well known to the local inhabitants they have always been friendly to the Apaches, having frequently supplied them with food, horses and arms. It is believed that the hostiles need arms and the 'Mormons' will give those furnished them to the Indians if the government complies with their request."

We know nothing of such a request having been made, but we do know that there is no warrant for such an insinuation as to the motive for doing so if arms have been asked for. Many of the Latter-day Saints who reside in that Territory are so exposed to the ravages of hostile Indians that it may almost be said that they are defenseless, and the comparative immunity which they have enjoyed in the past from Indian depredations is due rather to the honorable and friendly course which they have pursued in dealing with the savages, than to their being better prepared than their neighbors to resist an attack. The motto of the late President Brigham Young, that it is cheaper and better to feed than to fight the Indians, has been acted upon by the Latter-day Saints in their dealings with the redskins, and the statement that the "Mormons" of Arizona have frequently supplied the Apaches with food and horses is doubtless true, but that they have furnished them arms or ever contemplated doing such a thing is false, and the insinuation to that effect is on a par with the thousands of other lies which are now being so industriously circulated about the Latter-day Saints.

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DEATHS.

BONDESON.—In St. Charles, December 31, 1885, Caroline, daughter of Sjune, and Kerstine Bondeson; born in St. Charles, Aug. 16, 1868. She was a faithful member of the Sabbath School, and Young Ladies' Association and very much respected.—[COM.

HEAPS.—On Jan. 1st, 1886, Maria Heap Oldham, of Paradise, Cache Co., Utah, widow of John Oldham, died of dropsy, after an illness of two months.

Deceased was born Dec. 28th, 1816, at Hastingdon, Lancashire, England; embraced the Gospel in her native land about the year 1846; emigrated to Utah in the year 1864. She leaves four sons, five daughters, and 69 grand children to mourn her departure. Sister Oldham was a faithful member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and died with the full hope of a glorious resurrection. Three sons and four daughters were with her in her last sickness and when she died.

Mil. Star please copy.

HARRIS.—At Monroe, Sevier County, Utah, Dec. 23, 1885, of typhoid fever, Alva, son of Charles and Louisa Harris; born at Willard City, Box Elder County, Utah, Feb. 28th, 1859.

Deceased had left his home near Junction, in Piute County, and with his wife had gone to Monroe to spend the winter, and board and take care of the younger children of his father's family while going to school. He held the office of an Elder in the Church and was a young man of steady and temperate habits and good character, with promise of a life of usefulness and comfort. He leaves a young wife and one child, besides many relatives and friends to regret and mourn his sudden departure.—COM.

JENSEN.—At Mill Creek, Jan. 11, 1886, of old age, Jacob Jensen, born May 10, 1805, in Petersborg, Lovel, Denmark; embraced the Gospel in 1853; emigrated with his family to Utah in 1857; died a faithful Latter-day Saint.

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

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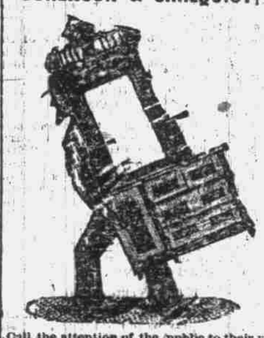

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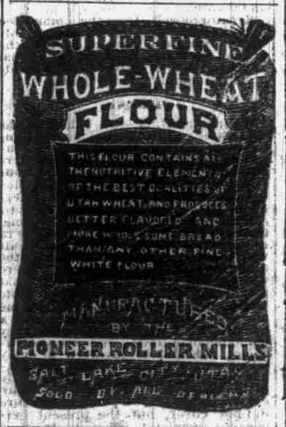

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SALT LAKE CITY, November 23, 1885.

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