

There is an unusual amount of interest now being felt in the subject of education. Those who have been acquainted with society here from the beginning of our settlement can perceive a great change in our young men of late years. The riding of wild horses with outlandish saddles, the wearing of long spurs, leggings and sashes, and that sort of thing, do not occupy their attention as they did once. A young man may be thought a pretty good fellow by his associates now-a-days, and yet not wear a very broad-brimmed hat and long hair and wide-legged pants, without suspenders. Our young men cultivate higher tastes than they did, and seek knowledge with avidity. Various causes have contributed to bring about this change of taste. We shall allude to these causes occasionally in our columns. In the meantime we express the hope that the people will second the Chancellor and Board of Regents in the measures they have taken for the public good, and do all in their power to sustain the schools which are to be started under their supervision.

THEATRES—THEIR INFLUENCE FOR GOOD OR FOR EVIL.

A recent visitor to our city—W. Hepworth Dixon—in descending upon "the Mormon Theatre" in his "New America," says:

"In New York, in St. Louis, in Chicago, nobody would assert that the stage is a school of virtue, that acting is a profession which a sober man would like his daughter to adopt. * * * An odor of vice, as of a poisonous weed, infects the air of a play-house everywhere; though nowhere less offensively than in American towns."

In contrast with this, he says, respecting the Theatre in this city:

"Everything in front of the footlights is in keeping; peace and order reign in the midst of fun and frolic." * * * "But the chief beauties of this model playhouse lie behind the scenes; in the ample space, the perfect light, the scrupulous cleanliness of every part. I am pretty well acquainted with green-rooms and side wings in Europe; but I have never seen not in Italian or Austrian theatres, so many delicate arrangements for the privacy and comfort of the ladies and gentlemen as at Salt Lake."

Mr. Dixon is not the only person who has made favorable comments on the manner in which the Theatre in this city is managed. No unprejudiced, reflecting person, who visits the building and sits through an evening's performance, can fail to be struck with the difference between the manner of conducting amusements here and elsewhere. Here vice is not fostered by the influence of the Theatre; evil associations do not cluster around it; but within its walls religious feeling is found to be compatible with true pleasure. In other cities the theatre may be an unfit place for moral people and their children to frequent; but this is not the case here.

We alluded yesterday to the change that had taken place, of late years, in the tastes and habits of the young men of this community. Much of this change is directly traceable to the influence of the Theatre. Good manners, proper deportment, correct pronunciation and taste in dress have all been taught from its boards. Its influence upon society here has been more powerful than is generally conceded or understood. It has been a powerful auxiliary in the education of the people, and under judicious management, the lessons taught from its stage can be made largely to contribute to their improvement and elevation.

Religious teachers in other communities have made a great mistake in separating themselves from the amusements of the people. They have endeavored to enforce rules which have been too rigid for the weak human nature they have had to deal with to live up to. Men and women must have relaxation and amusement. They are wants of their nature which cannot be ignored. Priests may endeavor to repress these desires, and, in some instances, they may succeed; but there are natures upon whom their system of repression has no other effect than to drive them into open antagonism. They prefer the frown and displeasure of their ministers to the sacrifice of their (to them) rational amusements.

Now, if instead of standing aloof from these amusements and suffering them to regulate themselves, religious teachers would recognize the necessity for them, and endeavor to control them, the results would be infinitely better. Their presence at such places, and the exercise of a healthy influence, would have the effect to correct the evils connected with theatres of which they so loudly, and yet so impotently, complain. This has been the course adopt-

ed here, and the results have been, thus far, most admirable. Short-sighted people may at one time have doubted the propriety of erecting such a large and costly place of amusement as our Theatre. But time has vindicated the proprietor's wisdom in erecting it and furnishing its stage so elegantly. It has not paid as a financial speculation. This was not the object for which it was built. It was built as a public necessity and for the public good. Indeed, the erection of theatres and opera houses is not a paying financial operation anywhere. Managers sometimes make money, but theatre-owners never. In many places they are built as ornaments; city and town pride prompts their erection. Wealthy men desire an elegant place of resort for their families and themselves and to which they can take their friends who visit their cities.

The benefits which this city has derived from the Theatre are immense. If it had not been built, we can readily imagine what a number of low, disreputable places of amusement would have sprung up here. Like our neighboring cities, which are cursed with such institutions, we have had a transient population who would have patronized them. This, though bad, would not have been the worst feature connected with their existence; the youth of both sexes, through their inexperience, would have been exposed to the contagion of vice, and many might have been lured to destruction. Attempts have not been wanting to establish and run such places; but they have been, in every instance, signal failures. The contrast between their accommodations and attractions, and those of the Theatre were too great, and they have succumbed. We may allude to this subject again.

ABYSSINIAN IMBROGLIO.

By the telegrams this morning we learn that the British ministry have introduced a plan, to the House of Commons, of an income tax to defray the expenses of the Abyssinian war. One penny on every pound sterling of income for the year, is the tax they propose to levy. If this proposition can be successfully carried through Parliament, and be made a law, it will place a large sum of money in the hands of the Government.

There are said to be two sides to this Abyssinian difficulty. We have had the English version of it. Through their journals the world has been fully informed of the many grievances which they have endured from the Abyssinian monarch. King Theodore has insulted and detained as hostages an English Consul, other subjects, and even a special English Envoy. These are the wrongs England hopes to redress by this war. The Abyssinians, on the other hand, have great grievances to allege against England. In 1819 England formally recognized the independence of Abyssinia, and agreed to exchange Ambassadors; and in 1855, by guaranteeing the security of the Abyssinian seaboard, induced the reception of an English Consul.

England was disposed to be favorable to Abyssinia; for notwithstanding they are ignorant and degraded, they have professed, from very early ages, to be Christians. Arabs, Egyptians and Turks had tried in vain to invade and conquer their country. But in 1862 England changed her policy towards Abyssinia. England needed Egyptian cotton and the repayment of Turkish loans. The Egyptians have been making raids into the lowlands of Abyssinia, capturing the people and selling them into Moslem slavery. At Jerusalem also the English Consul declared Abyssinians there to be Turkish subjects, and allowed their most venerated sanctuaries to be taken from them.

King Theodore's representations on these subjects were unnoticed; his letter to Queen Victoria unanswered; and, finally, English envoys assisted at the negotiation by which Turkey sold Abyssinia to Egypt, and the British cannon officially saluted the eight hundred Egyptian troops who came in to take formal possession.

Theodore read the orders from England, saw how he had been deserted and betrayed, and seized and imprisoned the English Consul who was sent to make negotiations. Even without these explanations one might safely assume that if the two nations had any dealings or intercourse, England's rapacity had something to do with the quarrel.

MUDDY.—The recent snow and rain have produced a moderate quantity of mud which makes navigating through the streets softer than pleasant.

HOME ITEMS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

CLEAN UP.—By City ordinance the side walks are required to be kept free from obstructions. Fifth, &c., and from this date the law is to be enforced by the City Authorities. Keep the side-walks clear and clean.

WEBER KANYON ROAD.—Gen. G. D. Grant, just in from Morgan County, informs us that they are busy at work on the Weber Canyon Road, smoothing down its roughnesses, and making it better and more agreeable for general travel, which, he expects, will be accomplished to the satisfaction of the traveling public.

CHANGE OF TIME.—There is a change of time in the opening of the Theatre and the hour for commencing the performance, taking effect from Tuesday evening last, with which the public did not seem on that occasion to be sufficiently acquainted. The time for opening is now half-past six; for commencing the performance, seven.

THEATRICAL.—This evening Amy Stone and Mr. H. F. Stone, will make their last appearance. "Nobody's Daughter" will be performed for the last time. Both circumstances should have a strong influence in filling the house, for the lady and gentleman have many admirers, and the play is unquestionably an attractive one. We should have noticed yesterday the warm reception accorded to Mr. Dunbar on his reappearance in the character of Dennis Wayman. He has ever been a favorite with the public.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—This was the day appointed by President Johnson to be set apart for general thanksgiving. We do not know to what extent the day may have been so observed, but believe that many of our citizens filled the full requirements of the proclamation. Who would not wish to enjoy the turkey and other good things of thanksgiving day! Religious observances have the practical attention of many more when joined with creature comforts and personal gratification, than when merely a matter of dry sermonizing and protracted meetings.

SEVENTIES' HALL.—This hall was opened last night, as announced, for a series of lectures to be delivered on Wednesday evenings during the winter. The preliminary addresses were delivered by President Joseph Young, and A. P. Rockwood, chairman of the Committee of Management. Elders John Paek, H. W. Nasbitt, K. Campbell and James McKnight, followed with brief addresses. The remarks of the speakers embraced the objects of the lectures and other points connected therewith.

SOCIAL PARTY.—There was a very pleasant party last night, in the 8th Ward Assembly Rooms, one of the earliest of the season. The commencement of these social reunions tell of approaching winter, long evenings, and pleasant times for the many whose arduous out-door labors are then closed for a season. We were gratified to learn that last night's party closed not later than the hour of midnight; and hope the salutary practice which prevailed last winter, of not keeping up parties to a late hour, will be followed this winter.

THE COURT MARTIAL.—Calling around at the City Hall to-day we found the Court Martial in progress, with the same officers of the Court as on yesterday. There were quite a number in the neighborhood of the room where the officers were convened, waiting their turn to have their cases investigated. We presume that after the law is duly magnified on this occasion, those eligible to military duty will not treat the calls made upon them by their officers with so little interest as some have manifested heretofore.

DAVIS COUNTY.—By Bro. Edward Stevenson, just in from a trip to Weber County, we learn that the roads north are very muddy from the recent storms and that traveling is consequently difficult. During his trip north, he stopped for a brief time at John Eliason's, five miles from Farmington, whose daughter, aged 14 years, had had the flesh torn off her arm, about five weeks ago, by the cog-wheels of a cane-mill. She is fast recovering. That district, as is well known, is productive in cane and molasses; as an instance of the yield this season, he informs us that Lewis Whitesides has made 2000 gallons since his mill commenced running, and many other mills there have done good business. Bro. Stevenson held meetings in South Weber and North Ogden, and had good times.

BOARD OF REGENTS.—Last night the Board of Regents of the University of Deseret held a meeting to adopt measures for the formation of classes to study the various sciences and departments of literature now forcing themselves imperatively upon the attention of the friends of education in the Territory. Presidents B. Young and D. H. Wells, with Elders George A. Smith and Joseph F. Smith, and some others interested, were present with the Regency. President Young and Chancellor Carrington offered some appropriate suggestions, followed by remarks from President Wells, Elders Geo. A. Smith, D. O. Calder, and several members of the Board, relative to the best course to be adopted to promote the objects in view. It was decided to commence the Mercantile Department of the University of Deseret, on Monday next, in the Council House, and the Chair was tendered to and accepted by Professor David O. Calder. It was also decided to commence a Department of English Literature, the Professorship of which was given to Professor George J. Taylor. It was deemed that these would draw as many students as the building could accommodate. It is the intention, so soon as the requisite room can be obtained by adding to the building, to organize other Departments, until a complete course of education can be obtained in the institution. The Board adjourned for a week.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY.

THEATRICAL.—"Nobody's Daughter" was repeated last night to a very appreciative audience. This play the Management can put upon the stage again as soon as they please. It should be presented on a Saturday night, to allow many who cannot attend on any other evening an opportunity of seeing it.

Mr. and Mrs. Stone made their last appear-

ance here last night. They were called for at the close, came before the curtain, and bowed their acknowledgements.

To-morrow night the fine moral drama, the "Ticket of Leave Man," will be presented. In this play our stock company appear to much advantage. Messrs McKenzle, Lindsay, Dunbar, Margetts, Graham, Miss Alexander, Mrs. Bowring and Mrs. Clawson are all excellent in their roles in it. The last named lady has kindly consented to appear for this occasion in Mrs. Willoughby, the part previously played by her. Miss Colebrook appears as May Edwards, and we have no doubt will render the character admirably. The other parts are well cast, and in the piece the audience will have a genuine treat.

Mr. and Miss Coudock are expected to arrive in time to appear on Tuesday evening.

STILL SITTING.—The Court Martial for the Salt Lake Military District was sitting again to-day, trying the cases of a large number who failed to attend the late General Muster.

FINED.—Wm. Falps was arrested last night for being drunk, for which, this morning, Alderman Clinton demanded \$5 and costs from him for the benefit of the City.

UTAH COUNTY.—From our Special Agent South we learn that the roads are very heavy in Utah County. There is a general time of peace and good feelings among the people; and all things are characteristic of the condition of the Saints throughout these mountains.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Bro. Carl William Hostmark, who is a resident of the 11th Ward in this city, had a sister by the name of Jensine Christine Grundtvig who was captured on the plains by the Indians. She was in Captain Millen Atwood's train. The train was attacked at Deer Creek, on the 22nd of Sept., 1865. Bro. Hostmark represented the case to Col. O. H. Irish, who was Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this Territory at that time, who interested himself to obtain news respecting her; but without any result. A female answering her description, and who claims to be his (Hostmark's) sister, has been seen within a day or two in the city. She speaks broken English, and from her appearance has just reached the city. He is anxious to obtain information respecting her. Should any of our citizens meet with this person, or be able to give any information about her, they will confer a favor on the brother by leaving it at the General Tithing Store in this city.

THE WEATHER.—This morning the clouds were gathering thick over this valley, and apparently it was snowing on the mountains all around. As will be seen by the following weather news received by Deseret Telegraph Line, a snow storm was then either pending or in operation from Logan north to this county.

Logan; cloudy and cold; snowing on the mountains, and looks like snowing here very soon.

Brigham City; snowing, with prospects of a heavy storm.

Springville; froze very hard last night; cloudy and cold.

Nephi; sun is shining; but it is quite cold.

Fillmore; clear and pleasant; hard frost last night.

Parowan; clear and cold; froze very hard last night.

Tokerville; a little cloudy, but quite pleasant.

S. George; sun shining brightly; thermometer at 54.

A little before one o'clock the snow commenced to fall in this city; and it was storming up to going to press. The barometer, however, does not indicate a severe storm.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

FRONT OUT.—We notice that Mr. Chislett has got the front of his store out and a new one is being put in. A larger amount of space filled with glass, and a handsome frame for it, in the new front, will add to the general appearance of the exterior of the store, and give an increased air of lightness inside.

THEATRICAL.—This evening the fine drama of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be presented with a cast which embraces the strength of the Company. Mr. Dunbar and Mrs. M. G. Clawson will also appear in the characters previously sustained by them. It is a drama of much more than ordinary interest; and it is put upon the boards and played in a style equal to that of the best metropolitan houses.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We are happy in being able to announce that President Brigham Young, the Chancellor and Regents of the University of the State of Deseret, the Bishops in G. S. L. City, and other influential men who take an active interest in education, will be present at the opening of the new school in the Council House on Monday, December 2, at 9 a. m., when Pres. Young and others will offer such remarks and make such suggestions as they may deem most fitting for promoting the great object in view in commencing this school.

SALT LAKE FRUIT.—The Colorado Register says that Salt Lake apples can be delivered in Central City, Colorado, cheaper than those from Missouri. By growing the best varieties of fruit that can be obtained, there is no reason why this should not be the market in which all the surrounding Territories—soon, probably, to be States—will obtain their supplies. We now send fruit of various kinds east, west and north; and even peaches into the eastern market; and if thousands of the almost worthless peach trees now growing in this Territory were cut down, and their places supplied with good fruit trees, instead of being a source of much trouble and no profit as is now the case, they would yield a handsome income to their possessors.

THE WEATHER.—The following was the state of the weather, at the points named, this morning: In this city it was milder and raining a little, with a thick canopy of clouds overhead, and hanging heavily on the mountains around.

Logan; snowing, and has been snowing since dark last evening. About one inch and a half of snow on the ground.

Springville; cloudy, warm and pleasant. Indications of a storm.

Fillmore; fine, but rather cold.

Parowan; cloudy, and every appearance of a storm.

Tokerville; cloudy; slight frost last night.

St. George; cloudy, with prospect of a storm. Thermometer at 50.