EVENING NEWS. Published Daily, Sundays Excepted,

Dec. 4, 1886

AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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HEREIN LIES THE DIFFER-ENCE.

2.2

A FEDERAL JUDGE is reported to have expressed his inability to understand why a "Mormon" defendant in a case of unlawful cohabitation, who claims to have lived according to the Edmunds law in the past, cannot conscientiously promise to obey it in the future and thus escape its penalties, As this 18, no doubt, a matter of misunderstanding with many, we offer some remarks which may help to clear up the confusion of mind with which they appear to be troubled.]

There is a wide distinction between obeying the Edmunds law as it stands on the statute books of the nation, and promising to submit to it as construed by the courts. 'We will pass by the question of its unsettled meaning, which has been changed so many times that it has been noted for its chameleonlike and kaleidescopic character, and admit for the sake of argument, although it by no means appears as a fact, that the latest or newest construction is permanent. Then let us see the difference between living according to the law as it was enacted, and bowing to the law as construed by the courts.

The law provides penalties against "cohabiting with more than one woman." Cohabit means, to live with-

Taking one part of the statute with another, it may be claimed that in this law it means to live with more than one woman as wives, although the law does not say so. But supposing the words "as wives" may be inferred, or that they were actually inserted in the statute. The offense would be incomplete if the person accused of violating the law had not, since its passage, actually dwelt with more than one woman as his wives.

With this understanding, then, suppose a "Mormon" with two or more wives makes an arrangement with his family which is satisfactory to them, that while the law remains as at present he will make his home with but one wife, and that his associations with the rest of his family shall be only such as are necessary to provide for their necessities, look after the welfare of his children and render such aid as humanity and honor demand. That his actual marital intimacy, such as had existed before, thereupon ceased with all except the one wife agreed upon. That the visits which from that time he

submission. The former, under some through caring for her and her chilcircumstances, may be right, the latdren, under covenants that both held ter can only be construed as having any sacred. appearance of right because a Court It is not fair, either, to infer as the

demands it. Apart from the judicial Court does, that the offense of which flat, it would not have even the sem-Mrs. Parry has been convicted was calblance of justice, humanity, reason or culated only to benefit her husband, right and that therefore he must bear the

Another difference is that the coveconsequences. Is it no benefit to a nants made by Latter-day Saints with wife to have the support of the husplural, equally with other wives, are band? Is the imprisonment of religious, sacred and eternal, and the the provider no hardship upon sacerdotal and perpetual nature there- those whom he provides for? of may be maintained in the former Does the punishment of the head course. But in the latter the pris- of a family entail ho suffering upon oner virtually ignores his cove- the body thereof? It appears to us

nants, and places the edict of that every wife has a personal interest a court above what he claims himself in the safety and herty of her hus-

is the law of God, and that which he band, and every child in the position has declared is binding on his own of the father.

conscience. In one case he does We do not offer these reflections to something that he believes to be coneither urge or deter Mr. Parry in the sistent with his views of right and ex- course which he may choose to pursue, pediency, in the other he does that if he is in a position to comply with the which his announced convictions conpeculiar demand of the Court. We demn, in order that he may escape merely draw attention to the chartemporary suffering and inconvenience. acter of the single case of per-In the former case he leaves himself jury brought to an issue in the a free man, except on the strained Utah courts, to the groundlessconstruction of a harsh enactment. ness of the inference that the In the other he binds himself defendant was incited by others the character of the accusers, and have for all time to do as dictato commit the offense, and to the peted by a Court that has changed culiar and, as we think, unjust re-

its interpretations of the law quirement upon the lady whose liberty as a vane changes with the wind, and is made to depend upon the act of anis henceforth unable, in conscience, to other, over whose person and doings conform to any divine law that may she has no control or authority. The conflict with that human and unstable annals of Utah jurisprudence will be looked upon in future generations as decree

We think that a little reflection, in the greatest anomalies in judicial histhe light of these few sparks of dis- tory. tinction, which are not all, by any

SHAMS.

means, will show the great difference there is between endeavoring in good faith to live by the Edmunds law and keep one's self-respect, and promising to obey it as construed by the courts and, in the view of such minds as the

forfeit the right to be looked upon as a MAN.

A SOLITARY CASE OF PERJURY

THERE has been a great deal of misrepresentation of the "Mormons" on the part of officials and others, in regard to the testimony of witnesses in cases of alleged infraction of the Edmunds law. If these who are compelled to testify do not answer in a manner to suit the prosecution, they are at once accused of perjury. The lady or gentleman thus assailed

has no protection from the insult, journalist and the libeller knows that he can hull his epithets with legal impunity. Such accusations have been common but only verbal, no proceedings have been taken against the persons so villified. If they, had been really guilty of the crime alleged they could have been prosecuted; if there was nothing to justify a prosecution, then the language was unjustifiable. em. He says:

But after all the expletives in which I am not here to abuse the Mormons, but prosecuting attorneys and others have induiged, a case of perjury has at ength been tried and brought to

OGDEN DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER Sp. - At ten o'clock this morning, the Judge, in a brief, clear, comprehensive manner, charged the jury in the case of the United States vs. P. A. Nielsen. The penalty attached to the crime with which he is charged is a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment in the more than \$500, or imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than one year. At 10:10 the jury retired

The grand jury then filed into court, and through their foreman, presented a large bundle of documents of formidable sizes, supposed to contain indict-In the care of Edward Roch vs. Cum-

nings et al., the attorney for plaintiff noved the court for judgment on the leadings for the amount admitted to be due. The attorney for the defendant waived notice and the motion was

The attorney for the defense then opened the argument on the motion to dismiss the indictment against Abra-ham Chadwick, on the ground that the name of one of the witnesses was not endorsed on the foot of the indict-ment. He argued that there were two rules or reasons why the motion should be granted and why the docu-ment should be thrown out—one is, that it is the right of the accused to know whom he is accused, and another is that he may have time to ascertain time to accept or impeach the credibility of those witnesses. He read vari-ous anthorities to sustain his position. He proved from competent au thorities that the names of all the witnesses must appear in the indictment in order to warrant a proper finding. He also showed another defect in the indictment, which was that instead of a lady and a gentleman, the names of two ladies were endorsed on the document as witnesses, which renders it imperfect and invalid.

After a fest remarks in reply from Mr. Hiles, the Court took the inster under advisement.

The case of the People, etc., against Thomas Read, Sen., and Thomas Hull, charged with obstructing a public road, was called. The defense offered to waive a jury and have the case tried before the Court. He remarked that the question in-CHICAGO, Nov. 29, 1886. volved was one more of law than of fact. The Court, however, preierred to have a jury impaneled, which was done, and F. Fowers was called and The anti-"Mormon" campaign has sworn as a witness for the prosecu-tion. At this juncture the defense refully opened, and promises to be carried on vigorously, ingeniously and un-scrupulously. The wholesale and ab-solute scurrility and falsehood which quested the prosecution to state what section of the statute the indictment

was drawn under. Mr. Hiles said it was either junder section 369 or 2166 of the Compiled Laws, or both. The marked former campaigns are not to be strictly adhered to in the future. We intend "to damn with faint praise," and to assume a Christian kind of interest in the Utah question. Of course, the old plan of "dispatching" about the abduetion of defense here interposed an objection to the introduction of any testimony in the case, for the reason that the indictment does not charge the commission of any public offense. In support of this motion, he showed that section 369 had been repealed before the in-dictment was found, and that the in-dictment did not charge any offense under section 2,166, which only applied to a person who maliciously dies no women and girls will still be practiced. Wherever a citizen of Utah presents himself, then you may be sure to hear about a dozen or more young girls be-ing deceyed, and families broken up, and all the old clap-trap of the mere-tricious preacher and the mercenary to a person who maliciously digs up, removes, displaces, breaks, or otherwise injures or destroys any public A WOLF-LAMB COMBINATION. highway or bridge, etc. In this case the indictment charges that defendants

There are numbers of items going had obstructed a public road by plac-ing a barbed wire fence across it, but this did not come within the meaning the rounds of the press at present, purporting to come from a Rev. M. T. Lamb of Salt Lake City, now in the eastern citles. This Mr. Empty Lamb, of Section 2166, and, if it did, the mof Section 2106, and, if it did, the in-dictment was fatally defective in that it did not charge that the act was done maliciously. Counsel then read sec-tion 21 of "An act pertaining to high-ways," approved March 11, 1886, and which he said was intended to reach this class of cases. The section reads: though bleating loudly, appears not to be a bad-hearted kind of a person. Recently he has been enlightening the New Haven Baptists on the Utah prob-

to ask from you love and sympathy for the great body of the members of that religion. They are not hypocritical. The leaders may be frauds and hypocritics. The leaders may

man,

upon any po

Heavy Failure in the Shoe Trade

DETROIT, Mich., 4.-Charles Broas, of Charles Broas & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, doing busi-ness in this city and also proprietors of a wholesale store at Lansing, Mich., assigned his entire property. The total liabilities are about \$100,000. An inventory of stock and assets of the firm is now being taken. The assets are estimated at \$120,000.

Peru and the "Pall Mall Gazette."

PANAMA, 4.--A pamphlet has been published in Peru which has created great excitement. It refers to occur-rences within the walls of the Merced Monastery, before which the Pall Mall Gazette disclosures, the Lima papers say, fade into insignificance. Statesay, fade into insignificance. State-ments published by the Lima press having been impugned, the writers content themselves by answering: "The signatures of authority respond for us, the statements of the surgeons

corroborate the facts, and above all the names of several deputies to the chamber are appended to the charges which have not been answered." Failure in San Francisco. SAN FRARCISCO, 4.-The announce-ment is just made of the suspension of

Kenney & Dyer, stock-brokers, at 237 Pine Street. The liabilities are not yet known, but they are believed to be heavy. Kinny, senior partner, is at present traveling in Europe. Mining Stocks Jumping in San

Francisco.

tenry Dinwoodey,

NISHINGS

orders.

lescribed as follows, to wit:

he center of said streets

Finlay



Grappling with the Irish League,

LONDON, 4 .- The Dublin agent of the Central News, telegraphs that the Irish executive, in consequence of the proceedings at yesterday's cabinet proceedings at yesterday's caonet council, is preparing for a determined struggle against the Irish National League. The proposed iwarfare, the telegram asserts, will include a procla-mation of League meetings and the arrest of prominent anti-rent agita-tors. The agent adds that he has reason to believe that the seizure of United Ireland has also been decided



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made to the other portions of his family were only such as might be paid to any individual needing sympathy or assistance, and involving no actual cohabitation, that is, dwelling with, either as a wife or otherwise. Would not that be living within the law, as it is written and with those words added, which, as claimed, may be inferred from the context? We say that it would. Common sense says so. And only strained, perverted, unusual and absurd constructions of the law could of her oldest child. pretend otherwise.

And this is what a number of men who have been sent to prison for unlawful cohabitation understood to be the meaning of the law, and what they actually governed their living by. In some cases the wife having young children to care for was selected as the one womsn to live with. In others the legal wife, irrespective of such considerations, became the only one cohabited with. But this appears to make no difference in the construction of this conduct by the courts. The accused is condemned if it is made to appear that he has treated a plural wife with as much courtesy or kindness as might, with the utmost propriety, be shown to the greatest stranger. If the defendant has visited her when sick, called to enquire after the condition of his and her children, accompanied her to a religious meeting or to a place of amusement, sat down at the same table to eat in any place, or met her with no privacy or indication of dwelling with than if she was a casual acquaintance either of these acts, innocent in nature, is claimed as proof of cohabitation, and juries are called upon, with vehement declarations as to their duty, to conobliged to prove their guilt. vict a defendant who admits or is shown to have committed the harmless act.

One of the wide distinctions between living the law as it stands, and obeying it as construed by the courts, then may be seen at a glance by any one who is not wilfully blind. It is placed before the public in the language of Judge Zane to George C. Watts, one of the few "promisers," who, on December 1st, asked what he might do with his plural wife. The Court said : glorious victory!

"Well, you have a right to support the children of your second wife-of your plural wife; and you have the right to assist her by contributing to But the most singular part of thi prosecution now appears. When the heartbroken woman, who has gained her support; but you must understand the sympathy of friend and foe in her that you have no right to live with or agony and distress, is brought up for associate with her as your wife; and sentence and the time for passing it is you had better not associate with her at all. The fact that she is a plural postponed, the Court, influenced, at all. The fact that and is a solution wife will lead people to believe you are unlawfully associating with her if you associate with her at all. You may support your children, but be very careful not to associate with her in any apparently by the representation of the prosecuting officer, expresses his opinion that the unfortunate lady did not commit the offense of her own way, because if you do, you will be likely to get into trouble again. Do you misstatement by others. No evidence said:

Now contrast that with the language of the Edmunds law and see the difference. Here it is:

" SEC. 3. That if any male person in a Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, hereafter cohabits with more than one woman, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

convicted lady is informed that the A man, then, may cease to cohabit sentence will be simply the paywith his plural wife or wives, and ment of costs-about \$125, thus obey the law. But if he her husband comes forward and surlives according to its construction | renders himself for trial on the charge by the courts, he must not of unlawful cohabitation. custe" with her or them "in any Thus, this poor woman's libe way." The celebrated lawyer, George | made contingent on her husband's act. Ticknor Curtis says, those who would Is she her husband's keeper? Should promise to do as thus required would she be made to suffer if he does not not be MEN, and we think ninety-nine | put himself into the tiger's claws? Is out of every hundred persons in the it just and lawful to send her to prison United States would agree with him. if he perchance is not magnanimous? Another point of difference lies in It is possible that Mr. Parry is not in this fact: In every marriage, whether | the country. If he cannot answer the plural or otherwise, the woman has a demand, will that be legal ground for voice and interest as well as, the man. jailing his wife? Has a court any right No man has the right to put away his to make a woman answerable for the wife, except for the cause mentioned | doings of her husband? Was there ever by Jesus of Nazareth. But as such a condition imposed on a deexplained by Paul the Apostle, fendant before, in any age or counmarried persons may separate "by try? mutual consent for a season," and We believe that the Court entertains when a man and his wives make an ar- the view of the case expressed from rangement by mutual consent, that is the bench, in consequence of the misvery different to his individual promise representations made to him concernto act towards a woman who has been ing the people here. And we believe all that a wife could be to a husband, that he desires to be as lenient as as if she were unworthy to be recog-nized or "associated with in any way." One is a reasonable and "recognized agreement of all parties, the other is a brutal and unreasonable course with-out the consent of the party chiefly cast on others, nor that in the event that the husband is not forthcoming. affected.

are as sincere in their beliefs as you and conviction. Mrs. Parry, a wife are in ours. of Mr. Joseph Parry, of Ogden, in If the Rev. gentleman had stopped here he would have done a wise thing giving enforced evidence before a for himself; but he goes on to tell some more about the "Mormons;" grand jury of the First District, when questioned about the ages of her 'chilabout praying in public, and not praydren, stated in regard to her youngest ing in secret. How he finds out child that it was about a year older is done "in secret" is not explained. is it possible those lynx-eyed deputies than its actual age. After coming take cognizance of the praying also? Mr. Lamb concludes by saying: from the grand jury room she remarked to some relatives that she had made a mistake, but was so confused that

The majority of them are irreligious and ndifferent and fast becoming infidels. Two-thirds of them, I believe, are inshe had erred also in regard to the age At the opening he says the "masses The case on which evidence was de-

are sincere," and at the close "two-thirds are infidels." If the man were sired was one of unlawful cohabitation against her husband, and the supnot an actual imbecile, empty, idiotic, and infernal, he would never stultify position was that she had mishimself in this manner. His appeal to the people of Utah to come to him, and stated the age of her youngest the people of Utah to come to him, and his professions of sympathy and love for them remind one of Robert Sou-they's "Bishop Hatto." It appears that a dearth of cereals prevailed in the district, while the good Bishop Hatto's granaries were filled to overflowing. child in order to screen her husband from the charge against him. But this could not be alleged concerning her error about the age of the oldest child. as that was a matter of no importance the poor clamored loudly for somein the case. The lenient view of the thing to eat, and

matter is, that Mrs. Parry was so agi-At last, Bishop Hatto appeinted a day tated at being brought before a hostile inquisition, to be badgered by fifteen men and opestioned by a sharp and And they should have food for the to men and questioned by a sharp and merciless attorney in regard to her

most intimate family relations, that she became confused and blundered The great barn was full as it could hold Of women and children, and young and old in her replies. The extreme and severe

view is, that Mrs. Parry, fearful Then, when he saw it could hold no more, lest her husband should be placed Bishop Hatte he made fast the door; in jeopardy by her testimony, wil- He set fire to the barn and burned the

ew trisl. fully misstated the age of her youngest child. The evidence at the trial left the fact in doubt. But it is And this is exactly what your Salt Lake philanthropists would do with the "Mormons," if the latter are gulive o'clock p.m. 24 not customary to give "Mormons" the lible enough to come into Mr. Lamb'

benefit of the doubt, as in ordinary Just fancy the ridiculousness of this cases before fair tribunals in other "American Baptist Home Mission Society" endeavoring to do in Utah what it has failed to do in Chicago. parts of the civilized world. Defendants are treated, often, as though they were required to prove their inno-cence, instead of the prosecution being and efficient management. Well, it is not exactly gone to the dogs, but it has gone to the Roman Catholics to be Mrs. Parry was convicted of perjury, used as a theological seminary. Poor and the accusers of the "Mormons empty Lamb! poor insane Baptist!

have one solitary case to which they can You are endeavoring to save a fresco while a Rubens is on the point of being point in support of their wholesale acburned cusations against the body of the "OWED" TO LIBERTY.

people. And such a case! One poor, Mr. Lamb should not miss visiting nervous, frightened wife and mother, the "Goddess of Liberty" while in the east. Those other distinguished per-sonages who contemplate a lobbying sojourn in Washington should also misstates by a year the age of her youngest child to save her husband, the sole source of her earthly support from visit Liberty Enlightening the World. a prison and a heavy fine. A conviction for perfury has been secured. What a

I suppose they have read the vast crop of poetry that has been raised on the strength of Bartholdi's work; if so they will find special reference made to some of themselves. Whittler, Stedman, Mrs. Wilcox, Boyle O'Reilly, and many others have invoked their nusesjand produced some silly verses. Vhittler says:

The land that from the rule of kings In freeing us itself made free; Our old-world sister to us brings Her sculptured dream of beauty.

This may be poetry, but it is villain-ous metaphor and sickening logic. The last line limps terribly. If there is not a foot wanting, there is certainly a volition, but was incited to make the heel off the boot. He should have

Our old-world sister to us brings Her brazen dream of Liberty. of this character was adduced at the trial. On the contrary, the testimony Mr. Stedman's lyric is more approon that point was against it. The priate and more true to the principles of the divine art than any of the others. prosecutor claimed it, but no proof of

t appeared in any of the reports of the He makes the bronze lady speak: proceedings. It was pure surmise. My name is Liberty ! From out a mighty land The sea I overlook, I give to Powers my hand. The Court adopts the theory of the attorney. But this is not all. The

The poem is a long one, and many patriots and moralists are mentioned. Whoever desires it in full must write to the author. It is "copyrighted." All good things are at present. Mr. Sieve is writing again in the Inter-Ocean. His preductions are copy-righted also. William Penn Nixon is The Campbell Case

upon by the government.'

highway, and who, after being duly not fied by the County Court to remove LONDON, 4 .- On the opening of the Campbell divorce case to-day. the same, shall neglect or refuse to do defendant's counsel, stated that Lor Colin Campbell believed the testi so within twenty days, or such further time not exceeding three months as may be determined by such County mony of Amy Wright, nurse, that Lady Court, is guilty of a misdemeanor." The court then asked Mr. Hiles what Colin was suffering from disease at time of her marriage was false. Baker, groom, in the employ of Sir Charles Foster, deposed that in June and July he had to say about it. That gentleafter some hesitancy, re-

1883. he saw Lady Colin serveral times entering the Duke of Marlborough's house. Margaret Law, housemaid to the lateness of Lady Colin's return home from her visit to the Duke of Marlborough. he thought the moplied that ion would have to be allowed. His Honor sustained the objection, and at once instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of "Not guilty," which they did without leaving their seats. This case has been before the courts A number of other witnesses were then called to testify to Mariborough's visits to Lady Colin. The justice and the public for a considerable time.

and much interest has been manifested by the people in relation to the result, begged of counsel not to prolong the case by the production of unnecessary which emed to give general satisfacevidence. tion. hearing of testimony will last a At 2:20 p.m. the jury in the Nielson

case came into court and stated that they had not been able to arrive at a Davis, traveling servant, testified hat he watched Lady Campbell in verdict. They were again remanded to the jury room for consideration of Paris, and saw her at several hotels where she received visits from Marlthe matter. A recess was taken till 2 borough. The hearing was then ad-This afternoon Henry B. Gwilliams ourned

BERNE, 4.- The Swiss assembly has

This afternoon Henry B. Gwilliams was arraigned on a three-countfindict-ment and pleaded "not guiliy" to all of them. The trial is set for Wednes-day, Dec. 8th. At 2:40 the jury came in and stated that they could not agree on a verdict in the Neilson case. They had balloted a great number of times on the case, but always with the same regult. That passed the Landstrum bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

false pretenses.

count.

Confidence Restored PARIS, 4 .- The members of the rad ical Left in the Chamber of Deputies have unanimously decided to vote but always with the same result. That result was not stated. Feeling that they had exhausted all the means they confidence in the government. It is believed that this incident will induce had in endeavoring to arrive at a ver-dict and failing to do so, the jury were discharged. Unless the prosecution abandons the case, it will necessitate a the Cabinet to recall its decision to resign.

Bucklen's Arnica Salva

The court then took a recesss until THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin BOUNCED AGAIN! In the impaneling of the jury in the case of The People

Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dated December 3, 1886. Store

"At the present rate the

said the justice.

The Landstrum

vs. Thomas Read, charged with mis-demeanor, after eleven jurors were called and "passed for cause," there was one lacking. The name of Wm. Studer was then called. That gentle DEATHS.

Studer was then called. That gentle-man appeared, was examined, and promptly "excused" by Mr. Hiles. Was there any animosity in this pro-ceeding, or was the challenge purely in the interest of justice, with a desire to get "twelve good men and true." Other challenges followed, but "Bills and a summary one and the PUGMIRE .- At St. Charles, Bear Lake County, Idaho Territory, of typhoid fever, after a brief illness, Robt. M. Pugmire. Billy's" was a summary one and the Deceased was a son of the late Bishop

Jonathan Pugmire, Jr., and Elizabeth, his TO-DAY the grand jury ignored the charges against the following persons: Henry Tribe, for unlawful cohabita-tion; John Jacobs, for a similar ofwife. He was known and appreciated among his relatives and friends for his many genial and manly traits of character. He left a loving wife, two small children and fense, and John Oberlander, charged a numerous train of relatives to mourn his with attempting to obtain money under leparture, by whom his good acts and loving

indness will be recollected while time shall JUDGE HENDERSON does last. He died a faithful Latter-day Saint. practice nor believe in passing two sentences on one person for a peni-tentiary offense in one day; but he nevertheless considers that as soon as kind and indulgent husband, father, brother riend. May his rest be glorious and his isefulness beyond continued.-[Com. one term expires, the defendant should be called up for sentence on the other

> NOW-THE TIME TO SPECU LATE.

THE DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION of the Second Ward have under considera-A CTIVE FLUCTATIONS IN THE Market offer opportunities to specu-lators to make money in Grain, Stocks, Bonds and Petroleum. Prompt personal attention given to orders received by wire or mail. Correspondence solicited. Full information about the markets on our Book, which will be forwarded free on application. tion another entertainment. This time it is "British Born," but which they will present under, a new caption—"Condemned to Death." there is no doubt jout that their per-formance on this occasion will be successful and appreciated. They will certaiply be greated with a full house of warm friends. H. D. KYLE, Banker and Broker,

8 Broad and 34 New Sts., New York City

Two INDICTMENTS were found by the grand jury against P. C. Neilson, one for obtaining money under false pretenses, and one for forgery. In a sort of chamber session the court an-nounced that the first charge against this defendant had been dismissed, and ESTRAY NOTICE. F HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: One bay STALLION, about 5 years old,

few white hairs on forehead, both hind feet white, a small scar on left jaw; no brands the order would be continued for the

yisible. If said animal is not claimed within ten days it will be sold on Monday, Deceember 6th, at 11 o'clock a. m., at my corral. GEORGE BATTY,

DURING RECESS to-day the Court and counsel held a lengthy conversa-tion or conference, and made arrange-ments for labors during the coming week. There are quite a large number of cases, both civil and crimihal, to be tried and disposed of, if possible, be-Toquerville, Washington Co., Utah, Nov

east half of said quarter section, thence north 42.2 rods to place of beginning; con-taining 52 acres. Also part of the west half of said quarter section, beginning at the northwest corner of said quarter section, thence south 12 rods: thence slops an old ditch wouth rods; thence along an old ditch south ditch north 19 deg. east 6.2 rods; thence along the centre of an irrigation ditch south 63 % deg. east 45 rods; thence along ditch bank and brush fence south 63 % deg. [E. 7] 26.6 rods to the east boundary of west half of said quarter section; thence north 22.2 rods to a ditch on the south boundary of Lorm E. Forbush's claim; thence by said claim along said ditch north 64 deg. wes 20.4 rods thence onward by said claim along the centre of water ditch north 71% deg west 28 rods to the north boundary of said west 28 rods to the north boundary of said quarter section; thence west along the north boundary of said quarter section 35.4 rods to place of beginning, containing 6.39 cres. Also beginning in the centre of a 4 rod street south two rods, and south 85% deg. west 14 3-10 reds, more or less from the southeast corner Carson & Bazzo's survey on the southeast quarter of Section 26 T. S., R. 1 W., and west 70 5-10 rods and north 94-10 rods from the southeast corner south

oad 23 rods to the west boundary line of th



\$1.25 pr. Yard.

Another difference is that the course either law or justice will require first described is voluntary, while the extreme requirement of the courts is bent to with slavish save him from penalties incurred



411