

The council and court chambers were beautifully decorated with potted plants and cut flowers, while a temporary platform, erected at the intersection of the four big hallways on the second floor, was artistically draped in nat onal colors, and on this sat Deubalter's military band and discoursed the most enchanting music. The ceremonies proper took place in the council chamber.

It was 8:15 when Master of Ceremonies Newell called the gathering to order. On the stand were members of the city council, members of the county court and board of education. President Woodruff was introduced by Councilman Newell and in a very earnest and eloquent prayer dedicated the great building to public use, after which the unveiling of the statue of Columbia took place; that task being performed by Superintendent Willard.

The dedicatory ceremonies connected with the joint city and county building terminated last evening under the most pleasant and satisfactory circumstances. When this paper when to press the exercises, as announced, were well under way, President Woodruff having offered the dedicatory prayer and the unveiling of the statue, Columbia, having taken place.

The speakers who followed Mayor Baskin who delivered the opening address were Ex-Mayor Scott, Judge Blair, Judge Colborn, Governor West, Councilman LeGrade Young and Hon. George Q. Cannon. All of these gentlemen spoke in glowing terms of the beauty, solidity and prospective endurance of the great edifice and unanimously agreed that it was a moment to the foresight, thrift and ability of the people of this city and county.

During the evening the grounds were illuminated as was also the building itself from the basement to the crown on Columbia's head more than 200 feet above. It was a scene of enchanting beauty and hundreds of citizens thronged the place until 11 o'clock, when the dance which had been in progress in the big assembly room set apart on the third floor for the Constitutional convention was brought to a close.

As foreshadowed in the NEWS, Miss Phoebe Couzins arrived in this city Wednesday accompanied by her brother, John E. Couzins. Both visitors came here direct from Denver. They took quarters at the Templeton, where they expect to remain during the next two or three weeks.

To a NEWS representative this afternoon Miss Couzins said she was on her way to the Pacific coast from New York, and that the journey was commenced in May last but had been interrupted by frequent political and social disturbances, the first of which was the big strike among the Pennsylvania miners, whose condition she studied for several weeks. Coming westward she was again halted, this time in Colorado, where she took the stump for the Populists, and during the campaign—a most bitter one—her voice was heard, as she says, almost every night, crying for reform.

Miss Couzins expects to deliver at least one lecture and probably a series in this city before leaving. The address that she has decided upon is the

"Financial Conspiracy" in which she says she proposes to "review the financial questions of the country from 1861 to the time of the issuance of the old demand notes, greenbacks policy, gold clause, customs, demonetization of silver, etc."

On the question of the issuance of gold bonds Miss Couzins spoke emphatically if not warmly. She denounced the action as illegal and an *ipse dixit* of John Sherman. "There is no law authorizing a \$100,000,000 treasury reserve, and I propose to show it—to expose the scheme which is wild cat in all its characteristics. To illustrate what I mean," continued the lady, "I shall use a lot of notes—all bogus—issued by state banks many years ago and captured by my father when chief of police of St. Louis from 1861 to 1865."

At this juncture Miss Couzins produced a packet of notes, no two of which were alike and all of which represented a large number which she said had been destroyed by her father and police commissioners of St. Louis during the period named because they were counterfeit. "While they are very pretty and good so far as they go they are easily counterfeited and there is the danger in the new scheme."

Miss Couzins visited Utah once before. That was twenty-two years ago when she says "I was a thoughtless, happy girl, fresh from school." That visit was of particular interest, however, not only to the then young lady herself, but to the people of the Territory, inasmuch as during that period she became a member of the Utah bar. She was the first lady to secure that distinction in Utah, and in order to be successful a great deal of prejudice and a few apparent legal obstacles had to be overcome. In speaking of the event Miss Couzins said: "Mine was a test case and was made more for the benefit of a Miss Snow than for myself. Miss Snow was a little more diffident than I was and on the advice of Judge McKean—a lovely man—I submitted to the ordeal. The result was that both of us were admitted."

The Miss Snow referred to was Miss C. Georgina Snow, daughter of the veteran Utah attorney, Judge Zerubabel Snow. The date of admission was September 21st, 1872.

Miss Couzins will be tendered a reception by the Utah Woman's Press club on Saturday evening next at the rooms of Dr. Ellis R. Shipp.

#### SUNDAY SERVICES.

Religious services of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday Dec. 30th, 1894, Elder Angus M. Cannon, President of the Stake, presiding.

The choir sang:

Come, dearest Lord, descend and dwell  
By faith and love in every breast.

Prayer was offered by Elder Theodore Toblason.

Singing by the choir:

O God, thou great, thou good, thou wise,  
Eternal is Thy name.

Elder John W. Taylor addressed the congregation. He said that through the blessings of the Lord he was in health and strength, and was greatly

pleased to again have the privilege of meeting with the Saints in the tabernacle. He very much desired to be guided in his remarks by the Spirit of the Lord; without this Spirit no Elder could instruct and edify the people as they should be instructed and edified. In a conversation with an English gentleman the day before, the gentleman had asked the question: "Is it not true that Salt Lake City is the Mecca of the Mormons in the same sense that the word is used with the Mahometans, and that all the Mormon children, at some time in their lives, must make a pilgrimage to Salt Lake City?" Elder Taylor said his answer was that it was not a portion of the faith of the Latter-day Saints that each individual member of the Church was obliged during his or her life time to visit Salt Lake City or even Utah Territory. We have large numbers of our Church in Old Mexico. Then there are many members of the Church in Canada. There are several settlements or villages of the Saints in each of those countries, and in nearly all the nations of the earth and the islands of the sea our people are to be found, but very many of these have never been here and may never come here. While in Salt Lake City is the headquarters of the Church at present, and the general conferences are usually held here, and this is the place where the First Presidency of the Church reside, this portion of the land is no more sanctified than any other portion of the land of Joseph dedicated for the gathering of Israel. There are thousands of Latter-day Saints who have never been to Salt Lake City, and may never come, so far as that is concerned they are in as good a standing in the Church as the President who presides over the whole Church and his associates in the Priesthood.

The speaker then discoursed on the law of tithing; gathering of Israel; the different dispensations when the Gospel was on the earth; the restoration of the Gospel with all its gifts and blessings in this dispensation; signs of the times; fulfillment of prophecy; and the necessity of preparing for the second coming of Jesus Christ, which is near at hand, as the signs of His coming disclose to all the faithful and who are looking forward to that great and glorious event.

The choir sang the anthem.

Jerusalem, my glorious home.

Benediction by Elder Theodore McKean.

The Aspen, Colo., postoffice is in charge of S. H. Hallett, one of Mr. Garrahan's bondsmen. The acting postmaster, says an exchange, with the assistance of Assistant Postmaster Hull and L. P. Wolfe, run the postoffice until some of the present entanglements are straightened out. Postoffice Inspector Nicholls completed his work tonight. Tonight the shortage amounts to about \$856, out of which sum Mr. Garrahan claims there is about \$750 that he has paid out for the government for which he holds vouchers. The present trouble will all be settled up in a very short time. There are a number of aspirants for the position of postmaster, among them some of the best qualified men in the state.