

EVENING NEWS.

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, October 7, 1882.

THE DECLINE OF "CHRISTIANITY."

THE religious condition of New York has recently caused some discussion, especially in connection with the increase in the number of religious societies, and the fact that the increase in the number of religious societies is greatly out of proportion to the increase in the number of the faithful. It is charged that indifference to religious matters is greatly on the increase in Gotham, while skepticism prevails, particularly among the members of every class of society. This has been denied by some of the preachers, but others give figures and facts which demonstrate the truth of the charge. Rev. Dr. Rylan, of the Episcopal Church, has been investigating the subject and he does not hesitate to say that "the condition of religion is very unsatisfactory—to a degree that is almost discouraging," and he agrees with Richard Grant White, that New York is like a mining camp, crowded with adventurers, "A reckless class full of dash and spirit and bent on gratifying every desire." And he adds:

"I am sorry to say that in nearly all church returns there is much dead wood. Often there are names on the books that can be duplicated from grave stones, especially in the larger organizations. But this is nothing compared to the number who continue to figure on the roll and have dropped away through indifference or other causes. They have not left the church in form, but nevertheless have ceased to be members. Their faces are never seen in the churches, they contribute nothing, and cannot be counted as religious factors."

This is an answer to the statistics which some ministers produce to show the numbers of their flocks. In regard to inquiries after the remedy for the indifference of the multitude, he says:

"My answer is a despairing one. The chief obstacles to a better state of things are in the churches themselves. In the indifference of the members and forms that are not vital to true Christian religion, and only tend to place the church in a false position toward and out of harmony with the world. Things which we can do, and these should be done. My idea is to preach and practice the Christian ethics with a minimum of doctrine, laying particular stress upon man's brotherhood and God's fatherhood, and dismissing things in hundreds that have hitherto been insisted upon, especially in the way of more ecclesiasticism. I think such a course would be in the right direction. What we need is less dogma and a higher order of Christian or spiritual ethics."

The truth is that many of the notions and forms of the orthodox sects are man-made and foreign to the genius and order of the Church of Christ, and people who read and think for themselves perceive the failure of the modern churches to come up to anything like the scriptural standard. The pretensions of the modern hirelings, also, are valued at their true worth and the merchandise in human souls that is carried on, under claims of divine authority that cannot be substantiated, is seen and understood and placed by untrammelled minds in the same category as other kinds of business carried on for pecuniary profit.

Modern Christianity with its traditions and vagaries, its lack of life and vain assumptions, its love of luxury and greed for gain, is a doomed institution and will soon pass away with other corruptions of "Mystery Babylon." But the Church of Jesus Christ, restored by divine revelation, though comparatively small and greatly despised, will ultimately and surely prevail, spreading forth the light of true doctrine and stimulating to the practice of true Christian ethics, till all the good and true of every land and clime shall unite in the knowledge of the Fatherhood of God and the deeds which show forth the brotherhood of man, while the systems men have made perish and pass away for ever. Speed the day!

[COMMUNICATED.]

EMIGRATION.

ONE of the beneficent institutions of Israel is the "Perpetual Emigration Fund." By its action thousands upon thousands have been redeemed from poverty and with the aid of their co-religionists have made this great inland Territory the synonym of industry, the attraction of the tourist and the intense "object of interest" to men of diverse tongues as to the present and future influence as an integral part of the Republic. However, none of these latter considerations claim our attention now; a few thoughts may be timely in regard to the fund mentioned, inasmuch as a good time for suggestions to reach the body of the people.

The "fund" as an expression of good will and brotherhood has never had justice done to it by those who have received of its bounty. Many of those who for years sought its aid when in the old world, have been negligent in meeting their obligations when they have been gathered to the new. Some who have been helped have left or remained in the Territory, without a thought of paying an honest debt. Others have died after years of residence here, and their negligence has deprived other waiting, faithful men and women of opportunities which they desired to enjoy. And children who were minors when gathered have repudiated, even when personally well-to-do, the obligation of father and mother who gave them through the fund all the chances they have ever had.

Many have made good homes and fine farms, and accumulated stock, and yet their names are on the debtor side of the P. E. Fund account. Others again have used for their own friends and kindred means not rightfully earned in preference

to paying the fund so that its officers might determine who should have the privilege of gathering because of good deeds and faithfulness in the latter-day work. In fact, many unjustifiable excuses, and much blameable neglect and some dishonesty has been exhibited by those to whom the fund was loaned, and is a blessing only too little appreciated.

For many, many years none have been asked to refund the amount they owed, and so have willingly concluded that the President and Directors cared but little whether it was paid at all. The consequence of these various lapses has been that there are still many who desire to gather, many who are fairly entitled to assistance which is denied, simply because the finances of the company will not justify appropriation therefor.

It would be pleasant, in this era of material prosperity, to see greater promptitude in repayment by new comers, and certainly all old beneficiaries should pay up, from many considerations, even apart from that of common honesty.

It would also appear as if in the multiplicity of calls that the claims of this fund had been overlooked by our wealthiest citizens. Yet this fund has largely made their enterprise possible, and emigration has certainly brought trade to them, enhanced the value of their real estate, doubled rents, and created taxable property. Yet donations from such have been very "few and far between," and that practice of making bequests to charitable institutions, which obtains much elsewhere, is in Utah probably almost unknown.

Still more, there has been but little appeal to the masses of the Territory to help, by way of an occasional donation, so desirable a power for good. Yet there are no doubt thousands who are in sympathy with the gathering, who know something of the pressure to which labor is subject in the old world, and there are hundreds of missionaries all through Utah who are eminently qualified to speak with that force which would really command a hearing and create a more than transitory interest in the sustenance of the P. E. Fund.

The meetings of the latter-day Saints have never been characterized by the collection plate, but there is quite an amount of latent feeling or sympathy which only needs suggestion or opportunity for expression to make itself felt in a good cause, and if at all our confederer, general and local, there was an invitation to contribute on going in or leaving the place of gathering, enough would be raised every year to bring quite a few of our earnest brethren and sisters from their native land to this land which they earnestly desire to enjoy.

I myself, as a poor man, yet have tested and seen the advantages of the P. E. Fund. I appreciate the bondage of circumstances which environ many good men and women who with us are "partakers of the Gospel," and I would be glad to give my mite—\$5 each Semi-annual Conference (D. V.), and there are surely thousands with full hearts yet slender purse, who would give from this amount downward, as a free-will offering, a testimony of gratitude for temporal blessings so abundantly showered upon the people in these mountain valleys. Probably many would do much better than this, and from this and the succeeding general conferences, aided by a similar movement at all local conferences, many, next season, might participate with us in the blessings of Zion.

There is also one very important element in our society whose assistance and sympathy it is desirable to enlist—I refer to the youth and children of our Territory. To be sure, they may not realize as fully as the experienced the necessity and intensity of desire which belongs to the gathering; but all the institutions of Israel should have a share in their affections and command their sympathy, and be claimants upon their liberality. In Sabbath schools, in Relief Societies, in Improvement Societies there can be found, or there should be created, a desire to aid in so great a work. A small nucleus could easily determine to send for one or two per annum, and the awakening interest would be an ever-present prompter to those who are debtors to the fund, so that it would not again become a thing of the past, as some assume it to be since those lists were published reminding delinquents and inviting the co-operation of local officials in the collection of the same.

It is not improbable that some look upon this as one did some years ago, who "thanked the Lord that they had got through with the reformation." So in glancing over a settlement and making one application for settlement to those indebted, there is a cessation of effort and the Lord is thanked that they have got through with that. The P. E. Fund was organized in perpetuity, and its labors, its blessings will, must, be continued so long as in any land a believer in the Gospel shall receive the spirit and desire to gather to Zion.

FIFTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY.

Saturday, Oct. 7th.

Conference met in the Tabernacle.

The choir sang:

With all my power of heart and tongue,
I'll praise my Maker in my song.

Prayer by Pres. A. M. Cannon.

Choir sang:

Jesus mighty king in Zion,
Thou alone our guide shall be.

Addressed the congregation. He spoke of the gradual but noticeable growth of the kingdom of God, and, as a natural consequence, the bitter and fierce persecution is arrayed against it. There is a steady upward and onward movement in the progress of the cause of Zion. By following the directions of the spirit of the Lord, as made manifest through his servants, there is safety in our movements. In speaking of the laws passed for the purpose of gathering us of our liberties, he de-

clared to recognize the hand of the Lord in all these things, which under the overruling hand of the Lord are intended to accomplish great and grand results among the people of God. He spoke of the many deliverances that God had wrought out for us in times past, and that too at the very crisis when the hand of opposition seemed to threaten the heaviest. He made a special appeal to parents to look well after the best interests of their children, not only by warning them from the many snares and devices that beset their early youth, but by instilling into their tender minds the principles of the Gospel. It is not only a duty of parents to send their children in school to learn the rudiments of education, but they should also personally instruct them in regard to their physical organization, that they may know how to grow up to manhood and womanhood, in the full enjoyment of mental and physical strength. Christ came to save us from our sins, and to reveal to us a perfect law of liberty, and by faithfully living in accordance therewith we shall be able to overcome men and women in Christ Jesus.

ELDER HERASTUS SNOW.

Said it was in 1850 that the republican party incorporated its platform in the plank in reference to the "twain relics of barbarism," by which they designated slavery and polygamy. They had succeeded in their efforts to abolish the former, and in the south, but both black and white slavery existed in another form. For a long time they had endeavored to destroy polygamy, but in this they had been working in ignorance, for they had confounded the plural marriage of the Saints with the polygamy of the crime known as bigamy, whereas they had nothing essentially in common. He described the difference between them and showed that the latter had been begun to perceive it and had changed their mode of attack, the Edmunds law making polygamy as well as bigamy a crime and constituting it a continuous offense, how- ever, making cohabitation punishable by legal penalties and the ceremony of marriage by heavy penalties. He proceeded to show how the Christian world had been legislating to shield the corrupt, the violators of virtue, and bear down upon those who sustained—honorable marriages. He then turned to the views entertained by the Prophet Joseph Smith on the powers and policy of the government of the United States, published in pamphlet form during his life, and embodied in discourses which he delivered, and in which he suggested a broad and liberal plan for the emancipation of the slaves in the principle of equity, to avoid any invasion of rights and the shedding of blood. The nation had rejected this and then followed the declaration of the question of limitation in the civil war. In regard to the remaining "twain relic" polygamy which they had designated as the "twain relic" of barbarism, he said that the world was not divided, they had united in denouncing it, and demanding its extinction. They would help to perpetuate this government, which was founded upon the principle of plural marriage and proceed against formation, adultery, child murder and kindred crimes. This had been the course pursued by the Prophet of God, the God of Abraham and Abimelech. Neither Christ nor his Apostles ever uttered one word of condemnation against this practice, which was in vogue in their day and had been for centuries, but all improper intercourse of the sexes was most positively forbidden as a great and every violation of the principles of virtue was denounced by them with vigor. Monogamy was not introduced by Christianity but by the Romans, and the Christians, who were to be united to one wife was simply a social necessity, because of an excess of the male population at that time, and the Romans had to make a side upon adjacent provinces to supply themselves with wives, and Rome became one of the most corrupt and licentious of nations. However he would not design to do a defense of polygamy. God had commenced to do a strange work, even a marvelous work and a wonder, and he would gather together the various tribes of the earth, the ten thousands of Ephraim and thousands of Manasseh. The speaker gave an account of the various tribes of Israel as separated through their transgressions as recorded in the Bible and portrayed in the parable of the olive vine which can be found in the Book of Mormon, and explained the parable of the three measures of meal which were the tribes of Israel that were planted on this continent, and those who were away into an unknown land, all yet to be restored and the whole lump saved by the power of the Lord. He went on to show that no government on the face of the earth could prevent the fulfillment of the purposes of God. He urged the youth of Zion to study well the Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants, and compare the same with the Bible and New Testament for a knowledge of the things of eternal life were more important than anything that could be obtained from any other source. Let these precious books which contain the word of God be found in every house, and frequently read, and when they are read, exhorted the Bishop to encourage the members of their wards to highly prize the word of God, and prefer it to anything of a trifling nature. He then spoke of the recent measures inaugurated against the people of this Territory, by way of depriving them of every natural and political right, and calling the attention and those who revel in debauchery. The course this nation was now taking would most certainly lead to the utter overthrow and destruction of those who fight against God and His truth.

The speaker felt calm as summer's morning. God would overrule all the intrigues and persecutions that he before us would own good and His glory. Fear would set upon the hypocrite and the wicked would fear and tremble while the purposes of God would be accomplished and He would reign forever and ever.

The choir sang:

"O, my heart is troubled in the night,
That the riches of words can do thee right."

Conference was adjourned till 2 o'clock p.m.

Benediction by Elder Milo Andrus.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WASHINGTON UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

PATCHE.

ANOTHER WOULD BE ASSASSIN.

He Wants to Kill President Arthur.

NEW YORK, 7.—A boy about 18 years old called at police headquarters this morning and asked for permission to carry a pistol. When he was asked why he wanted to carry a pistol, he replied:

"To shoot President Arthur."

He was taken to Jefferson Market Court, where he seemed much excited. In answer to questions from the Court, he said his name was Wm. Martin, and that he lived at

117 East 8th St. President Arthur used to live in the same house, and that his father, 18 years ago, when he was roundabout, and had just come from the penitentiary, where he had served a term for larceny. He said that when he did not steal he blocked boots. He was committed for examination as to his mental condition.

Supreme Court Judges.

INDIANAPOLIS, 7.—The green-backers of the State Central committee have named Niblack, of the democratic ticket, and Judges Milby and Berkebile, of the republican ticket for Supreme Court Judges.

Murder and Mob Law in Illinois.

A Springfield, Ill., special says: A terrible excitement exists in Christian County, where 300 armed men are searching for John Lehigh, who shot and killed Judge Lehigh, the father, promised John \$1,000 to kill Rigby. He has been committed to jail and his life is in danger from a mob.

The White House Band.

CHICAGO, 7.—The White House still looks dazed and drenched, despite the scraping and painting, and visitors are indignant at the scandal to the nation of keeping up such a national disgrace.

Striving up the Stars.

Attorney General Brewster is expected on Tuesday, when proceedings will be inaugurated and pushed vigorously in the Star route bribery cases. District Attorney Corbitt has finished the preliminary work and all the necessary papers have been sent to the Department of Justice for the use of the Attorney General. The absence of parties expected to be implicated in the Star route case, in the interest of the defense, has been the cause of considerable comment. The opinion of the officials at the Department of Justice is that the government will have no trouble in convicting several of the would-be jury fixers, as the evidence taken before District Attorney Corbitt is said to be most convincing. The Star route men exhibit great uneasiness and much anger over the fact that the Department of Justice has decided to take full charge of the jury bribery investigation. The chief Star route organ to-day opens its abuse on the Attorney General and others who are connected with the effort to expose the attempts at bribery.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM THE OLD WORLD.

The Sacred Canopy of the Cairo Caravan Capitalized.

CAIRO, 7.—While the annual train which recently departed with imposing ceremonies, was journeying to Suva on the way to Mecca, the canopy over the sacred car was caught and overturned by a telegraph wire and the sacred emblem had been desecrated. The desecration is charge are greatly excited by the accident. It is not certain but that the caravan will have to return and the ceremony be performed over again in Cairo.

Reported orders at Tel-el-Kheir.

London, 7.—A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette declares that the Egyptian wounded were murdered by the British in the trenches at Tel-el-Kheir after resistance had been made.

A letter from a non-commissioned officer says the orders were to spare none of the enemy; to bayonet every one of them, as they would shoot the soldiers treacherously if they passed them.

GOTHAM.

Our New York Letter.—Mr. David A. Curtis of the N. Y. "Sun."

Analysis of Prof. Dow's new method of teaching Book-keeping in the Metropolitan.

Why Dwight S. Dow Succeeds.

OFFICE OF THE SUN, New York, Sept. 18, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

Dwight S. Dow is a born reformer. He tears down the old theories of business education, and rebuilds a new, simple and beautiful system in their stead. The business colleges in New York "love" him as the man who is "cut out" for the job; they rail and name and false reports upon him, but he smiles as though he were being pelted with rose-leaves. Having things his way, he can afford to smile. His course is to improve in numbers and character, and he has realized that "Nothing succeeds like success."

Success, and the reasons for it, are always interesting, and it is worth while to know why he succeeds. He teaches a whole class as a single person, and carries them forward together, by his personal example, as a teacher, by the perfection of his method, and by his mastery of his subject. His drill is so perfect that he is so persistent that no pupil can help learning the whole science of accounts.

Individual instruction, if any, is given to the slower minded ones, and is given outside of the regular hours.

By this method, the teacher becomes the text-book. Years of experience have taught him the when, how, and how to teach. Nothing obsolete or impracticable is done. No copying is or can be done.

Even the day-book is written from dictation, and immediately under the teachers' eye.

In journalizing and posting the ledger, the mind is concentrated upon how the entries are made, the journal-entries being by arbitrary rule. After this set has been closed, the ledger is subjected to a minute and exhaustive analysis in connection with the relation of the journal-entries, and the ledger accounts. The logic of the science is thus thoroughly presented, and the student has a complete knowledge with his eyes open and in daylight. His progress is easy, certain and rapid. Each successive set is analyzed in the same way, until each pupil absolutely knows the philosophy of accounts.

A thorough knowledge of principles precedes the acquisition of the forms of business books, and is rapidly. All kinds of transactions and many different kinds of business are illustrated, and how to adapt the forms to the business explained.

Test sets are given, by means of which every student is enabled to find out if there is anything he does not understand.

To justify the claims of his method, and place them beyond civil or question, Mr. Dow lives up to his proposition to require no money in advance, and he asks for none until the pupil himself is convinced of the thoroughness and completeness of the instruction. This straightforward backing-up of his claims, of itself, proves him and his system.

His classes are made up principally of business men, clerks, book-keepers, and others who are interested in the science and such enthusiasm as he calls forth.

As he calls forth, he has been seen in the school-room teacher, he is clear, simple, genial, his science and such enthusiasm as he calls forth.

He was taken to Jefferson Market Court, where he seemed much excited. In answer to questions from the Court, he said his name was Wm. Martin, and that he lived at

BORN.

ATLANTA.—In this city, Wednesday, October 4th, to the wife of Samuel H. Amstutz, a boy.

MOLAR.—In the 11th Ward Salt Lake City on the 1st inst., to Mrs. James McLaren, a son.

DIED.

PARRY.—In the 18th Ward of this city, October 5th, 1882, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, George Henry Parry, aged 55 years and 3 days. Deceased was born September 20th, 1826, in the Parish of Limerick, Middlesex, England; joined the church in 1848, and will be remembered by the Saints of the Whitechapel, Woodbush and Deptford branches for a number of years. He died as he had lived, a true and faithful Latter-day Saint.

Funeral services will be held in the 19th Ward School House on Sunday, October 8th, at 10 o'clock, noon. Friends are invited. M. H. Smith, please copy.

THOMAS.—At Spanish Fork, Utah, September 4th, 1882, Mary Thomas, born at Hoot Gorge, Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales. She reached an advanced age.

The funeral is to take place to-morrow. Deceased was faithful and true to the Gospel to her latest breath, and was one of the first to embrace it in her native land in this dispensation. —[Conc.]

WANTED.

A STABLE BOY WHO THAT IS CAPABLE of taking care of a horse and buggy. Must reside in or near the 25th Ward. Apply at Cook Bros. Store.

FOR SALE.

A NEW PLANO. ORPHEA PIANO, P. O. Box 27, Salt Lake City.

LOST.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 4TH, A pocket watch containing \$10.00 in gold coins, orders in favor of P. C. Hamblin. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to M. Hamblin, 11th Ward, office, or to P. C. Hamblin, 11th Ward.

Nineteenth Semi-Annual Dividend.

Z. C. M. L., SALT LAKE CITY.

October 8th, 1882.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five percent upon the Capital Stock of the Institution, payable November 8th next to all Stockholders of record on the 10th of September, 1882, upon presentation of their Stock Certificates at the Office of the Institution to

THOS. G. WEBBER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER C. FRYER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator and Administratrix of the estate of Alexander C. Fryer, deceased, to all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within the month after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the residence of the said Alexander C. Fryer, in the city and county of Salt Lake, at least twice a week for four weeks.

THE city and county of Salt Lake, and Territory of Utah.

Dated September 22d, 1882, at Salt Lake City.

CHRISTIANA D. FRYER, Administratrix.

ROBERT A. FRYER, Administrator of the estate of Alexander C. Fryer, deceased.

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER C. FRYER, DECEASED.

IT IS ORDERED, THAT NOTICE TO THE creditors of Alexander C. Fryer, deceased, be given by said Administrator by publication in the Deseret News, a newspaper printed and published in the city and county of Salt Lake, at least twice a week for four weeks.

Dated September 22d, 1882.

ELIAS SMITH, Judge.

Dictations Prices

Webster defines the word "dictation" thus: "Fictitious; imaginary; not real; counterfeit; false; not genuine." Such is the character of the catalogue prices of pianos and organs, differing some in the enormity of the offense in proportion to the quality of the instruments; for he is understood that many of the cheapest made instruments are sold about the same on the catalogue as first-class ones. This condition is regretted by some of the leading makers, but they are powerless to change because many dealers make on the present policy being continued, for the reason that it gives them a better chance to get high prices by making purchases believe that in offering them a \$1,000 piano for \$600 or a \$200 organ for \$150, that they are giving immense bargains, when in fact the instruments are being sold at a price even as low as the catalogue very low prices. A business man in this city thinking that he could get a first-class piano at the catalogue price of \$1,000, and in this city, bought one shown him on the catalogue to be \$1,000, for \$600, as a special price to him, with the understanding that he was to use his influence to effect sales among his friends. It was very disappointing to him when shown that I could have furnished the instrument for \$425, with a reasonable profit to myself. Recently a lady had a piano selected for her in New York, at a cost of \$500 delivered in this city, which was highly priced. The tuner did not convince her that she could have purchased the same class of piano by the same maker from me, for \$300, that being the regular price. Many similar cases have come to my knowledge. I have just been offered by two different makers of pianos, who advertise very largely throughout the country, "71-5 octave, upright piano, handsome rosewood case, all the latest improvements, and warranted for five years," for \$110! Catalogue price \$650. Write wanting a piano at any price! And yet they are sold in this Territory at \$300 and upwards. Surely catalogue prices are a snare and a deception when used to reflect dealers prices as great bargains.

My method of doing business is somewhat different to that of the made generally. I buy the very best instruments of their class, at the lowest possible cash prices, and sell them on their merits. I carry no shoddy instruments. I have no "bargains" or catch price goods. I have no sliding scale of prices. I have but ONE PRICE TO ALL, which is plainly marked on all goods from a Jew's harp to a Concert Grand Piano. All my goods are precisely as represented.

D. O. CALDER,

Importer and Jobber in Musical Merchandise.

72 East Temple Street,

SALT LAKE CITY.

Z. STOVES! C.

We beg to inform our patrons and the general public that we are exclusive Agents for, and carry regularly in stock a line of Stoves which are unexcelled in this or any other Territory or State in the Union. We are offering them at prices that defy competition. A heavy per centage of the population of Utah already are using our renowned Monitors and Champion Monitors, both Plain and Extension. Also, our Charter Oaks—Royal Charters and other Stoves, both Cook and Heating, Manufactured by the well known firms, "William Resor & Co." and "The Excelsior Manufacturing Co." The superior construction, economy in use of Fuel, Heating and Baking qualities, and the increasing demand, warrant the opinion, that ere long these celebrated Stoves will occupy a position in every well conducted household in Utah.

WM. JENNINGS, SUPT. I.

Walker Opera House.

SATURDAY EVEN'G, OCTOBER 7th.

"Abandoned to Fate!"

DR. GUSTAVUS HAAS, AUTHOR OF TWIST LOVES, TWIT, ETC.

POPULAR PRICES, 25, 50 AND 75c.

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT

400 VOICES, IN THE TABERNACLE, SALT LAKE CITY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DESERT SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Saturday Eve., Oct. 7th, '82.

The services of the following favorite Vocalists and Instrumentalists have been secured:

MISS A. OLSEN, MISS M. DRUCE, MESSRS. E. STEPHENS, J. J. DAVIES, E. BREWSTER, W. W. MENDELSON, SOLO CLUB, ETC.

The Building will be illuminated with ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

EXCUTIVE COMMITTEE: George Goddard, T. T. Taylor, C. C. Taylor, J. H. Kinkaid, C. H. Savage.

PROGRAMME: PART I.

Organs Prelude. INVOCATION. J. J. Davies

1. Opening Chorus "Come Join in our Merry Song."—E. Stephens, Full Chorus, Ladies Organ and Orchestra.

2. Song "Gloria," Twenty Year Ago. Miss Nellie Druce.

3. Song "The Star of Bethlehem."—E. Stephens, Full Chorus, Ladies Organ and Orchestra.

4. Song "The Star of Bethlehem."—E. Stephens, Full Chorus, Ladies Organ and Orchestra.

5. Song "The Star of Bethlehem."—E. Stephens, Full Chorus, Ladies Organ and Orchestra.

6. Song "The Star of Bethlehem."—E. Stephens, Full Chorus, Ladies Organ and Orchestra.

7. Song "The Star of Bethlehem."—E. Stephens, Full Chorus, Ladies Organ and Orchestra.

8. Song "The Star of Bethlehem."—E. Stephens, Full Chorus, Ladies Organ and Orchestra.

9. Song "The Star of Bethlehem."—E. Stephens, Full Chorus, Ladies Organ and Orchestra.

10. Song "The Star of Bethlehem."—E. Stephens, Full Chorus, Ladies Organ and Orchestra.

11. Song "The Star of Bethlehem."—E. Stephens, Full Chorus, Ladies Organ and Orchestra.

12. Song "The Star of Bethlehem."—E. Stephens, Full Chorus, Ladies Organ and Orchestra.

13. Song "The Star of Bethlehem."—E. Stephens, Full Chorus, Ladies Organ and Orchestra.

14. Song "The Star of Bethlehem."—E. Stephens, Full Chorus, Ladies Organ and Orchestra.