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Salt Lake City, Utab.

FALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 11, 1902

"BY ORDER OF THE PROPHET."

Many of our readers are familiar with the name of Rev. Alfred H. Henry, who, for some time occupied one of the pulpits in Salt Lake City. He removed to Butte, Montana. He endeavored while here to create some interest by delivering lectures against "Mormonism," based upon reported theories as to "Mormon" beliefs and isolated and partial extracts from old discourses, but ignoring the books that are accepted written standards of the "Mormon" Church. He received an occasional notice from this paper, but he did not succeed in setting either the "Mormon" or anti-"Mormon" world on fire.

The gentleman has recently published a romance entitled "By Order of the Prophet," a volume of 400 pages with some illustrations and announced as, "True to history, founded upon actual incident, forceful in the telling and strong in the depiction of character, and a worthy contribution to the literature of the making of the west." The author states that "this book is not an attack upon Mormonism." and he claims that he has taken for his sources of information a number of works published 'during the fifties."

We have taken the trouble to read the book so that we might form a fair opinion of its literary merits and also of the purpose or purposes of the writer. The latter appear to be two-fold. First, to make some money, a not uncommon Ti aim of gentlemen of his cloth, and second, under a guise of fairness to paint "Mormonism" is repellant colors, and especially to give a black eye to "Mornon' polygamy. In view of the cessations for many years of "Mormon" plural marriage, there does not seem to be F any good reason why so much pains the Church, that the whole representa-Gru was taken, to place before the public a tion is absurdly incorrect, and because distorted picture of imaginary events, the ignorance of the writer, or his in hideons to arouse prejudice against an obso lete practice, particularly as the writer liselaims making any attack upon The book is interesting and on the

whole well written. The descriptive matter, though not always true to the ocalities and scenes represented, is atractive and not highly exaggerated. ae ind the plot, which is not very deep, is kept in view until the close, and C. hus the work forms a novel the average. The charocters are well drawn and each preserves its identity throughout, alhough the principal male person desbribed as "Elder Brand" at the bednning, is so different a being from lifficult to believe him to be the same ndividual, notwithstanding the infer-

nce that "Mormonism" worked upon im the repulsive changes depicted in his character. The author has evidently read extracts from the works to which he reers, and allowed his imagination and

skettories told him while in Utah by antipros Mormons" and apostates, full play to help tork up scenes and incidents to fill Thut his story. His pictures of social fe among the "Mormons" in the early Says of Utah were evidently drawn they are gross exaggerations, in others prey utterly fail to portray realities. nd the purpose is clear throughout to rac ast a dark shade over and render retinutulsive, scenes that were in reality trightened by numerous acts of devo-

at were divine of E The story starts with the conversion er ! a young lady of refinement, in Engthe End, by a "Mormon" Elder to whom becomes personally attached and ho afterwards marries her. Beneath an he interest and belief aroused in her eart by the influence of the Eider. and ay be discerned by the critical mind,

rore of personal attraction to the Zireacher than religious conviction as his teachings. The element of doubt at though her experience

ad to one familiar with the workings "Mormonism," it is evident that the proine never obtained that testimony In the truth which is an essential feare of real conversion to its tenets

pres ad spirit. The language put into the mouth of Older Brand" is not that of a "Moron" missionary, and the writer has Ce alled himself of sectarian exprescommon to Methodist and other horters, but never used by the nd eachers among the Latter-day Saints. is equally unfamiliar with scenes occurrences among the "Mormon"

nd migrants in crossing the great of oains. His pictures are not those of the Real traveling life in those early days, til tet are made up of tales that have en told and books that have been stan itten, just to make out an attractive

The strained attempts to describe igham Young as a licentious and eming tyrant, without respect to the Tea ints of husbands and wives, of pernot only gross caricatures, mak! ploneer, whose monument stands engaged and the influence which they counts has been shown, but the question

in this city in testimony of the high regard in which he is held by the people who knew him best, and erected by citizens of all shades of political and religious belief. Such remarks as the following show the trend of the author's mind and character. Speaking of the Elder's wife he puts this in the mouth of a prominent "Mormon."

quite a tidy wench, they say. Some of them told Brother Brigham and he said, 'It's not right for Brother Brand to keep her in seclusion. We must bring her into the Territory and have him show her off.' Speaking of other ladies in a company

"Oh yes! I heard something about it

crossing the plains, one of the "Mormons" is made to say: They are fine strapping wenches,

said Carson, as they proceeded towards the camp. "They'll be snapped up mighty quick when they reach the val-ley. Shouldn't wonder if Brother Brig-ham looked them your a bit." am looked them over a bit."

The subjoined language is attributed o President Young:

"We shall have no trouble with Brand, but this girl that he married in England needs to learn her place. It may be necessary to let her know that we do not recognize her marriage until the has been scaled by competent auhority; and that we possess the power of absolute divorce. A hint that she of absolute divorce. A hint that she may be cut off from husband and child is well as from the Church may teach er reason."

Here is a specimen of the author's dea of a "Mormon" Bishop's instruc tion to a wife while her husband is away: She asked.

"Did Mr. Brand request you to tender our services?

No, not exactly, but when a brother absent upon business or on a mission hepherd of the flock, to look after his vives and superintend his household. The accompanying conversation and

nferences are too vile for repretition ere. The Bishop is said to have asked "Will you, I say, encourage Brother

Brand to take additional wives, according to the Abrahamic covenant?" "I suppose you know, my dear sister that those who disobey will be cut off:

"You will submit, my dear sister, am persuaded. If you should not, however, you will be brought before and, separated from your child, and

cast out into the wilderness." The following paragraph is part of an alleged conversation between Brand and Brigham Young, but which contains prurient insinuations that we will not reproduce:

"But what's to hinder my marryln; her?" asked Brand aghast.

"Well, you will have to get the con eent of your wife, or get a divorce," declared Brigham bluntly. "I thought ove submissive; but she has a devil It is of your own fostering, too, and unless you can east it out, you must cut her off from your own life,or choose your portion in Hell with her." With a wave of his hand, Brigham dis-

These quotations from the book are sufficient to show to people acquainted with the skuation here in early times. with President Brigham Young, and with the doctrines and regulations of was taken, to place before the public a tion is absurdly incorrect, and betrays colors, scenes and circumstances that never occurred and to coin expressions that never were uttered for the purpose of prejudicing his readers against

> The very title of the work is mis leading. "By Order of the Prophet" means that Elder Brand, and others were compelled against their own wil and that of their wives to practice polygamy, to brutalize themselves and ter nature, to sacrifice their persona liberty and bend in abject submission which is totally untrue. Little scraps ceive the unsophisticated reader. The haps correctly given, are interwoven with the notions and perversions of the rived his so-called information, and thus the whole subject is presented

in a distorted shape. Mr. Henry is, no doubt, under the impression that he knows a grea deal about "Mormonism," he has read some "Mormon" works as well as anti-"Mormon" publications and thinks he understands the whole aubject. But we fear that he has done so in the spirit in which he depicts the manner of investigation pursued by his peroine, who is made to say: on inspired by a faith and inspiration

"While he is gone I will study, not that I may be convinced but that I may

It is because of that method of investigation that he makes these re-

"For there was no spiritualizing or refining power in their system of be lef; and so this 'religious community had to be driven to submission display of a cruel, dominant will."

The truth is, there is no religious system under the sun in which there is greater individual liberty, that is mor opiritualizing in its tendencies, that lifts man up nearer to God and Christ, that requires the domination of the spirit over the fiesh, that imbues its devotees with a sacred influence leading to things above, that opens to the soul of man the spiritual world and gives him definite knowledge concerning Go dand his relationship to his Eternal Father, than "Mormonism" is and does. Mr. Henry shows that he has no better conception of the higher truths embodied in the "Mormon creed than a Zulu has of astronomy or

a Hottentot has of algebra. His endeavors to describe polygami life in Utah in the days when it was an open and avowed feature of the so are not disgusting to persons lived here in those days, and who knew it as it was, and the spirit which act. nated most of the men and women who entered into it with the highest me tives and with the sincerest convic tions. His book abounds with passages al property or of human feeling, that prove his unacquaintance with the persons delineated, their manner of infamously unjust to a great leader speech, the work in which they were sources. That there are parallel ac-

carrried. It is, therefore, like many other romances written to catch the public eye and rake in the public money, untrue to facts, misleading in its impressions and deceptive in its chief intent and purpose. It might be regard. ed as a fair work of fiction if it did not carry with it gross libels on good men now departed, and false ideas concerning a people and a faith that have been sufficiently maligned, without further efforts in that direction from a professed minister of the Christian religion.

#### STATUS OF THE HEBREWS.

The Hebrews have recently celebrated the commencement of their nev year, and are now observing the great "day of expiation." It is a beautiful thought that is expressed in the religlous observance which requires a na tion to start out every new year with a new record-a day of atonement.

The significance of the season should invite the devout Hebrew to a con templation of the status of that people at the present time. After two thousand years of various experiences among all the nations of the earth, the Jews find themselves still in the most contradictory position. Their unanciers are princes to whom kings pay homage their scientists, literateurs, orators. and artists, hold places in the front ranks all over the world; and yet the people are a hiss and a byword in many countries; they are the object of envy. hatred and persecution, even in places where freedom has been established under the wgis of refined enlighten-

Then, the people are divided in their views. Some of them hold that the only logical future of Judaism is its assimilation with so-called Christianity. They have ceased looking for a Mes siah and a restoration, except in a "spiritual" sense. They have prac tically surrendered the strongest ram parts of their religion. Others are struggling hard against this surrender But above the various phases of modern Judalsm rises Zionism, as the

pillar of fire and cloud over the anc'ent Tabernacle, indicating that the progress is still onward toward the land of promise. The rise and develop ment of this most remarkable movement is a subject for study and contemplation. Max Nordau in the International Quarterly tells us that this movement can be said to date back about twenty years. At that time the Russian outrages upon the Jews made a deep impression upon the people all over the world, and a Russian Jew wrote a pamphlet in which he set forth that the Jews are not merely a religious community, but a nation. But the movement thus merely hinted at took form in 1897, as the result of a book, "Der Judenstaat," written by Dr. Theodor Herzl of Vienna, In August, 1897, the first Zionist congress was held at Basle. Since then, yearly congresses have been held, and at the

last no less than 180,000 electors were represented. The kim of this movement has been repeatedly stated. It is:

"(1) The well regulated promotion of the settlement of Palestine by Jewish agriculturists, artisans and manufac The organization and knitting

together of the whole Jewish commun ity by means of proper local and gen the law of the different countries, (3) The strengthening of the Jew. ish self-respect and national conscious

(4) Preparatory steps for obtaining the consent of the governments, which is necessary for the achievements of the aims of Zionism."

What has been accomplished already for the purrose of carrying out these aims, is told by M. Nordau. This in brief, has been done; A Hebraic school established in Jaffa; preparation made for founding factories in the Holy Land; 900 propaganda societies founded; a central official organ, "Die Welt." published in Vienna, and forty other periodicals established, including the American journal, "The Maccabaean;" negotiations opened with Turkey through "The Great Committee of Action," for a charter "for the colonization of such land in Palestine as can be disposed of and which at present is ly. ing waste;" founding in London of the national Jewish bank, called the "Jewish Colonial Trust," with an authorized capital of two million pounds and a paid up capital of one-fourth of a million pounds; the beginning of a national fund which is to amount to 200,000 pounds, and one-half of which is to be devoted to the purchase of lands in

Those are great results in a few years. M. Nordau thinks that there are about two million Jews who favor assimilation with Gentiles; but he believes that there are at least eight million Jews who feel unhappy in the countries in which they live, and to whom, therefore, Zionism appeals very strongly. Lord Salisbury is quoted to the effect that if forty per cent of the people become converted to the move. ment, it can be carried through. There s, then, nothing but encouragement in he present situation, for those who are coking forward toward the redemption of Judah.

A VERY ANCIENT LIBRARY A recent Philadelphia dispatch stated that Prof. Hilprecht had just returned home, to resume his duties in the University of Pennsylvania. The professor years ago pointed out what he thought would prove to be the ancient site of a library of the city of Nippur. He reasoned that there would be a collection of literary works of considera. ble magnitude, connected with the temple of Bel, and this inference has proved correct. No less than 2,500 tab. lets were discovered under twenty. feet of debris. Every one of these tab. lets is supposed to go back to the time before Abraham. The professor be Heyes that among these tablets will be found the Babylonian accounts of the creation and the deluge, and he will devote his time to the deciphering and translation of the ancient records.

Just now a sharp controversy is going Mr. Abram S. Hewitt continues to on in the world of theology as to whether the Biblical accounts of the earliest events in human history are make him drink not taken bodily from Babylonian

is what relation they hold to one another. Is the Biblical parrative to be traced to the Babylonian records, or are both different renditions of an old tradition antedating both the Babylonian and the Hebrew civilizations? Possibly light will be shed upon this question by further investigation of

the creation, the fall, the deluge, etc., was brought to Egypt and to the val ley of the Euphrates, from a common source. Moses, the Hebrew historian, had access to the sources of information so carefully guarded by the learned caste, and he had moreover, that inspiration from on high that opened to him the past and the future, In selecting his material, he was guarded and directed by the Spirit of truth. to avoid error and record that which was essential for the development of the plan of salvation. In this the Hebrew records are different from all profane records, no matter if they at times run parallel.

the records now brought to light.

The probability is that the story of

As for the place where these narra tives were first told to man, and from which they have spread to nearly all branches of the human family, that must be looked for neither in Babylonia, nor Egypt, but in America, where, as many now admit, the cradle of the human family stood. As today, the light of liberty and civilization, is spreading its rays from here to every part of the world, directly or indirectly, so, ages ago, the light of truth shone upon the earth from this continent. What is happening has happened before. There s nothing new under the sun, and there is no reason why we should not accept as true the theory that Ameri-

#### UNITY AMONG FRIENDS.

as it is today,

ca once before was in the lead in in-

dustry, in trade, in sciences, in arts,

A movement is said to be on foot for the organization in this country of a general body which will be the means of binding the orthodox Quakers together into one denomination. Till now the societies of Friends have been independent of one another. The idea is to organize a central authority that will undertake to look to the common affairs. It will form a board of foreign missions, a board of education, etc., and it may even formulate a creed. It seems that there are now 13 smaller Quaker organizations. Of these ten have assented to the new plan, and Iowa and Ohio will unquestionably do so. New York was among the leaders.

The one that has not given its assent and may not do so is the one that comprises the Friends of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The Philadelphia Friends, or some of them, are said to be so conservative that they criticise western Friends because these do not keep up the old traditions of Fox and Penn. Almost alone of all Quakers they cling to the plain dress and plain speech. They steadily lose in numbers, and yet they decline to change. They even go so far as to say that Friends in the west are not Friends at all, and sometimes refuse to send to or receive from western meetings any official communication. So that Philadelphia clings to its old ways and refuses to come into a

new order of things surprises nobody Well, the movement is one of great mportance to the Quakers, of which there are about 93,000 orthodox members In the country. If there is one important principle for which Quakerism stands and which more than any other fustifies its existence, it is the principle of peace among all men. If this principle can be promoted by the consolidation of the forces of the Friends, it is to be hoped the plan may be carried out successfully. There is strength in union and no army can be too strong in the service of righteousness.

### WHAT'S IN A NAME?

There is more in a name than most people think, and in some matters the name is everything and the subject nothing. According to the Liverpool Morning Post a civil service academy fournal recently gave a model exercise The subject for essay was "Mountains and Their Beauty," and a wily but suspicious reader copied out an essay in competition. He wrote it in the beautiful, stiff, civil-service hand with all the letters joined in the middle; he punctuated it carefully, and made it in every sense, a creditable production He was awarded 41 per cent for Eng-He was told that his English was rather stiff, and that his descriptions were not lifelike, and were too "journalistic," whatever that may mean his ideas lacking in originality. It was a very sad reflection to think that it was an extract from Ruskin's "Modern Painters" on "Mountains and Mountain Beauty!" One candidate got 97 per cent., being twice as good as Ruskin apparently.

Borrowed books never come home to

As a fuel nothing is more sootable than soft coal.

These conferences demonstrate that there is such a word as fail.

conference failed. It was held on Fri

Of course the operators-politician

He who can strike a plan of settle ment for the coal strike will strike i

If the operators persist in being mulish they may have to be operated

Harry Lehr calls Henry Wattersen "a rude fellow." Does Harry want to harry Henry's feelings? Governor Odell gave the operators

who talked about the politicians to understand who's who in New York state Thirty one years after the terrible

holocaust Chicago is as proud of its great fire as a boy is of a pair of new

write letters to Mr. John Mitchell. You can lead a horse to water but you can'

The army maneuvers were a great

been the mud. But mud should be expected at Fort Riley.

The emperor of Austria, it is said, is going to rebuke the king of Belgium. Isn't there an old saying about Satan rebuking sin?

The influence of the politicians and the coal operators reaches all over the country but in their conferences they fall to reach any conclusion. In hurling rocks at non-union men

the striking miners set at naught the injunction: "He that is without sin among you,let him cast the first stone Some years ago General Dyrenforth

combarded the heavens and tried to produce rain but falled. But he has succeeded in raising a storm in the Union Veterans' union. According to President Nicholas Butler Murray, Columbia university is in

urgent need of ten million dollars, Ev-

idently the rule at Columbia is not

lain living and high thinking. Mayor Harrison of Chicago is jealous of his wife's literary fame and proposes to write a book on his Nile experiences. If he attempts to take up an Egyptian subject he would do well to play the part of the Sphinx.

Refusing to work in the coal mines except upon certain conditions can searcely be twisted into being a conspiracy to prevent interstate commerce, And the common sense of the people and the President will so hold.

According to German government statistics, the Catholic population of the empire is increasing at a more rapid rate than the Protestants, and the Jewish population, relatively, is receding. Out of every thousand persons in Germany, 625 persons are Protestants at present, against 628 ten years ago; 361 are Catholics, against 308 ten years ago, and 10 persons are Jewish, against 11 ten years ago.

"When a lady of the mature age of fifteen years decides to get married she should not neglect to at least inform her school-teacher. If Miss Mabel E. Allan of Middletown had observed this wise precaution, she would not have been exposed to the mortification of a visit from the truant officer and the threat of an immediate spanking if she falled to return to school. Fancy a truant officer spanking a young bride in the midst of her honeymoon! Wouldn't it jar you?" ays the Brooklyn Times. No, not a bit. But it might jar the bride.

A movement for union of churches is thus noted by a contemporary:

"Twenty-two leading ministers and aymen of the United Brethren denomination, including most of the official agents of the church in its missionary, ublication, and educational ente orises, have united in a formal letter addressed to their bishops, desiring them to institute negotiations for organic union of the United Brethren with four other specific denominations, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist Protestant, Evangelical, and nited Evangelical. Copies of this leter have been sent to leading representatives of the other churches name and very favorable responses to the proposition have been returned.

#### ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS

The Christian Statesman.

All fortune-tellers, therefore, and all spiritualist mediums, are palpable and obvious frauds. They obtain money under false pretences, and the regulations which suppress them in many places are wise and just and in the interest of the people. But the evil wrought by these superstitions is deeper far than the mere loss of money paid to these pretenders. Any superstition supplies the mind which accepts it an object God. To this extent it leads the mind away from God.

#### The Interior.

It is not fair to value the conscience of American Christianity by the amount of denunciation expended against prevailing public iniquities. Preachers are learning to reserve their fire until they are within sight of a target. To what purpose are grandiloquent ravings om the pulpit against the sin of sell-Ing liquor when nobody in the congregation would ever dream of offering in toxicants to a neighbor? Why should resolutions against injustices committed by persons who will never see the resolutions? We believe the church is earning to abstain from perfunctory talking and trying to put its words in

Christian Intelligencer. How is the non-attendant at church to be reached? The Salvation Army method is one way. Go out and seek them. If need be use drum and cornet, anything to draw the attention of the careless and win a hearing for the mes-This is successful up to a certain point and with a certain class. But i will not avail with the great mass of those outside the church. It does not and cannot reach the many educated non-church-goers. The use of proper and improper devices in the modification of the church service to suit im agined demands also in some places has swollen audiences for a time, but rarely with any permanent advantage. Experience proves that nothing draws so well or holds so steadily as the old Gos-

Christian Work and the Evangelist. In the course of his annual charge to he clergy of his diocese one day last week, Bishop Potter declared that for nimself he 'should be perfectly willing to submit every Sunday law that we have—whatever traffic it regulates or represses, on whatever sacred day of the week-to a vote of the people of this own who have a right to vote, confident that every hallowed interest would protected, and that the day of unlicense which so many so conidently predict would never dawn. We trust that in the event of a practical experiment of the Bishop's proposed referendum his confidence will be justi-

New York Churchman.

Nothing can be truer than the necescoming the plague of intemperance. This is too closely associated statistially with pauperism and crime to be dealt with except by organized effort, and by all the ways in which the social conscience expresses its will. We mean ation is one of the instruments which oclety must not hesitate to employ in lealing with intemperance.

New York Independent. We greatly honor the earnestness of Bishop Potter, and we thank him for alling attention to this great evil of attemperance, as to which we are too such given to despair. There may be comething more than we have yet found n the remedy he has lately heard of and recommends, but other remedies have their place. Prohibition has not worked well when imposed on large un-The army maneuvers were a great willing cities. We suppose it has success, the only drawback having worked well these dozen years in the

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z. c. m. i

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

lamented Father Scully's city of Cambridge, and in hundreds of counties, where the local option of the people has demanded and supported and enforced

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Four-Track News for October has a great variety of articles. One is enti-tled "In the Shadow of Treason," by L. K. Becker. It is an account of the Arnold-Andre episode, which came so near turning the tide in the affairs of young "The Egyptian Obelisk, the title of an article by Anna S. Harlan, describing that remarkable mono-lith. "The Poet of the Merrimac" is gracefully written sketch, descriptive of the poet Whittier and his Amesbury home, by Judith Shirley. This number also contains "Little Histories" on "Ancient Cradock House," and "Old Fort Putnam." The illustrations are artistic.—George H. Daniels, publisher, Grand Central Station, New York.

Modern Mexico for October contains the first installment of an article on "Cortez in Mexico," by Mrs. J. K. Hud-It is illustrated with a portrait of the Conqueror. Another article is on 'Mexico's Active Volcano, Colima." Mr. John Hubert Cornyn writes of "The John D. Brandon contributes an article on "Papantla," a curious little tropical town peopled with a tribe of Indians. All these articles are illustrated .- New York.

The Engineering Magazine for October gives a review of the American iron and steel situation by Mr. Archer encouraging view of the probabilities of long stability, basing this belief on the tendency toward wise, and farsighted business management. There is in the same number a very interesting illustrated review of ordnance engineering, by Capt. J. F. Meigs. Mr. Harrington Emerson gives a summary of the great Dusseldorf Exposition, with fine engravings of the most im-portant features. Mr. Brewer con-cludes his survey of the mineral resources of British Columbia. Mr. Adams has an analysis of the "Physical Limits of Electric-Power Transmis-The Engineering Index is quite complete, and the Review of the En-gineering Press appears in an improved orm.—The Engineering Magazine, New

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BARCAIN MATINEE WEDNESDAY, 3 P.M.

James A. Herne's Great Play, Ναραραραραραραραραραραραρα

THE BEST OF THEM ALL. STRONG AND RUGGED AS THE ROCK-BOUND COASTS OF

PURE AS THE OCEAN BREEZES!

Presented by AN EXCELLENT COMPANY

PRICES:-25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00,

with MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY and STARTLING ELECTRICAL EFFECTS.

Direction Mrs. James A. Herne.

GEO. D. PYPER.

SALT LAKE THEATRE, Four Performances, STARTING, Oct. 16th.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P.M.

Mr. KIRKE LA SHELLE presents the Favorite Actor

Bonnie Brier Bush.

"Transcends anything ever seen on our stage. A performance every-body should see,"—William Winter, in New York Tribune. Precisely as presented for 12 weeks at the Theater Republic, New York city; eight weeks at the Tremont theater, Boston.

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Matinee 25c and 50c. Children 25c. Seats now on sale.

Dramatized from Ian Maclaren's Stories by James Macarthur. A Superbly Beau' tiful Stage Production. A Company of Metropolitan Indorsement, including Reuben Fax, Bessie Baidwin, Russell Bassett, Augustine Duncan, Katharine Mulkins, Helen

Holmes, Charles Macdonald, Al. Phillips, Gertrude Robinson, Adelaide Cummings, Edith Taliaferio, Thomas Jackson, and Utah's Favorite Tenor ROBERT C. EASTON.

Advance Sale of Seats and Boxes Opens Monday.