

HETTY GREEN TO THE RESCUE.

Reported That She is to Finance
Irrigation Scheme for East-
ern Utah.

MRS. ELI MEDFORD PROMOTER.

Is Quite Sure She Can Induce the
New York Woman to Furnish All
The Money Required.

The Denver Times publishes an interview with Mrs. Eli Medford, who is said to live near this city, in which she says that she is endeavoring to interest Hetty Green, the famous New York financier, in an irrigation project for eastern Utah and western Colorado. She expects Mrs. Green to put about a million dollars into the scheme. Following is the interview referred to:

"I am well aware that Mrs. Green is not a person who rushes into a wildcat scheme," she said, in discussing her prospects of success. "She knows that I would not seek to lead her into such a scheme. In the first place, I have the advantage of having once known her. When I was but a mere girl I knew her in Oswego, N. Y. She was a close friend of my father, who was interested in Cuban tobacco fields, and her counsel to him aided in securing a fair competence for all of us. She will know me when I tell her who I am, although it is a number of years since we last met."

"What is my scheme? Why, if I were to unfold it to you it would result in the toppling over of all my chances for success. I will say, however, that if I am successful it will mean the reclamation of the Utah desert in the course of two years. It is an immense tract, and as I have every detail of my plan perfected there can be no hitch. I could raise money enough from my people to conduct it on a small scale, but I desire some person in the company who, when they see what it is, will use their money liberally to meet the gigantic expansion which will follow its inception. I am not begging anybody. I am positive that Mrs. Green, being a thorough business woman, will see what I am driving at and think well of my plans in the inside of 20 minutes. She won't hesitate very long, eh, Harry?" She turned to her son, who is accompanying her on her westward trail. He launched into a discussion of the plan enthusiastically and said that the affair would be a great boon to Utah and Colorado.

Mrs. Medford was by no means reticent. She was talkative to the point of being almost garrulous. "I think," she said, "that I reserve to be called one of the hard-working pioneers of this country. I was a Mrs. Elliott when I first came to this country and in the early '70s I settled with my husband in Colorado Springs. He went into the cattle business near Glenwood and made some money in the course of about five years. We then went to Arizona, where he induced me to part with all the money I had in a copper prospect. He fell in with a bunch of thieves and they robbed us of all we had. After my money was gone he used me as gentle husband sometimes use their wives when they have tired of them. He deserted me in Tucson and I have never seen him since. I secured a government position through the efforts of some political friends and managed to keep alive."

"In 1889 I met Eli Medford, who was seeking converts to the Mormon faith all over the southern country. He talked to me day after day about the tenets of the Mormon belief, and his kindness and generosity won me over. He then asked me to marry him. As I had obtained a divorce from my gentle husband, I was in a position to accept his proposal."

AGED PROSPECTORS.

Interesting Old Couple Camped in Salt
Lake Feed Yard.

An interesting old couple named Skinner are camped out in the feed yard of R. W. Cunningham on south Second East street. They went to California from the east in the early

A TRIUMPH OF TAILORING

the princely Prince Albert
bearing this famous mark

Alfred Benjamin & Co.
MAKERS NEW YORK

A ready-to-wear frock coat
that you cannot distinguish
from one made to your order.
Thibets, vicunas, unfinished
worsteds, double-shrunk in
the BENJAMIN establishment.
Fit individual and perfect,
being measured on a model
of your figure. Styles from
New York and London fash-
ioners. Hand-shaped and
hand-tailored by salaried
specialists in sanitary shops.

BENJAMIN White and Fancy
Washable Waistcoats, too. The
price is right. Your money
back if anything goes wrong.
We alone sell this famous apparel.

GRAY BROS. & CO.,
Main St.

"Fifties, filled with the gold fever, but failed to make their pile. Then they removed to Salt Lake, where Skinner freighted between this city and Virginia City, and made a fortune of \$19,000, which he lost in real estate speculation at San Diego in the 'seventies. Then the couple migrated to Montana, where Skinner took out \$3,600 in a week from a six inches streak near Deer Lodge, but had to quit for lack of water. The couple finally removed to southern California, but left there last spring and worked their way around to Montana again, but were unable to get work before the fall snow came, and so journeyed down to this city, where they hoped to find something to do, until spring, when they propose to strike for the north again. The Skinners are having a hard time of it to make both ends meet, as they are nearly 80 years old, and the old man is not well. The county and philanthropic people have been extending assistance, and it is believed that the Skinners will be able to carry out their cherished plans, and go to prospecting again when the snow leaves. They also have hopes that their old mine lands at San Diego will become of value shortly and that they will be able to realize from them."

LET ME SAY I have used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and thoroughly recommend it for what it claims. Very truly, (Rev.) H. W. Hathaway, Elizabeth, N. J.

I TRIED Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured of catarrh. The terrible headaches from which I long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50¢ or mailed by Ely Brothers, 65 Warren St., New York.

WHAT MURRAY WANTS.

Demands That Street Car Company
Uses Its New Line.

The street railway company and the city of Murray are at odds. The county commissioners are granted to the company a franchise for track extension on the State road to Sandy; but as the Main street in Murray does not conform to the State road, the line of the track falls east of the street center. To remedy this and secure more wagon room, the Murray municipality offered a franchise for the right of way necessary to lay the track four feet to the west. But now that the street car company has done this, the city is proposing to compel it to run cars over the three-quarters of a mile of completed track whether there is any money in it or not. The company was not intending to extend the service until the extension was completed, and if the municipality seems disposed to push things, it is liable to delay the track on the east and original line location, and then the city will have a perpetual inconvenience on its hands.

RHEUMATISM AN INDESCRIBABLE TORTURE

Because Rheumatism sometimes comes on suddenly it doesn't prove that it is a chance disease or one due to accidental causes. It takes time for it to develop, and is at work in the system long before any symptoms are felt. The blood is the first point of attack, and the poisonous acids that cause the aches and pains are then distributed through the circulation to different parts of the system, and settle in joints, muscles and nerves; and when the system is in this condition it needs only some exciting cause like exposure to night air, damp, chilly weather, or the cold, bleak winds of winter, to arouse the slumbering poisons and bring on Rheumatism. The severity of the attack depends upon the amount of acid in the blood and the quantity of acrid matter in the joints and muscles. Some people are almost helpless from the first, while others have occasional spells or are uncomfortable, restless, nervous and half sick all the time from the nagging aches and pains. Rheumatism is a disagreeable companion even in its mildest form. It grows worse as we grow older, and frequently stiffens the joints, draws the muscles out of shape and breaks down the nervous system. A disease that originates in the blood, as Rheumatism does, cannot be cured with external remedies like liniments and plasters; such things scatter the pains or drive them to some other part of the body, but do not touch the disease or improve the condition of the blood. The thin acid blood must be restored to its normal purity and strength, so that all poisonous substances may be carried out of the system, and no medicine accomplishes this in so short a time as S.S.S., which not only neutralizes the acids and counteracts the poisons, but builds up the general health at the same time.

Write for our special book on Rheumatism, and should you desire any special information or advice, our physicians will furnish it without charge.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SERVICES AT THE TABERNACLE.

The Mission of Mormonism Clearly
Defined by Bishop Orson
F. Whitney.

QUERY: WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?

To Build Up God's Kingdom Here Upon
The Earth, is the Answer Given
Yesterday Afternoon.

The services at the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon were quite largely attended and were presided over by President Angus M. Cannon. The speaker was Bishop Orson F. Whitney, who clearly defined the mission of "Mormonism" and in answer to the question, "What are we here for?" stated that the Latter-day Saints were here to build up God's kingdom upon the earth. The choir sang the hymn:

Great God attend while Zion sings,
The joy that from Thy presence springs.

Prayer was offered by Patriarch Samuel Claridge.

The choir further sang:

On the mountain tops appearing,
Lo, the sacred herald stands.

Bishop Orson F. Whitney: He said that the part of the prayer offered which had most impressed him, was that part which asked the Father to help us to realize what we are here for. The speaker felt that this prayer had reference not only to our present, but also to our existence here upon the earth; and particularly to the Saints in their being gathered out from all nations.

Bishop Whitney then took up the mission of "Mormonism," and in answer to the question "What are we here for?" stated that the Latter-day Saints were here to build up Zion, to establish God's kingdom to prepare the world for the glorious coming of the Redeemer, whose advent would bring about the resurrection and inaugurate the millennial reign of peace. We were to realize that this work was one of great seriousness and solemnity. Such was the burden of the instructions given by the Prophet Joseph Smith to the Elders in early days, when they were admonished to cease from loud laughter and all light-mindedness, and to list the solemnities of eternity rest upon their minds. After your testimonies, he said, come the testimony of earthquakes, wars and calamities, and the pressing upon brethren the necessity of uttering a solemn warning to the nations, giving all men ample opportunity to repent and to cease from evil before the judgments of God should come upon them.

In obedience to this injunction the Elders of the Church had been going forth for many years, and the solemn message, and using every endeavor to bring men unto the Lord. And He will keep His word as to the judgments that are to follow. He first used kind persuasion, and if that is scorned then violence, having in view always the salvation even of the wicked whom He punishes.

The speaker dwelt upon the destiny of the human race, as portrayed to Joseph the Prophet in February, 1832. In the great vision vouchsafed to him he saw the glories of the celestial, terrestrial and telestial worlds, typified respectively by the sun, moon and stars, and depicted the character and qualifications of the beings who would inherit these different degrees of glory, according to their works here in the flesh. In this connection the Prophet Joseph gave to the Apostle Paul, who said he knew a man in Christ who was standing in the third heaven and there saw things unlawful to be uttered. Joseph Smith said that he knew a man who was caught up to the seventh heaven, and saw things which could not be spoken upon earth, even to his closest friends. In the vision given to the Prophet it was shown that celestial beings were those who received the highest glory, and who would have received it had it been upon the earth in their time; and were valiant and faithful to the end; that terrestrial beings were those who delayed obedience until the future life after being offered the Gospel here, or were saved without law as the heathen; while the telestial world was peopled by those who had been thrust down to hell, where they had paid every debt prior to being redeemed. Men would and should be judged according to their works, said the speaker. "Equality is not always justice. It is a mistake to suppose that God will treat all men the same—save all in one degree of glory; but He will treat all justly—give to each soul its measure—according to its capacity to receive. Christ declared: 'In my Father's house are many mansions,' and those who were to be with Him were those who were like Him; those who followed in His footsteps—not the wicked world at large.

Bishop Whitney touched upon the subject of baptism for the dead, and showed how close great plan of universal salvation could be carried out and justice meted to every man. In the days of the Apostle Paul such an ordinance was clearly understood, for he himself had said, "If the dead rise not at all, why are ye then baptized for the dead?" For the purpose of attending to this ordinance, among others, the Saints built Temples in which vicarious work was carried on for the benefit of the departed.

The reason the Latter-day Saints were called of God to do these things was because they were final descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, in whom and in whose seed is salvation. The speaker alluded to the faith manifested by Father Abraham, and that the promise made to him that in him and in his seed should all the nations of the earth be blessed. That promise was mainly fulfilled in Christ, but also in the dispersion of the children of Israel among all nations. As in the fall of Adam and Eve, there was a destiny, a divine intending in this calamitous event, and the Lord brought good out of it, for the human family. "Adam fell that man might be, and man is that he might have joy." Israel was scattered anciently, that he might be gathered in modern times. The Latter-day Saints were being brought together in fulfillment of predictions made to their ancestors, Israel of old. They were nearly all of the lineage of Ephraim, who "mixed himself with the people," the Gentile nations. Joseph, the Prophet of the latter days, was a lineal descendant of Joseph who was sold into Egypt.

The speaker declared that a new era was dawning upon "Mormonism." He saw it in the establishment of colleges, universities and schools in all parts of this land. He saw it in the starting of bureau of information, through which the truth could be disseminated to strangers from far and near. He could see it in the adoption of new methods looking to the advancement of the youth of Zion, and the preaching of the Gospel. All such things were in harmony with the genius of the latter-day work and in line with the standard established by the Prophet

Treat your scalp
for dandruff, not
your coat! Ayer's

Hair Vigor.

Joseph Smith, who was a most ardent advocate of education. Under his direction schools were established in Ohio, in Missouri, in Illinois, and on his demise President Brigham Young manifested the same spirit. As soon as this valley was opened to civilization, schools were begun, in order that education might flourish. The pioneers had not been here three months before schools were opened in the "Old Fort" and the early-day teachers being Julian Moses and Mary Jane Dilworth. The University of Deseret (now of Utah), was an early creation of the "Mormon" settlers, and the Brigham Young academy, Brigham Young college, L. D. S. university, and many other schools followed in due season. There was less illiteracy in this state, no rate, than in many of the older states of the American Union; Massachusetts, with her boasted learning, not excepted. And this in spite of the many drivings and persecutions of the "Mormon" people.

Concluding, Bishop Whitney spoke of the past work of the Elders of this Church among the nations. Many of them, most of them, were illiterate men but they had gone out with the spirit of their calling upon them and had counted their converts by the tens of thousands—mostly uneducated people, perhaps, but thinking, intelligent men and women nevertheless. Worldly education was all good in its place—for the glory of God is intelligence—but it never had and never would give to men the Gospel of salvation. Still the Lord loved educated people, just as much as any other kind, if they were penitent and righteous, and He would yet raise up scholars and philosophers to present the Gospel to the world in a philosophical way—a scientific way, a poetic way, in any way that would be most effective in enabling this work to accomplish its great destiny. The Elders of Israel would yet stand before kings and nobles and deliver their message and in such a manner, too, as would invite and not repel. But it would be the Spirit of God, in every instance, and not mere education, that would convert souls to Christ. The world is full of many classes and conditions, was entitled to this just treatment—the sending to them of missionaries who were their equals in education and culture—before the judgments of God would be poured out to the uttermost; and this, the speaker said, was the significance of recent educational movements in the midst of this people, and the rise of musical, artistic and scientific geniuses among them. "Mormonism" is the most philosophical, the most scientific, the most poetic of all subjects, and as such it is just what mankind will have. It presented to them in all its varied phases before the end comes.

The choir sang the anthem, "The Mainstay of the Lord's House," and the benediction was pronounced by Elder John Henry Smith.

UNITARIAN SERVICES.

New Edifice Opened for Public Worship
With Appropriate Ceremony.

The Unitarian church was crowded yesterday morning on the occasion of the opening of the new edifice for worship. The minister, Rev. Mr. Fish, conducted the services. There was special music. Miss Irma Watson was the pianist, and during the service played the "Venetian Love Song" (Nevin), "Novelletten" (Schumann), and the "Serenade" (Chaminade). A quartet including Miss Larsen, Miss Calyton, Mr. Mahon and Mr. Nielson sang "Come Unto Me" (Parks); Miss Larsen and Mr. McCormick sang a duet "In Heavenly Love Abiding," and Miss Larsen sang the lullaby from Jocelyn. In addition there was a stringed orchestra, including Mrs. Sturgis, Miss Sturgis and Asher Cowan, which with piano furnished accompaniment for the congregational singing.

The preacher spoke from the text, "We are laborers together with God," and said in part:

"As Unitarians, believing in the freest and most outspoken declaration of our convictions, claiming the right to change them as often as our changing views of truth shall dictate, opposed to all concealment and all compromise of principle, we are able to give no countenance or support to anything which seems to us to encourage hypocrisy. Where shall we look for honesty if we do not find it in the church? If the fountain be corrupted, shall the stream be purified? If all the people in the United States, says the Rev. Minot Savage, 'who in their heart or hearts believe in a religion of common sense and reason—who believe in Jesus' sweet religion of love to God and love to man, and who do not believe the creeds of the popular Christianity—would but come out candidly and fearlessly and say so, and unite themselves to establish a broad, free, rational, progressive church, does any one doubt that we should have in a year's time overwhelmingly the largest and strongest church in America?' Does anyone doubt that we should then have reached the much-talked-of church of the future? If the example which Mr. Savage himself set some years ago, but he was once himself a minister of the Congregational church, had been followed or would be followed today by all in substantial agreement with him, we should have not merely a large and powerful church, but also a purified and more entirely faithful one."

"We neither attack nor seek to undermine anyone's sincere religious convictions; our appeal is not to any who are satisfied in the churches in which they now are. But to the increasing number of the dissatisfied and to the unchurched we offer a church home where they can breathe the air of perfect intellectual freedom and the fellowship of an organization which is trying to establish, as it sincerely believes, a purer form of Christianity than that which widely prevails—a Christianity which Jesus himself summed up in love to God and love to man."

ANDREW YOUNG DEAD.

Utah Mining Man Succumbs to the
Rigorous Climate of South America.

A cable from Lima, Peru, to Joseph S. Wells from A. W. McCune, states that Andrew L. Young, the well known Utah mining man, is dead. He succumbed to the effects of the climate, and whether the remains will be shipped home for interment is not known. Mr. Young had been in south America with Mr. McCune for the last 18 months, as foreman in the Cerro de Pasco mine, and was expecting to return this fall to this city, where he leaves a wife and three children. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. D. C. McLaughlin, and a brother-in-law of H. C. Wallace.

CHANCE FOR HAWORTH.

Board of Pardons Will Listen to Testimony at Saturday's Meeting.

It is very probable that the board of pardons will listen to some oral testimony in the "Nick" Haworth case, which will be considered at its regular meeting on next Saturday. James Millard, of Ogden, will be cited to appear before the board and tell what he knows in connection with the case. It is said that he has information which is favorable to Haworth and which might result in the latter's sentence being commuted to life imprisonment, but that he is a friend of the family of the murdered watchman, and hence is reluctant to testify and has refused to sign an affidavit.

At the time of the murder Millard was employed in a livery stable at Ogden. The evidence in the case went to show that Haworth and another man named at the Ogden livery about 8 o'clock the morning after the murder and their horse showed signs of having had a hard trip. It is said that Millard has declared that the trial that the man who drove into Ogden that morning was not Haworth at all. Such being the case, it will be a decided advantage to Haworth to have Millard testify before the board of pardons.

WILL PROSECUTE INDIANS.

Those Charged With Murder of Sheriff
Miller to be Dealt With.

Special Correspondence.

Douglas, Wyo., Nov. 14.—There is no truth in the story that the citizens of Converse county have become alarmed over the probable expense of the trial of the nine Sioux Indians who were arrested charged with the murder of Sheriff Miller and Deputy Falkenberg, and it is not true that the prominent citizens favor surrendering the Indians to the United States government and thus avoid a trial which would nearly bankrupt the county. The people of Douglas believe that if it is found there are no good grounds on which to base the prosecution, then they are in favor of taking the action suggested, but the affair will be investigated carefully today and every possible effort made to secure evidence against the Indians. Converse county people, although the fight belonged to Weston county, are anxious that the criminals be punished and they will spend their money freely to have justice done.

Indian Agent John R. Brennan, Cleveland, and an interpreter from the Pine Ridge agency are here. United States Atty. Burke arrived last night, and a large number of witnesses, some of whom were in the battle with the Indians, came in from Newcastle.

ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

The Salt Lake Architectural club is arranging for a series of practical and valuable lectures and papers at the coming weekly meetings of the club, to alternate with life classes and in addition, there is to be an art loan exhibition, with architectural sketches secured from the most noted architects' offices in the great cities of the country. Among the topics to be discussed in papers and by lectures will be: fire-proof construction as applied to local material; building and superintendence, rational treatment of building material as applied to buildings of moderate cost, ventilating, heating, plumbing, painting, cement work, etc. A suitable program giving details of meetings and topics, and the management of the club, proposes to make the organization of lasting practical value to the community, a society that will be recognized and held in esteem by all citizens interested in building and allied arts and industries.

The Delineator

For DECEMBER



Is the Most Necessary Magazine for Women

The first edition for December is over One Million Copies. It contains all that is most helpful to women for their own and their children's dressing. It has fiction and entertaining articles for the leisure hours of mother and child, and its departments cover every phase of the home and social life.

Four Full Pages in Color

REPRESENTING

BABYHOOD CHILDHOOD GIRLHOOD MOTHERHOOD

Are so appealing every mother
should secure them

Of your newsdealer, any Butterick Agent, or the publishers
15 cents a copy, \$1.00 a year

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD., 17 West 13th St., New York

FREE We have issued a beautiful 80-cent (25 cents to subscribers) four-sheet calendar for 1904. It is printed in color, artistically mounted and represents Babyhood, Childhood, Girlhood and Motherhood. A black and white miniature reproduction of this was sent free to anyone writing a postal for it and mentioning this paper. Write today.

F. Auerbach & Bro. Sole Agents for Butterick Patterns. Subscriptions taken for the Delineator at 15c per copy, \$1.00 for an entire year.

CURE VARICOCELE

In one week without the knife or radical surgical operation, without pain or detention from business, and there are thousands of people who know from actual experience that the statements I make are true. I also treat

Blood Poison, Hydrocele, Piles, Fistula and Reflex Disorders.

under a legal written guarantee to cure perfectly and permanently or refund every cent paid for treatment. Delays are dangerous, and if you need treatment at all, you should accept none but the most reliable and trustworthy. I can furnish bank or personal reference, as desired, and will take pleasure in doing so. Consultation at office or by letter is free and entitled whether you want treatment or not, and if you desire treatment the terms will be entirely satisfactory to you. Address,

COOK MEDICAL CO.,

116 So. MAIN, SALT LAKE CITY.



W. A. COOK, M. D.

Our Important Thanksgiving Linen Sale

BEGINS TUESDAY MORNING.

KEITH O'BRIEN COMPANY.