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THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

The twentieth century has silently
lifted the curtain of time and softly
entered upon the chambers of the world.
It is difficult to fully sense the fact that
the nineteenth century is no more, and
that we are actually living in another
period. The possibilities of the next
hundred years loom up before the pre-
sident mind in awful grandeur. They
are, however, but natural sequences of
pre-existing beginnings, blossoms from
the seeds already sown, fruits of the
trees that have been previously planted,
results from causes working in the cen-
turies preceding.

We may confidently expect that
everything which has given luster to the
past, will be amplified into added
glory for the era upon which we have
entered. Electricity, that has done so
much in the latter decades of the cen-
tury now expired, will work more won-
derous marvels in the century newly
born. It will give us greater light and
will do mighty deeds in the field of
force. It is to be the material power
of the future. That means greater
strength and less noise in locomotion
and machinery, swiftness without
smoke, dust reduced to a minimum and
elegance added to energy. Navigation
of the air may be confidently antici-
pated, with gradual improvements until
safety and speed are fully attained, and
novelty is lost in the common use of
the aerial instrument.

These two developments alone will
work a revolution in a host of human
methods, and add greatly to material
comforts. The coming together of na-
tions on the broad and solid plane of
fraternal interest, will be one of the
events of the century. This may be
preceded by gigantic wars that will
teach their own lesson and urge the
powers that be to pacific measures. The
tribulations foretold by sacred writers
may also be looked for, as signs of the
times that herald a better state of af-
fairs, and of the approaching reign of
righteousness when Christ will be King,
and all peoples will serve and obey Him.

The rapid occurrence of important
events will startle mankind, but only
"the wise" will understand their port-
ent. They will all serve as agencies
to bring about the downfall of the do-
minion of evil, which is called "the end
of the world," when the kingdoms of
this world will become the kingdom of
our God. We may therefore expect
great changes among the nations, and
the opening of avenues now closed to
the preaching of the Gospel of the
kingdom, as a witness of the coming
revolution in earth's affairs. The Di-
vine authority revealed from heaven in
the nineteenth century will be exercised
with increased power in the twentieth.
The miraculous gifts of the Gospel will
be displayed as never before. While
the deceptive "signs" of the Adversary
lead astray the wicked and unwary, the
spirit from on high will expose and
overcome that which is from beneath,
and whole nations will be turned from
darkness unto light.

The new century will witness great
triumphs for the cause of righteousness
and truth. Principles and doctrines
now despised and condemned by millions
will be accepted as the truths of
heaven, and the servants of God, bear-
ing His Holy Priesthood, will be sought
for and consulted by statesmen and
rulers of the world. Were the scenes
that will grace and glorify the conclud-
ing years of the century, now presented,
the predictions would be scouted as
dreams of the deranged and the fancies
of excited enthusiasts. Suffice it to
say, the wondrous developments of the
past will be lost sight of, in the splen-
dors and triumphs of the grand era now
begun.

Special attention is directed to the
Greeting given to the world by Presi-
dent Lorenzo Snow at the New Year's
services in the Tabernacle. He ex-
pressed the sentiments of the whole
Church, and his testimony is theirs also.
His address should be sent forth to all
nations, for it is worthy the attention
of all classes and conditions of mankind.

The Deseret News rejoices in the
prospects of multiplied and extended
influence for good, not only in our be-
loved Utah, but in other regions and
circles of greater extent. Zion is to be
redeemed, and the former places of oc-
cupation by the Saints to receive them
with acclaim, and there the champion
of truth and liberty will wield the
power of the press. Today the "News"
rejoices in the attainment of its aim of
the year that has ended, and its circu-
lation of 565 semi-weekly issues over
and above the 26,000 which it strove to
reach at the opening of the twentieth
century. This is in addition to its lar-
gely increased daily and Saturday ed-
itions. To its wide circle of readers
who number many more than the total
of its subscribers, it extends sincere
wishes that the new year will bring
them health and prosperity, and that
they may live as long as they desire in
the twentieth century.

REVIEW OF THE CENTURY.

BY J. M. SJODAHL.

The religious and political complex-
ion of the nineteenth century can best
be understood in the light of the na-
tional convulsions amidst which it was
nursed in. The century that has just
closed has seen a most gigantic struggle
between liberty and despotism—a
contest that has resulted in the rise of
mighty republics and the fall of others;
marvelous progress in sciences and arts,
in industries and commerce, and a long
step toward the ideal conditions dis-
played in holy writ as characteristic of
the Millennial era. It has witnessed,
above all, the rise, in splendor and
glory, of the Church of the Son of God,
as the crowning blessing bestowed upon
mankind by the Ruler of all. But the
accomplishments of this century,
and what it bequeaths to its successor,
must be viewed in its connection with
what it inherited from the past, in order
to be fully comprehended.

Struggles of Europe.

The close of the eighteenth century
found the nations of the world in the
grasp of autocrats, the majority of
whom abused their power to the gratifi-
cation of their own desires and in-
clinations, regardless of the welfare of
the people. The oppression was felt
most keenly in France, where the ex-
travagance of kings had plunged the
country into bottomless debt, and
where the burdens were laid upon the
poorer classes, while the nobility and
clergy, though holding the greatest
part of the nation's wealth, contributed
but little in the form of taxation.
Louis XVI, though aware of the dan-
gerous situation, was too weak to
affect any reform, and finally the
people took the matter in their own
hands, and in revolution sought a
remedy for the unbearable evil.

But this revolution was born among
a class of people that had no faith in
God. Its character soon assumed that
of a monster. Nevertheless it made a
deep impression throughout Europe.
Everywhere the nations became aware
of the oppression they were subjected
to, and lifted their voices in loud pro-
tests. At the same time, they realized
that a revolt, in which thousands of
political victims were slain as sacri-
fices, was a no less evil than tyranny
itself, and they hesitated to exchange
one kind of oppression for another.

At this juncture Napoleon appeared
on the scene. He suppressed the revo-
lution and assumed despotic power, but
he found it necessary, for the main-
tenance of his supremacy, to keep a
large army. By this means he gath-
ered around him all the ambitious ad-
venturers that otherwise might have
become dangerous to him, and opened
to them the prospects of wealth and
power. The army thus created had to
be kept at the expense of other coun-
tries in order not to drain the resources
of France, and thus it came about that
the revolutionary movement for "liberty,
fraternity and equality" ended in
innumerable wars.

Napoleon became the scourge of Eu-
rope. Old states fell before his sword,
and others were reduced to insignifi-
cance. The conqueror founded new
states and elevated his own friends to
the thrones, with the idea of placing
round the mighty empire an impenetr-
able wall, guarded by allies. His idea
was to make France the empire upon
which all other states were to
revolve as satellites. The hand of
Bonaparte rested heavily upon the na-
tions.

In this extremity the people sobered
up from their revolutionary intoxication
and turned to the Almighty. There
was no human aid in view, but the lib-
eration came. When Napoleon in the
year 1812 invaded Russia, he was at
the zenith of worldly power and glory.
He led a brave army accustomed to
victories, and more numerous than re-
cent history at that time had on record.
He seemed the master of the world.
But his defeat was as marvelous as
had been his victories. A Russian win-
ter broke the supposedly invincible
forces up so completely that only a few
fragments ever returned to their native
soil. Everywhere it was acknowledged
that God had intervened to save Eu-
rope. In vain Napoleon gathered an-
other army the following year. In the
great battle of Leipzig in October, 1813,
he was for ever expelled from German
soil, and in March, 1814, the allies en-
tered Paris and compelled, shortly af-
terwards, the man before whom Europe
had trembled to abdicate the throne
and retire to the island of Elba. Once
more the resolute conqueror ap-
peared in France and became master of
that country, but the battle of Water-
loo, 1815, ended his career and he spent
the remainder of his life in exile on the
island of St. Helena, where he died
six years later.

These events made a deep impression
upon the nations. The infidelity of the
eighteenth century was buried in the
avalanche that swept the world, and
the most thoughtful openly expressed
their gratitude to the divine Providence
for political salvation. A most remark-
able expression of this sentiment
among the rulers of Europe was the
holy alliance, a compact entered into at
Paris, Sept. 26, 1815, by the monarchs
of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, and
later subscribed to by the other princes,
except the king of England and the
pope. By this "alliance" the rulers
bound themselves to consider all the
nations of the world as one family, and
themselves as the servants of God, in
duty bound to govern the respective
branches of the one family, in accord-
ance with the principles of Christianity.

The idea was beautiful, but it was
diametrically opposite to the principle
that had been emphasized by the lead-
ers of the revolution, that the power of
the rulers is derived from the people.
It tried to maintain the divine appoint-
ment of kings and emperors, and a pa-
triarchal government, founded on the
supposition that the people are unable
to judge for themselves of what is best
for them. Nevertheless the principles
adopted by the Holy alliance have ex-
ercised a wonderful influence upon the
diplomacy and international politics of
this century. And it gave rise in nearly
every country to that liberalism which

has been fighting successfully for popu-
lar representation in the government
of nations.

As far as human wisdom can see,
these revolutions and wars, these in-
ternal and external conflicts, were nec-
essary for the great advancement of the
nineteenth century. The atmosphere
had become oppressive almost to death,
and only a terrible storm could clear
it. When the commotion was over, new
life, new activity became noticeable
everywhere. The nations could breathe
freely, and the latent strength of the
human soul commenced to assert itself
in three very distinct directions, which
can easily be traced throughout the
century: One for religious freedom
under the immediate guidance of the
Almighty; another for political liberty
and social reconstruction; a third for
surer research in all the branches of
the sciences, coupled with the practical
application of knowledge to arts, in-
dustries and commerce. Against all
these efforts of advancement the old
conservation that forged the chains of
slavery for nations has from time to
time asserted itself, and the result has
been wars and bloodshed, but the ad-
vance has not been stopped, although it
has been often seriously retarded, and
so the century expires, leaving to the
next hundred years a glorious inheri-
tance, a solid foundation for a magni-
ficent social and political superstructure.

Great like faith, hope and charity,
are these three: Religious freedom and
faith in God; political independence and
social reform; and devotion to research
in all fields of knowledge; but the first
of these is the greatest, for without it
the others are not possible, or of no
avail.

Growth of the Republic.

From the commotions, revolutions
and wars of Europe, we turn to the
grand and fascinating chapter of his-
tory inscribed by the recording angels
of the nineteenth century on this hemi-
sphere. On the other side of the At-
lantic the seeds were ripened that pos-
sessed the potentiality of human
knowledge, liberty and happiness, but
on this side the soil was prepared in
which they had to be transplanted for
further development and perfection.
But for this Providential arrangement
of a new world power, the first, scanty
crop would have been destroyed in the
fery ordeals through which Europe
passed. In this country they found a
new soil. Here they were to grow
under new conditions, in course of
time, again to be scattered broadcast
throughout the world. Hence we con-
template with reverence and gratitude
the brief but glorious history of our
own chosen country.

When the nineteenth century dawned
upon the world, the North American
Union consisted of fifteen sparsely popu-
lated States on the Atlantic seaboard.
Its population amounted to about five
million souls. The States were almost
bankrupt. Their form of government
was an experiment, pronounced imprac-
ticable by the most eminent European
statesmen. The young Republic was
wedged in between the restless ocean
and a wilderness full of dangers to the
adventurer.

The new century finds all these con-
ditions changed. Today there are forty-
five States and five Territories, besides
the island possessions. They have a
population of 76,000,000 souls and a na-
tional wealth estimated at the fabulous
sum of \$90,000,000,000. Instead of being
in a condition of bankruptcy, they send
forth their wealth to the debt-ridden
nations of the earth, and supply them
with food, clothing, and machinery.
What was once a desert is now itself a
mighty empire, and the Republic is
bathed by two oceans, its western bound-
aries touching almost the shores of
Asia. The United States from being an
insignificant country, struggling for ex-
istence, has become a world power with
a voice in the councils of nations.

One of the potent factors in this re-
sult has been immigration. Under the
divinely inspired Constitution this
country has offered an asylum to the
oppressed and a home for mighty gen-
tles who would have died in obscuri-
ty under European conditions. Its lib-
eral land laws have provided homes
for millions who in the Old Countries
would never have been the owners of
a foot of soil. Its mines have attracted
millions, who have been raised from
poverty to wealth. So mighty has this
influx been, that in 1890 about 15 per
cent of the entire population was for-
eign born.

This movement toward America is the
greatest migration on record. Accord-
ing to statistics published by the New
York Sun, in the first twenty years of
the century only 250,000 Europeans came
to this country, but between 1820 and
1890 more than 17,000,000 migrated to
the Americas. In the last named year
alone the United States received 800,000
immigrants. Since 1852 the European
outpouring to various parts of the world
has been over 12,900,000 souls. Trust-
worthy data indicate that during the
century Europe has been drained of
30,000,000 persons seeking to better their
fortunes in other lands. This number
is equal to three-fifths of the total popu-
lation of Europe at the time of Au-
gustus Caesar. It represents a third
more people than Great Britain and
Ireland gained in the first ninety years
of the century. It is greater than the
total number of inhabitants of the
United Kingdom in 1600, and only a lit-
tle less than the total population of the
United States in the same year.

But the results achieved are not en-
tirely due to a peaceful current of
events. In the early part of the cen-
tury Great Britain was by a war, com-
pelled to abandon her claims on the
right of search of vessels on the
high seas, a relic of old colonial
days. By that war the last tie of
vassalage was cut. The middle of
the century saw the next war on Ameri-
can soil, which seemed to threaten the
very existence of the Republic. But
the North prevailed after untold suffer-
ings and sacrifices on both sides. By
that war the union of the Republic was

preserved, and liberty given to millions
of human beings in serfdom. Since
then there was a brief dispute with
Mexico, which opened the way to the
mountain treasures of the West, and
the end of the century saw a war with
Spain, by which the country was ele-
vated to a most prominent seat on the
international forum.

In this way the Almighty, in both the
Old and the New World, prepared the
way for the achievements of the nine-
teenth century, laying the foundations
for a still greater work in centuries yet
to come.

The Church.

A future historian, surveying from his
point of view the nineteenth century, in
order to determine its most prominent
feature, will find no difficulty in recog-
nizing as such the rise of the Church
of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
Just as the promulgation of Christiani-
ty has become the central fact of civil-
ized history, or as the Reformation is
the prominent feature of the sixteenth
century, so the establishment of the
Church upon this continent is beyond
comparison the great event of the
nineteenth century.

The division of time just closed has
been one of religious conflicts, involving
not only ceremonies and outward or-
dinances, but the very foundation of
faith. The contest between churches,
that once raged around theological defi-
nitions concerning the divine presence
in the Sacrament, for instance; or the
subject of baptism; or succession; or
about the meaning of "sin," has worked
from the circumference to the center,
and the very basis of divine authority
is now in dispute. What is final au-
thority in matters of faith and prac-
tice? Is it divine revelation? Or is it
a creed fixed by some council in the
dim past? Is it a hierarchy to inter-
pret both scripture and creed? Or is
it history which reveals the consensus
of the Christian ages? Or is it nature
with its science? Coming to man, what
is the final appeal within him—reason,
feeling, will, or conscience?

And meanwhile, the churches, fight-
ing internally about this fundamental
point, have been assailed by the radical
criticism of the age, which has left
hardly a page of the Bible untouched.
The last position to which many have
fled for refuge is the supposition that
when creeds have crumbled, and thrones
of pontiffs perished, and when even the
Bible has been torn by the ruthless
hand of criticism, the Christ remains,
and the doctrine of personal faith in
Him is as potent as ever. But what
after all, is Christ, if the history, by
which He is known to mankind is
largely forged, or colored by the super-
stitions of the age of its authors? What
means is there of knowing Him, if
there is no reliable history and no new
revelation concerning His character or
work of salvation? The religious con-
flict of the age has been brought very
near a point where Christendom must
face this problem fearlessly and intelli-
gently. It cannot be avoided much
longer. Romanism has an infallible
referee, the infallibility of which Pro-
testantism has shown to be a myth.
Protestantism substituted an infallible
Bible, the infallibility of which
Higher Criticism persistently disputes.
And that is the position at the turning
point of the centuries.

The Lord, we may state, foresaw the
impending shipwreck of faith, and
prepared, in His own way the means
of escape from spiritual destruction. As
of yore, He remembered His promises,
and sent His messenger with the ever-
lasting Gospel. He has re-established
communication between heaven and
earth. The question of final authority
is thereby settled. It is the same as in
the days of the Patriarchs, the Pro-
phets, and the Apostles. Is it, then, a
too sanguine an expression of faith, to
affirm that the time will come when the
foundation of the Church of Jesus
Christ of Latter-day Saints will be re-
ferred to in history as the most im-
portant event of the past century?

The wonderful rise of the Church
should be carefully studied. It was or-
ganized in 1820, on the 6th day of April,
the day of God's own day in history—
ter one of the most glorious manifesta-
tions of the Father and the Son, ever
vouchsafed to mortal man. The Pro-
phet Joseph, an obscure youth, was
called to do this work. From less
than half a hundred members in 1830,
the Church has grown to hundreds of
thousands, with devout followers in
many parts of the world. Its members
have been driven, scattered, impris-
oned, slain, maligned, misrepresented,
but nevertheless sustained by miracu-
lous power, today they are the mar-
row and the bone of one of the most
prosperous States in the greatest Re-
public on earth. Their homes, villages,
cities, schools, places of worship and
Temples are the admiration of all who
have seen them, while the principles
they teach are an influential power in
the religious realm of thought of the
age. Is it rational to doubt the divine
origin of that work? Is it the forcing
cage of the omnipotent hand? How is
this growth to be accounted for on
"natural" principles? Whence the
power by which human beings have
been regenerated, by which the sick
have been healed, the dumb cast out
and the dead raised to life? If this is
the work of God, the Church with its
marvelous organization, its power of
the Priesthood, its victory over adver-
saries, and its influence in the world, is
considering its humble origin, still the
greatest marvel of the century.

It seems to us, as we look back upon the
pages of the past one hundred years
that we can read therein the great
truth plainly written that the Lord
raised up such men as Joseph, Wil-
son, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and
speak of another class—Daniel Boone,
Fremont, Kit Carson, Bridger, and a
host of others, to build this Republic,
a second garden of Eden, in order that
He might place therein His Church, or
the organization of which He raised up
other instruments, such as Joseph
Smith, Brigham Young, John Taylor,
Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, and
their faithful collaborators; and all for
the purpose of hastening in the world
universal brotherhood in Millennium.

Advancement Everywhere.

The great truth that the omnipotent
Ruler of nations has during the past
century made extraordinary prepara-
tions for the ushering in of the Millen-
nium is apparent in the fields of
sciences and arts as in the purely re-
ligious domain.

In astronomy the spectroscopic has
enabled the student to analyze the in-

numerable worlds that swim about in
space, and thus a new idea has been ob-
tained of the wonderful architecture of
the Father's house. Man has been
placed in a position to acquire the
wonderful processes of creation and to
read in nature's own book important
pages of the history of the universe.

In natural sciences men like Lam-
arck, Cuvier, St. Hilaire, Agassiz, and
Darwin have revealed many truths,
even if they have stumbled over many
mysteries. Lamarck's doctrine of evo-
lution as stated in 1802, gave an en-
tirely new direction to research. He
was followed by a train of students and
discoveries. Von Baer proved that all
mammals developed from eggs. Coste,
Valentin and Jones discovered that
these eggs were homologous to those of
lower vertebrates, and in 1850 Remak
made the remarkable discovery of the
science, in most countries, and conspicu-
ously in France and Italy, feel so
warm a sympathy with their fellow-
students and fellow-workers in other
nations that they do what they can to
promote good feeling and good co-
operation. The socialists and so-
called laborists all over Europe desire
to overthrow what they call the domi-
nation of soldiers and capitalists, and to
unite the working classes in every coun-
try for this purpose, and they see the
nearest and most formidable antagonists
in international jealousies and in the
system of vast standing armies. Their
whole weight is usually thrown into
the scale of peace. Even in Eng-
land, where this movement has been
most active, there is in France, Ger-
many, the socialist party has been
almost unanimous in its protest against
the South African war.

The advance in medical science is as
marked. At the beginning of the cen-
tury nothing was known about cholera,
typhoid fever, or diphtheria, or scarlatina,
and a doctor at that time could not
recognize the most ordinary diseases of
the kidneys. He had no stethoscope,
laryngoscope or clinical thermometer.
Digitalis, salicin and cocaine were un-
known. There had been no discussion
of the physiology of the nervous sys-
tem, of reflex action or cortical centers.
He had never inspected blood corpuscles
or seen a radiogram of his own ver-
tebral column, and probably regarded
ovarotomy as criminal. Abdominal sur-
gery, as now practiced, would have
shocked him beyond expression. Sani-
tation was ignored, bacteriology was
not heard of.

As a consequence of this advance hu-
man life has been prolonged. It is
claimed that during the past one hun-
dred years the length of life of the
average man in the United States and
in the more civilized parts of Europe
has increased from a little over 30 to
about 46 years, as a result of sanita-
tion, regular habits of living, and per-
haps dentistry. By the means of which
the food can be properly masticated
long after the natural teeth are de-
cayed and made useless.

In this way advancement is recorded
in every field of human activity. The
results were well summed up by a
speaker before a Boston audience some
time ago and quoted by the Protection-
ist as follows:

"The century received from its prede-
cessors the horse, we bequeath the bi-
cycle, the locomotive and the automo-
bile. We received the goose quill and
bequeath the typewriter; we received
the scythe, we bequeath the mowing
machine; we received the sickle, we be-
queath the reaper; we received the
hand printing press, we bequeath the
Hoe cylinder press; we received John-
son's dictionary; we bequeath the Cen-
tury dictionary; we received gunpowder,
we bequeath nitro-glycerine; we re-
ceived the compass, we bequeath the
air-light; we received the galvanic bat-
tery, we bequeath the dynamo; we re-
ceived the flintlock, we bequeath auto-
matic firing Maxim guns; we received

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Gentlemen's Home-made Suits	\$10.00 up
Gentlemen's L. D. S. Knit Garments	\$1.25
Ladies' L. D. S. Knit Garments	\$1.25
Ladies' L. D. S. Knit Wool Garments	\$2.00

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SOLOISTS,

J. J. MCLELLAN, Pianist, H. S. GODDARD, Baritone. MISS HAR-
RINGTON, Soprano.

Mr. McClellan performs the II and III parts of the Moscheles Con-
certo, accompanied by entire orchestra. "Since Thou Art Mine," which
was successfully interpolated in "Madelaine," will be rendered by Mr.
Goddard, accompanied by entire orchestra.
POPULAR PRICES, 25c and 50c, On Sale Box Office Tomorrow, 9 a. m.

the sailing ship, we bequeath the
steamship, the greyhound of the sea;
we received the frigate Constitution, we
bequeath the battleship Oregon; we re-
ceived the beacon signal fire, we be-
queath the telephone and wireless
telegraphy; we received wood and stone
for structures, we bequeath twenty-
storied skyscrapers of steel. Such are
a few of the bequests of the nineteenth
century to the twentieth.

All this is capable of but one inter-
pretation. God is preparing the world
for the reign of His Son. In order to
bring about this dispensation, knowl-
edge and intelligence must become gen-
eral. Truth must prevail over error and
superstition. The means of communi-
cation must be as perfect as earthly
conditions will permit. Health and
prosperity must take the place of dis-
ease and poverty. Men must have
learned to love one another. Liberty
must be the privilege and the right of
all. Instead of the few privileged
classes, it is to be the Kingdom of
Kings to rule in person over a world
that has not been redeemed from igno-
rance, oppression and sin. This is the
great lesson of the past century, and we
may confidently predict that the ad-
vance will continue until the divine pur-
pose shall have been accomplished. The
next century will continue to smooth
the rough places and soften the hard
spots that lie in the path of the weary
traveler in his journey through life. It
will put into practice those great
principles of ethics which underlie the
whole system of the Gospel of Jesus
Christ, as proclaimed today throughout
the world.

SALT LAKE THEATRE,
GEO. D. PYPER, MANAGER.

Immense Hit!

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Herrmann



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