

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 31, 1902.

## A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

A new year will dawn before the  
Deseret News can again speak to its  
readers and acquaint them with current  
events. We therefore congratulate  
them on the progress made during the  
year that is nearly gone, and wish them  
all the joy they can reasonably antici-  
pate in the year that is opening to  
them. Utah has cause for rejoicing in  
its experiences and its prospects. Pro-  
sperity has smiled upon its various ac-  
tivities, and the future promises to  
excel the past. There is more union  
and fraternity within our borders than  
ever before, and people of all classes,  
creeds and opinions perceive the folly  
of fighting over differences of thought  
and sentiment, and the benefits of con-  
certed action for the upbuilding of the  
State and the welfare of the nation.  
With the snow-treasures stored in the  
mountain heights, the plans for the con-  
servation of irrigating waters, the in-  
crease of agricultural facilities, the  
great yield of minerals, the extension  
of railroads, telegraphs and telephones,  
the establishment of manufacturing  
and other industries, and the great en-  
couragement of education and of jour-  
nalistic and other literature, the new  
year sheds its opening beams with bril-  
liant prophecies of expansion and ad-  
vancement, in all that adds greatness  
to an American commonwealth. The  
Deseret News rejoices in this and with  
the most cordial feelings and desires  
extends greeting to its readers, and  
wishes them and all mankind a glorious  
and happy New Year!

## ABATE THE EVILS.

It will do no good to misrepresent  
the report of the majority of the police  
and prison committee of the City Coun-  
cil, as attempted by some of our con-  
temporaries. Dissent from the views  
of the committee is to be expected,  
and fair criticism is all right. But it is  
not true, as anyone may prove by  
reading the report to the council, that  
it contained a denial of any immorality  
in the city, or a statement that all  
the hold-up accounts of which had  
been published in the newspapers were  
fakes.

The report showed that the evils  
existing had been grossly exaggerated.  
That is positively true. The mon-  
strous stories about "kidd" visiting the  
dens in Victoria alley, and the terrible  
tale about bushes of letters of a certain  
kind in Dr. Payne's office, are deprecia-  
ted because they are false and their  
publication is injurious. The two fab-  
rications are related, because they are  
inventions of the same paper, and re-  
flected on the moral status of the  
community.

It is of no use for that paper to at-  
tack the police committee, who had of-  
ficially investigated these matters and  
very properly reported their findings.  
Distorting their statements will not  
make true the published stories that  
were atrociously false. Neither the  
committee nor the Deseret News has  
opposed proper inquiry into actual con-  
ditions. On the contrary both have  
recommended them. The objection is  
to falsehood and exaggeration.

One paper today tries to throw odium  
on what it calls "The Fernstrom Res-  
olution," and then in so many words  
actually supports that very resolution.  
The report of the committee makes a  
denial of the exaggerations of certain  
newspapers, but admits the existence  
here of social evils and proposes the  
reference of the matter to a grand jury  
for full investigation. The paper that  
attacks Mr. Fernstrom, who is but one  
of the three gentlemen that signed the  
report, and of six who voted for it, after  
ridiculing the resolution, actually  
but unwittingly, endorsed the only  
recommendation it contains, by approv-  
ing of the grand jury idea, and stating  
that, "if the jury is in earnest it can  
do a great deal of good by reporting  
on existing evils and recommending  
remedies for them." So much for con-  
sistency in criticism.

We are in favor of official inquiry.  
Not, however, with a view to either  
"whitewashing" any officials, covering  
up any wrongs, or magnifying any real  
facts, but to ascertain the actual sit-  
uation, and suggest such action as  
may be necessary, whether legislative  
or executive or both. Let the truth  
be known, and then let steps be taken  
accordingly. But stop this continual  
exaggeration and misrepresentation,  
both of occurrences and individuals, for  
that is an evil of itself that needs  
abating.

Since he has studied the coal question  
and come in close contact with the men  
who mine coal, Wayne MacVeagh has  
learned to know and respect the man  
with the pick. At the dinner to the  
university delegates, given at Sherry's  
last night he gave to John Mitchell, the  
graduate of the coal mines, the same  
word of praise for bringing about a  
resumption of coal mining that he  
did to President Roosevelt. Mr. Mac-  
Veagh, graduate of Harvard  
One of the great sources of trouble  
between employers and em-  
ployees, between man and man, is too  
little acquaintance and associa-  
tion, which means too little sympathy.

## RETROSPECTIVE.

Every generation is apt to consider  
its own time the most important. But  
a close study of history makes it ap-  
parent that really epoch-making events  
are few and far between. It is prob-  
ably true, though, that even in the  
light of history, the year that is just  
passing will be registered as one of  
the more memorable in the annals of  
men. The accession of the United  
States to the industrial and commercial  
throne of the world has become more  
apparent than ever during this year,  
and the fact is of so far-reaching con-  
sequence that history is bound to take  
cognizance of the events that led up  
to it.

The year closed in peace, compara-  
tively speaking. And this is due, large-  
ly, to American influence; for but for  
this influence European armies would  
have been fighting one another for the  
world in all probability be tramping  
down South American ground, and per-  
haps be fighting one another for the  
spots. As it is, the war in Venezuela is,  
with due respect to the Monroe doctrine,  
epoch-making called "peace." The  
prospects of a peaceful termination,  
it is one of the greatest achievements  
of the age, that nations no longer need  
armies and navies to maintain their  
rights, if they are willing to listen to  
reason and justice.

Yes, there is peace in the world, at  
the close of this year. South Africa  
is at rest after a long, sanguinary  
struggle. The outlook in the Philip-  
pines is also much better, than it has  
been since the beginning of the trouble  
there. But for the revolutionary  
movements in Venezuela and Colombia,  
and the agitation of the "Mad Mullah"  
in Africa, peace would be general  
throughout the world.

It is impossible to look back upon  
the past year without being moved by  
gratitude for the spiritual and material  
blessings enjoyed.

In Utah the products of the soil and  
the output of the mines have far ex-  
ceeded anything in the history of the  
State. And the same may be said of  
most of the other branches of industry  
and sources of wealth. We notice that  
the total value of the farm products  
for the year is placed at \$21,000,000,  
and the mine products at almost an equal  
sum. And this is but a sample of the  
general conditions prevailing in this  
country. The land of Joseph today  
presents the aspect of "a fruitful  
bough, even a fruitful bough over a  
well; whose branches run over the wall."

Perhaps no better proof can be given  
of this, than the growth of the rail-  
ways; for they give a good indication  
of the prevalent conditions. Accord-  
ing to the Railroad Gazette, the past  
year has added no less than 6,026 miles  
to the railroads of the country, ex-  
clusive of second track, sidings and all  
electric lines. Last year's addition  
was 5,338 miles; that of 1900 was 4,594.  
The total mileage for the nation is now  
within a few hundreds of the 200,000  
mark. That tells its own story of material  
prosperity.

But the year has, further, been a  
reminder to the world of the instability  
of all things earthly. It has been a  
year of visitations, in the shape of  
earthquakes and seismic disturbances  
of exceptionally violent character.

The terrible eruptions of Mont Pelee  
and La Soufriere during May are still  
in fresh memory, and it is doubtful  
whether the chapter of horrors is yet  
finished. The outbreaks in the West  
Indian islands were followed by more  
or less severe disturbances in other  
places, indicating that the earth crust  
has been in commotion. Among the  
most recent of these disturbances were  
the earthquakes in Turkey, where  
hundreds lost their lives. On Dec. 23 the  
shocks were so violent there that they  
set all the rolling stock on the railway  
in motion, and, naturally, created a  
panic among the railroad men. Traffic  
has since been suspended. The dam-  
age to property is estimated at several  
millions of dollars. This is considered  
all the more remarkable, because Tur-  
key is not a volcanic country. That  
is, it contains no evidences of volcanic  
activity in any period in its history,  
and the latter extends back to the ear-  
liest times in antiquity. It is quite  
true that no place on earth is really  
safe against the destructive forces of  
nature, except as far as the hand of  
"Providence" is extended over it.

The entire year is marked with sim-  
ilar calamities. In January there was  
an earthquake at Chilpancingo, Mexico,  
with heavy loss of life. In February  
there was a series of earthquakes in  
Transcaucasia and thousands of homes  
were destroyed. And so on through-  
out the year. Tornados and convul-  
sions have accompanied the convul-  
sions of the earth crust. The month  
of June was particularly disastrous.  
During that month 29 persons were  
killed and many injured by a tor-  
nado on the White Earth Indian reser-  
vation, Minnesota. A tornado, with  
Bloomington for its storm center,  
swept over Illinois; 11 persons were  
killed and property damaged to the  
amount of \$2,000,000. Indiana was also  
swept by a wintry damage, \$2-  
600,000, and damaging wind and rain  
storms swept Alton, Ill.; loss, \$1,000,000.  
Such "calamities" have been given  
abundantly to the earth during the past  
year.

The past year has been unusually  
rich in scientific achievements of a  
practical nature. And foremost among  
these must be placed the wireless mes-  
sages sent across the Atlantic by Mar-  
coni. The Italian scientist claims to  
have transmitted dispatches by his  
wireless telegraphic system from Glace  
Bay, Nova Scotia, across the Atlantic  
Ocean to Poldhu, in Cornwall, England.  
One of these was sent to King Victor  
Emmanuel of Italy and the other to  
King Edward of England. The mag-  
nitude of this achievement is difficult  
to realize. But think of the immense  
distance civilization has progressed,  
from the time Left Erikson first landed  
his frail crafts in Vinland down to the  
time when Marconi can stand on the  
shore of America and speak, without  
wire and cable, across the gray waste  
of water-disturbed waves, to the Brit-  
ish sovereign! Speak about miracles!

We are aware that some have ques-  
tioned the accuracy of the report, but  
the transmission of wireless messages  
over short distances has been, for some  
time past, an established fact. Why

should it then be impossible to send  
such messages a longer distance?

Another of the year's great events  
was the completion of the British Pa-  
cific cable. By this the earth is now en-  
circled by a slender fibre. The great-  
est of oceans is now spanned. An enter-  
prising gentleman sent a telegram to  
himself around the world in forty  
hours. That is an achievement which  
in itself is a marvel. What it means to  
Great Britain is thus summed up by  
the Scientific American:

"This new cable brings the Austral-  
asian colonies 10,000 miles nearer to  
Canada than they were before, and is  
the same time opens up possibilities of  
other substantial improvements in im-  
perial communications. Across the Pa-  
cific, from Vancouver to Queensland,  
the cable touches only British territory;  
and now there is completed a telegraph  
cable of the world which touches for-  
eign territory only at Madeira and St.  
Vincent, in the Cape Verde Islands,  
both belonging to an old ally, Portugal.  
Thus the empire is bound together by  
what is all but an all-British line, giv-  
ing an alternative means of communi-  
cation free from the grave dangers  
which at critical moments would  
threaten connection with the colonies  
by the previously existing route. The  
new route will have a further great ad-  
vantage in speed, since it has only  
three transmissions across the Pacific,  
all on British soil, in place of over a  
dozen belonging to various national-  
ities. Its tariff will be less than half  
that of the other route prior to reduc-  
tions which are directly due to its com-  
petition. There is no reason to doubt  
that it will be fully employed, nor any  
reason to fear that it will do any harm  
to established companies. The reductions  
in their rates which nothing else would  
have induced them to make have been  
balanced by an increase of business,  
and further reductions would undoubt-  
edly lead to the present conditions of  
the world to a yet greater increase of  
public patronage. The commercial use  
of the long distance cables has been  
terribly hampered by almost prohibi-  
tively rates, and the social use of them  
can hardly be said to exist. There is  
indeed a temptation to be looked for  
in both directions, proportioned to the  
facilities that can be obtained at reason-  
able charges."

Another great achievement of the  
year is the opening of the Nile dam at  
Assuan, Egypt. The dam is across the  
first rapids of the first Cataract, to the  
north of the Island of Philae, and the  
height to which the water is to rise  
has been so adjusted that the ancient  
temples on this island will not be en-  
tirely submerged. Its total cost is 3-  
300,000 Egyptian pounds. The storage  
capacity of the reservoir is estimated  
at 1,065,000,000 cubic metres of water.  
The reservoir will be filled between  
December and March, after the flood  
has passed, and will be discharged dur-  
ing May, June and July. There are 140  
under sluices, 14 square metres in area,  
and 40 upper sluices, seven square me-  
tres in area. In flood the sluices will  
be fully open, so as not to lessen ap-  
preciably the velocity of the river, and  
to avoid the deposit of silt. After the  
flood, when the water is clear—for the  
Nile flood brings down the rich silt  
which is the fertilizer of Egypt—the  
sluices will be gradually closed and the  
reservoir filled. In all probability this  
work will prove one great step towards  
the restoration of Egypt to something  
like its ancient glory and splendor.

One of the greatest archaeological dis-  
coveries of recent times belongs to the  
past year. It is that of Prof. Hilprecht  
of the University of Pennsylvania. In  
Babylonia he found a library which has  
been thought to have been in existence  
at least 5,000 years ago, and probably  
much further back, and which con-  
tains the oldest records of the human  
race. This collection is of clay tablets,  
and many of the events given in their  
keeping transpired in an age so far  
remote that only an estimate of the  
date is possible. This, to be conserva-  
tive, is given at from 7,000 to 10,000  
years ago.

These clay books, we are told, are be-  
ing deciphered slowly and many years  
must necessarily elapse before the re-  
cord they hold is given to the world.  
More than 20,000 tablets have been re-  
moved from this ancient depository of  
learning but lately unearthed in Baby-  
lonia, and it is estimated that six times  
as many more remain in the mounds  
which have not yet been explored. It  
is believed that they have lain where  
they now are in the ruins of the library  
of the Great Temple of Bel, ever since  
the Elamites overran Babylonia, nearly  
2,200 years before Christ. If this theory  
is correct the tablets must have been  
inscribed before Abraham journeyed to-  
ward Palestine. From what has been  
deciphered it is learned that at the  
time of which they deal there was a  
high state of civilization in the Valley  
of the Tigris-Euphrates. Historical  
texts, dictionaries, hymns, astronomi-  
cal inscriptions, architectural calcula-  
tions and accounts of temple revenues  
are among the bits of ancient chronicles  
that have been regiven to the world  
through the reading of these tablets.

Some Bible scholars have been slow  
to accept the high antiquity given to  
man on earth, by archeologists as well  
as geologists. They have been afraid  
of accepting a theory that seemed to  
come in conflict with sacred history.  
But there is no need for anxiety on this  
account. Science may prove that the  
generally accepted chronology is faulty,  
but that does not prove the sacred his-  
tory untrue. The Bible history does  
not profess to give a complete chron-  
ology. There are several gaps that  
may be filled in. Scientific discoveries  
may prove Archbishop Ussher's calcu-  
lations wrong, but the facts given in  
the Bible are not touched thereby.

The question of the high antiquity of  
man on earth has also been discussed  
in this country, and it must be ad-  
mitted, the evidence produced does not  
entirely sustain the extremist view on  
that subject. The Americanist con-  
gress in October viewed a human skull  
found on a farm in Lansing, Kas., last  
spring. Geologists having expressed  
the belief that the soil in which the  
skull and bones were found dated back  
to the glacial period, say 10,000 years  
or more, the inference was made that  
the owner of the remains lived in this  
country at that time.

Prof. Chamberlin of the University of  
Chicago is, however, not satisfied with  
the testimony of the eminent geologists.  
In an article in the Journal of Geology  
he argues:

"It appears from the reports of the Mis-  
souri river, considering the higher up the  
town of Lansing, exercises a re-  
markable scouring action on its edges  
and bottom. Sometimes it cuts down  
through a stratum from seventy to

ninety feet in depth, sometimes it  
leaves a layer of equal thickness else-  
where. In the immediate vicinity of the  
Cannon farm, its owner says, there  
is a spot where once there was ninety  
feet of water, but which is now high  
and dry. Prof. Chamberlin thinks in  
like manner floods have cleared away  
whatever soil was left in Lansing by  
the sheet of glacial times, and have  
left there a mixture of material from  
places further up stream. He regards  
the time of this deposit as recent, not  
ancient. He falls to find in or near  
Lansing certain terraces or platforms  
that exist in Dakota and which are  
characteristic of glacial action. There  
is a lack of stratification such as might  
be expected from glacial mud. Although  
there is some so-called 'loess' in the  
Lansing deposit, it is not pure, and  
may well have been brought there from  
somewhere else. One of his associates  
who inspected the scene in Prof. Cham-  
berlin's company calls attention, more-  
over, to the presence of a layer of clay  
and certain shells which have never  
before been found in undisturbed  
loess."

And thus the question, as far as the  
Lansing skull can throw any light upon  
it, remains where it was before.  
It would be impossible in a brief ar-  
ticle to even touch upon all the ques-  
tions and events that have held public  
interest, for a longer or shorter time,  
during the past year. Those referred  
to are only a few of the most conspic-  
uous. The year leaves us with a record  
of progress in all directions. It leaves  
the world better, we trust, than it  
found it. The boundaries of the king-  
dom of God have certainly been ex-  
tended. The cause of truth has found  
more friends, and the influences for  
peace, truth and justice are more ac-  
tively at work than ever. There are  
causes for congratulation, and also for  
a determination to continue in the  
paths of righteousness.

Times change and cause changes,  
but in the midst of all commotions, all  
storms, all perplexing questions and  
trials, truth remains unchangeable. She  
will remain even when mortals shall  
have ceased to number their years as  
now. It is safe to stand by truth even  
in opposition. There is safety nowhere  
else.

Ring out the old, ring in the new.

The trouble with Crown Princess  
Louise is that she loved not wisely but  
too well.

Germany is building more battle  
ships. Preparing in time of peace for  
more pacific blockades.

It is said that Sklenkiewicz writes his  
novels in red ink. This accounts, in a  
measure, for their luridness.

Whatever may be said of the Hum-  
berts it cannot be denied that they had  
a great run for their money.

China refuses to pay the interest on  
the indemnity to the powers in gold.  
This probably means more trouble for  
China.

Make your New Year's resolutions to-  
morrow, and make 'em good and strong  
so that they can't be broken the day  
after.

Down at Mrs. Fingle's place it ap-  
pears that they eat in silence. At other  
places they usually eat in the dining-  
room.

The raising of the Venezuelan block-  
ade and the raising of the Venezuelan  
indemnity appear to be moving along  
parallel lines.

Castro has dealt the Venezuelan rebels  
another crushing blow. It is aston-  
ishing how many crushing blows these  
rebels can stand and still survive and  
rebel again.

The "lesson" that all the naval man-  
euvers teach is that the country should  
have a larger navy. Such being the  
case it might be well to discontinue the  
maneuvers.

It was a beautiful day for the last  
of the year. It was clear, crisp and  
bracing, such a day as gives health,  
strength and joy to man. It has been  
a pretty good year after all.

Colonel Watterson has been attacking  
the Monroe doctrine. The colonel is not  
the first man to foolishly butt his head  
against a stone wall, more to the detri-  
ment of the head than the wall.

Mr. Carnegie is turning his attention  
to monuments to great captains of in-  
dustry. Wherever there are Carnegie  
libraries throughout the land there are  
monuments to Andrew Carnegie and his  
interest in his fellow man.

Castro is keeping the United States,  
Great Britain, Germany, Italy and The  
Hague tribunal waiting for his answer  
to the arbitration proposals. It would  
have been wise on his part to have put  
a special delivery stamp on his reply.

The Humbert safe, that was said and  
believed to contain twenty million dol-  
lars' worth of securities, has been taken  
to the Monte Carlo Theater, where it  
will be a chief attraction. It is a fit  
adornment for the greatest gambling  
place on earth.

Army and navy experts doubt the  
practical value of Marconi's discovery.  
There has been in the world no  
great discovery or achievement that  
has not been "doubted." Watt's discov-  
ery was doubted; Morse's was, and  
even so late as 1876 Stanley's finding of  
Livingstone was doubted. It is not the  
doubters who lead in the advancement  
of the world.

DR. LORENZ.

Springfield Republican.  
Dr. Adolf Lorenz made a pointed  
speech at the bankers' dinner in New  
York city, Thursday evening. It was  
one of the characteristic chairs of  
Gotham, and the distinguished guest  
was called upon. Of his remarks we  
give this, in the reports: "I have had some  
peculiar experiences. When I was in  
Chicago the board of health made me  
undergo an examination although I  
think I know something of medicine—at  
least, in my branch of orthopedic sur-  
gery. Some weeks later they made me  
a doctor of laws, though I know nothing  
of law. And I am afraid that if I  
stay here you will make me a banker,  
though I know nothing of banks."

New York Tribune.

Dr. Lorenz pays the handsomest of  
tributes to the organized charities of  
the chief cities of the United States,  
to the hospitals especially, and a box, all  
to the hospitals of Manhattan. This fa-  
mous expert is familiar with the cele-  
brated institutions of London, Paris,  
Berlin and, of course, Vienna. But  
above every other community he  
sawards the palm to New York for its  
marvelous generosity in providing the

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## American Medicine.

One of the indirect results of the visit  
of Dr. Lorenz to our country will per-  
haps be the increased attention of the  
people and of our state governments to  
the needs of cripples and so to the  
somewhat neglected science of ortho-  
pedic surgery. We have frequently  
asked for this added interest, because  
there are no patients that so pathetical-  
ly appeal to a true human sympathy as  
artificial legs. We read that one of  
the child, it is strange, however, that we  
have been so long and so completely in-  
different to their sufferings. There are,  
for instance, thousands of patients, big  
and little, going about on "peg-legs,"  
and we have never heard of a philan-  
thropist endowing any fund for the pur-  
chase for the poor of helpful and useful  
artificial legs. We read that a move-  
ment is afoot to bring the aid of the  
state of New York to her thousands of  
helpless cripples. We are only begin-  
ning to learn how much can be done for  
these victims of disease and injury by  
intelligent orthopedic surgeons.

## Milwaukee Wisconsin.

In New York city he humorously criti-  
cized America as "a nation for crutches,"  
and said, "I never saw so many  
crutches in any country as here. Some-  
thing happens to you, you get a pain in  
your ankle, and at once you go for  
crutches and so— Here the doctor  
humped his shoulders and sank upon  
imaginary crutches. This criticism was  
made in the course of directions that  
one of his patients, a boy for whom he  
had placed a hip bone in its socket,  
should remain in bed only three or four  
days and then walk without crutches.  
Dr. Lorenz told of a case in Salt Lake  
City, which he had cured by simply tell-  
ing a cripple to drop her crutches and  
walk. His directions were obeyed, and  
he declares that this is the only real  
wonder he has performed in America.

## Kansas City World.

Nobody denies high praise to Dr.  
Adolph Lorenz, the Austrian surgeon,  
whose almost miraculous skill is giving  
wholeness and health to hundreds of lit-  
tle sufferers throughout this country.  
We have fervent words in tribute to his  
mastery of his science and to his mag-  
nanimity in demonstrating his methods  
not only for the benefit of the crippled  
children, but for the enlightenment of  
his professional brethren in this coun-  
try. Not only the sufferers whom he  
himself treats are the beneficiaries of  
his discoveries. Through hundreds of  
other surgeons who are learning his  
methods millions of other sufferers will  
be benefited.

## Hartford Times.

Dr. Lorenz is able to boast of a gen-  
uine miracle—equal to anything ac-  
complished by Mary Baker G. Eddy or  
any other modern healer. He found  
a young woman at Salt Lake City who  
had been going about on crutches for  
two years because of a supposed in-  
jury to her hip. He examined her,  
found the whole thing to be an illu-  
sion, and bade her throw away her  
crutches, which she proceeded to do.  
How many other "cures" are of pre-  
cisely the same nature?

**SALT LAKE THEATRE** GEORGE D. PYPER  
MANAGER  
LAKE THEATRE CURTAIN 675

TONIGHT, Last Time.

**Frank Daniels**

And His Big Comic Opera Company  
in the Laughing Musical Triumph.

**MISS SIMPLICITY.**

Prices—\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

New Year's Matinee and Night.  
Hoyt's "A THIP TO CHINATOWN."  
Matinee Prices—Adults, 50c; chil-  
dren, 25c.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

**GRAND THEATRE**  
JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.

PRICES: Night, 25c, 50c, 75c,  
Matinee, 25c.

Tonight Last Time.

**HARRY WARD'S**  
Magnificent Minstrels

40-COMEDY DISSEMINATORS—40.  
New Costumes, Jokes Songs and  
Specialties.  
Watch for the Street Parade at Noon.  
Thursday, Friday and Saturday.  
Matinee Thursday and Saturday at  
2:15 p. m.

The Realistic Comedy Novelty,  
"SIDE-TRACKED."

Seats on sale.

Our quick service.  
Business men's and  
shoppers' luncheon,  
12-2, 25c. Short or-  
ders all day. Special  
afternoon Theater  
menu. Telephone  
your order and have  
it hot.

**THE Tavern**  
21 E. 1st South St.

## Great Sacrifice Sale!

**THIS** season Z. C. M. I. will give to its patrons  
an opportunity never before offered in this  
city during the holidays. From today we  
will sell at half price a large new stock of Ladies'  
Fashionable Coats, Capes, etc.

27-inch Half Fitting Coats, ranging  
in price from \$7.50 to \$20.00 each, all  
the week at **HALF PRICE**

19-inch Ladies' Jackets, in castors, tans,  
blues and blacks, ranging in price from  
\$7.50 to \$20.00, go at **HALF PRICE**

50 Ladies' Coats, odds  
and ends, ranging from  
\$15 to \$25 each regular-  
ly, sale price **\$7.50**

Plush Capes, Cloth  
Capes, Boucle Capes, Golf  
Capes, regular price \$6  
to \$20, in sale at **HALF PRICE**

Children's Coats, Cam-  
el's Hair Plaids, regular  
price \$1.25 to \$1.75 each,  
in sale **HALF PRICE**

**Z. C.**