

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

"We have much to be thankful for." This expression is used once a year at least, and so commonly that many people it is uttered almost like a joke. But, seriously, everybody can find some cause for gratitude, not only on Thanksgiving Day but all the year round. Tomorrow, in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor of the State, who follows the lead of the President of the United States, the people of Utah will observe the national holiday, we hope in a spirit of gratitude for blessings enjoyed.

Thanksgiving Day is an American institution originating in a sincere desire to express appreciation, by the fathers of our country, of the favors of Divine Providence "from whom all blessings flow." It has come down to the present time as a day of feasting and merriment and an opportunity for rest and diversion. It is designated by law as a holiday. We would not suppress in the smallest degree the enjoyment of the occasion, but would rather promote it than otherwise. Yet we would like to see, in the midst of hilarity and pleasure, that recognition of the Source of all good which the setting apart of the day was designed to secure. The bounties we enjoy are obtained through the toil and diligence of human exertion, but it is God who gives the increase. His name should be honored. His gifts should be appreciated.

Utah has abundant reasons to be thankful, for prosperity abounds on every hand, and progress is seen in every department of industrial life and in the development of the State's resources. The benefits derived therefrom are enjoyed by the poor as well as the rich, by the laborer and the employer. The comforts distributed among the population today are bountiful and luxurious when compared with those attainable half a century ago, and indeed are greater than ever received in the years that art past. While it is true that conditions in society are various and, as the Great Teacher proclaimed, "The poor ye have always with you," nevertheless, there is sufficient of all life's necessities and many of its comforts for every person in our community, and none ought to be permitted to perish or suffer for lack of them.

Gifts and opportunities to acquire wealth are not common to all persons. Some are improvident, and therefore never accumulate or provide for the future. They exist only in the present and squander all they can obtain. Others actually lack the ability to provide for themselves, and thus are dependent upon the benevolence of others. It will always be so until "that which is perfect is come." And even then there will be differences in the talents, and therefore in the conditions, of men and women. But while there is enough and to spare for all human beings, everyone should be supplied with that which is needful for decent existence.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has cause for profound gratitude to the Eternal Father. Its organization is complete according to the pattern revealed from heaven. There is no schism in the body. There is no lack in its leaders. There is a rich and splendid spirit among its members. The gifts of the Gospel are enjoyed according to the faith of its communicants. A feeling of deep satisfaction is experienced throughout all its branches in all the world. Its missionaries are permitted to travel unmolested and to labor with their might for the promotion of its cause. The opposition arrayed against it is not exhibited in deeds of violence, as in past times, but is of that character which is to be expected and may be met with reason and argument.

Friends are being made and raised up in various parts of the world who, if they do not believe in the tenets of the Church, admire its people and speak in their vindication. The words of the prophets are being fulfilled. The way is opening up among the nations for the accomplishment of the work assigned by the Almighty to His Church. It is a time of comparative peace and exemption from severe persecution. Zion is growing, and its light is shining as a beacon to the world. The prospects before the latter-day kingdom were never more brilliant and full of hope.

This whole nation has occasion for thanksgiving. Notwithstanding the fate of the late President of the United States and the mourning which it occasioned, the country is wonderfully prosperous. The government is firmly established. The wheels of industry are in rapid motion. The commerce of the country is extending and swelling in every direction. Tumult and rebellion are being suppressed. Liberty is enjoyed wherever the Stars and Stripes are unfurled. The kingdoms of the earth acknowledge the might and power of this great republic, and receive its representatives on equal ground with the ambassadors of monarchies and empires. The prestige of the United States is greater than ever before in its history.

Then let us all be truly thankful, each one of us in our own place and station and faith and means of enjoyment.

And while we praise the Great Creator for the bounties which He has given us, let us not forget the needy, the suffering and the afflicted. Gladden their hearts by the help we can bestow. Be temperate in all things. Excess in any direction brings certain regret. Let our recreation be governed by wisdom. Let moderation keep us within the bounds of right and reason. Then our pleasures will not pall upon us, and a joyful Thanksgiving Day will not be succeeded by a miserable tomorrow. The Deseret News wishes all its readers a glad, and happy, and thankful time on Thursday.

"PLAYING UNFAIR."

We copy today a communication from Apostle Heber J. Grant, addressed to the editor of JHI, published at Tokyo, Japan. It explains the reports that have reached this city by way of Vancouver, about efforts to prevent the promulgation of "Mormon" principles in the domain of the Mikado. It appears that some ladies belonging to "Christian" societies in Japan have been induced to sign a document prepared for them by a sectarian preacher who, doubtless, drew his inspiration from Salt Lake sources. Elder Grant makes a vigorous reply.

We have received newspapers from the East containing an address, prepared in this city, and signed by ladies associated with religious denominations here and particularly by the wives of some of our malignant anti-Mormon pulpiteres. It is chiefly a rehearsal of what may be termed ancient history, a perversion of "Mormon" doctrine, and a strained attempt to procure legislation which is represented to be necessary, to restrain the spread of "Mormonism" and prevent "Mormon" control of the United States. It is quite probable that this address has formed the foundation of the attacks upon the missionaries in Japan to which Elder Grant pays some attention.

The tenacity with which our religious opponents cling to the "polygamy" question, which well informed people know has been effectually settled in this State, is better evidence of the pertinacity of our assailants than of their veracity. We are not much concerned about the purpose which they have in view, but we rejoice in the fact that their endeavors accomplish one good object: they attract attention to the system which they are designed to destroy or suppress, and so result in defeating the end they have in view. Honest and thinking people make due inquiry and are led to receive the truth, through its contrast with the falsehoods which are arrayed against it.

In reference to this subject, we notice an editorial in the Intermountain Catholic, of November 23rd, under the head of "Playing Unfair to Mormons," which is so pertinent at this time that we here produce it in full, recommending it to the attention of our sectarian neighbors, who seem to be as incapable of minding their own business as of letting other churches' business alone:

"Among members of Protestant churches in Salt Lake a petition is being circulated praying Congress to enact a national law against polygamy. In order to carry out such a law, the federal constitution would have to be amended so as to take away from the states the option to make laws prohibiting polygamy within their boundaries and punishing the offense. In other words, the federal arm of the law would of what is crime and the method of punishing criminals.

"While its effect would be general if the law is adopted, the intent of the Methodist Home Missionary society is to direct attention to Utah especially. We have heard no complaints about violations of the state law in a long time and if polygamy is carried out in remote places in southern Utah it will be found that the males cohabiting with more than one wife are the old Mormons, who take chances, and whose domestic affections cannot be alienated from the creed first taught by the Mormon Church. It is safe to say that the youth of Utah will never consent to the restoration of polygamy in the Mormon Church. Any attempt of the kind would mean the dissolution of the latter-day Saints.

"The circulation of these petitions in Salt Lake appears to be done on the sly. The daily press, in publishing Sunday sermons, omits mention of anti-Mormon discourses; so we take it for granted that none are delivered. Perhaps the alliance of the Deseret Sunday school with the Ministerial association, carried a protocol to let up on attacking each other in the pulpit and join hands in attacking the sects. If that was called off after the city election, what is to hinder the sects from coming out in the open with their national? We hardly think the Ministerial association is playing fair with its erstwhile ally."

But Salt Lake and Utah are not the only places where these memorials to Congress are being circulated. The spinners whose chances for conjugal bliss have followed the last rose of summer, are especially active in the New England States. The leading spirits in the movement are Protestants of various sects and denominations. We doubt not a majority of them are honestly opposed to the Mormon belief in plurality of wives. But do they realize that there is but slight difference between the Mormon practice and the practice prevailing everywhere in the United States of divorce and remarriage? Protestants recognize marriage as a civil contract which can be terminated by the consent of both parties, or by the action of one party who may have tired of his or her bargain. This practice runs squarely counter to the divine injunction: "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The marriage of one or both of the parties to the divorce is nothing short of bigamy or polygamy. Human laws may recognize it as legal, but in the Christian view of the case it is polygamous Mormonism.

Let the Christian men and women who profess Protestantism clean their own houses before they undertake to clean the houses of their neighbors. Says the editor of the Boston Republic: Let them set their faces against the demoralization caused by divorce and remarriage before they attack the citadel of Mormonism, which has the merit at least of religious backing. The Mormons believe they have scriptural authority for their doctrines. The Protestants who go against the scriptural injunction have no excuse for their position. Let them begin at home!

ZANGWILL ON ZIONISM.

In the current number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, Israel Zangwill discusses the redemption of Palestine. This is one of the great questions of the present time. It is one in which, in due time, the nations of the earth will become interested.

Mr. Zangwill traces the history of the national movement of the scattered remnants, up to the present time, showing the influence of anti-Semitism, and

various efforts at colonization, both in Palestine and other countries. Then he describes the movement headed by Dr. Herzl, the object of which, he says, is the integration of the scattered forces of Israel, and the expression of this unity by a national, political guarantee home in Palestine, that may serve as a shelter for the homeless and oppressed, and a beacon for those prospectively sheltered elsewhere.

The accomplishment of this, the author admits, is difficult, more difficult, perhaps, than any in human history, but he does not consider it impossible. "The regeneration of the soil," he says, "would bring the regeneration of the people." And he thinks that a review of the present position of the country will show that there is nothing chimerical in Zionism. The country is already awakening from its slumber. The exports for 1900 are valued at \$24,850, and the imports at \$32,465. Palestine exports maize, olive oil, sesame, soap, wool, oranges, cotton, beans, bones, watermelons, and some other articles of commerce, not to forget the souvenirs in the shape of pressed flowers, carved wood, etc. Recently the Jewish Colonization Association has set up a weaving room in Jerusalem, and a dyeing factory and a lace factory are in preparation. There are many natural resources in the country, which are only awaiting development, in order to yield ample remuneration for labor and capital.

But Mr. Zangwill thinks that there should be no delay in carrying out the plans of the Zionists. On this point he argues:

"Palestine is a country without a people, the Jews are a people without a country. The regeneration of the soil would bring the regeneration of the people. It is marvellous that the country should have remained comparatively empty for eighteen hundred years, but it cannot remain unexploited much longer. The age of electricity is upon the world, and the Jews, now or never is Israel's opportunity. Another generation and Palestine will be populated by Ullanders and dominated by Germany. Another generation and the Western Jew will have lost the warmth of Jewish sentiment. In the Jews, as in Palestine there have been more changes during the last generation than during all the centuries of the Christian era. Neither the Jew nor Palestine can wait longer. The Red Sea was divided for Israel's first exodus; it is united to the Mediterranean for the second. The Suez canal has brought the world to the doorstep of Palestine. And Palestine is the center of the world."

The enthusiasm with which the leaders of Zionism discuss their plans and the confidence with which they look forward to their consummation, are striking features of this important movement. It is the enthusiasm and the faith that characterized the ancient prophets of Israel, when speaking of the future glory of their country and nation. Many still regard the scheme as a dream, and refuse to consider it seriously. But the enthusiasm of the leaders seems to be spreading rapidly, and the idea of the establishment of a center of Jewish life in Palestine is gaining substantial support. It seems to have been forced upon Dr. Herzl, like an inspiration, and others are taking it up. Evidently, the divine hand can be seen in the history of the Hebrews, from the day their ancestors left Ur of the Chaldees to go into Canaan, is again stretched forth for their gathering, and for the great work on the earth, which is to follow that event.

THE COLOMBIAN WAR.

A few days ago it was announced from Washington, that the Colombian representative in this country had asked our government to maintain communication across the isthmus. The insurgents had captured Colon, and the government evidently felt the necessity of obtaining aid in the struggle. But the latest dispatches say that the rebel forces have been defeated, and that the interrupted traffic was about to be re-established.

As previously stated in these columns the United States is by treaty under obligation to uphold the neutrality of the isthmus, "with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed," and it was perfectly natural for the Colombian government to appeal to the United States. But there seems to be no cause for alarm. The insurgents, or Liberals, as they call themselves, know better than to compel by overt acts, this government to take a hand in the game. They know that that would be the final of their little romantic story. As long as there are no apparent European intrigues, there can be no danger of actual interference by this country.

The "wars" in Central America are Lithuanian affairs. Colon, which seems so important in the dispatches, is a town with about 3,000 inhabitants. It was taken by a "Liberal" force consisting of 160 heroes who came on a train, alighted, and proceeded to paint the place red. Fourteen people were killed, it seems, but business was resumed after the first excitement. The landing of a few of our marines was a measure of precaution, and a warning to the disturbers of the peace to go slow. No doubt, it had its intended salutary effect.

The policy of the United States in Central America was indicated by Secretary Hay at the banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce, when he said that "not even our earnest desire for peace among them [the Spanish republics] will lead us to any action which might offend their national dignity or their just sense of independence." And as long as this strictly correct position is maintained there can be no just ground for criticism, either at home or abroad.

Take your turkey with thanksgiving.

Those Central American revolutions revolve and re-revolve then die the same.

Battle Abbey has been sold. Here is a case where the battle was to the financially strong alone.

Philadelphia went wild over Admiral Schley yesterday. As Philadelphia goes, so goes the whole country.

majority does not intend to have any footing.

The switchmen's strike at Pittsburgh has proven a flat failure. They will have to switch on to another track to make any headway.

Carrie Nation calls her husband "a hell-bound hypocrite." The love Carrie for David is not so great as was Jonathan's for David.

"The presidential blessing ought to be worth a touchdown," says the Boston Herald. It proved to be worth several hundred per cent more than that.

Sir Thomas Lipton proposes to try again to "lift" the America's cup, on the theory, probably, of first the worst, second the same, third and last best of all the game.

The Indians of Fort Berthold, N. D., have petitioned the President to remove their agent. Time was when Indians would have removed him after their own manner and let the Great Father at Washington learn the news as best he could.

The last words and message of President McKinley to the American people was an appeal for reciprocity. And the people are beginning to wonder if the appeal of the martyred man is to be totally unheeded. All they have to do is to possess their souls in patience and wait and see. Great policies are not launched all in a minute.

A Dr. Annie K. Bailey of Danbury, Conn., declares, according to the Boston Journal, that "on Dec. 9 and continuing until Dec. 26 the sun and all the planets will be in a direct line, and the earth will be alone on one side of the sun and all the planets on the other side, as they were in the days of Noah and the flood." The time for a cataclysm is said to be at hand, but so far there are no signs in this region of an approaching deluge.

That the ancient Scriptures have been preserved with scrupulous care, and that the copies now extant, in the opinion of scholars, can be proved to be essentially identical with the original writings, are facts. Such facts are annoying only to that class of critics, who would make the world believe that neither the genuineness nor the authenticity of the Scriptures can be proved. But facts cannot be annihilated by "yarns," no matter how funny.

At the dedication of the West Roxbury high school the other day, President Eliot made a very happy illustration of the duty of an educated person towards society. Said he: "Be sure after you have made an observation all by yourself to tell somebody what you have seen. The educated person should be not a pitcher or a tank, but a pump, that both sucks in and drives out, and that is the sort of mind that is helping the community throughout life. Take every means of absorbing knowledge, but always give it out."

A news item in the Jewish Voice of Nov. 22, states that the Jewish colonists in Palestine have for the last few years been the objects of excofation at the hands of the Turkish taxgatherers. As the whole of Turkish taxation is based on an antiquated agrarian system, the whole burden lies on the country population. So long as the Jewish Palestine colonies, it is explained, were under the aegis of Baron de Rothschild, the Jewish peasants were somewhat saved from the ordinary oppression, as the Jewish officials lived on good terms with the government authorities; but with the change in the administration of the colonies, these favorable conditions have ceased to exist.

THE CANAL TREATY.

Los Angeles Times.
The prospects of the isthmian waterway are distinctly brighter than they have been at any time in the past. The announcement contained in recent dispatches from Washington, to the effect that the powerful railroad opposition to the canal has been withdrawn, will further tend to clear up the situation, even though the railroad interests are credited with selfish motives in the withdrawal of their opposition. At last there is a fair prospect that the canal will be built, and that the work will be begun in the not very distant future. The President is understood to be heartily in favor of the undertaking, and there is no doubt that a large majority in each branch of Congress will also favor it.

New York Evening Post.
There is no doubt that a new canal treaty was signed yesterday at Washington. Nor is there any doubt, in the minds of certain newspapers, that they know exactly what is in that treaty. We observe, however, that there is a strange similarity in the account of the details of the new instrument given by its different journalistic authors. We remember, in fact, to have printed some weeks ago, in our own Washington dispatches, an outline of what the treaty was to be, very like these later and trumpeted versions. This would seem to indicate that the matter had been one of common knowledge; that the state department had been at no pains to conceal the general scope of the new treaty, and had unobtrusively allowed the newspapers to indulge in their playful little assumptions of omniscience and omnipotence.

Chicago Record-Herald.
In brief, the treaty, it is believed, will eliminate Great Britain from any interest in or responsibility about the isthmian canal. It will recognize the canal as an American affair which Europe and all the world can use for commercial purposes, but no enemy of the United States can take advantage of it in time of war. The great victory of this treaty is the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by mutual agreement and not by denunciation by one of the parties, as was proposed by the Senate amendments to the former Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It is such a treaty as the Senate will have no excuse for rejecting.

Boston Transcript.
The new treaty, in association with agreements with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which simply await ratification, will give the United States not merely a theoretical but an absolute control of the canal under conditions which will make that protection easy. We get not only the waterway, but a strip of territory on each side of the canal in which our jurisdiction will, to all intentions, be unquestioned. It will be as if a strip of United States territory had been carried down to the isthmus and the canal cut through it. The treaty, we understand, is so phrased as to affirm and guard the sole jurisdiction of the United States over the canal, whether it is constructed by private capital or as a public work.

New York World.
Great Britain's compensating advantages are large. She will get the

Z. C. M. I. has more new specialties this week in affording

BIG PROFITS TO PURCHASERS

FOR THE LADIES we have a splendid line of Corsets that will be closed out at unusually low Sale prices. We also have lovely Washable Kid Gloves at special bargain figures. Besides, we offer at unprecedentedly reduced prices a magnificent assortment of Leather Goods suitable for Holiday Presents. Then we have special reductions on Flannel Waists, Children's Dresses, Children's Bonnets, Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, Wrappers, etc. All these profit-giving offers continue during the

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 25.

Here are a few sample offerings that will attract the attention of good buyers from the fact of their especially good values at insignificant cost:

Fine Leather Goods

At fifty cents on the dollar of the regular market price this season. We are enabled to do this because in making purchases for Fall Goods we came across a rare wholesale bargain offer, and took it. The advantage gained goes to our patrons, who will get them for—

50c on the Dollar.

Chatelaine Bags, Card Cases, Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Books, Hand Bags, Music Rolls, Bill Books, Etc. These are in magnificent variety and the best and neatest styles. Going at Half Price, they are rare bargains, giving the purchaser an unusual advantage for self or for suitable Xmas Presents at the very least cost. A glance at these goods and the prices asked is convincing.

High Grade Corsets

At greatly reduced figures this week. We have a complete line of the celebrated Ladies' High-Grade P. D. Corsets in white, black and drab, all styles and prices, at—

One-third Off.

This means a
\$2.25 value for—\$1.50
\$3.50 value for—\$2.35
\$5.00 value for—\$3.35
\$7.00 value for—\$4.70
\$8.50 value for—\$5.70
C. B. Ladies' White Corsets, \$1.00 value for—70c
C. B. Ladies' Corsets in White and black, \$1.75 value for—\$1.20.

50 PER CENT REDUCTION

On our fine assortment of
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KID GLOVES.

"We have the very choicest line of Ladies' Washable Kid Gloves ever shown in this city, and offer them during this week at a lower figure than ever before known here. These Gloves are in all colors, and are warranted to remain soft and pliable after washing. They have no dread of soap and water, but are bright and new after its thorough use. For this week they will go at the special price of—

\$1.50 Per Pair.

Our Cloak Dept.

Also adds to its sale offerings SPECIAL REDUCTIONS ON FLANNEL WAISTS, SPECIAL REDUCTIONS ON CHILDREN'S DRESSES, ON WRAPPERS, SPECIAL REDUCTIONS ON TAILOR-MADE SUITS. Besides other bargain opportunities. It will be of special profit to patrons to come this week.

Z. C. M. I., T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

use of the great waterway without contributing a cent toward its construction or being obligated for its defense—and at toll-rates reduced to a minimum. Remembering that about one-half of the entire merchant shipping tonnage of the world is under her flag, these advantages are of substantial value. By this common sense settlement of a long standing controversy much more than a brilliant triumph of American diplomacy has been gained. Great wars have been waged over far less important disputes about treaty rights.

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The Chinese Theatre on a New Year's Night.

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"Cyrano de Bergerac," "King John,"
"As You Like It," "Winter's Tale,"
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says: "I attended the recital given by Miss Margaret Barry at the L. D. S. university, November 18, and was very much pleased with what I heard. Each reading was a gem and proved her to be a good mimic and finished elocutionist."

MATINEE AT 2 P. M. Price 25c.
NIGHT AT 8 P. M. Prices 25c and 50c.

Thanksgiving Dinner

AT
Beardsley's Tavern.

LAST YEAR our customers thought our Thanksgiving Dinner was a splendid banquet, but it was only a light lunch compared with our dinner tomorrow. It will be served from 2 to 8 p.m., and we suggest that the service will be much better early in the afternoon than when the rush comes in the evening. The price is 75 cents—and your appreciation of our efforts to please you.

Oliver R. Meredith

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