

## DESERT EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 6, 1899.

THE POPULAR TOPIC.

The topic of overwhelming interest at present is the action of the United States House of Representatives in reference to the seating of the Congressman from Utah.

Interest in the President's message was entirely overshadowed by the debate on this question.

The plan to prevent his taking his seat was shrewdly laid and promptly carried out. It is evident that if the member-elect had been permitted to take the oath of office and occupy the seat to which he is clearly entitled, the scheme to oust him would have failed.

This was admitted by Mr. Taylor of Ohio, who led the attack and voiced the wishes of the millions of people who, without understanding of the facts in the case, raised their voices in concert against Mr. Roberts. He asked:

"Is it wise if the acts be as alleged, unless we are absolutely without power to keep Roberts out, to subject his case to the doubtful process of expulsion?"

"Doubtful for two reasons, first, because it requires the concurrence of two-thirds to expel him, second, because very eminent lawyers from the beginning of the government down to the present time, have taken the position that the House has no right to expel except for some misconduct while a member, and relating to his office as a member."

This accounts for the extraordinary effort, admitted to be unusual, to deny a seat in Congress to a member duly elected, having the constitutional qualifications, and against whom there was no contest. Mr. Taylor claimed that though this procedure was unusual, it was not without precedents; but neither of the cases which he cited as precedents bear any resemblance to that of the member-elect from Utah.

The speech made by Mr. Roberts, a pretty full synopsis of which appears to be given by the Associated Press, the text of which will be found in another part of this paper, was a brief but concise statement of his position, and one particular point he presented covered the whole legal ground of objection urged by Mr. Taylor. It was this:

The Enabling Act passed by Congress for the admission of Utah as a State annulled by a repealing clause, all the preceding acts of Congress relating to the franchise of citizens in Utah on which Mr. Taylor placed so much reliance. Persons who were under those previous statutes, deprived of the right to vote and hold office, were restored by the Enabling Act to the exercise of those rights, so far as being permitted to take part in the organization of the State government, and framing constitutional provisions for the future exercise of the voting and office-holding power. That not only removed all the disabilities of the Edmunds and Edmunds-Tucker acts, but rendered unnecessary, so far as the elective franchise was concerned, the provisions of the amnesty proclamations that preceded it.

There can be no doubt that many of the members who voted for the Taylor resolutions simply yielded to the force of public opinion, and thrust aside the rules of the House, the constitutional rights of the member-elect, and their own convictions of the proper course to pursue. The doctrine enunciated by Mr. Taylor was accepted and they agreed, most of them, beforehand, to follow his lead. He declared:

"We are the servants of the people empowered, thank God, under the Constitution to do the right as we see the right; that is the law to us. The public eye is on us, the public conscience quickens us. In that presence and before such a judge we can do no wrong if we but obey it."

According to that reasoning, the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution of our country amount to nothing when popular clamor is considered. What the people, or a large number of them, demand when actuated by strong prejudice and blind as to actual facts, is to be paramount, and the Constitution is to be regarded as a thing of naught. It is a repetition of the cry: "The people are the Constitution now."

Some of the most thoughtful papers of the country have reached the conclusion, after weighing both sides of the question, that there is positively no authority under the Constitution or the rules of Congress to justify the exclusion of the member from Utah from taking his seat, though there may be abundant reason for his expulsion afterward. They regard the establishment of a new method of procedure as a dangerous precedent, which will be certain to arise some time to vex its authors. That no doubt is true. But the doctrine advanced by Mr. Taylor and endorsed by the applause from his side of the House is still more dangerous and fraught with evil to this nation.

Vexatious, when aroused to passion, has been proven by history to be vexatious. It is also quick and shifting as the wind. Two scenes at the opening of the Christian era afford an apt illustration of this fact. The voices of the multitude which one day were heard in concert, "Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord," while palm branches were strewn in the path of Him that rode in honor into Jerusalem, a few days later were raised in

fury with the cry, "Away with Him, crucify Him, crucify Him!"

As the matter now stands, Utah will remain for a while with no representation in the House and with but one voice in the Senate. It is quite likely that the committee to whom the charges against Mr. Roberts have been referred, will take considerable time to examine into them and will not be in great haste to render their decision. Notwithstanding the significant fact that none of the gentlemen, thirty in number, who voted for the seating of the member from Utah were placed upon the committee, we are of the opinion that both sides of the question will be heard, and that more hearsay, street rumor, and newspaper charges without proof will count for very little. Many of the accusations that have been made will certainly fail to the ground. But in view of the widespread agitation that has been raised, and the desire of public men to retain the support of their constituents, it will be surprising if Mr. Roberts is ever permitted to occupy the place to which he is legally entitled, and from which he could not be ejected except by an arbitrary exercise of legislative power.

The notion that this will have any repressive effect upon the "Mormon" Church will be very soon dispelled. It will be seen that it is a matter entirely separate from "Mormonism," and that the tumult raised by the preachers and the papers which they think that in fighting Roberts they are making war upon the "Mormons," is utterly in vain. It will not affect our faith or our energies in the promulgation of the principles revealed from heaven in this dispensation, in any respect.

The interest taken by the "News" and the people whom it represents, in this question is simply that of regard for the maintenance of the Constitution which we believe to have been inspired of God. Any menace to that sacred instrument we view with profound regret, feeling that it threatens the peace and prosperity of this great nation of which we form a part. But no matter what happens, the destiny of nations as well as of men is in the hands of One who is not swayed by the voices of the multitude, nor by the actions of parliaments or the edicts of potentates. All things will be overruled by Him for the accomplishment of His eternal purposes, and we will say Amen.

HOW TO INVESTIGATE.

We are told that Miss Helen Gould has diligently investigated "Mormonism," with the result that she concluded to throw her wealth and influence against the Church. In a letter published over her name, the estimable lady enumerates a few doctrines she conceives to be "Mormonism" and then says: "It is indeed very necessary, therefore, that our people should be better informed as to their peculiar tenets and practices." Miss Gould, therefore, has been persuaded to direct her efforts against the Church, and she has the courage to say so honestly and unequivocally, instead of acting under false pretenses.

While we admire the frankness and enthusiasm with which the lady, like the distinguished Saul of Tarsus of old, enters upon her undertaking, we venture to point out that her method of investigation is much at fault. She has heard but one side of the great controversy, for what she has been told of the other side has come to her through unfriendly and prejudiced channels.

A logical mind cannot but feel the force and justice of this criticism. She has gathered newspaper clippings and anti-"Mormon" literature; she has mingled with apostates and anti-"Mormons"; she has read the doctrines of "Mormonism" as presented by those who do not understand it, and studied it through fragments of "Mormon" writings, often presented apart from the context and therefore unintelligible.

But did she ever read an authentic history of the Prophet Joseph, and of the Church? Did she ever hear a "Mormon" elder set forth the faith? If not, the "investigation" is no investigation at all.

We ask for "Mormonism" only the kind of hearing all Christians demand for the Christian faith. What would be the verdict on Christianity if it were to be judged from the light in which it was presented by the priests that brought the great Nazarene before Pilate? Or by the early satirists of the Roman empire? Or by Voltaire? Or by Ingelsoll? Let history reply. Or what would be the verdict, were we to judge from some of the peculiar notions held by the early advocates of that religion, who nevertheless fought and died for it and carried it to victory against Roman paganism?

This is an important point, for the enemies of our Church are in the habit of ignoring the standards of our faith—the Bible, Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants and the Pearl of Great Price—the books in which "Mormonism" is contained, and to refer to opinions expressed by more or less prominent men in the Church. How would Christianity fare under a similar mode of procedure?

Nearly all the early fathers of the church said and wrote much which later had to be forgotten. Clement Romanus tells us of a bird called Phoenix which lives five hundred years and makes itself a spectacle of frankness and mirth when which it dies; "but of its corrupted flesh a worm is generated, which, nourished by the moisture of the dead, becomes feathered." Then it removes from Arabia to Egypt and deposits the nest and the dry bones on the altar of the sun god. Tertullian attempts to prove this fable by Scripture, and Eusebius, Lactantius, Ambrose, Jerome, Cyril, all fondle this miraculous bird as an emblem of the resurrection. But here is an extract from Augustine, the father of the present orthodox theology:

"I was already bishop of Hippo when I went into Ethiopia with some servants of Christ, there to preach the Gospel. In this country we saw many men and women without head, who had two great eyes in their breasts; and in countries still more easterly we saw people who had but one eye, in their foreheads."

Justin quotes Scripture to prove that Egypt was inhabited by evil spirits, and accounts for angels with women. And nearly all the early

Fathers place themselves under suspicion of disloyalty to Rome, by predicting the fall of that empire and the establishment of a millennial kingdom. Irenaeus expressly mentions Rome as anti-Christ, and he says among other things:

"The days shall come in which vines shall grow, each bearing ten thousand branches, and in one branch ten thousand clusters; and in every cluster, ten thousand grapes; and every grape, when pressed, will yield twenty-five metretas, or firkins of wine. And when any of the Saints shall lay hold of a bunch, another will cry out, 'I am a better bunch; take me, and by me, bless the Lord!'"

Shall Christianity be judged from such extracts, or from the inspired word of God?

No one can investigate "Mormonism" except in the way that noble lady of Thyatira, Lydia, investigated Christianity. Paul himself did not hesitate to say that the Gospel, viewed from the standpoint of the worldly philosopher, was "foolishness"; but when the Lord opened Lydia's heart, so that she gave attention to that which was spoken by the great Apostle, she believed. This is as true today as it was then. The Gospel must be investigated under earnest prayer to the Almighty for light and truth. Those who bring to it only their own wisdom, will never understand it. He who were to study a human being, the noblest of God's handiwork, only on an anatomical table, would arrive at an entirely different conclusion from that obtained by God's children mingling together in sweet family or social intercourse. Too many "investigate" the Gospel with a dissecting knife and think they have done their duty and made a full inquiry.

CHURCH HIGHER EDUCATION.

Elsewhere in this issue of the "News" will be found the text of a resolution vitally affecting Church schools, which was recently passed by the General Church Board of Education.

The action taken recognizes each of the three leading Church schools—the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, the Brigham Young College at Logan, and the Latter-day Saints' College of this city—as of co-ordinate rank in the work of higher education among the Latter-day Saints. In addition to this formal recognition of the rank of these three institutions, the action assigns to each of them its lines of work and defines its especial sphere of action.

This division of labor in the work of higher education, is in harmony with the growth of these schools, with the intentions of the founders thereof, and with the spirit and needs of the times.

To the Latter-day Saints' College of this city has been assigned the higher work that may be named, the humanities, sociology, etc., comprising such studies as the languages, philosophy, the fine arts, and law.

To the Brigham Young College of Logan has been assigned the higher work in the pure sciences, such as chemistry, biology, physics, mathematics, etc., and advanced work in pedagogy.

To the Brigham Young Academy at Provo has been assigned the higher work in the lines of engineering, such as civil and mechanical engineering, and also advanced work in pedagogy.

In addition each institution will maintain a high school preparatory to the advanced work named above, and may offer four-year courses leading to a certificate of graduation, in an academic (or high school) course, a normal course, and a business course; but no degree will be granted for less than four years of proper collegiate work beyond the high school.

The Brigham Young College is authorized to confer the degree of bachelor of arts (B. A.); the Latter-day Saints' College, the degree of bachelor of philosophy (Ph. B.); the Brigham Young Academy the degree of bachelor of science (B. S.), and bachelor of pedagogy (B. P.).

The decision of the general board does not imply any radical changes in the work of any of these institutions, but simply indicates the lines they are respectively to develop and the subjects to which each is to be confined. If either were to attempt to cover the whole field of education, failure would result in all. But when each takes up one line only of higher work, it may be expected that the line so taken up as a specialty will be fully developed, so that a degree from any of these colleges will be the equivalent of the same degree in the best institutions of learning elsewhere.

This co-ordination of the work of the three colleges, will make of them a strong university in the aggregate, and we sincerely congratulate these institutions, as well as their patrons on the important step they have taken.

It scarcely needs special mention that in each of these institutions for higher education, the principles of the Gospel and the truths of revealed religion form an integral part of the work in all the departments of study; that all the State academies will pattern after these institutions as far as they are able to do any parts of the high school work necessary for entrance into the colleges; and that the regulations characteristic of the Church schools will continue to be guiding principles in the education of our youth.

A ROYAL ALLIANCE.

The report is current that Emperor William is trying to obtain the hand of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland for his son, the Crown Prince of Germany, and the rumor is largely commented on in Europe. If there is any foundation for it, it would explain the mysterious visit of the emperor to Queen Victoria at this time. It would account for the fact that German papers denied any political significance of that visit.

The Dutch Queen is young and good. It is not said that she is considered a beauty, but in royal alliances neither appearance nor the qualities of the heart are considered of first importance. The marriage would be a great political stroke for Germany, but would it suit Great Britain? What would be the status when, in course of time, the Crown Prince succeeds to the imperial throne? Would Wilhelmina abdicate her throne and go to Berlin, or would she continue to reign and live in Holland, while her husband lived in Holland?

German capital? Or would the marriage be the initial step towards the incorporation of Holland, with her colonies, in the German empire?

Such an effect of the alliance would at once make Germany the second largest colonial power of the world. It would change European politics. Can Queen Victoria have given her consent to a marriage that may have such far-reaching consequences, and if not, will it be consummated without her approval? All such questions come naturally, but only history can furnish the correct answer.

COMMENTS ON ROBERTS.

The Oregon Standard (Republican and non-"Mormon") of December 5th has the annexed editorial comments on the action of the House of Representatives in the Roberts case:

The action taken by the House, or rather by the Speaker and those supporting him, in forcing Congressman Roberts to stand aside while the oath of office was being administered to the members of Congress is one of the most unpatriotic, irregular acts ever perpetrated by that body. While Congress is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, it must be fair in its dealings with all men who come to its portals with credentials from the different States, said credentials being prima facie evidence of their rights to seats in Congress. After Congress has been regularly organized, then is the time to investigate charges and not before, otherwise there must be a pre-judging and necessarily a great opportunity for misrepresentation.

But, strange to say, there are some men so eager to gain a point in their favor that they scruple not at irregular methods as long as those methods can be done by an evasion of the law though the spirit of the law be outraged. There are those whose sense of justice can be blinded if an injustice is practiced in promoting a cause they espouse; they laugh at the clever ruse and when driven to a corner to explain the wrong, resort to the old defense, "the majority is on my side."

The question passed upon, the reader must bear in mind, is not polygamy or the fitness of Roberts in any essential to hold his seat, but the exercise of the arbitrary power of a majority to defy all precedents and the rules of fair play and allow the word of any man to prevail against the credentials supplied a Congressman-elect by a sovereign State.

The Chicago Times-Herald of Saturday, Dec. 2, expressed these opinions, reasoning from a constitutional point of view:

Republicans of the House altogether misinterpreted popular sentiment if they think that opposition to Congressmen-elect Roberts of Utah will justify or tolerate any violation of constitutional rights to exclude him from Congress. Presenting himself as he will with his certificate of election, the statute requires the clerk to put his name on the list of members. There can be no variation from this procedure. Neither can a speaker refuse to seat in any member who presents himself with a properly verified certificate of election. He cannot go behind it.

It must be remembered that under the Constitution each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. Each House determines the rules of its own proceedings. The rules of one Congress remain those of succeeding Congresses "unless otherwise ordered."

The House is called to order by the clerk of the last House, who by statute is required in making out the roll of members-elect, to place thereon the names of those persons, and of such persons only, whose credentials show that they are regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or the laws of the United States. The clerk cannot exercise any discretion in the matter.

When the roll has been called to ascertain the presence of a quorum, the House, with the clerk still acting as presiding officer, proceeds to the election of a speaker. When this is done the speaker directs the clerk to call the roll of members by States, and each member as his name is called approaches the chair and takes the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Up to this point there is no authority anywhere to object to the swearing in of any member whose name is on the roll. Obviously the danger from the exercise of such authority is too great to be risked.

Not until the House is completely organized is it actually invested with authority to inquire into the qualifications of its members. Under the Constitution—

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

This power was interpreted by the Judiciary committee of the Forty-fourth Congress as evidence given to enable the House to exercise its constitutional functions unobstructed and not to vest in Congress a jurisdiction "to try a member for an offense committed before his election, for such offense as would be a precedent more dangerous than allowing a polygamist to participate in national legislation. If the committee on elections finds that Roberts has forfeited his right to sit in Congress by a violation of law there need be no fear that the House will not promptly vote to expel him. In fact, the sentiment of the country against polygamy is so strong that the House will not be disposed to give the Utah representative the benefit of any doubtful construction of the law by which Utah was admitted to statehood.

Prosperity is the coal-dealer's portion this winter.

Haverhill, Mass., has now a Socialist mayor. He can easily do as well in the office as some other "lads."

When men make up their minds to perpetrate injustice, the matter of constitutional rights is a small barrier.

New York wants the big national political conventions this year. Salt Lake is willing, since she cannot get them herself.

Still another division of troops, the seventh, is to be raised in England for the South African campaign. The longer the war goes on there, the bigger it seems to get.

Hay "pancakes" compressed into fifty cubic feet of space per ton, may be convenient for shipment, but the animals fed thereon must do a lot of chewing to soften the beaten food.

Gov. Bradley of Kentucky may be a peace officer, but his action before the canvassing board in reference to false

accusations made against him shows that he is not averse to fighting.

Gen. Buller is worrying himself over the disparity in the figures given of Boer losses, but the British public is worrying more over its own army casualties.

The news from Ladysmith says the people there are hungry and sick; but there is no intimation that they wish to accept the Boer offer of free board at Pretoria.

No matter how thoroughly the murderer of Mrs. Lashbrook deserved the death penalty, civilization must stand aghast at the frightful scene at Maysville, Kentucky, today.

"We tried from the first to have the scene of yesterday avoided." That is from the paper that started the agitation against Roberts, and has worked incessantly for a year, with its allies, the religious preachers, to bring that very scene about. Comments are unnecessary.

It is understood that this from the Denver Post is not to be considered by congressmen as jesting on their domestic relations: "It is hoped that the Roberts investigation may not go so far as to unsear other congressmen who are living that way without even church sanction."

M. S. Quay, who could not be agreed on by the Pennsylvania legislature as the senator from that State, is likely to get into the position after all, according to a Washington dispatch today. If he is admitted at an early date, there are several other vacancies to be filled in the same manner, one being from Utah.

United States Ambassador Choate's statement to the British public that the watchword of America still is "no entangling alliance," is only another way of saying that Mr. Chamberlain's reference to an Anglo-American alliance was not only premature, but was a contradiction of facts, present and probable.

The Boer commander-in-chief, Gen. Joubert, has had to leave the field because of his illness, and the command around Ladysmith depends on Gen. Schalkburger. The reputation of the latter is that he is a hard and fierce fighter, so the siege of Ladysmith is more likely to be turned into an assault than a withdrawal, as the besieged seem to expect.

We trust that no extreme partisan will accuse the "News" of partisanship in publishing the President's attack on the trusts; also that no one on "the other side" of the political fence, will take offense at our publication of the President's views as to the proper Philippine policy. It will be as well to understand before exploding, that in both instances they are not the utterances of the Desert News, but of the President of the United States.

The British accuse the Boers of misusing the white flag, and the Boers charge the British with murdering prisoners. Such accusations may be expected where contending armies so thoroughly hate each other as in this case; but the accusations are not therefore to be accepted as true, except in extreme individual cases where parties generally recognized rules of conduct. These sporadic violations are not a basis to condemn the whole contending force on either side.

According to Tribune theology, or notions about prophecy, when a prediction is made of evils to come, by a servant of the Lord, that is proof positive that it is the will of the Lord that the wickedness shall be done, and those who do it are chosen instruments in His hands, and of course He is, therefore, responsible for all that occurs. We fear, however, that its theology is no more sound than its logic, nor more acceptable than its grammar. For instance, when speaking of certain "Mormons," it says: "They believed they could, as they formerly had, defy the laws." In grammar, in logic and in theology, that paper is editorially unique.

Within a short time two great publishing houses, the Harper's and the Lippincott's, have met with disaster. The latter suffered a loss by fire, at first estimated at millions, but later found to be less serious; the former acknowledged bankruptcy, with liabilities placed at several million dollars. Both these publishing houses are looked upon as almost national institutions, and the greatest satisfaction is felt, that both will be continued. The Harper's, it is said, commenced their career in 1817 by issuing 2,000 copies of Seneca's "Moral," and followed this enterprise by L. A. "Essay on the Human Understanding." Since then public taste has changed, but the Harpers have been abreast of the time in the literary field and given the reading public the best. Both houses have been of excellent service to the world of letters.

MODDER RIVER BATTLE.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The first statement telegraphed from South Africa concerning the battle on Modder river did not relate the whole truth. The report, as first published, gave the Boer fighting strength as 8,000 men and two guns. Later details state that the Boers had two long-range guns, four Krupp guns and numerous pieces of similar artillery. How the British soldiers were able to ford the river and storm the intrenchments under such a terrific fire as was leveled at their attacking party can be explained only by the well-known axiom that audacity and courage will accomplish almost anything and surmount difficulties which to an ordinary eye seem insurmountable.

New York World.

The resources of the British nation are being taxed as they were never taxed before, and the outcome of it all is still in the balance. The situation is appalling and the civilized world looks on aghast at the waste of human life and a nation's wealth for the adjustment of a dispute which a considerable proportion of the British people themselves firmly believed could have been settled by peaceful methods intelligently and reasonably executed.

San Francisco Chronicle.

No doubt the casualties at Modder river, considering the number of men engaged in the battle, were proportionately heavy. The actual loss on either side may never be revealed. General

## MAMMOTH UNDERWEAR REDUCTIONS.

This Week we have a Great Array of Seasonable Bargains in Ladies' and Children's KNIT UNDERWEAR.

WE APPEND SOME LEADERS AS AN INDEX OF WHAT THIS GREAT SALE OFFERS IN THE WAY OF UNRIVALLED VALUES. AVAIL YOURSELF OF THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PROTECT YOUR CLOSET FROM THE WINTER GARDENS AT MONEY SAVING PRICES:

One lot of Ladies' Black Wool Tights: \$1.50 value, for only, each.....	<b>\$1.00</b>	Ladies' winter weight Silk Vests, very choice goods, only, each.....	<b>\$2.50</b>
Ladies' Gray Union Suits; a 50c value, for, only, each.....	<b>30c</b>	Ladies' black cashmere Hose: regular price 50c, in this sale, only, pair.....	<b>25c</b>
Ladies' heavy Pile Union Suits, Melba style, 75c grade, for, only, each.....	<b>50c</b>	<b>20 PER CENT REDUCTION</b>	
Ladies' heavy deerskin Gray Vests and Drawers; regular price 40c. This week only, each.....	<b>25c</b>	On our best grade of children's all wool Gray Vests and Drawers, in size 24 to 32.	
One lot of Ladies' sleeveless Vests; a \$1.25 garment, for, only, each.....	<b>50c</b>	Ladies' heavy black cotton and black cashmere Hose; regular price 25c and 40c a pair. This week, only, pair.....	<b>25c</b>
Children's knit Sleeping Suits, in natural gray, all sizes, only, each.....	<b>25c</b>	Very fine Indulgences in Ladies' white Aprons, a large and varied stock at sale prices.	
Children's Union Suits, one odd lot, small sizes only, each.....	<b>15c</b>	One odd lot of Ladies' Corsets, \$1.00 and \$1.50 grades; to close out, only, pair	<b>50c</b>
<b>20 PER CENT REDUCTION</b>			
On Children's Black Wool Tights.			
A few Ladies' all wool Union Suits; regular price \$3.00 each, in this sale, only, each.....			
<b>\$3.00</b>			

**CLOAK DEPARTMENT:** Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, Golf Capes, Children's Reefers Jackets.

THOUGH WE BOUGHT HEAVIER—MUCH HEAVIER—THAN USUAL IT BECAME NECESSARY FOR US TO BUY A SECOND SUPPLY, WHICH HAS BEEN DONE, AND THE GOODS ARE HERE. THEIR HAVING BEEN BOUGHT IN AN UNLOADING MARKET ENABLES US TO QUOTE

## UNMATCHABLE VALUES

IN THESE LINES AND THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE DEPARTMENT.

# Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

You may think we're daff on the OVERCOAT QUESTION. It's just one of our strong hobbies at this season of the year and of course we ride it pretty hard. We have Overcoats to sell and we want you to come and get the benefit of the good values we're offering. When we say good values, we mean better than you can get anywhere else—or you can get your money back; for instance, this one as a sample, a Tan Colored Covert Cloth, of the herring bone stripe order, fine Farmers' satin lining, fine striped Mohair sleeve linings, full French faced with cloth clear back to the armholes—piped with six rows satin; price \$12.00. Others to choose from \$6.00 to \$30.00.

## CHRISTMAS HELPS

No better time than now to select Christmas Presents—stocks are bigger—and choosing easier today. We suggest you choose your Neckwear, a splendid lot of the latest Novelties.

.....ONE PRICE.....

## J. P. GARDNER, MAIN STREET.

136-138

## GOOD FATHERLY ADVICE

Is being given this young man who is about to embark on the sea of matrimony. The old gentleman is telling the boy that he should exercise great economy in commencing housekeeping, as he would find so many demands upon his limited purse. In the matter of furnishing his home, there was but one house to which he could conscientiously recommend him—and he did so from actual experience. In this he exhibited excellent judgment, because the house referred to was:

## H. DINWOODEY FURNITURE CO.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEORGE D. FIFER, Manager.

### TWO NIGHTS!

COMMENCING THURSDAY, DEC. 7th.

Direct from its Triumphant Tour, The Dainty Parisian Comedy.

## MLLE FIFI.

200 Nights Manhattan Theatre, New York.

Cast including Miss Maud Granger and Edward Abley and a Great Company.

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

## NEW GRAND THEATRE.

M. E. MULVREY, Mgr.

Last Performance Tonight at 8:15

OF A ROMANCE OF COON HOLLOW

NEXT ATTRACTION: Three night and Saturday matinee, commencing tomorrow night. KENTZ-STANLEY NOVELTY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

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