TELEGRAPHIC.

IN THE U. S. SENATE.

Senator Tillman Charges Fraud in the Armor Plate Matter.

THE GOVERNMENT TO BE LOOTED.

A Dark Page in the History of the Dealings of the Carnegies With the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Tillman provoked a turbulent scene in the Senate tonight when he charged that the armor plate manufacturers had their paid agents in that body, who were robbing the government. The charge was resented by Senator Hawley of Connecticut, whereupon Tillman replied that "the gallied jade winces," and it looked for a time as though a personal conflict was imminent until Hawley was escorted to the cloak room.

Senator Hawley and Squire had spoken against Senator Chandler's amendment to the naval appropriation bill to reduce the price of armor plate to $300 a ton, and Senator Elkins had complained of the lack of information on the cost of armor plate, when Senator Tillman took the floor.

"Although a member of this naval committee," began Tillman, who followed Elkins, "and though I have given as much time to this as I could spare from my other duties, I am not able to give the senator as much information as he wants."

"But I am able to say," he added, with emphasis, "that no recent expenditure of the government has been so rocking with fraud and so disgraceful to those concerned. When Secretary Whitney made the first contract for armor plate it was understood that those enormous prices were to be paid only for a time on account of the great expenditure necessary to build an armor plate plant. When last year under the impetus of the Venezuela war scare, the House sent proposals for four battleships to the Senate, the number was fixed at three because there were only three yards in the country that could build such ships. The three companies have agreed upon the prices, had led to collusion and consequently the government was paying over a million and a half for these ships more than was necessary."

Then coming to the armor plate question, he said:

"Instead of our controlling the monopolies, the monopolies have this Senate in their vicious pocket."

Senator Hawley at this charge half rose from his chair, as though he would make an objection, then changed his mind and sank back.

"I would hate to say or even insinuate," Mr. Tillman continued, twirling his glasses in his hand, "that these armor plate manufacturers have their paid agents in this Senate."

Then Mr. Hawley rose, beginning: "Does the senator dare—"

Mr. Tillman took the words from his mouth. "I dare to say," he snarled, "that so far as I can see there are things here that can be explained on no other theory."

"If the senator dares to say or even to insinuate such a disgraceful thing, he says what is untrue and what is unworthy of a gentleman," Mr. Hawley replied very deliberately and emphatically.

The galleries were crowned, and at this exchange of charges a deep hush succeeded their bursting. Senator Tillman was unruffled. He thrust a hand into his trousers pocket mechanically, and looking over in Senator Hawley's direction, he said: "I repeat I can only say it is the gallied jade that winces."

Senator Hawley turned pale and trembled visibly.

"If the senator applies that to me, I have a sufficient answer," he said angrily.

Two or three senators gathered around Senator Hawley endeavoring apparently to calm him. Finally he walked with them to the cloak-room, while Senator Tillman continued his speech.

"I do not want to say anything harsh. God knows I have got enough vitriol in me now."

Going on with the subject of armor plates, he said, he could find no foundation for this state of affairs except that manufacturers had their friends in the Senate chamber. There was proof that the government was to be looted to the extent of two or three million, yet senators said "we can't help it." The trusts had the government down and their hands in its pockets, yet if any one opposed them, if any one proposed that the government do its own work, make its own armor plate, senators were quick to bring out the awful specter of socialism.

"The country's eyes are on us. We are disgraced because we do not have the nerve to do the thinking of Wall street last enough. The touch of the button between Wall street and the Senate seems to have been broken somewhere late y, and so the metropolitan press sees upon us a whip as into line."

Continuing Tillman said there was a still darker page in the history of the dealings of the Carnegies with the government. He referred to charges of making defective armor in 1894. "The thieves were caught," he said, "but they were released. The secretary imposed a fine, but this glorious President of ours, who, thank God, goes out of office in three days more, remitted the fine. And yet, in the face of these facts, a senator with his thick skin gets up and undertakes to twit me with slandering the Senate."

He continued to lecture the Senate, saying he had no doubt the proposition would go through.

"The old guard never surrenders," he exclaimed. "You can up here and squabble over your $10,000 items and let those million dollar steals go through like greased lightning."

He had, he said, convinced himself that the cost of producing armor plate did not exceed $200 per ton. He said, however, that the naval committee had placed the amount at $400 because it was necessary to do so in order to reach an agreement, and also that they had in mind that the bill must run the gauntlet of the House, "where," he said, "gag law is in full force and effect, and a merry, free American man cower on his belly, like a worm, or pawn like a coward cur to get recognition for anything."

Quay followed the speech with a motion to lay Chandler's motion to reduce to $300 per ton on the table. The motion was lost, 12 to 36. Those voting in the affirmative were: Allison, Alison, Brice, Cullom, Gibson, Gorman, Hale, Hawley, McMillan, Murphy, Squire, Wetmore.

Chandler took up the armor plate discussion. It was true, he said, that the American manufacturers had largely made contracts with the Russian government at the prices because, since they had forced themselves in European market, they had been taken into the European combine, and now the great international combine controlled armor plates the world over.

The Chandler amendment reducing the price of armor plate to $300 a ton was adopted without a division.

FAREWELL TO McKINLEY.

Citizens of Canton Throng the Railroad Station.

CANTON, O., March 1.—It was indeed a beautiful and impressive scene that Canton presented this evening when her citizens bade farewell to Maj. and Mrs. McKinley as they entered the special train in waiting to convey them to Washington. No lines were drawn in the large concourse of people which followed the McKinley carriage to the train and surrounded the station to mingle their cheers in the mighty sound which echoed above the din of the train as it disappeared in the east.

Young and old, rich and poor, lightly gowned and humbly clad, lowly and affluent, people of all political convictions, of all creeds and of all social planes, touched elbows and jostled each other about in the mighty throng which surrounded the Pennsylvania station, each taking some point of vantage for a last look at the speeding party, and each good-natured and indifferent to the personal discomfort experienced by others.

It was not until 6 o'clock this evening that the demonstration proper began with the organization of the escort, but long before that time the uptown streets began to fill with people waiting curiously and not too patiently for the parade. Others were lingering about the station, anxious to catch a glimpse of or mayhap make an inspection of the handsome car, stories of the beauties of which they have read for days. But the train was not long in the station, nor was there opportunity for more than a cursory review. It arrived from Alliance years about 5:30 o'clock, where the cars were submitted to a careful inspection and test during the day.

Immediately back of the engine is a commission car with smoking apartments, and back of it the dining car. Three Pullmans, Elkton, Arden and Delphos, follow in the order named. Then comes private car No. 505 and private car No. 98 in the rear. Car No. 98 is the one occupied by the Presidential and Mrs. McKinley. It is a private car without a name, save that it is known all over the Pan Handle system as "No. 98." The walls in it are of white oak, planed solid instead of the usual sheating. It is should roll down an embankment the sides would not bend, and it would resist almost any kind of a shock in a collision. The top is a double thickness of steel, and the ceiling is thoroughly cushioned. The floor is four thicknesses of white oak. The entire car is a huge indestructible box. The luxury of the interior is the perfect arrangement of everything pertaining to human comfort. It has an old-fashioned log fire place, and there are two palatial bedrooms and a bath in the living room each chamber. There is a magnificent silver service and a large collection of rare china. This, as well as other cars, has been beautifully decorated with cut flowers, potted plants and tropical vascies, and every possible convenience for the comfort of the guest is provided.

As the train pulled out from the station, amid a salute of cannon, it was greeted by cheers from the assembled multitude. From the rear platform of the train the major made the following address to the friends who had assembled to say farewell:

"My neighbors, friends and fellow-citizens—On the eve of my departure to the seat of government, soon to assume the duties of an arduous responsibility as great as can devolve upon any man, nothing could give me greater pleasure than this salvatory greeting, this evidence of your friendship and sympathy. Your good will and, I am sure, the prayers of all the people with whom I have lived so long and whose confidence and esteem are dearer to me than any other worldly honors.

"To all of us the future is a sealed book, but if I can by official act or omission in any degree add to the prosperity of our beloved country and the comfort and well being of our splendid citizenship, I will do always the best and most unselfish efforts of my life. The assumption of the chief magistracy is of such grave importance that partisanship cannot blind the judgment or accept any other considerations but for the public good of all, to every part and every section. With this thought uppermost in my mind I reluctantly take leave of my friends and my neighbors, cherishing in my heart the sweetest memories and the tenderest thoughts of my home—my home now, and I trust my home hereafter, so long as I live. I thank you and bid you all good bye."

AMERICANS IN CUBA.

The Correspondence With Consul-General Lee.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Cleveland sent to the Senate correspondence relating to American citizens arrested in Cuba. The most important are the telegrams in the case of Charles Scott, which are as follows, being telegrams sent by Consul-General Lee to the State department. No replies from the State department are given in the case.

On February 20th, Mr. Lee telegraphed as follows to the State department:

Charles Scott, a citizen of the United States, arrested at Regalia. No charges given. Been without communication in jail at Havana 204 hours. Cannot stand another Ruiz murder. I have demanded his release. How many war vessels Key West or within reach, and will they be ordered here at once if necessary to sustain the demand?

On the 23rd he said, in a cable message:

Situation simple. Experience at Guanabacoa made it my duty to demand before too late that another who had been incommunicado 204 hours be released from said incommunicado, and I did so in courteous terms. If you support it and Scott is so released the trouble will terminate. If you do not I must depart. All others arrested with Scott have been put incommunicado. Why should not the only American be released? He has been incommunicado 253 hours.

Later on the same day, the 23rd ultimo, Mr. Lee wired: "Demand complied with. Scott released from incommunicado today on demand after fourteen days' military confinement in cell five feet by eleven, damp, water on bottom of cell, not allowed anything to sleep on but cloth. Discharges of the body removed once in five days. Was charged with having Cuban stamps in the house. Scott says he went always twelve hours without water and once two days. He was an employe of an American gas company."

The most voluminous correspondence is that in the case of Sylvester Scovel, representative of the New York World, who was arrested on February 5th. The documents furnished show that Mr. Lee promptly notified the state department and cabled Mr. Olney responded immediately, directing him to see that all of Scovel's rights as an American citizen were protected.

The letters and telegrams in this case run from the 5th to the 19th of February. Mr. Lee first stated that he did not anticipate serious trouble in the case, but later changed his opinion, saying: "It is supposed Scovel here instituting papers, which gives the case a more serious aspect."

Later then Lee tries to have Scovel removed from Spanish prisons to Havana, but failed.

The remaining case covered is that of F. J. Cassidy, arrested on February 15th, but on what charge does not appear. Gen. Lee's first information was contained in a telegram February 16th. In the dispatch he conveys the information of the arrest, which he says took place at Sagua, and says the consul's report will follow, adding:

"Proceedings a great outrage. Similar case here and elsewhere on the island. Redress cannot be obtained here."

On the 25th Gen. Lee cabled, in reply to a message from the state department, that Cassidy had reached Sagua when arrested, and that he had registered at Havana as an American in 1872.

The presence of the message on the clerk's desk was noised about, and it was formally laid before the Senate and many senators called to read it previous to its being read by the clerk. There was special interest in the case of Mr. Scott, the telegrams relating to whose case Senator Morgan had read for the information of the Senate. There was special comment on the trivial character of the charges against Mr. Scott, that of having Cuban postage stamps in his house, and Gen. Lee's attitude was generally somewhat upon by the pro-Cubans in most eulogistic terms.

THE OREGON LEGISLATURE.

Forcible Steps Taken to Secure an Organization.

SALEM, Or., March 1.—Forcible steps are to be taken to organize the lower branch of the legislature. The temporary house today passed a resolution appointing a number of sergeants-at-arms to arrest the absent members and bring them in. This step was taken on a legal opinion that the temporary organization has power to compel the attendance of absent members. Twenty-one members were present at today's meeting of the house. They sat in chairs on the seats of office and were sworn in by Chief Justice Moore.

PORTLAND, Or., March 1.—The legislature question has been transferred to this city. Representatives Hope, Cann, Gardner and Jennings were arrested here tonight on a warrant issued by Temporary Speaker Davis, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the lower house of the legislature today.

The arrested members at once applied to the Circuit Judge Stephens for writs of habeas corpus. The judge issued the writs and made them returnable at 10 o'clock tomorrow. Deputy sergeants-at-arms have gone to other portions of the state to make other arrests.

Sherman Favors a Vigorous Policy.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator John Sherman was the guest of honor at a banquet given at the Ocoma hotel tonight by the Ohio delegation in Congress. In his remarks Mr. Sherman came out for a vigorous foreign policy, and said we should in protect our citizens whether they be on land or sea.

A New Indian Scandal.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The detail of Lieut. Irwin, Second cavalry, to be agent at the Fort Hall Indian agency in Idaho is the result of an investigation which caused several changes in management. It was the outcome of a recent visit here of the Bannock and Shoshone Indians, who form the reservation. They made complaints against Agent Thomas B. Teter and said their interests were not being properly managed. They received a new man. Indian Inspector Wright soon afterward was directed to investigate the charges, and he has just returned from Idaho and reported to the secretary of the interior. He recommends the dismissal of Agent Teter and of Harvey Mellott, the clerk. Both of these have been dismissed.

PURE FOOD AND DRINK

How can *Schilling's Best* tea cost so little and be so good?

Easy. It is roasted fresh every day in San Francisco—like fresh coffee and peanuts.

Other tea is roasted once a year in Japan, etc.—like stale coffee and stale peanuts.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco 225

Deseret National Bank

U. S. DEPOSITORY

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Capital, - - - $200,000.
Surplus, - - - 250,000.

L. S. HILLS, Pres't. MOSES THATCHER, Vice-Pres't.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. Sutton, James Sharp, Wm. H. Rolapp, R. K. Thorne, Jr. | Jos. F. Lulia, Henry Dinwoodey, John M. Horne, Wm. W. Riter | John C. Cutler, H. S. Tanner, Jos. E. Taylor

H. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Willard Woodruff, President. Geo. M. Cannon, Cashier.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $200,000
CASH SURPLUS, - - $200,000

Zion's Savings Bank & TRUST CO.

No. 1-3 East Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Established 1873. Incorporated 1889.

DIRECTORS:

Willard Woodruff, President.
Geo. Q. Cannon, Vice-President.
Joseph F. Smith, George Reynolds, Angus M. Cannon, Heber J. Grant, James Jack, Lorenzo Snow, T. G. Webber, Francis M. Lyman, H. B. Clawson, L. John Nuttall, George M. Cannon.

Safety deposit boxes in our burglar proof vault for rent at very low rate.

Open for deposits Saturday night until 8 o'clock.

THE

STATE BANK OF UTAH,

CORNER MAIN AND SO. TEMPLE Streets, Salt Lake City.

Capital, - - $500,000.

Heber J. Grant, President.
Wm. B. Preston, Vice-Pres't.
Heber M. Wells, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Heber J. Grant, Abraham H. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, Heber M. Wells, Chas. S. Burton, Spencer Clawson, Wm. B. Preston, T. R. Farnsworth, Isaac Barton.

COMMERCIAL BANKING

In all its Branches.

Accounts Solicited—Large and Small.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE.

the Life is in it

The young, tender tea leaves are fired and packed right on the premises as soon as picked.

No chance for **Pride of Japan** (Tree Tea) to lose its life—the natural aroma and strength of pure tea.

M. J. HANDFORTH & CO. San Francisco and Yokohama

In *full-weight* packages At all Grocers'.

S. F. BALL, TEMPLE BAKERY

16 Main Street.

Has cakes of every description, lunches, sandwiches, tea and coffee, oysters. Try our genuine bread. Wedding cakes and ornaments a specialty.

SALT LAKE WIRE MATTRESS COMPY.

Manufacturers Wire Spring Mattresses, Spiral Springs, Iron Beds, Wire Cloth, and Wire Mattresses to order.

F. EBERHARDT, Proprietor.

30-112 South 3rd East, Salt Lake City.

Utah Conservatory of Music

Offers Special advantages in

PIANO AND HARMONY.

The course in piano music is that of the Conservatory of Stuttgart, Germany and is taught by a graduate of that famous school of music.

$30.00 pays for a term of 20 private lessons.

For particulars call at room 218 Brook's Arcade, opposite the Knutsford, or address

Miss S. P. Brown, 209 S. State St., Salt Lake City.

MILLENNIAL STAR AND JOURNAL OF DISCOURSES from 1840 to date;

TIMES AND SEASONS, Vol. 6, 1845.

FOR SALE AT

DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

John C. Cutler Jr.

Stocks Bought and Sold

36 MAIN STREET.

UNION PACIFIC

WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

The only line running DINING cars and Chicago Portland Special leaves Ogden and St. Louis without change.

NEW TIME CARD, IN EFFECT MAY 10, 1896

Trains depart and arrive at Salt Lake City, daily, as follows:

DEPART

7:00 a.m. overland limited for Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Ogden, Portland, Butte, Helena and Park City.

8:00 a.m. local express for San Francisco, Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points.

4:00 p.m. local express for Ogden and intermediate points.

7:40 p.m. Atlantic express for Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Boston, Portland, Butte and Chicago.

7:00 a.m. local express for Marion, Tintic, Provo, Nephi, Manti and intermediate points.

10:30 a.m. mail and express for Provo, Nephi, Milford, Frisco and intermediate points.

*7:45 a.m. mixed train for Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terminus.

ARRIVE

10:30 a.m. overland limited from Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Denver, Ogden, Denver Park City and Ogden.

8:50 a.m. local express from Provo, Ogden, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points.

7:00 p.m. local express from San Francisco, Cache Valley, Ogden and intermediate points.

8:50 a.m. Atlantic express from Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, Denver Park City, Ogden and Ogden.

10:30 a.m. mail and express from Provo, Nephi, Manti, Provo and intermediate points.

4:00 p.m. local express from Marion, Tintic, Provo, Nephi, Manti and intermediate points.

*9:00 a.m. mixed train from Terminus, Tooele and Garfield Beach.

*Trains south leave from depot at foot of Second South street.

* Sundays excepted.

Telephone 705.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.

Western Reporting

General Agent Passenger Department.

J. H. MANDERSON, General Passenger Agent.

WALKER BROS. Bankers

SUCCESSORS TO THE

UNION NATIONAL BANK

Established 1869.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

B. H. SCHETTLER,

WHO DOES A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS At No. 22 Main Street, Opposite the Co-op

And Pays Interest on Deposits, Desires your account.

T. R. JONES & CO., Bankers,

150 MAIN STREET.

Commercial National Bank

Capital Paid in $300,000

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

DIRECTORS:

F. M. Auerbach, Jas. J. Daly, O. J. Salisbury, Myron G. Fox, Thos. Marshall, W. F. Rocke, George M. Downey, John W. Donnellan, Newell Herman.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK,

SALT LAKE CITY, - - UTAH.

Established, 1852.

Buys and sells Exchange, makes Telegraphic transfers on the principal cities of the United States and Europe, and receives on the Pacific Coast, issues letters of credit available in the principal cities of the World. Special attention given to the selling of time card tickets. Advances made on consignments at lowest rates.

Particular attention given to collections throughout Utah, Nevada, and adjacent territory. Accounts solicited.

J. E. DOOLY, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1862. 100 CITIES.

The Oldest and Largest.

R. G. DUN & CO., The Mercantile Agency.

George Osmond, General Manager, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City.

WE INSURE YOU

A safe, pleasant and comfortable journey on one of the finest equipped trains in America. The limited trains on the Rio Grande between CHICAGO AND NEW YORK are without a peer, and are

FREE

Of any Extra Charge. Don't forget it's the Rio, leaving Dearborn station, Chicago. City ticket office, 214 Clark Street. Going east or west you are on the train

FOR ONE NIGHT

And a day, and have all the comforts of home.

The . . . . Colorado Midland R. R.

Two Through Trains Daily

Between Salt Lake City, Ogden and Leadville, Glenwood Springs, Aspen, Grand Junction and all points east. Only line running THROUGH CHAIR CARS, and through sleepers on each morning and evening train. The line in connection with the Grand Junction Extension, reaches Denver earlier than any other line via Colorado Springs, and is the shortest and quickest route. Take the Colorado Midland and save time and enjoy the finest ride and grandest scenery in America. For full information call on R. L. W. Ry agent, or

W. F. EAKIN, G. P. A. D. A. BROWN, Gen. Agent, Denver, Colo. Salt Lake City.

THE

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD

The only line running two through fast trains daily to Leadville, Aspen Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.

EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 15, 1896

Train No 2 leaves Ogden 6:05 a. m., Salt Lake 7:00 a. m., arrive at Pueblo 5:00 p. m., Colorado Springs 7:15 p. m., Denver 8:00 p. m.

Train No 4 leaves Ogden 8:35 p. m., Salt Lake 9:40 p. m., arrive at Pueblo 7:40 p. m., Colorado Springs 9:40 p. m., Denver 10:30 p. m.

Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all lines east. Superb dining accommodations and Pullman sleepers on all trains. Take the D. & R. G. and have a comfortable trip and enjoy the finest scenery on the continent.

A. S. HUGHES, Traffic Manager, Denver, Colo. | S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A. Denver, Colo.
E. P. SUMNS, General Agent, Salt Lake City, Utah. | H. M. CUMMINS, Ticket Agent, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Salt Lake City Brewing Co.

We are again in the lead against all competition, with our Extra Pale Premium Lager Beer, Half and Half and Extra Fine X X X Stout Porter in any quantity, in kegs or bottles.

Telephone 17.

JACOB MORITZ, General Manager.

TheCullen

RATES, $2 and 2.50 per day.

S. C. EWING, Prop.

GUNPOWDER

Lest him now shoot who never shot before, And him who always shot now shoot the more

HAZARD'S "Sporting Rifle."
HAZARD'S "Trap shooting."
HAZARD'S "Duck shooting."
HAZARD'S Mining and Blasting."
HAZARD'S Sporting Powder, the most reliable in the market.

Manufactured by THE HAZARD POWDER CO. HAZARDVILLE, CONN.

Represented in Utah by SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

SAPONIFIER.

Pennsylvania Saponifier is the original and old reliable Concentrated Lye for family soap making and general household uses. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine of this article has indented superimposed patches in pebble is. Name peaches unless Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. Philadelphia, is stamped on the lid. Ask your grocer for it and take no others.

SCAVENGER No. 5,

Cesspools and Cesspools Cleaned.

H. J. SALLIDAY,

Address: 226 East Stevens Avenue, Office, 242 State Street.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, PIONEER UNDERTAKER OF UTAH.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Metallic, Wood and Cloth Covered Coffins and Caskets.

Full line of Coffin Furnishings kept constantly on hand.

Telephone and telegraph orders promptly filled.

Open Day and Night.

Factory and Warerooms No. 203 E. 1st South, 1½ blocks east of Theatre.

SALT LAKE & OGDEN RY.

Time table in effect November 1st, 1896.

Trains leave Salt Lake City. Arrive Ogden. Leave Ogden. Arrive Salt Lake.

*7:00 a.m. | *11:30 a.m. | *8:45 a.m. | *12:45 p.m.
*2:45 p.m. | *6:30 p.m. | *4:45 p.m. | *8:30 p.m.
†4:00 p.m. | 8:30 p.m. | 10:00 a.m. | 1:30 p.m.
†4:00 p.m. | 6:30 p.m. | 4:45 p.m. | 7:15 p.m.

*Daily except Sunday.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Salt Lake 7:00, 10:00 a.m., 3:00, 5:00, 8:00 p. m.

Leave Farmington 8:45, 11:45, a.m., 2:45, 5:45 and 8:45.

Round trip including both lines, Children Half.

H. W. BARLEY, Passenger Agent.
SIMON BAMBERGER, Genl. Manager.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and EAST.

ONLY TWO DAYS LOST via SANTA FE ROUTE TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS

The Iowa Ogden, or Salt Lake in the evening, and either breakfasting or dining at the sumptuous dining cars of the SANTA FE ROUTE, on the third morning, you arrive in Chicago or St. Louis in season to attend to business or sentiment, with all fast trains for the East. Some one has said recently that the track of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE entered was in such perfect condition that the long distance run of the "Flyer" on the New York Central could be equaled, if not exceeded, by its magnificent trains.

J. D. KENWORTHY, General Agent,

Room 414 Dooly Block.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 2, 1897.

Today's Temperature at 1 p. m.—40.
Tomorrow—Fair, colder.

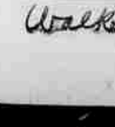
At Walker's.

BUT A SHORT TIME REMAINS for us to clean up the remnants of Winter Footwear. Every pair of winter shoes or broken lots must go, and prices are made for their speedy removal.

Only a Limited Number of These.

Come early for choices. Men's Patent Leather or Vici Kid Nullifiers; also Oxford Ties, suitable for dancing or house slippers, sold for $3 so to $4 on, will be closed out also at $1 25

As odd lot of Wright & Peters SHOES, which need no further commendation than the manufacturers' name, known throughout the United States as high grade in every particular (these are the hand turned extension sole Ladies' Shoes but sold for $5 00) to close out at $2 95



INFANTS' HAND TURNED SHOES. . . .

(SIZES 1 TO 4)

TO GO THIS WEEK AT 48c

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.