TELEGRAPHIC.

HAWAIIAN TROUBLE.

The Islands Threatened With a Japanese Inundation.

JAPS COMING IN LARGE NUMBERS

And They Will Get the Control Unless Prevented from Landing Soon.

WASHINGTON, March 19. — L. A. Thurston, examiner to this country, now president of the Annexation club of Honolulu, and here in the interests of that organization, gave out in an interview today regarding the news from San Francisco that the Hawaiian government is refusing to allow 5,700 Japanese laborers to land in Honolulu believed it had unearthed an attempt to import Japanese into Hawaii in violation of the immigration laws. He characterized the subject as one of the gravest now confronting the Hawaiian government. He said:

"Four or five immigration companies have been formed in Japan, headed by leading officials, including the present Japanese minister at Washington, and they have for the past year been bringing in large numbers of free Japanese immigrants to Hawaii. There are five lines of steamers between Honolulu and Japan, making monthly trips, and every steamer carries from 250 to 750 Japanese, who are turned loose on the community. It is a question whether the importing of men, almost unaccompanied by women, will not soon create a large class of men unemployed and without means. The Hawaiian government adopted measures to meet such contingencies, but they have been evaded. Head tax proceedings were instituted when a lot of men were refused landing recently, but in the absence of the proof of charges of money borne by the men still not actually being in them, the landing was allowed. The money produced by the immigrants (so provided by a sister third party). I do not know that the Japanese government does mediate any hostile or forcible action against Hawaii, but unless something is done to stop the influx of Japanese, they willfully (secretly) intend to accomplish far more than they claim hope to do by force. The Japanese in Hawaii now number 24,000, against 23,000 native Hawaiians, and at the present rate will in five years form a majority of the inhabitants of the country. It is the belief in Hawaii that the present extraordinary movement from Japan to Hawaii is part of a systematic plan, with the full approval of the Japanese government, to get control of the island. Undoubtedly the Hawaiian government is waiting to see what action the United States will take on the annexation question. If that question is not acted on soon, a grave issue will arise between Hawaii and Japan, the outcome of which no one can undertake to foretell."

Women and Prize Fights.

CATSKILL, N. Y., March 19.—Miss Frances Willard is in communication with the leading women engaged in philanthropy and reform, asking if there cannot be a combination of influence wisely woven throughout the country will agree to give their patronage only to the newspapers that avoid furnishing extended accounts of prize fights.

She also asks that a protest be made by the womanhood of the country on the ground that the arbitration treaty and the the "Nevada bruising ring" present a most incongruous spectacle.

Jackson and Walling.

CINCINNATI, March 19. — Sheriff Plummer, with one deputy and the other four guards of Jackson and Walling, left Alexandria today shortly before noon to make the journey to the Newport jail. The conveyance used was the open omnibus in which they were conveyed to Alexandria. Jackson and Walling were each handcuffed to a guard. Shortly before reaching the road leading to Fort Thomas, Jackson pointed to that road, saying: "That is where we turned off." If that was true, they must have reached the Locke farm by a circuitous route. As they passed the Locke farm they saw Farmer Locke and some members of his family standing at the spot where Pearl Bryan's body was found.

Sheriff Plummer asked Jackson if he recognized the place. Jackson looked around coolly and answered, "I do not recognize the spot."

When the party reached Newport a crowd estimated at several thousand had gathered near the jail to get a sight of the prisoner. Jackson and Walling were evidently frightened, and the Sheriff had hard difficulty in getting through the mob to the jail entrance, but there were no hostile demonstrations on the part of the spectators.

Inside the cell, Walling was told that the last hope had gone. He made no comment on the news, but asked a reporter to come and see him soon. Jackson also heard the news in silence.

THE CARSON FIGHT.

A More Important Event than a President Nomination.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—During the Republican national convention at St. Louis the Western Union Telegraph company transmitted 422,000 words over its wires on the day that McKinley was nominated. On the day of Bryan's nomination at Chicago, the Western Union carried 284,000 words. From Carson City, Nev., March 17th, 300,000 words were transmitted on the 16th, the day before the fight 125,000 words, and on the 15th 75,000 words. From the 5th to the 14th, inclusive, 437,153 words passed over the Western Union wires from Carson City, thus showing that from the time the interest in the fight commenced at Carson the press of the country received a total of 1,020,153 words of prize-fight news by telegraph from that city.

Vessels Not Ordered to Leave.

LONDON, March 19.—A dispatch from Canea to the Daily News says that the note communicated to the C. Vassos by the French and Italian officers yesterday did not order him to leave the island, but merely informed him of the decision and requested him not to prevent the distribution of the admiral's proclamation.

THE TARIFF BILL.

A Difference Among Committee Members.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Discussions have arisen among the Democratic members of the ways and means committee which may result in the presentation of two minority reports on the tariff bill.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, who is at the head of the minority committee in virtue of his position, will write the main report, but it is not improbable that some of the Democratic members will decline to sign it. Mr. Bailey differs from his Democratic colleagues radically on the subject of free wool, and yesterday, when Mr. McMillin and Mr. Wheeler offered amendments in the committee, the former to place wool on the free list and the latter to make the maximum duty collected on wool not to exceed 75 per cent ad valorem, he voted against the McMillin amendment and declined to vote on that offered by Gen. Wheeler.

Mr. Bailey holds to the position that the Chicago platform by implication opposed free raw material, especially free wool, the great production of the West. The plank of the Chicago platform held that tariff duties should be levied for the purpose of revenue, "including to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section."

Mr. McMillan and several of the other Democratic members of the Ways and means committee, who are ardent silver men, cling to the free wool idea and claim that the Chicago platform does not run counter to their position. But some of the Democratic members like Mr. Wheeler, who favors free wool, are opposed to free coal and iron, which were classed as "raw materials" by the supporters of the original Wilson bill. In fact, General Wheeler made a speech against the features of the bill.

In addition to the dissensions over the question of free wool and "other free raw materials," there is a strong intimation that Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, one of the new Democratic members of the committee, will introduce amendments to the sugar schedule. It is possible, however, that the present complications may be extricated out of the committee room, and Mr. Bailey may be able to write a report in which all his Democratic colleagues can join. Efforts to this end are being made, as the Democrats are anxious to go into the tariff fight with a strong and united front.

A NEW PARAGRAPH.

A new paragraph has been added to the work upon the tariff bill by the Republican members of the committee, as follows: Oriental, Berlin, and similar rugs, and mats and carpets of jute or hemp, valued at not more than 30 cents per square yard, 15 cents per square yard and 20 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 30 cents and not more than 60 cents per square yard, 20 cents and 30 per cent; more than 60 cents and not more than $1 per square yard, 40 cents and 30 per cent; valued at $1 and not more than $2, 60 cents and 25 per cent; more than $2 per square yard, $1.25 and 30 per cent.

Servian Christians Panic Stricken.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19.—The Servian minister here has called the serious attention of the Turkish government to the situation of affairs existing in the province of Kossovo, where, it is asserted, the Christians are panic stricken in consequence of the mobilizing of the Turkish reserves and Basni-Bezuks. The minister also drew the Porte's attention to the recent attempt of the Servian and Bulgarian consuls in a cafe at Uskuk (situated about 100 miles northwest of Salonica), and referred to the correspondence observed by Servia during the present crisis, expressing the hope that the Porte would put a stop to the exciting situation, a continuation of which it is added, may have serious consequences.

Turkish officials in Epirus are busy preventing the Greek Christians (persons not Mussemmedans, who pay the tax), who are Ottoman subjects from leaving Epirus to join the Greek forces.

The Free Homestead Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Senate committee on Indian affairs after some opposition on the part of Senator Platt of Connecticut, ordered the free homestead bill to be favorably reported. The bill is practically the same measure which passed before the extra session and which failed in the House because of the amendments made to it in the Senate. The bill as it passed the House applied only to Oklahoma, but the Senate amendments made it of general application. The refusal of the House to consider the bill as amended caused some feeling on the part of its friends, which may find expression in the Senate when the tariff bill is taken up for the final help. The purpose of the bill is to permit the acquisition of free homes under the homestead law on lands ceded by Indian tribes in an any other part of the public domain.

The committee also considered favorably the bill providing for the cession of land awarded to Indians in severalty.

The Proposed Tariff Changes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The Republican members of the finance committee of the Senate have commenced the formal examination of the tariff bill. They have decided that no hearings will be granted, but that careful attention will be given to printed or typewritten briefs filed with the finance committee relative to the proposed tariff changes.

THE NEW IRRIGATION LAW.

Provisions That Are Highly Important to the People of Utah and the Intermountain Country.

Much interest will be taken by the farmers of Utah and the intermountain country in the new irrigation law passed by the last Legislature. The law provides that any water may be appropriated for useful or beneficial purposes, but water rights so acquired are abandoned for seven years, they cease. Places of diversion may be changed, but not to the damage of some other water right or claimant. All persons having water rights not exceeding the flow at low water-mark shall be deemed equal sources to their respective rights. A secondary right may be acquired, subject to the prior and complete use of all prior rights, first, when waters are appropriated only for a part of a year, secondary rights may be acquired for the balance of the year; second, when the flow increases above the average of seven years, secondary rights may attach to the increase. Persons having prior right, and getting more water than they are entitled to, to the detriment of others, shall be required to cause such surplus to flow back to the natural channel. Failure to do so within twenty days after notice, shall authorize the person so failing liable for the damage occasioned thereby, to be recovered by civil action. Persons appropriating water must post notices at the point of proposed diversion and at the nearest point thereto, stating the number of cubic feet per second and purpose, the purpose for which it is claimed, if for irrigation, the number of acres to be irrigated, the means of diversion, the size of flume, ditch, pipe or aqueduct, the date of application and the name of the appropriator. Within twenty days thereafter a duplicate shall file with the county recorder a notice of appropriation, verified by affidavit. Within forty days we must proceed to the performance of the work necessary to divert such water, and must prosecute the same to completion with reasonable diligence. Rights heretofore acquired may be protected by complying with the provisions of this act, as filing notice with the county recorder, but failure to do so shall not work a forfeiture of such rights. If any dispution over water shall arise, the court may make all parties having rights to the same stream or source parties to such action, and the court may in one judgment settle the relative priorities of all the parties, the jury to try issues and apportion the rights, and judgment may be entered for or against one or more of the parties. Any irrigation or reservoir company incorporated or existing under the laws of the state may purchase or otherwise acquire water rights or other similar corporation which at the time of its or its assignor's purchase, provided such purchase or subscription is permitted by the original articles of incorporation or legally adopted amendments thereto. Amendments such rights such purchase are authorized to be made, provided, that if any ditch or irrigation work can be had over private, public or corporate lands upon payment of a just compensation to the owner of the manner provided by law for the taking of private property for public use. Canals or ditches already in use may be established by parties other than those who may desire to bring water over the same course, by compensating the owners for any damages sustained by reason thereof, provided such compensation be made between October 1st and March 1st, at any other time agree to by said owner or owners, owners or officers, etc. Crossing public highways must either be by bridge or culvert so as not to impede or hinder travel. Joint owners of irrigation works shall each be liable to the others for the reasonable expenses of maintaining, repairing, controlling and distributing the same, in proportion to their interests. Their interests therein. Refusal to so contribute after five days' notice shall be a cause of action. Rights to the use of water appurtenant to land shall pass to the grantee of such land, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, and be subject to the payment by the grantee of all assessments unpaid, provided that any such right may be reserved by the grantor to express terms in the conveyance, or may be treated as personal property, and separately conveyed. The standard unit of measurement of flowing water shall be a cubic foot per second of time and shall be known as the second foot. The volume of water required to cover one acre to a depth of one foot shall be known as the acre-foot, and is equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet. Water used for beneficial purposes may be apportioned among the legal users by fractional parts, with a limitation as to periods of time when used. Persons using or taking more water than they are entitled to, or of one been allotted to them shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable for damages. Persons obstructing the right of way of any irrigation work are guilty of a misdemeanor. The repeal of previous laws shall not be construed to affect the existence of any right or company that was created under such laws. In any case where an irrigation company or district shall have a right of action against a delinquent stockholder, the board of directors may proceed to sell the interest of such member, and his right to the use of water, to the highest bidder, if one-fourth of the land owners in any district for the abandonment of further operations, the trustees shall call a special meeting, at which the question shall be submitted. Districts shall be abandoned if three-fifths of the landholders shall vote to such effect. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are repealed. The law takes effect at once.

"DR. MILES,

Through His Nervine Is a Benefactor to Thousands."

A WIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay, writes March 6th, 1896, as follows:

"Five years ago I became so nervous that mental work was a burden. I could not rest at night on account of sleeplessness. My attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I commenced to use it with the very best effect. Since then I have kept a bottle in my house and use it whenever my nerves become unstrung, which always the same good results. My son also takes it for nervousness with like never failing success. I have recommended it to many and it cures them. All who suffer from nerves should try it.

A. C. LEIMAN,
Editor and proprietor of DER LANDMANN.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

For Sale by all Druggists.

No More Rheumatism.

If you want to be rid of your rheumatism have it thoroughly eradicated from your system and be free from suffering. Try the wonderful newly discovered medicated tablets. They will cure.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 12 M. AND FROM 2 TO 4 P. M.

PROF. A. A. MEIR, Prop.
242 South West Temple St.

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Favorite hotel for Utah people in New York. Under new management. Thoroughly renovated. Perfect sanitation, and all modern improvements. In the very heart of the popular shopping district. Convenient to places of amusement, and nearly accessible from all parts of the city. European plan.

WM. W. BATES.

Deseret National Bank

U. S. DEPOSITORY

Salt Lake City, Utah.

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

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

DIRECTORS:

Geo. Sutherland, Jas. Sharp, Wm. H. Wolstenholme, R. K. Eldredge, Jos. T. Little, Henry Dinwoodey, John R. Barnes, Wm. W. Riter, John C. Cutler, H. H. Rolapp, Joseph Scott, H. S. YOUNG, CASHIER.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Wilford 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:

Wilford 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. E. 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. Cutler, Isaac Barton.

COMMERCIAL BANKING

In all its Branches.
Accounts Solicited—Large and Small.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE.

WALKER BROS. Bankers

SUCCESSORS TO THE

UNION NATIONAL BANK

Established 1859.

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 $500,000

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

DIRECTORS:

F. M. Auerbach, John J. Daly, O. J. Salisbury, Morian C. Fox, Chas. Marshall, W. F. Nolan, George M. Downey, John W. Donnellan, Newell Bennett.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK,

SALT LAKE CITY, - - UTAH.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Buys and sells Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers on the principal points of the United States and Europe, and all points on the Pacific Coast. Issues letters of credit available in the principal cities of the World. Special attention given to the selling of tours and Pullman Reservations made on accommodation at lowest rates.

Particular attention given to collections throughout Utah, Nevada, and adjoining territories. Accounts solicited.

J. E. DOOLY, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1841. 19th OFFERING.

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, Utah.

John C. Cutler Jr.

Stocks Bought and Sold

30 MAIN STREET.

Oregon Short Line

RAILROAD.

Trains arrive and depart at Salt Lake City Daily as follows:

(In effect March 15th, 1897.)

ARRIVE

From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Park City ... 5:00 p m
From Ogden, Logan, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points ... 9:00 a m
From Salt Lake City, Utah Valley points ... 3:15 p m
From Ogden, Logan, Montana points ... 9:00 a m
From Park City ... 10:00 a m
From Ogden, Logan, Utah Valley points ... 6:00 p m
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Ogden and points ... 3:00 a m
From Ogden, Logan, Montana points ... 6:00 p m
From Ogden, Logan, Utah Valley points ... 10:00 a m

DEPART

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City ... 7:00 a m
For San Francisco, Ogden, Carlin Valley and intermediate points ... 8:00 a m
For Ogden and intermediate points ... 4:30 p m
For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden, Portland, San Francisco ... 7:45 p m
For Kansas, Herriman, Nephi, Sanpete Valleys ... 7:45 a m
For Provo, Nephi, Milford, Frisco and intermediate points ... 4:00 p m
Milford train to Milford Beaver, Frisco and Terminus ... 7:45 a m
Frisco train of Utah run only except Saturday.

Daily except Sunday.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.

Telephone No. 805.

The only line in connection with the Union Pacific operating through Pullman Palace Sleepers, Colorado Springs and Denver. Free Reclining Chair Cars. Second Day Coaches. Ogden Sleepers.

JOS. PARR, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.
A. W. ECCLES, Trav. Pass. Agent.
Gen. Traffic Mgr.
W. H. BANCROFT, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

THE RIO GRANDE GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE WESTERN RAILWAY.

STANDARD GUAGE.

CURRENT TIME TABLE Effective Jan. 18, 1897.

Leave Salt Lake City

No. 1—For Kingman, Provo, Grand Junction and intermediate points ... 7:00 a m
No. 3—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ... 7:40 p m
No. 5—For Ogden and intermediate points ... 4:30 p m
No. 6—For Kingman, Mt. Pleasant, Provo and intermediate points ... 11:30 p m
No. 8—For Ashley, Vernal, Provo ... 5:00 p m
No. 2—For Ogden and the West ... 11:45 a m
No. 4—For Ogden and the West ... 11:45 p m

Arrive Salt Lake City

No. 1—From Kingman, Provo, Grand Junction and the East ... 10:25 p m
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction ... 12:00 p m
No. 5—From Ogden and intermediate points ... 10:00 a m
No. 6—From Provo, Kingman, Eureka, Mt. Pleasant, Nephi and intermediate points ... 4:20 p m
No. 8—From Ashley, Vernal, Provo ... 10:00 a m
No. 2—From Ogden and the West ... 3:45 p m
No. 4—From Ogden and the West ... 3:45 a m

Only line running through Pullman Palace Sleeping cars Salt Lake City to San Francisco and Salt Lake City to Kansas City via Junction and Salt Lake City to Kansas City and Chicago via Colorado points.

Through tourist or family sleepers without change to Kansas City, Chicago and Boston. Free reclining chair cars Salt Lake to Ogden.

Ticket Office, 15 W. 2nd South.

L. S. CUNNER, Gen. Manager.
F. M. RAUSCH, Traffic Manager.
E. A. WADLEIGH, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

WE INSURE YOU

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

FREE

Of any Extra Charge. Don't forget it's the Erie, leaving Dearborn station, Chicago. City ticket office, 232 Clark Street. Going east or west you are on the train

FOR ONE NIGHT

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

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and EAST.

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

You leave Ogden, or Salt Lake in the evening, and after breakfast and lunch the following morning find yourself in Chicago or St. Louis in season to attend to business, or connect with all fast trains for the East. Some one has said, recently that the track of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE railroad was in such perfect condition that the long distance run of "Flyer" on the New York Central could be equaled, if not exceeded, by its magnificent train.

J. D. KENWORTHY,
General Agent,
Room 411 Dooly block.

SALT LAKE & OGDEN RY.

Time table to take effect November 1st, 1896. Leave Salt Lake City as follows: Arrive Ogden as follows:

Leave Salt Lake City	Arrive Ogden
*6:45 a. m.	*8:45 a. m.
*10:30 a. m.	*12:45 p. m.
*2:45 p. m.	*4:45 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	9:45 p. m.

*Daily except Sunday.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Salt Lake 9:00, 10:45 a. m., 7:45, 9:00, 11:30 p. m.

Leave Farmington 9:45, 11:05, a.m., 7:45, 8:45, 6:45 p. m.

Local train between both Sts. Children free.

H. W. FARLEY, Passenger Agent.
LINCE HARDCASTLE, Genl. Manager.

The

Colorado Midland R. R.

Two Through Trains Daily

Between Salt Lake City, Ogden and Leadville, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Denver and all points east. Only line running THROUGH CHAIR CARS. Through sleepers on both trains between Ogden and Denver. This is in connection with the Rio Grande Western, another Leadville route, and the only one with Colorado springs. No change of cars or delayed trains. Take the Colorado Midland and save time and enjoy the finest view and grandest scenery in Colorado. For full information call on R. L. Ry Agent, or

W. F. BAILEY, G. A. BROWN,
G. A. T. & P. A. 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 29, 1896

Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 6:45 a. m., Salt Lake 7:50 a. m., arrive at Pueblo 5:05 a. m., Colorado Springs 7:15 a. m., Denver 10 a. m.

Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 6:35 p. m., Salt Lake 7:40 p. m., arrive at Pueblo 5:05 p. m., Colorado Springs 6:40 p. m., Denver 9:30 p. m.

Connections at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all lines east. Elegant day coaches, chair cars 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, General Passenger Agent, Denver, Colo.
S. K. HOOPER, Traffic Manager, Denver, Colo.
R. F. NEVINS, General Agent, Salt Lake City.
H. M. CUSHING, General 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 XXX Stout Porter. In any quantity, in kegs or bottles. Telephone 1089.

JACOB MORITZ,
General Manager.

GUNPOWDER

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

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

Manufactured by
THE HAZARD POWDER CO.
HAZARDVILLE, CONN.
Represented in Utah by
SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

CHURCH BLANKS.

Printed and For Sale at

THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE,

SALT LAKE CITY.

Stake Reports,	50c per doz
Ward Reports,	25c "
Ward Scores,	25c "
Primary Association Reports	25c "
Y. L. M. I. A. Reports,	25c "
Y. M. M. I. A. Reports,	75c "
Elders' Certificates,	25c "

Bishops' Recommends, books of 50, 50c; of 100, 75c.

Primary Association Roll and Record Books, $1.00.

Y. L. M. I. A. Roll and Record Books, $1.50.

Ward Records, 1 qr., $6.00; 2 qr., $3.00; 4 qr., $12.00.

High Priests' Records made-to-order.

Seventies' Records made-to-order.

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. 253 E. 1st South, 1½ blocks east of Theater.

SCAVENGER No. 5.

Closets and Cesspools Cleaned.

N. J. SANDBERG,

Address: 328 East Stevens Avenue. Office, 141 State Street.

At Walker's.

98 Cents For Men's Shoes.

Friday and Saturday.

Is Your Size Here?

They Sold for $3 00 to $5 00: made of best Calf-skin, Kangaroo, Dongola and Cordovan.

A BROKEN STOCK.

Four pairs, size 6, width	B
Five pairs, size 6½, width	B
Two pairs, size 6, width	C
Two pairs, size 8½, width	C
Three pairs, size 6, width	C
Two pairs, size 5, width	D
Four pairs, size 9½, width	D
Seven pairs, size 9, width	D
Eight pairs, size 8½, width	D
Six pairs, size 10, width	D
Three pairs, size 10½, width	D
Six pairs, size 11, width	E
Six pairs, size 11½, width	E

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 20, 1897.

Today's Temperature at 1 p. m.—32.
Tomorrow—Fair, colder.