TELEGRAPHIC.

A LABOR CONGRESS.

Bad Workingmen Persist, but Advisers Absent.

HAST IS FAVOR OF PROTECTION.

Subjects to Come Up for Discussion by the Representatives of the Trade Union.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—(Copyright, 1896, Associated Press.)—The twenty-eighth annual Trades Union congress of Great Britain opened its session at one today with about 300 delegates in attendance. The congress will close Saturday, September 12th.

The tones are aggressive and bitter presumption of the twenty-eighth congress at Cardiff last year will not be opened, as the new constitution then created an improved organization of the congress of 1895. Men like John Burns, Keir Hardie and Henry Broadhurst are not present. In their places are real workingmen, such as the Northumberland and Durham miners' union and boilermakers' union, who never have taken no part in the annual congress.

Samuel Woods, secretary of the parliamentary committee, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, previous to the meeting today, said:

"We have not more than 300 delegates this year, owing to the new pooling orders, and our congress is much more workable. Under the old constitution there would have been over 700 delegates. The delegates this year are only bona fide workers at their trade and legal members of trades societies. No person can be a delegate unless he is actually working at his trade at the time of his appointment, or a permanent paid working official of his trades union. This was definitely settled at Cardiff last year.

"We can't, however, to have a little rub at two over an attempt to return to the old way of voting, where each union or body represented had one vote. Under the new standing orders each delegate has one vote for every thousand workers whom he represents. This is direct representation, and I do not think it will be overthrown.

"We have about thirty more trades union represented this year than Hull, and about thirty which have never been represented before. There are two American delegates, Messrs. Strasser and Sullivan."

The temper of the congress toward the impracticable can perhaps be gauged by a resolution of the Japan mill workers that no representative of the trades should be allowed to report the proceedings unless he can prove that his journal he represents is "printed by trade-union labor and on paper manufactured in the United Kingdom."

A further intimation of the trend of the congress is contained in a resolution proposed by the power-loom weavers to rescind the famous compromise resolution adopted at the Norwich convention in 1884, on the initiative of Keir Hardie, and in its place to substitute the following:

"That in the opinion of the congress it is essential to the maintenance of British industries to nationalize the land, mines, minerals, royalty, rents and railways, and municipalize all water, artificial light and tramway undertakings within each seven-mile radius, and that the parliamentary committee be instructed to promote and support legislation with the object more mature."

Councilor W. Thorne of the gas-workers will ask the congress to declare "that the time has arrived when the hours of labor should be limited to eight hours per day in all trades and occupations in the United Kingdom."

E. Harford of the railway men will bring up the question of employers' liability by a resolution calling upon the government to so amend the existing act that "among other things the responsibility may rest upon the employer for the acts of his employees of all grades of any sub-contractor, and that, irrespective of the negligence or no negligence of any defect or danger on the premises, whenever a man is injured, his previous pay ought to be the workers in all industries on land and sea, in private, state or municipal employment, and that contracting caught to be made illegal."

Factory legislation, payment of members of parliament, taxation of land values and ground rents, which, it is announced, to be made "a test question at the next general election," employment of children in factories, and "their consequent exploitation by the capitalists, which is injurious to the children, unjust to their parents and a crime against the human race" municipalization of docks, wharves and warehouses; the relief of political prisoners, gas-vacuum at certain museums, hours of domestic servants, which are not to be "more than seventy per week, including one and one-half hours for meals per day," fair wages, compensation for injuries, the hours of shop assistants, government contracts, old age pensions, education and public money, and many other matters, all have places on the program.

The plate-glass workers will offer the important resolution:

"That the recent decisions of the judges of the high court of justice in cases arising out of trade disputes have made it manifestly clear that the trade-union acts of 1871 and 1876 afford no effectual protection against civil actions brought against officials of trade unions, and others who are merely exercising the rights of combinators supposed to be secured by those acts, and it is therefore most urgently incumbent on the parliament of the United Kingdom to effectively protect the interests of trade unions that the parliamentary committee of the trade union congress should endeavor to obtain such an amendment of the conspiracy and protection of property acts of 1875 as will prevent those who are legitimately exercising the right of combination for trade purposes against civil as well as criminal proceedings."

LABOR DAY.

Thousands Watch Addresses a Large Audience at Dallas, Tex.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 7.—Thomas Watson of Georgia, Vice Presidential nominee of the Populist party, addressed a Labor day audience of 2000 people at the fair grounds today. He arrived last night from Georgia, accompanied by National Committeeman Hall, who is managing his tour. He speaks at Denison, Tex., tomorrow and goes from there to Kansas.

Mr. Watson pleased with the people to stand to the contract made between laborers and farmers in St. Louis in 1892, and the people's party was opposed to that contract.

"McKinley and Hobart represent enemies of labor, and Sewall represents the same thing," he said. "It is just the opposite to Bryan in everything." He then asked that Sewall be pulled down and Watson substituted.

At the state convention of Texas Populists, it was carefully omitted that a deal was made whereby the state offices should be delivered to the Populists and the state capital. Jim McKinney, Watson's leading direct lieutenant in this, Watson was led to say by saying:

"Hitch McKinley. His election will add to the burden now resting on labor.

"You feel insulted because Bryan did not accept your nomination. Bryan is in a position to do anything and he will be called necessary to do. The Populist notification committee has not yet been appointed. Bryan's school of the Democratic party are trying to tie Bryan's hands with Sewall, so he can not always the reforms you want. Will he be able to do it? If I remain off the ticket instead of Sewall, I would kill the People's party and I would simply act as a reserve in the matter. I will get off my party rule put up on cures and you may run over me, but you will have to Bolt Hell."

He said the insect fight was the South and West against the East, for organized monopoly. Sewall was a National banker, a railroad king and a leader in the trust of capital. He made an allusion to Sewall's son's stump speeches in the interest of the Republicans, and said that when his son did that, he would get under the bed. His last appeal was for Texas to stand by Bryan and Watson and let McKinley and Sewall alone. He was cheered repeatedly.

BRYAN IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Long before 2:30, the hour set for the arrival of William J. Bryan, Sherpsheiders' park was packed to its utmost seating men. Outside were numbered thousands had assembled, waiting impatiently to see the apostle of free silver. Every tree within hearing of the speaker's stand was filled with those seeking an unobstructed view. Mr. Bryan left the Auditorium annex shortly before 2 o'clock. He was cheered enthusiastically as he drove rapidly through the streets. As his carriage neared the park, densely-packed crowds gathered there and set up a roar that lasted ten minutes. Then with a rush the gates were broken down. The police were powerless to control the crowd and in a short time the park was a dense human mass crowned and still cheering enthusiastically. No one was seriously injured in the rush, though one or two women fainted. On the stand with Bryan were Judge William Prentice, Judge McConnell and the leaders of the labor unions.

FIRE WITH LOSS OF LIFE.

An Opera House at Boston Harbor, Mich., Destroyed.

DETROIT, Mich., 8.—A special to the Free Press from Boston Harbor, Mich., says:

The most terrible holocaust, with the greatest loss of life, that has ever occurred in this part of the state, occurred last night at midnight when Wolf's opera house was burned. In an attempt to save the building and other houses adjoining, eleven firemen, one a volunteer, met their fate at one time, death being instantaneous with three of them. Six lived only a few hours in awful agony, while several others met with severe bruises and burns.

During the evening the play of A Factory Girl had been given by local talent and had closed but a half hour before the fire was discovered. The building was filled from basement to fourth story with a suffocating smoke, which burst into a sheet of flames throughout the entire audience from behind the fire department could respond with a single stream of water, there being some confusion at the outset.

The firemen approached the building through an alley, unloading ladders in the rear of the building, and while holding them the upper walls believed without a warning, and fell upon the men. This was witnessed by hundreds of spectators.

The origin of the fire is unknown, several theories being given.

Guy Prescott is under arrest as being one who knows of the origin, but when asked by a reporter the cause, he remarked that "he was innocent, he was glad he was away," assuming that he was in possession of facts that caused his retention.

The building was comparatively new, having been erected seven years ago at a cost of $40,000 by Patrick Yule, a wealthy farmer.

A twenty-foot brick block owned by Joseph Frick, which stood adjoining, was demolished by the opera house walls falling on top and crushing through to the basement without apparent resistance.

The building and stocks destroyed, with losses, are as follows:

Opera house block, loss $48,000, insurance, $19,000.

Evening News plant, $4,000; insurance, $2,500.

J. Bertsche, $3,000; no insurance.

S. M. Austin, $5,000; no insurance.

J. M. Frick, $7,000; insurance, $3,000.

J. N. Herr, grocery store, across the alley, damage to building and stock, $1,000; fully insured.

Dr. Hunt and S. M. Austin, grocers, saw as low stock, damage to building and stock, $600 each; fully insured.

A high wind prevailed, which caused the walls to fall outward, and adjoining buildings were saved with the greatest efforts. A large quantity of stage scenery belonging to Harry Emery of the Katie Putnam company, J. A. Howe and W. C. Horks was destroyed, with no insurance.

J. A. Howe loaned one of the Mr. Joseph Brenner, who was half buried with bricks, and pulled him out of the intense heat that was cooking him.

The Mr. Joseph Imersia will be held on Monday, commencing at 10:30 a.m., while the Boston Harbor undertakers will be interred Tuesday with services by various secret orders.

Linposie over the remains were commenced and the examination continued until the question of five electric wires were reached, when a thorough search was made with the Tuesday afternoon, when young Prescott will probably be put on the stand.

EXCITEMENT AT KEY WEST.

Spanish Authorities Said to Contemplate Burning the City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the World from Key West, Florida, says:

A letter was received from Havana last night by the steamer Manuel Ale' containing information that Spanish authorities are threatening the destruction of Key West. Similar reports reached here several days ago, but at that time they were not believed. The letter was written in Havana to a friend in this city. The writer says a newspaper was sent to the newspaper office and was informed by a friend employed there that the Spanish authorities had determined to burn Key West and a particular that "next to Jacksonville and Mobile."

The plan of the Spanish is to send emissaries to Key West in the guise of Cuban sympathizers, who are to fire the city in several places at once, as soon as the expeditionary arrives. It is said that Capt. Gen. Weyler is expected at the port and approve it. He is reported to have said that if Key West has Cuban wares has in stock he would soon be able to settle the rebellion. It is said that in the event of the success of the plan Weyler has promised that the emissaries shall be paid $10,000.

The people here are so wrought up that it is feared an attempt may be made on Sunday, the anniversary of Maceo's death, by the secret Secret Patriotic. It was learned today that these gentlemen, learning strange and suspicious, fearing a plot against the United States revenue cutter Winona and commander protection, and that they have taken up their quarters on the vessel until the excitement died out.

The Relay Race Finished.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Examiner and Journal relay race from San Francisco to New York was finished at City Hall park at 12 minutes past 3 o'clock this afternoon, the entire race being 13 days 19 hours and 43 seconds. The number of miles covered was 3785. The last relay from Kings bridge to the Bulch was run by Frederick J. Kiernan, the well known racing man, who wheeled his part in 27 minutes and 13 seconds.

Waite for Governor.

DENVER, Sept. 7.—The mid-of-the-road Populists held their state convention here today. The attendance was not large. At a late hour tonight the nomination for governor, after nominating ex-Governor Waite for governor and John McMahon for attorney-general, and appointing a committee committee empowered to fill in the rest of the ticket.

JEVESON FOR BRYAN.

The Vice President Will Take the Stump for Free Silver.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Vice President Stevenson was closeted with Senator Jones at Democratic national headquarters for over two hours today. He declined to make any statement for publication, but Senator Jones in his hearing said:

"Of course the Vice President is for our ticket. He is as much for it as I am, and that I should think is enough. Mr. Stevenson and myself are just talking over the situation."

The statement of Senator Jones in regard to Mr. Stevenson being on "our ticket" was supplemented later on by a further which makes it plain that the Vice President promises to take the stump for the silverites. The bulletin is as follows:

"Vice President Stevenson arrived in the city today from Springfield, with his family. He called at the national Democratic headquarters at 3 o'clock and remained for more than two hours in conference with Chairman Jones. The Vice President is very much interested in the campaign and made many inquiries regarding the situation in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota and the Pacific states. He was informed that the prospects in all of these states are very flattering and that they would all undoubtedly pull up a safe majority for Bryan in November. He appeared much gratified at this information. He stated that he would remain in Chicago for several days."

The Arkansas Election.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 7.—The weather throughout Arkansas was cool and pleasant, and from special dispatches received by the Gazette tonight it appears that a large vote was polled. It is believed that the majority of Hon. Daniel W. Jones, Democratic nominee for governor, will not be less than 50,000, and it may possibly reach 60,000.

In Faulkner, Lafayette and other Populist and Republican strongholds, the Democratic county ticket was elected by safe majorities.

The city of Helena gives the Democratic ticket a large majority, although Rose, the Populist candidate, has for years of the Republican ticket.

Many negroes scratched their tickets and voted for Jones for governor. Johnson county gives a large majority for the Democratic ticket. Jackson county wants the entire Democratic ticket and the county votes favorably on license.

"DR. MILES,

Through His Nervine Is a Benefactor to Thousands."

A WIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay, writes the Dr. Miles Medical Co.:

"Five years ago I became so nervous that painful pain was intolerable. I could not sleep at night on account of sleeplessness. My nerves were in a state that I was nervous to see, and I commenced to use Dr. Miles' Nervine. Now, I have kept a bottle in my house and use it when I feel the symptoms of nervousness. I always therefore and results. My son also takes it for nervousness. With the over falling sickness, I have found it a sure and safe remedy. Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee first bottle will benefit. Book on nervous diseases free at druggists.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.....

For Sale by all Druggists.

PURE FOOD AND DRINK.

The reason

your tea isn't good is: you get the wrong tea and you make it wrong.

Boiling makes bad tea worse and good tea so bad that you'd better drink water or anything else.

The right way is this: bring your water to the boiling point, take it off the stove; put in your tea; let it stand six or eight minutes—no longer; then pour it.

The right tea to use is *Schilling's Best*—whether you drink Japan, Ceylon, Oolong, English Breakfast, or the delicious Ideal Blend.

Good food, good life; *Schilling's Best* coffee, baking-powder, soda, spices, extracts, flavoring extracts—pure and money-backed.

A Schilling & Company, San Francisco

Walker Bros. Dry Goods Co. Walker Bros. Dry Goods Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, September 8, 1896.

Today's Temperature at 1 p. m.—80
Tomorrow showers, colder.

The Linen Event of the Year.

A BIT OF LINEN HISTORY.

In the manufacture of Irish linens there are always a few imperfections in finishing the last pieces—after a years accumulation these are thrown on the market—the loss is on the manufacturer—for when we cut these goods to sell, we always cut to the imperfect pieces and throw that into waste. We have in the past secured several of these lots, and this year have bought a bigger and better lot than usual—you have had them before and know just exactly what they are—the values are wonderful—the saving on table linen here from 25c to $1.00 a yard—we have lately by yard—pattern clothes—napkins, etc.—on sale Tuesday morning, Sept. 8th.

There is an air of crispy freshness about our new linens, plain and fancy towels, tea cloths, doylies. Prices lower than ever.

New Flannels.

Outing flannels—new patterns—all grades from highest to lowest. Scarlet outing flannels that have been so much sought after in former years for night robes—beautiful goods, unbreakable, at

20c, 25c, 30c and 35c per yard.

AUSTRALIAN FLANNELS, NEW DESIGNS—New novelty swansdown flannels for wrappers, cloaks, etc., beautiful goods, soft finish, elegant designs, great variety.

TAILOR MADE SUITINGS, all new fabrics. Grey grain fleece. Piece dyed pan-ish, etc., nothing like them ever shown before.

NEW TABLE COVERS in armures, satin, derbys, delph effects, cloudlike, etc.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

Deseret National Bank

U. S. DEPOSITORY — SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CAPITAL $500,000. — SURPLUS $500,000.

Directors: L. S. Hills, Pres. Moses Thatcher, Vice-Pres. Wm. W. Riter, Cashier. George Hannah, Jas. C. Little, John W. Cutler, James Sharp, Henry Dinwoodey, D. H. Peery, Frank Jennings, Zelg S. Barnes, John R. Winder, Edward Maw.

J. F. Tarpey, Cashier.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

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

CASH CAPITAL, - - $100,000
CASH SURPLUS, - - $100,000

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. 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.
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.

Commercial National Bank

Capital Paid in $200,000

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

DIRECTORS:
J. R. Ainsworth, John J. Daly, C. S. Varian, Moses G. Fox, John Sharp, W. F. Rolle, George M. Cowles, John W. Dawson, Newel Barlow.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK,

SALT LAKE CITY, - - UTAH.
Established 1852.

Buys and sells Exchange, issues Telegraphic Transfers on the principal cities 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 collection of Coupons and Drafts. Advances made on consignments at lowest rates.

Particular attention given to collections throughout Utah, Nevada and Idaho, and adjusting securities. Accounts solicited.

J. E. DOOLY, Cashier.

G. H. SCHETTLER,

WHO RUNS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS Co-op

At No. 22 Main Street, Opposite the

And Pays Interest on Deposits, Deals in your accounts.

WALKER BROS. Bankers

SUCCESSORS TO THE

UNION NATIONAL BANK

Established 1869.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

T. R. JONES & CO., Bankers,

150 MAIN STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1864. 100 OUNCES.
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.

THE RIO GRANDE GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE WESTERN RAILWAY

STANDARD GUAGE.

CURRENT TIME TABLE. Effective June 7, 1896.

Leave Salt Lake City.
No. 1—For Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and all points East. 7:00a. m.
No. 3—For Ogden and intermediate points. 7:40 p. m.
No. 5—For Ogden and intermediate points. 4:30 p. m.
No. 7—For Ogden, Mt. Pleasant, Moro, Manti, Richfield and intermediate points. 1:00 p. m.
No. 9—For Provo, Payson, Provo, Springville, Spanish Fork. 5:00 p. m.
No. 11—For Ogden and the West. 11:45 a. m.
No. 13—For Ogden and the West. 10:30 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City.
No. 2—From Ogden, Grand Junction and all points East. 10:00 a. m.
No. 4—From Ogden and intermediate points. 10:40 a. m.
No. 6—From Ogden, Mt. Pleasant, Moro, Manti, Richfield and intermediate points. 1:30 p. m.
No. 8—From Ogden and intermediate points. 4:00 p. m.
No. 10—From Provo, Spanish Fork, Springville, Payson, Provo. 9:40 a. m.
No. 12—From Ogden and the West. 3:00 p. m.
No. 14—From Ogden and the West. 7:00 a. m.

Through sleeping cars between Ogden and Denver on train leaving Salt Lake at 7:00 a. m.

Through sleeping car between Salt Lake and Denver via Grand Junction and Marshall Pass.

Through sleeping car between Salt Lake and Chicago via Grand Junction and Marshall Pass.

Through sleeping car between Salt Lake and Kansas City and Chicago via Grand Junction.

Through sleeping car between Salt Lake and Kansas City and Chicago via Ogden and Kansas City and Chicago via Ogden.

Through sleeping car between Salt Lake and Denver via Ogden.

Ticket Office, 15 W. 2nd South.

D. C. DODGE, Gen. Manager.
J. H. MACKEY, Gen. Ticket Agent.
F. A. WADLEIGH, Gen. Passenger Agt.

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

Time table in effect August 2, 1896.

Leave Salt Lake City.	Arrive Salt Lake City.
7:00 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
8:00 a. m.	10:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m.	11:45 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	12:45 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	1:45 p. m.
12:00 m.	2:45 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	3:45 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	7:45 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	9:45 p. m.

Sundays and night service leave Salt Lake 7:45, 9:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:30, 5:00, 6:45, 8:15, 11:30 p. m.

Hot Springs to Salt Lake 8:00, 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m., 2:30, 4:00, 5:45, 7:15, 10:30 p. m.

Leave Hot Springs for Park City 10:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Leave Park City for Hot Springs 11:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

Special rates to Sunday excursionists.

Round trip to Lagoon including admission 50c.

Round trip to Saltair including admission 25c.

Round trip to Park City including admission 75c.

Round trip to Hot Springs including admission 25c.

Round trip to Lagoon including admission and Saltair 50c.

Round trip to Lagoon including admission and Park City 75c.

Round trip to Hot Springs including admission and Park City 75c.

Round trip to Saltair including admission and Park City 75c.

Round trip to Lagoon, Saltair and Hot Springs including admission and Park City $1.00.

Special rates for parties.

Ticket office at Salt Lake City office, 1 Main street.

H. W. KARTY, Passenger Agent.

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 a refreshing night's sleep in the morning you arrive in Chicago or St. Louis in season to attend to business or connect with all the lines 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 the "Fast" on the New York Central could be equaled if not exceeded, by its magnificent road bed.

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

UNION PACIFIC EVERLAST PUBLIC'S PICTORIAL LINE

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

The only line running dining cars and through Pullman sleepers to Chicago 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. Combined limited for Chicago, Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Louis, Ogden and Pacific points.

4:00 p. m. Express for San Francisco, Ogden, Pacific points and intermediate points.

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

7:00 p. m. Overland express for Chicago, Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Louis, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Butte, Helena, Spokane, Portland, Puget Sound points and San Francisco.

ARRIVE

10:30 a. m. Local express from Ogden and intermediate points.

6:00 p. m. Local express from Ogden and intermediate points.

8:00 p. m. Combined limited from Chicago, Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Louis, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Butte, Helena, Spokane, Portland, Puget Sound and Pacific points.

10:30 p. m. Overland express from Chicago, Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Louis, Denver, Kansas City, Butte, Helena, Spokane, Portland, Puget Sound and Pacific points.

Sleeping cars to Denver, Kansas City, Chicago and Omaha.

Through tourist sleeping cars to Chicago and Boston.

Ticket office, 201 Main Street.

Telephone 501.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.

Walker Building.

J. S. BULLEY, General Agent Passenger department.

F. E. M. CLARK, GILBERT W. HESS, E. HILBERT ANDERSON, JOHN S. PARKER, FREDERICK S. GEORGE, Receivers.

J. M. CHRISTY, Gen'l Traffic Agent.
A. DICKINSON, General Manager.

Nine people out of ten

who go east on the Burlington's "Vestibuled Flyer" commente on the beauty, comfort and elegance of its sleeping cars.

There are ten of them altogether—all fresh from the Pullman Company's shops and with wide vestibules, Pintsch gas—elegant upholstery—deep carpets—white berths—up-to-date methods of ventilation and ventilation.

The "Flyer" leaves Denver at 6:00 p. m. daily—after arrival of D. & R. G. train from all points in Utah.

Tickets and time-tables on application to nearest ticket agent or by addressing

W. F. McNULLY, Gen'l Agent, Salt Lake City, 11 Walker Block.

WE INSURE YOU

A safe, pleasant and comfortable journey on one of the finest equipped trains in America. The limited trains on the fast service 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, 243 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

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 NOV. 25, 1894.

Train No. 5 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m., Salt Lake 9:45 a.m., arrive at Pueblo 8:15 a.m., Colorado Springs 7:34 a.m., Denver 10:30 a.m.

Train No. 3 leaves Ogden 4:00 p.m., Salt Lake 7:40 p.m., arrive at Pueblo 5:47 p.m., Colorado Springs 6:58 p.m., Denver 9:45 p.m.

Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all lines. 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, Traffic Manager. S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo. Denver, Colo. E. P. NEVINS, General Agent, Salt Lake City, Ut.

GUN POWDER

Eat less than what who never shot before, and has was always shot now about the more.

HAZARD'S "Kentucky Rifle"
HAZARD'S "Duck Shooting"
HAZARD'S "Duck Shooting"
HAZARD'S "Sporting and Blasting"
HAZARD'S are the best reliable in the market.

Manufactured by THE HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, Hazardville, Conn.

Represented in Utah by—
SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

LEWIS' 98 % LYE

Desired and Perfected.

PATENTED

The strongest and purest lye made. Unlike other lyes it is not a mixture, but a chemical product, and is the only one which will make the best Castile Soap. Half a can dissolved in 2 gallons of water, cold, in 10 minutes makes a barrel of soap. Is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting water closets, closets, removing paint, cleaning barrels, washing bottles, and killing insects. For softened and white clothes use one-half pound to a barrel of water, or 1 pound to 50 gallons of water.

PENNA. SALT MFG. CO.
Gen'l Agents Phila., Pa.

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 Bottled Porter. In any quantity, in kegs or bottles.

Telephone 17.

JACOB MORITZ, Gen'l. Manager.

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. 254 E. 1st South, 1½ blocks east of Theatre.