AGAINST FREE COINAGE

President McKinley Wants Nothing to Do With Free Silver,

UNLESS OTHER NATIONS CONSENT TO IT

His New York Speech Places Him Clearly Against Bimetallism in This Country.

New York, Jan. 27.—The third annual banquet of the national association of manufacturers of the United States, which took place tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, was one of the largest and most elaborate affairs of the kind ever given in this city. One thousand guests were seated at the tables. The fact that President McKinley would be present caused a rush for seats.

The wildest enthusiasm prevailed when President McKinley was introduced. Men stood on their seats; women in the boxes waved their handkerchiefs, and the uproar drowned the speaker's voice. The cheering and clapping of hands were redoubled when a toast was drunk to the President.

President McKinley spoke slowly and was plainly heard in every portion of the hall. His reference to the cold day in Cincinnati, January 22, 1895, was received with laughter, which broadened into a perfect roar when he spoke of the [illegible] of business instead of notes. President McKinley said:

"Mr. Toastmaster, Members of the National Association of Manufacturers and Guests:—For the cordial character of this greeting I return my thanks. The genuineness of your welcome is full compensation for having left Washington at a usually busy season to participate in this interesting meeting. I scarcely need remind you that we do not meet as strangers. Neither your business organization nor your social reunions are altogether unfamiliar to me.

"I have been with you before, not as a guest, as now, but rather in the capacity of host. I recall that, as the governor of the state of Ohio, it was my pleasure to welcome you to the city of Cincinnati, January 22, 1895, at the annual convention of the Manufacturers' association. I well remember the occasion. It was a cold day. You had lost everything but your pluck, or thought you had; courage was the only thing your grief could call its own. I note with satisfaction your improved appearance now. You are more cheerful in countenance, more buoyant in spirit, more hopeful in manner and more confident in purpose. Then, too, there are more of you here than there were at your first meeting. Distances are, of course, the same, but traveling has been resumed.

IMPROVING BUSINESS.

"Your speeches and resolutions at the first convention were directed mainly to the question of how to regain what you had lost in the previous years, or, if that was found impossible, then how to stop further loss. But your object now, as I gather it, is to go out and possess what you have never had before. You want to extend not your [illegible], but your business. I sympathized with your purpose then; I am in full accord with your intentions now. I ventured to say at the gathering referred to, as reported in your published proceedings, speaking both for your encouragement and from a profound conviction, this great country cannot be permanently kept in a state of relapse. I believe we will reoccupy the field temporarily lost to us, and go out to the peaceful conquest of new and greater fields of trade and commerce.

"The recovery will come slowly, perhaps, but it will come, and when it does we will be steadier and will better know how to avoid exposure hereafter. I have abated none of the faith I then expressed, and you seem to have regained yours.

"National politics can encourage industry and commerce, but it remains for the people to project and carry them on. If these politics stimulate industrial development and energy, the people can safely be trusted to do the rest. The government, however, is restricted in its power to promote industry. It can aid commerce, but not create it. It can widen and deepen its harbors, improve its harbors and develop its great national waterways, but the ships to sail on the traffic to carry the people must supply. The government can raise revenue by taxation in such a way as will discriminate in favor of domestic enterprises, but it cannot establish them. It can make commercial treaties, opening to our manufacturers and agriculturists the ports of other nations. It can enter into reciprocal arrangements to exchange our products with those of other countries. It can aid our merchant marine by encouraging our people to build ships of commerce. It can assist in every lawful manner private enterprise to unite the two oceans with a great canal. It can do all these things, and ought to do them; but with all this accomplished, the rest will still be ineffectual unless supplemented by the enterprise and industry of the people. It is they that must build and operate the factories, furnish ships and cargoes for the canals and the rivers and the seas. It is they who must find the consumers and obtain trade by going forth to win it.

"Much profitable trade is still unenjoyed by our people because of their present insufficient facilities for reaching desirable markets. Much of it is lost because of a lack of information and ignorance of the conditions and needs of other nations. We must know just what other people want before we can supply their wants. We must understand exactly how to reach them with the least expense, if we would enjoy the most advantageous business relations with them. The ship requires the shipper, but the shipper must have assured promise that his goods will have a sale when they reach their destination. It is a good rule if others will not come to us, for us to go to them.

SPEAKS ON MONEY.

"There is another duty resting upon the national government — to coin money and regulate the value thereof. This duty requires that our government shall regulate the value of its money by the highest standards of commercial honesty and national honor. The money of the United States is and must forever be unquestioned and unassailable. If doubts remain they must be removed. If weak places are discovered they must be strengthened. Nothing should ever tempt us—nothing will ever tempt us—to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the time of payment. Nor will we ever consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings be scaled down by permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollars accepted as the best in every enlightened nation of the earth. Under existing conditions our citizens cannot be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their honorable intentions beyond dispute.

"All those who represent, as you do, the great conservative and progressive business interests of the country, owe it not only to themselves, but to the people to insist upon the settlement of this great question now, or else to face the alternative that it must be again submitted for arbitration at the polls.

"This is our plain duty to more than 7,000,000 voters, who fifteen months ago won a great political battle on the issue, among others, that the United States government would not permit a doubt to exist anywhere concerning the stability and integrity of its currency or the inviolability of its obligations of every kind. This is my interpretation of that victory. Whatever effort, therefore, is required to make the settlement of this vital question clear and conclusive for all time, we are bound in good conscience to undertake, and if possible realize.

REFORM IN CURRENCY.

"That is our commission—our present charter from the people. It will not suffice for citizens nowadays to say simply that they are in favor of sound money. That is not enough. The people's purpose must be given the vitality of public law. Better an honest effort with failure than the avoiding of so plain and commanding a duty.

"The difficulties in the path of a satisfactory reform are, it must be admitted, neither few in numbers nor light in degree, but progress cannot fail to be made with a fair and thorough trial. An honest attempt will be the best proof of sincerity of purpose. Discussion cannot hurt, it will only help the cause.

"Let us have full and free discussion. We are the last to avoid or evade it. Intelligent discussion will strengthen the indifferent and encourage the friends of a stable system of finance. Half-heartedness never won a battle. Nations and parties without abiding principles and stern resolution to enforce them even if it costs a continuous struggle to do so and temporary sacrifice, are never in the highest degree successful leaders in the progress of mankind. For us to attempt nothing in the face of the present fallacies and the constant effort to spread them is to lose valuable ground already won, and practically weaken the forces of sound money for their battles of the future.

AGAINST FREE COINAGE.

"The financial plank of the St. Louis platform is still as commanding upon Republicans and those who served with them in the last campaign as on the day it was adopted and promulgated. Happily, the tariff part of the platform has already been engrafted into public statute. But that other plank not already builded into our Constitution is binding force upon us. What is it?

"The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country.

"We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with gold and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the enlightened nations of the earth.

"This is in reality a command from the people, who gave the administration to the party now in power and who are still anxiously waiting for the execution of their free and omnipotent will by those of us who hold commissions from that supreme tribunal.

"I have tonight spoken in a somewhat serious strain because I believe it is due, both to the membership of this association and to the conditions under which this assemblage has met. The conferences and systematic efforts of such a body of men as this are capable of infinite good to the respective communities in which the members live and to the nation at large.

"The country is now emerging from trying conditions. It is only just beginning to recover from the depression in certain lines of business long-continued and altogether unparalleled. Progress, therefore, will naturally be slow, but let us not be impatient. Rather let us exercise a just patience and one which in time will surely bring its own high reward.

NO FEAR OF THE FUTURE.

"I have no fear for the future of our beloved country. While I discern in its present condition the necessity that always exists for the faithful devotion of its citizens, the history of its past is assurance to me that it will be as it has always been through every struggle and emergency, still onward and upward. It has never suffered from any trial or been unequal to any task. Founded upon right principles we have nothing to fear from the vicissitudes which may lie across our pathway.

"The nation, founded by the fathers upon principles of virtue, education, freedom and human rights, molded by the great discussions which established its sovereignty, tried in the crucible of civil war, its integrity confirmed by the results of reconstruction with a union stronger and better than ever before, stands today, not upon shifting sands, but upon immovable foundations.

"Let us resolve by our laws and by our administration of them to maintain the rights of the citizen, to cement the union by still closer bonds, to exalt the standards of American civilization, encourage the promotion of thrift, industry and economy and the homely virtues which have ennobled our people, uphold the stability of our currency and credit and illustrate the purity of our national and municipal government, and though the rain descend and the floods come and the winds blow, the nation will stand, for it is founded upon a rock."

After midnight President McKinley held an informal reception, leaving the hotel at 1 a.m. for Windsor.

Stopped Suit Against Nansen.

New York, Jan. 27.—On the application of both sides of the suit brought by George Hathaway and Richard Heard against Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, to recover $20,000 damages for breach of contract in failing to complete the fifty lectures which it was alleged Nansen had agreed to deliver, was discontinued today. Heard and Hathaway were Nansen's managers during his recent lecture tour in this country.

Strained Politeness.

Madrid, Jan. 27.—United States Minister Woodford's note announcing the cruise of the Maine, and the reply of the foreign minister, Senor Gullon, in intimating that a Spanish war vessel will visit America, are both couched in markedly polite and friendly terms. It has been decided to send the first-class cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa to America, instead of the Vizcaya, because the latter's commanding officer, Capt. Concas, in the course of a lecture before the Madrid Geographical society in 1896, censured the United States in a manner that provoked the then American minister, Hannis Taylor, to demand an explanation.

Admiral Bermejo, the minister of marine, has ordered the fleet to concentrate at Cadiz. A trans-Atlantic steamer will be chartered to supply the ships with coal and stores.

A local newspaper asserts that measures have been taken to keep United States Minister Woodford's residence "under surveillance."

Hartman Was Pointed.

Washington, Jan. 27.—In the House today Representative Hartman, Silver Republican, Montana, made a speech on the financial question, in the course of which he said:

"In this House we should change the oath. Instead of taking an oath to support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and perform the duties to the best of our abilities, we should at the opening of each session swear to support, protect and defend the Constitution, provided we can obtain the consent of the leading nations of the earth, and to perform our duties if the Speaker will permit us to do so."

Mr. Hartman proceeded to say that he had no criticism to make against Speaker Reed personally. It was the system he opposed, not the man. "If we must have a tyrant," he shouted, "Thomas B. Reed is good enough for me."

Again Mr. Hartman reverted to the mutterings he had heard in the cloakrooms against the tyranny exercised by the Speaker. "I have told these complainants," said Mr. Hartman, "time and again that if they did not like the tyranny of the Speaker, they should shear him of his power."

"I am afraid the gentleman from Montana has got his cloakrooms mixed," interposed Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.).

"Perhaps I have," retorted Mr. Hartman, "but I give notice that those who are mixing their cloakrooms now will do so in 1898 and 1900, and triumph eventually upon the declarations of the Chicago platform and under the leadership of William J. Bryan."

GAGE ON FRACTIONAL SILVER COINS

Treasury Has Not Been Able to Meet the Demand.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Secretary Gage has sent to Chairman Stone of the House committee on coinage and weights and measures a letter in which he explains the necessity for the enactment of several important bills recently introduced in the House at his request, and still pending.

The demand for new fractional silver coin since 1896 has been much greater than the amount coined, and the treasury has been compelled to pay out worn coin, as the amount of new coins manufactured has been estimated by the appropriation made for the payment of loss on recoinage of such coin.

From the demands for new coin it would appear that a much larger amount of subsidiary silver coin would be maintained in circulation if the secretary of the treasury was authorized to use any silver bullion now in the treasury in the coinage of such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as might from time to time be required, and it is therefore recommended that such authority be given by Congress, not only to use any bullion now in the treasury, but also authority to recoin all worn and abraded fractional silver coin now in the treasury and hereafter received.

There is now in the treasury over $19,000,000 in subsidiary silver coin; of this amount it is estimated that about $7,000,000 is unfit for circulation.

A third bill is to authorize the receipt of foreign gold coin in sums of $5,000 in any single deposit, and to pay for them without previously melting, the coin to be held as bullion and paid out for export in exchange for United States coin.

Sigsbee Calls on Parrado.

Havana, Jan. 27.—Capt. Sigsbee of the United States warship Maine, accompanied by Consul General Lee and Lieuts. Howard and Haleman of the Maine, paid a visit today to Gen. Parrado, the acting captain general, who received them courteously and cordially. They expressed themselves as well satisfied with the interview. Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock Gen. Parrado, accompanied by Consul General Lee, will return the visit on board the Maine.

Gen. Blanco has arrived at Manzanillo, where he has been formally received by the authorities, and by the autonomist committee. Large crowds turned out on his arrival. Gen. Blanco visited the hospitals, the forts and the barracks.

STOCKGROWERS' OFFICIALS.

They are Elected, and Committees Appointed.

Denver, Col., Jan. 27.—The executive committee of the National Stockgrowers' association of the United States held their first session at the Brown hotel tonight. Hon. John W. Springer of Colorado was unanimously chosen president, John M. Holt of Montana, vice president; Charles F. Martin of Colorado, recording secretary, and Mr. C. W. Baker of Chicago treasurer. After a few appropriate remarks Mr. Springer appointed the following standing committees:

Finance and Ways and Means—C. W. Baker, Illinois; A. B. Robertson, Texas; Peter Jansen, Nebraska; D. N. Stickney, Wyoming; F. M. Stewart, South Dakota.

Transportation—A. S. Duncan, Arizona; J. M. Smith, Utah; R. C. Judson, Oregon; G. W. Melville, Kansas.

Legislation—H. H. Hinds, Michigan; W. C. McDonald, New Mexico; F. M. Stewart, South Dakota.

Arbitration—A. E. Clark, Idaho; J. A. Craig, Iowa; E. S. Donnelly, Oklahoma.

Markets—T. L. Schermier, Minnesota; A. B. Robertson, Texas; John M. Holt, Montana.

Sanitary—James A. Craig, Iowa; H. H. Hinds, Michigan; H. A. Jastro, California.

As consulting members: Dr. Charles Greswell of Colorado, Dr. R. J. Kleberg of Texas, and Dr. Victor A. Norgaard of Washington, D. C., were added to this committee.

R. D. McGinnis, Minnesota, M. K. Parsons, Utah, W. P. Anderson, Illinois, and W. A. Rankin were appointed a committee to represent the association at the stock convention to be held at Pendleton, Or., and J. M. Smith, Utah; James A. Craig, Iowa; T. C. Powers, Montana; T. Kinsy, Wyoming, and George Adams, Chicago, to attend the wool-growers' convention at The Dalles, Ore.

The members of the executive committee were named as delegates to attend the stock conventions to be held in Fort Worth, Montana, Wyoming and South Dakota in April.

The committee then adjourned until tomorrow morning, when the committee on constitution and by-laws will report.

Married a Full-Blood Indian.

Great Falls, Mont., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Minnie Cushman, a white woman and teacher in the Fort Shaw schools, was clandestinely married to Garrett White, a full-blooded Piegan Indian, at Dupuyer, yesterday. The bride is a daughter of C. C. Bateman, chaplain of the United States army at Fort Belknap, and formerly at Fort Assinaboine. She is a handsome brunette, 26 years old, and has been in the employ of the government since she was 19 years of age.

Two weeks ago the couple applied for a marriage license here, but, White being a ward of the government, it was refused. They then proceeded to the Blackfoot agency, where Maj. Fuller declined the marriage. Today they drove to a ranch near Dupuyer, where they were met by a notary, and it is alleged that he, under a misrepresentation, secured them a license. The ceremony was performed by a justice of the peace.

Mrs. Cushman, by a former marriage, has a daughter 9 years of age. She has deserted her post and with her husband has gone East on a wedding tour.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Madrid public prosecutor demands a sentence upon Lieutenant General Weyler of two months' imprisonment.

The condition of Secretary Alger remains unchanged, although on the whole he is probably better than on Monday.

Christian Klein, a pioneer and president of the Cincinnati Flour and Feed Milling company, was shot and killed by footpads last night.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn is arranging to send a military expedition up the Copper river route in Alaska to map out the topography of the country.

The Senate committee on Indian affairs authorized a favorable report upon Senator Pettigrew's bill for free homesteads in abandoned Indian reservations.

Lulu Friend, aged 19 years, of Jacksonville, O., was captured by a gang of ruffians and taken to a mine where twenty of the brutes assaulted her. She cannot live.

Assistant Secretary Howell has in preparation regulations which will govern foreign goods entering the Klondike region by way of Taiia and the Chilkoot pass.

S. T. M. Pearson, vice president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, has been suspended by the executive committee for conduct unbecoming an official of the order.

At Tehuantepec Wednesday evening and early yesterday morning a dozen shocks of earthquake, some of them quite sharp, were experienced, causing consternation among the people.

A decision is expected soon by Mr. Hermann, the commissioner of the general land office, in what is known as the Archbishop Ireland case, involving titles to a large tract of land in Minnesota.

A well dressed young man attacked Ruby Waters, 12 years of age, as she was returning home from the Marquette school, Chicago, and deliberately pulled out one of the side braids of her long hair by its roots.

The Senate committee to investigate as to where the commissioner of pensions obtained authority to refuse to pass on applications for increase until one year after granting or rejecting the same, concludes he has ample authority for his action.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe, Effectual Cure for It.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing; headache, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanson the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids.

These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and, not being a patent medicine, can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and through digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher of 2710 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.

Bottled Up!

Whether in the form of pill powder or liquid, the doctor's prescription for blood diseases is always the same—mercury or potash. These drugs bottle up the poison and dry it up in the system, but they also dry up the marrow in the bones at the same time.

The suppleness and elasticity of the joints give way to a stiffness, the racking pains of rheumatism. The form gradually bends, the bones ache, while decrepitude and helplessness prematurely take possession of the body, and it is but a short step to a pair of crutches. Then comes falling of the hair and decay of the bones,—a condition truly horrible.

Contagious Blood Poison—the curse of mankind—is the most horrible of all diseases, and has always baffled the doctors. Their potash and mercury bottle up the poison, but it always breaks forth again attacking some delicate organ, frequently the mouth and throat, filling them with eating sores. S.S.S., is the only known cure for this disease. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and one thousand dollars reward is offered for proof to the contrary. It never fails to cure Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Cancer, or any other disease of the blood. If you have a blood disease, take a remedy which will not injure you. Beware of mercury; don't do violence to your system. Don't get bottled up!

Our books sent free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Saponifier.

Pennsylvania Saponifier is the original and old reliable Concentrated Lye for family soap making and general household uses. Beware of counterfeits. The success of this article has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. None genuine unless Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, is stamped on the lid. Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

Deseret National Bank, U. S. DEPOSITORY.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

L. S. Hills, President. Moses Thatcher, Vice-Prest.

Capital, ... $500,000
Surplus, ... $250,000

....DIRECTORS....

Geo. Romney. James Sharp. W. H. McIntyre. F. R. Eldredge. James T. Little. John R. Barnes. Wm. W. Riter. John C. Cutler. D. H. Peery. John R. Winder. David Eccles.

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SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

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State Bank of Utah,

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Commercial Banking in all its Branches.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE

B. H. Schettler,

Who does a - - -

General Banking Business

At No. 22 Main Street, Opposite Co-op.

And pays 5 per cent interest on deposits, desires your accounts.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank,

Salt Lake City, Utah,

. . . Established 1852.

Buys and sells exchange, makes telegraphic transfers on principal cities of the United States and Europe, and at points on the Pacific Coast. Issues letters of credit available in the principal cities of the world. Special attention given to the selling of ores and bullion. Advances made on consignments at lowest rates.

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

J. E. DOOLY, Cashier.

Walker Bros. Bankers. . .

Established 1850. | Successors to the Union National Bank.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Commercial National Bank.

Capital Paid in $200,000.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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Established 1841. 150 Offices.

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R. G. Dun & Co.,

The Mercantile Agency.

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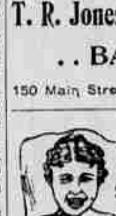
Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

T. R. Jones & Co., . . BANKERS,

150 Main Street.



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The Leading Dentist.

In the last 20 years nearly 20,000 fillings; not 25 have failed. 500 crowns, all perfect. Over 800 bridges, all doing good work today. Filling and extracting without pain. Why not patronize THE BEST.

GUNPOWDER.

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

HAZARD'S "Kentucky Rifle."
HAZARD'S "Trap Shooting."
HAZARD'S "Duck Shooting."
HAZARD'S "Mining and Blasting."
HAZARD'S brands the most reliable in the market.

Manufactured by THE HAZARD POWDER CO., Hazardville, Conn.

Represented in Utah by Salt Lake Hardware Co.

SALT LAKE AND OGDEN RAILWAY.

Daily Train Table in effect Sept. 26.

Leave S.L.	Ar. Farmington.	Lv. Farmington.	Arrive S.L.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Additional Sunday and holiday trains leave Salt Lake 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. Leave Lagoon [illegible] and 5 p. m.

Keep your eye on Lagoon.
Watch for the new and startling features.
Visit the Menagerie.

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

OREGON SHORT LINE Railway.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets sold to all points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT OCT. 31, 1897.

Trains arrive and depart at Salt Lake City as follows:

DEPART.

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City	7 25 a m
For San Francisco, Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points	8 00 a m
For Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago and intermediate points	4 25 p m
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and San Francisco	8 45 p m
For Mercur, Tintic, Provo, Nephi, Manti and intermediate points	7 30 a m
*For Provo, Nephi, Milford, Frisco and intermediate points	6 00 p m
*Mixed train for Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terminus	7 45 a m

ARRIVE.

From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Park City and Ogden	3 10 p m
From Helena, Butte, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points	9 00 a m
From San Francisco, Cache Valley, Ogden and intermediate points	7 15 p m
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden	3 00 a m
*From Frisco, Milford, Nephi, Provo and intermediate points	9 32 a m
From Mercur, Tintic, Provo, Nephi, Manti and intermediate points	6 20 p m
*From Terminus, Tooele and Garfield Beach	4 00 p m

*Trains south of Juab run daily except Sunday.
*Daily except Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, UNDER MASONIC HALL.

Cor. 2nd South and West Temple.

D. E. BURLEY, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.
S. W. ECCLES, General Traffic Manager.
W. H. BANCROFT, Vice-President and Gen. Manager.

THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE

STANDARD GAUGE

TIME TABLE EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 3RD, 1897.

Leave Salt Lake City.

No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East	8 30 a m
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East	7 40 p m
No. 6—For Bingham, Lehi, Provo, Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Belknap, Richfield and all intermediate points	8 00 a m
No. 8—For Eureka, Payson, Provo, and all intermediate points	5 00 p m
No. 3—For Ogden and the West	9 10 p m
No. 1—For Ogden and the West	12 30 p m

Arrive Salt Lake City.

No. 1—From Bingham, Provo, Grand Junction and the East	12 20 p m
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East	9 00 p m
No. 5—From Provo, Bingham, Eureka, Richfield, Belknap, Manti and intermediate points	5 25 p m
No. 2—From Ogden and the West	8 20 a m
No. 4—From Ogden and the West	7 30 p m
No. 7—From Eureka, Payson, Provo and all intermediate points	9 55 a m

Only line running through Pullman Palace sleeping cars Salt Lake City to San Francisco and Portland, Salt Lake City to Denver via Grand 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.

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