TO DISCUSS THE PHILIPPINES.

Important Question Will Come Up Before the Next Meeting.

Commissioners Remain Silent Regarding the Proceedings that Transpired Yesterday—Crisis in Spanish Cabinet Over.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The American peace commissioners held a session of several hours' duration today prior to the joint session of the two commissions with the view of a solution this afternoon. The Americans fully realized that they are approaching the discussion of the chief question entrusted to them, namely, the future of the Philippine islands, but they are well prepared to take the matter up.

The members of the commissions met at four and five minutes, and held an adjourned joint session. Both the French and the American commissioners remain silent regarding what transpired at the session, which was more protracted than any previous one. The Americans are fully appreciative of the great responsibility that devolves upon them in the matter of the disposition of the fate of those Spanish colonies, in the burden of whose debts they are asked to assume a share. It is now added the original proposal calling upon us to assume the entire debt, which was urged by the president of the Spanish commission, Senor Montero Rios, in his first note.

The World correspondent of the Times, contradicts the report that Premier Sagasta and the Spanish cabinet have resigned upon the minister of war, Gen. Correa, be indefinitely postponed his resignation pending the consideration of the peace commission question. The cabinet crisis, however, is not over, and it is generally understood that an attempt will be made to reconstruct the cabinet, but it is doubtful if the Spanish members of the Spanish commission, including Senor Rios, and Senor Garnica, will remain in the cabinet. The Herald correspondent says:

"The secret is out. The open crisis seems to have been avoided until the conclusion of the peace treaty. It is generally thought that it has been away with the necessity for an all interim government, which was being supported by Premier Sagasta, in the very solution of the present difficulty.

"As the peace negotiations are now nearing the disposition of the Philippine question, the Americans feel no study of the proceedings has so far caused their feelings to be wounded. They evidently thought with certainty that the Cuban question has not received its due consideration by the Americans, nor has the Spanish government been in the least degree influenced by the Queen Regent's refusal to grant any portion of the Cuban debt.

It was, however, be affirmed that the Philippine question was not reached today. It may be discussed at tomorrow's session, which will be the last session, unless the three negotiations of peace commissions bring out a fresh question requiring extra sittings.

ADMIRATION OF DIPLOMATS.

Determination of Spain's Case Commands Admiration of All Nations.

Washington, Oct. 26.—There are indications that the peace commissioners in Paris are approaching the end of the discussion of the subject of Cuba, and Porto Rico and officials would not be surprised if today's subject of the commission concluded these subjects, leaving the committee free to take up the question of the Philippines.

The Spanish case has been presented with ability and adroitness that commands the admiration of diplomats without regard to nationality, and even our own people have been compelled to yield a tribute of respect to the arguments produced, but there has been of no avail in affecting any substantial change in the first attitude of the American commissioners, who are holding firmly to the line of procedure originally outlined.

It is expected here that after the contrast situation that has been caused to the Spanish commissioners that it is time to regard the Cuban and Porto Rican questions as settled, better progress will be made toward the final conclusion of a treaty of peace.

Crisis in Paris.

Paris, Oct. 26.—A feeling distinctly more pessimistic regarding the Pacificatio affair prevails in Paris this evening.

Premier Faure is taking the crisis greatly to heart. It is stated on good authority that M. Brisson felt bound to resign.

It is now rumored that Gen. Chamoin, minister of the war, office portfolio of place at the refusal of the general staff committee to give him command of an army corps.

Extraordinary precautions have been ordered against possible disturbances at the Court of Cassation tomorrow, when the Dreyfus revision appeal will be heard.

Although there is evidence of suppressed excitement on all sides here, there has been no disturbance of public order today. The police and municipal guards were out in strong force and they would not permit the crowds to assume dangerous strength. But the situation was eagerly discussed by world groups in the main streets.

Premier Faure this morning received an audience Senator Leobet president of the senate and M. Dechenel, president of the Chamber of Deputies. It is the intention of M. Faure to form a new cabinet as rapidly as possible, and the names of Hanotaux, Delcassé and Poincaré are the most prominently mentioned in connection with the premiership.

During the afternoon M. Faure consulted with M. Brisson, who president of the Chamber of Deputies, who adviced that the formation of the cabinet include among its members Hilliet and Dupuy, in the principal ministries.

In the house of the Chamber of Deputies today all shades of opinion expressed the conviction that M. Delcassé should remain at the head of the foreign office so as to assure the continuity of the Pacificatio negotiations.

In this same connection the government has also asserted what appears to be a breach of faith on the part of England toward the United States in Samoa. Ever since the death of King Malietoa, Germany has been running things in Samoa apparently oblivious of the treaty provisions asserted by the United States, Great Britain and Germany. Careful investigation has convinced the state department that Germany and England have made a secret compact wherein the latter has ceded to the former its rights in Samoa under the protectorate, and has assented to a modification to allow Germany to lease the island as a coaling and naval station.

While this compact between England and Germany is not an actual violation of the protectorate it is yet practically a breach of faith on the part of England. While protesting the adverse proceedings for this country, it has allowed to do rival in the Pacific rights which may cause a serious clash.

Germany is sent on mounting naval station on one of the islands adjacent to the Panama canal as soon as possible. It is but England's claim in Samoa, it is established at the Pacific end. At the same time it is working out a plan which may give the state department much trouble to circumvent. It is said that Germany is trying to secure a naval base at Santo Domingo. Should she succeed here the United States, which expects to build the canal, would find itself at a disadvantage at the canal. Porto Rico is to be the American naval base in the West Indies. It is admitted that the real object of Germany should Germany secure a foothold in Santo Domingo it would be in a better strategic position for control of the canal than we with the canal.

The population of Santo Domingo is heavily in debt. Most of its bonds are held in Germany and the latter government is said to desire a naval station by threatening foreclosure on its bonds. The president of Santo Domingo and South West of Santo Domingo, representing the syndicate which controls the customs revenue and stands good for the annual expenses of the republic, are visiting Washington.

Should it be disclosed that there is no other way to prevent Germany from securing the desired naval base, it is highly probable that the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States will be urged. It is asserted that annexation would be a step by the United States to prevent Germany securing a naval base at the very mouth of the canal.

CAN'T HEAD OFF INEVITABLE.

No Stone is Being Left Unturned by the Dons to Stave Off that Fateful Day.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Some apprehension has been manifested in certain quarters as to the possible adverse effect upon the peace commissioners at Paris of an upheaval in France. It has been suggested that the Spanish cause is in such a shape that the Spanish government has nothing to lose and everything to gain by any change that can be brought about. However it may be stated that in the opinion of the State department officials here there is little danger of the situation in Paris becoming so acute as to justify the abandonment of the work of the commission.

The commission themselves are in no physical danger. It is confidently believed that with the change of the cabinet in France the general disorder will subside and normal conditions will be restored. It is always possible that the Spanish commissioners, to despair over their failure to get the Cuban debt upon the United States in any shape may break off the mission, but this is not regarded as probable. It is assumed the Spanish program is to trump up as many points of difference as possible, relying upon the effect of European influence and sympathy to induce Uncle Sam to assume from the American commissioners as a basis for a supreme stand at the end on the Philippines.

This being the Spanish policy, it is expected that when the commission takes up the subject of Porto Rico and the coaling station in the Lesser Antilles there will be many hard splitting objections interposed by the Spanish commissioners from the Americans. Just as many references or attempts at references in Madrid and just as frequently over each little point by the Spaniards at the accompanying attitude of the Americans as in the case of Cuba.

No one knows officially just what the extent of the United States claims will be as to the Philippines. Admiral Dewey has asked a much higher opinion of Filipino people and their capacity for self government than is generally entertained by the people of this country. The Americans commissioners that the Filipinos of the northern group meaning by that that the people to the lands of Luzon and Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Tacloban, Pavay, Lolo, Minalora, and Samar are as a rule, intelligent, intelligible and their surprising statements for the advantages of Cuba. Admiral Dewey is as familiar with the qualifications of the people of the Philippines as almost any naval officer, having had personal experience with the people on that his statement is based to have the Americans commissioners. Not on this alone, but on all this he has made no recommendation as to what should not either the maximum or minimum demands of the Americans commissioners. Instructions therefore are likely to be based upon their original instructions, qualified by any change of opinion that may have been experienced as a result of his western trip.

SPAIN MAKES A PROPOSAL.

Peace Commissioners Make a New Move in Cuban Diplomatic Game.

London, Oct. 27.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says: "At the day's (Wednesday) sitting the Spanish peace commission offered a new counter-proposition dealing with their claims, presumably, to accept an article of a preliminary treaty stipulating that Spain shall relinquish all rights to sovereignty in Cuba without formally and other claims, and to leave in suspense all remaining questions especially the Philippines.

"The Americans asked until Thursday to reply to this new memorandum. This is regarded as a favorable sign, being a slight relaxation of the rigidity the Americans have hitherto shown. They are perhaps aware that the Cuban and even the Spanish bondholders are becoming alarmed at the strangeness of the proceedings. The discussion, in which Spain, the United States and Cuba, with extraordinary generosity at regulating the Cuban debt.

"Nobody will be able to force Spain to accept the debt, for, apart from bankruptcy, it is not likely that the Cortes would ever ratify the transfer of her foreign bondholders, who, by a strange anomaly, would thus have to pay for the benefit of Cuba. It is not likely that the United States or any power can or will force Spain to relieve herself by assuming the Cuban debt, and it is not likely that the Cuban bondholders or be paid by the Spanish bondholders."

FLOODS IN MACEDONIA.

One Hundred Persons Drowned in the River Galico.

Salonica, European Turkey, Oct. 26.—Terrific storms have swept over Macedonia, doing an enormous amount of damage, and causing considerable loss of life. At Kozani, Kastoria, a village consisting of 400 persons, 100 were washed in the river Galico and all were drowned.

No Play No Study.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 26.—Because of criticism of football playing by Dr. F. E. Gladden, president of the Missouri Central Medical College, nearly all the students have announced their determination of leaving the college at the end of the present term, to return to Omaha. The affair has created a great stir here.

Women in Conference.

Columbus, O., Oct. 26.—The Ohio Federation of Women's clubs are gathering for their convention, the opening session of which will be held this evening. It is expected that there will be about one thousand ladies here, including the most prominent women in Ohio and an attendance of millionaire representatives from other states.

Among the prominent women now in the city or on the ground are Mrs. Mary E. Bibb, Mrs. William H. Lewis of Atlanta, president of the National Federation, Mrs. Sarah L. Platt, president of Cambridge, Mass., Miss Butler, of Boston, Chicago; Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, Boston, and Mrs. Josephine Wood and Mrs. Frances Baldwin, Paris, state secretary.

Soldiers' Convention.

Cincinnati, Oct. 26.—The wholesale whiskey convention was engaged in various business matters today. Among the resolutions were the adoption of a judicial call, the fixing of credit limit and the credit limit blanks.

The association also discussed the subject of asking the local department to increase the limit of local merchandise from $100 to $50 pounds.

An Error.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—The Associated Press having taken from a Chicago and Alton train Mr. Dunlap and Miss Dunlap had been detained by the Southern Pacific railroad with perjury, in pleading before the interstate commerce commission, which offensive personalities to another railroad were stricken out by the commission and the same issued from the stenographer being an error, the Associated Press corrects the report of this erroneous dispatch by this withdrawal and correction.

CLEVER PLOT BY GERMANY.

With Weather Eye Open William Prospects for Naval Bases.

Takes a Fancy to Spots in Atlantic and Pacific Diametrically Opposed to America's Interests.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—A special to the Journal from Washington says the state department has discovered a clever scheme on the part of the German government to acquire commercial stations or naval bases in both the Atlantic and the Pacific at points where they will come in direct conflict with the interest of the country when the Nicaraguan canal is built.

In this same connection the department has also uncovered what appears to be a breach of faith on the part of England toward the United States in Samoa. Ever since the death of King Malietoa, Germany has been running things in Samoa apparently oblivious of the treaty provisions asserted by the United States, Great Britain and Germany. Careful investigation has convinced the state department that Germany and England have made a secret compact wherein the latter has ceded to the former its rights in Samoa under the protectorate, and has assented to a modification to allow Germany to lease the island as a coaling and naval station.

While this compact between England and Germany is not an actual violation of the protectorate it is yet practically a breach of faith on the part of England. While protesting the adverse proceedings for this country, it has allowed to do rival in the Pacific rights which may cause a serious clash.

Germany is sent on mounting naval station on one of the islands adjacent to the Panama canal as soon as possible. It is but England's claim in Samoa, it is established at the Pacific end. At the same time it is working out a plan which may give the state department much trouble to circumvent. It is said that Germany is trying to secure a naval base at Santo Domingo. Should she succeed here the United States, which expects to build the canal, would find itself at a disadvantage at the canal. Porto Rico is to be the American naval base in the West Indies. It is admitted that the real object of Germany should Germany secure a foothold in Santo Domingo it would be in a better strategic position for control of the canal than we with the canal.

The population of Santo Domingo is heavily in debt. Most of its bonds are held in Germany and the latter government is said to desire a naval station by threatening foreclosure on its bonds. The president of Santo Domingo and South West of Santo Domingo, representing the syndicate which controls the customs revenue and stands good for the annual expenses of the republic, are visiting Washington.

Should it be disclosed that there is no other way to prevent Germany from securing the desired naval base, it is highly probable that the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States will be urged. It is asserted that annexation would be a step by the United States to prevent Germany securing a naval base at the very mouth of the canal.

CAN'T HEAD OFF INEVITABLE.

No Stone is Being Left Unturned by the Dons to Stave Off that Fateful Day.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Some apprehension has been manifested in certain quarters as to the possible adverse effect upon the peace commissioners at Paris of an upheaval in France. It has been suggested that the Spanish cause is in such a shape that the Spanish government has nothing to lose and everything to gain by any change that can be brought about. However it may be stated that in the opinion of the State department officials here there is little danger of the situation in Paris becoming so acute as to justify the abandonment of the work of the commission.

The commission themselves are in no physical danger. It is confidently believed that with the change of the cabinet in France the general disorder will subside and normal conditions will be restored. It is always possible that the Spanish commissioners, in despair over their failure to get the Cuban debt upon the United States in any shape may break off the mission, but this is not regarded as probable. It is assumed the Spanish program is to trump up as many points of difference as possible, relying upon the effect of European influence and sympathy to induce Uncle Sam to assume from the American commissioners as a basis for a supreme stand at the end on the Philippines.

This being the Spanish policy, it is expected that when the commission takes up the subject of Porto Rico and the coaling station in the Lesser Antilles there will be many hard splitting objections interposed by the Spanish commissioners from the Americans. Just as many references or attempts at reference in Madrid and just as frequently over each little point by the Spaniards at the accompanying attitude of the Americans as in the case of Cuba.

No one knows officially just what the extent of the United States claims will be as to the Philippines. Admiral Dewey has asked a much higher opinion of Filipino people and their capacity for self government than is generally entertained by the people of this country. The Americans commissioners that the Filipinos of the northern group meaning by that that the people to the lands of Luzon and Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Tacloban, Pavay, Lolo, Minalora, and Samar are as a rule, intelligent, intelligible and their surprising statements for the advantages of Cuba. Admiral Dewey is as familiar with the qualifications of the people of the Philippines as almost any naval officer, having had personal experience with the people on that his statement is based to have the Americans commissioners. Not on this alone, but on all this he has made no recommendation as to what should not either the maximum or minimum demands of the Americans commissioners. Instructions therefore are likely to be based upon their original instructions, qualified by any change of opinion that may have been experienced as a result of his western trip.

PURE FOOD AND DRINK

Good!

People who buy *Schilling's Best* drink more tea a year than other people.

HIT MAYOR IN THE FACE.

Employe of Havana Demands Back Pay and is Refused.

Spanish Troops are on the Verge of Open Mutiny—Possible Outbreaks are Imminent Amongst the Regulars.

Havana, via Key West, Fla., Oct. 26.—The bitter feeling among the Spanish troops against the government for not paying them is increasing daily and serious trouble is imminent. The Public committee the most turbulent element. At first the government promised to pay only those who were discharged. Then after protest it offered to pay all by promissory notes, a proposal which was refused. No cash settlement has been made and the entire body expressed its dissatisfaction openly.

Yesterday eighty irregulars, mobilized from the Cleopatra regiment, arrived here and went to the Palace to demand pay. Their attitude before them. Blanco was such that he ordered them to be taken to Cabanas prison on account of being drunk. But they have not been allowed to leave the prison and to all insults and purposes are under arrest.

The possibility of an outbreak is confirmed by private conversation with the men, who threaten that if they are denied they will be with them.

During the last few weeks Spanish rule in the island has been marked with unbridled corruption.

The Spanish mail steamer Villaverde, which has just arrived here, brought sixty disabled pensioners from Cuba, Mexico and Jamaica.

Gen. Blanco, for months past has taken an aggressive form in the municipal department. Besides the molestations of the Spanish officials, there are threatening personal violence and even drawing guns at happened one day last week. There are many individual instances of a more or less sensational character.

One of the victims, an employe of the city named Cazares, entered the Mayor's office on Monday morning to demand a settlement. The marquis de Barahan refused and made some remarks not entirely satisfactory to the claimant who slapped the mayor's face, following up the slap with a couple of well-directed blows. The attendants hurried Cazares out of the building, but the mayor refused to prosecute and endeavored to hush the matter up. The story leaked out, however, and gave rise to a good deal of unfavorable comment at the expense of the mayor, although his friends applauded his courage, and self-restraint is not regarded the blows.

Advices from the interior, particularly from the city of Matanzas, bear fresh stories of misery intensified by the late floods. Yesterday at Matanzas twenty-six sick and dying persons were picked up in the street.

The United States consulate consequently are being visited by Spanish officers who wish to enter the United States service. All such requests have been met with a negative. In view of this, it was thought that the applications would cease, but up the contrary two or three Spanish officers put in an appearance yesterday at the Hotel Trocha with the proposition.

Cutting Manila Cable.

London, Oct. 27.—At a meeting today of the Eastern Extension company, the manager of Teneriffe, the chairman, said the company's claim against the United States for cutting the Manila cable has not yet been audited. The occupation of the Philippine islands by the American forces, he added, had given a new impetus to the project of laying a Pacific cable, but he added nothing definite has yet been arranged.

Sagasta Will Stay.

London, Oct. 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Tuesday by way of the frontier and sending with the Havanagram, cabled cross, points out the impossibility of a change of government because a change would almost certainly cause the recognition of the Spanish commissioners in Paris. He says:

"Senor Sagasta therefore will remain at the helm until the treaty of peace is signed, unless Gen. Weyler or the military elements cause trouble.

"Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission, now offers no hope of obtaining anything from America for the Cuban debt. He even says that Polo must assent to the view in the matter before he conferences can proceed to settle the Porto Rican and Philippine questions."

Foul-Smelling Catarrh.

Catarrh is one of the most obstinate diseases, and hence the most difficult to get rid of.

There is but one way to cure it. The disease is in the blood, and all the sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures in the world can have no permanent effect whatever upon it. Swift's Specific cures Catarrh permanently, for it is the only remedy which can reach the disease and force it from the blood.

Mr. B. P. McAllister, of Hazradsburg, Ky., had Catarrh for years. He writes: "I could see no improvement whatever though I was constantly troubled with sores and washes and different inhaling preparations but I could feel that my system was poisoned. Finally it was brought to my notice that Catarrh was a blood disease and after trying over the matter I saw it was unreasonable to suppose that a local remedy would reach the seated disease. I decided to try S. S. S., and after a few bottles were used I noticed a perceptible improvement. Continuing the remedy, the disease was forced out of my system, and a complete cure was the result. I advise all who have this terrible disease to abandon their local treatment which has cost them more and good, and take S. S. S. a remedy that can reach the disease and cure it.

To continue the wrong treatment for Catarrh is to continue to suffer. Swift's Specific is a real blood remedy, and cures obstinate, deep-seated diseases which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It promptly reaches Catarrh, and never fails to cure even the most aggravated cases.

S.S.S. For The Blood

is Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no dangerous minerals.

Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Photographed Amateur Artist (to old woman)—What a pretty cottage! May I paint it?
Old Woman—Land, no! It's only just been whitewashed.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor sicken. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Deseret National Bank,

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

L. S. HILLS, President.
HORER TRUSCOTT, Vice-Pres.

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

—DIRECTORS.—

Geo. Romney, Abram Hickman, E. M. Ireland, E. S. Ferrin, A. W. Carlson, Wm. H. Rowe, John S. Lindsay, D. H. Peery, John C. Cutler, Daniel Keeler.

E. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

THE.....

State Bank of Utah,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

HEBER J. GRANT, President.
WM. B. PRESTON, Vice-President
HEBER M. WELLS, Cashier.
CHAS. S. BURTON, Asst Cashier

DIRECTORS.

Heber J. Grant, Heber M. Wells, Wm. B. Preston, Joseph F. Smith, Chas. S. Burton, Jos. F. Smith, Thos. R. Cutler, F. K. Pendleton, Wm. S. Preston, Isaac Barton, A. W. Carlson.

Commercial Banking in all its Branches.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE

B. H. Schettler,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

General Banking Business

At No. 22 Main Street.

Opposite Co-op.

And pays 6 per cent interest on deposits, subject to check.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

. . . Established 1852. . . .

Sure and safe exchange, make telegraphic transfers on principal cities of the United States and Europe, and all points on the Pacific Coast. Issue letters of credit available in the principal cities of the world. Special attention given to the selling of coin 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 1859. | Successors to the Union National Bank.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Established 1841. 150 Offices.

—The Oldest and Largest.

R. G. Dun & Co.,

The Mercantile Agency.

GEORGE OGDEN, General Manager.

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

T. R. Jones & Co.,

. . BANKERS,

150 Main Street.

Commercial National Bank.

Capital Paid in $200,000.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Thos. Meyer, John J. Daly, O. J. Salisbury, Moses G. Fox, Thos. Marshall, W. P. Noble, George M. Downey, John W. Donaldson, Newell Bennett.

Dr. O. B. Hewett,

The Leading Dentist.

In the last 20 years nearly 30,000 fillings and 3,000 sets have failed. 300 crowns all gone off. Over 400 bridges all doing good work for age. Fitting and extracting without pain. Why not patronize THE BEST.

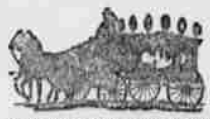
ESTABLISHED 1870.

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

SALT LAKE AND OGDEN RAILWAY.

Daily Time Table in effect Sept. 18, 1898.

Leave Ogden Daily	Arrive Farmington Daily	Arrive Salt Lake Daily	Leave Salt Lake Daily	Arrive Farmington Daily	Arrive Ogden Daily
7:00 a.m.	7:40 a.m.	7:55 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:40 a.m.	9:15 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	11:40 a.m.	11:55 a.m.	12:00 noon	12:40 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	5:10 p.m.	5:25 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	6:10 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
6:00 p.m.	6:40 p.m.	6:55 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:40 p.m.	8:15 p.m.

Additional trains Sundays and Holidays.

Leave Salt Lake 10:00 a.m., 10:00 p.m.
Leave Ogden 9:30 a.m., 9:30 p.m.
Round trip to Beck's Hot Springs, $1.50.

R. P. ROCKWELL, General Passenger Agent.
HARRY HAMMOND, Gen'l Manager.

OREGON SHORT LINE Railway.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 8, 1898.

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

ARRIVE.

From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo and Ogden . . . 3:10 p.m.
From Butte, Boise, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points . . . 10:30 a.m.
From Sun Francisco, Carlin Valley, Ogden and intermediate points . . . 7:15 p.m.
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden . . . 10:30 a.m.
"Overland Limited" from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Ogden . . . 6:30 p.m.
From Ogden, Montana Union Junction and intermediate points . . . 4:30 p.m.
From Ogden, Montana Union Junction and intermediate 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 . . . 6:00 a.m.
For Butte, Helena, Portland, Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Chicago and Ogden . . . 4:00 p.m.
For Butte, Helena, Portland, Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Chicago and Ogden . . . 10:00 p.m.
"Overland Limited" for Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Ogden . . . 6:00 p.m.
For Montana Union Junction and intermediate points . . . 8:00 a.m.
For Montana Union Junction and intermediate points . . . 4:00 p.m.

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

CITY TICKET OFFICE, UNDER MASONIC HALL.

Second floor Central Block adjoining Walker Bros.

Telephone No. 564.

Sleeping Car and Reservable Tickets on sale to all parts of the world.

Freight Office: 1 Depot office.

D. E. BURLEY, Gen. Pass and Ticket Agent.
A. H. BENNETT, General Traffic Manager.
R. L. ROSKRUGE, Vice-President and Gen. Manager.

CURRENT TIME TABLE.

Leave Salt Lake City.

No. 2—For Ogden, Denver, Omaha and all points East . . . 8:00 a.m.
No. 4—For Ogden, Denver, Omaha and all points East . . . 7:00 p.m.
No. 6—For Brigham, Bear River, Preston, Portland and intermediate points . . . 6:00 a.m.
No. 10—For Logan, Pocatello, Butte, Helena and intermediate points . . . 6:00 p.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and the West . . . 6:00 p.m.
No. 3—For Ogden and the West . . . 12:30 p.m.
No. 5—For Ogden and the West . . . 12:30 p.m.
No. 7—For Ogden and the West . . . 6:00 a.m.
No. 9—For Ogden and the West . . . 10:00 a.m.
No. 11—For Eureka, Provo, Payson, Nephi and intermediate points . . . 10:00 a.m.
No. 13—For Provo and intermediate points . . . 4:00 p.m.

TICKET OFFICE, 104 West Second South Street. (Postoffice corner.)

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.

Leave Salt Lake City.

"The Overland Limited" for Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Pueblo . . . 7:00 a.m.
"The Fast Mail" for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver . . . 7:00 p.m.

Arrive Salt Lake City.

"The Overland Limited" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Pueblo . . . 4:50 p.m.
"The Fast Mail" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver . . . 9:40 a.m.

City Ticket Office, No. 201 Main Street.

Telephone No. 564.

Only one night out from Chicago, two nights to Chicago and St. Louis. Other lines one night additional.

The Union Pacific is the only line through by direct points without change of cars, and the only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping and Library cars and Pullman Dining Cars. Leave U and 10 hours quicker than by Missouri River and Colorado Short Lines.

E. L. LOMAX, General Passenger Agent.

THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD

Two Through Trains Daily

Between Salt Lake City, Ogden and Leadville, Colorado Springs, Colorado Springs, Denver and all points east. Only line running Through Sleeping Car Salt Lake to Colorado Springs and Denver without change. Elegant dining cars. Only route running Through Sleeping Cars Ogden to Leadville. No change of cars. Only line running Through Sleeping Cars Ogden to Colorado Springs. No change of cars. Only line running Through Sleeping Cars Salt Lake to Leadville. No change of cars. Only line running Through Sleeping Cars Salt Lake to Colorado Springs and Denver without change. Elegant dining cars. Only route with Through Sleeping Cars Ogden to Colorado Springs and Denver without change. Elegant dining cars. Only route with Through Sleeping Cars Salt Lake to Leadville. No change of cars. Only line running Through Sleeping Cars Ogden