TELEGRAPHIC.

THE EGIN MASSACRE.

Armenians Killed and Their Bodies Fed to the Dogs.

OVER TWO THOUSAND VICTIMS

Dear Intervention That the Slaughter Will Be Renewed Wh n the Snow Falls.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Advices from Kaiyat, Eastern Turkey, received in Paris, confirm dispatches to the Associated Press in regard to the extent and brutality of the recent massacre at Egin. These advices state that many of the dead were left in the streets for days as food for dogs and large numbers were thrown into the Euphrates. The bodies were seen floating down the river forty and fifty miles below the city. In some cases whole families were obliterated.

Exact statistics of course cannot be given now, but it is feared 2,000 is an underestimate.

All the testimony at hand concurs in showing that the massacre was official and that it was wholly without reason.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—The Armenian report of the Egin massacre say that 2,000 Armenians were killed at Egin, and so far as known no Turks were killed. Nearly 1,000 houses were burned, leaving only 150 houses existing of the Christian population.

The official account of the affair is that the Armenians resisted to the extent of firing on Sunday and Monday so long as to excite suspicion, and that the government officials were sent to investigate. The officials are said to have found that the Armenians gathered in the church had placed a rope around the neck of the representative of the Armenian patriarch and were coaxing him around the church and crooning, "Why did you not allow us to make a disturbance before?"

The Turkish officials claim that the shot fired on Tuesday, September 29th, which precipitated the massacre, was fired by Kaosh Mardeg, a prominent Armenian, and that the Armenians issued from their church armed with rifles, and with bombs bearing the name of their deposed patriarch, Ismirlian, and massacred in the upper part of the town, where they met the soldiers who were returning from driving off the Kurds, and that the Armenians fired upon the soldiers and killed several of them. This the Turkish say, led to reprisals.

Whichever version of the massacre at Egin is true, there is no doubt that the effect of the slaughter, plundering and burning is very serious. It is argued in some quarters that when the heavy snows are on the ground and the escape of the unfortunate Armenians is almost impossible, when the bridges have been down so long that repair is impossible, the Turk will resume his butchering with the knowledge that the news will not reach Europe or America until the massacres are practically things of the past, to be cooled or eventually condoned by lapse of time.

The reports from Egin also say that a number of Christians have been murdered in six adjacent villages since the massacres. The events of the past year have seriously weakened the authority of the Turkish government over its Mohammedan subjects. Very little confidence can be placed in the soldiers and gens d'armes, as the latter have received no pay for many months and see no prospect of getting any.

While Mgr. Bartolomea, known in letters of the Armenian patriarchate, was entering a carriage today four men attempted to assassinate him, but they were seized by the policeman on duty. One of the would-be assassins is said to be an Armenian, and it is explained that Mgr. Bartolomea is unpopular with a section of the Armenians, owing, it is added, to his subservicity to the palace authorities. Mgr. Bartolomea was formerly archbishop at Diyarbekir, and was chosen locum tenens of the Armenian patriarch, Mathew Ismirlian, when the latter resigned early in August last.

Bartolomea was a candidate for the patriarchate at the election in December, 1894, but only obtained a few votes, on account of his Mohammedan sympathies, and when he was made locum tenens and was received in audience by the sultan, he made an address in which he spoke something of which caused the indignation of Armenians and provoked the contempt of the Turks themselves.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

The Insurgents Make an Attack on Batabano.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—The insurgents under Canello and Rodriguez made an attack last night upon Batabano, the southern seaport of the province of Havana, situated almost directly south of this city, and connected with it by about thirty miles of railroad. The enemy, it is announced, was repulsed by the Spanish garrison of the place, but it is admitted that in retreating the insurgents burned several houses.

Insurgent advices say that the attack upon Batabano was very short and more successful than the authorities are willing to admit, and that a large number of houses were burned.

After the last engagements of the Spanish troops with Antonio Maceo, near the province of Pinar del Rio, Sagua says that the insurgents upon their retreat left sixty-one killed. His own column sustained a loss of over 100 men.

TYNAN AT HOME.

He Says Parnell Newspaper Reports of Sinn Fein Misleading.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Patrick Tynan, the alleged No. 1, who was recently released from a Fenian prison at Boulogne-sur-Mer, despite the efforts of the English authorities to have him extradited to England, arrived here this morning on board the North German Lloyd steamer Saale. He was met at the pier by Mrs. Tynan, his six daughters and two sons.

Tynan was extremely reticent and told the newspaper reporters who met him that statements made by him after his release from the prison in Boulogne were distorted to such an extent as to be almost untrue in every respect.

To a representative of the Associated Press he said: "I cannot say anything with reference to my business in Europe. It was of a legitimate character and I am glad to say my mission was successful.

"I don't know yet why I was arrested. I presume the English government wanted to get me into its clutches by any means.

"I was treated with every courtesy by the French government, and the subpoena issued by the Department of Cuba called on me when he learned I had been released, and told me that he had instructions that anything that could be done to alleviate my position should be done.

"The American minister sent the United States vice-consul at Boulogne to see me, and his assistant, Mr. Hogue, did all he could to have me released. Ambassador Eustis had an interview with M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, who called to see me in my prison cell several times.

"I know for some time before I was arrested that I was watched by British spies, but did not expect my street when my room was broken into. I was two-weight the hundred, who had two English detectives and a crowd of gens d'armes with him, and one of the detectives told me that I would be a fool if I resisted, as they had a warrant for my arrest, and I should go, dressed myself and went to prison with my captors. I knew it was no use to say anything. The British government had determined to get me to Britain and it seems to me, and my friends tell me, every effort was made to induce the French government to shield me or to England's lawless mission."

"What do you think would have happened to you if you had been returned from France to England?" asked the reporter.

"What do you think?" Tynan replied, "Why everybody knows I would have been either executed or imprisoned for life. The English government never hesitate to manufacture evidence when an Irishman's life is to be sacrificed.

"Why, all of the charges made against me—that I was connected with the Phœnix park murders—were dropped a fortnight years ago by the French government, but the English government tried to take back charge up again."

In the course of his interview, Mr. Tynan said:

"I wish to say I am a character of scandal and calumny I believe the friends of Ireland can ever be relieved by unscrupulous methods. All the statements made as to my desire to leave the year of Irish Sinn Fein, Fenian, Land Leaguers and Nationalists. The day for freedom's sunset on England will soon come and our country will then begin what our ancestors and we had hoped for years ago.

Spain's Reserves Send.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—The Premier of Spain, Senor Canovas del Castillo, requests the Associated Press to announce that the reports said to have been circulated in the United States that Spain has not the resources necessary to continue the war in Cuba are unfounded. He adds that the fact that the government has only succeeded in obtaining the funds necessary, is proved by its refusal of the conditions proposed in Paris for a new loan, negotiations for which are proceeding elsewhere. In conclusion, the Spanish premier states that the Spanish banks have contributed with the foreign banks every to take up the new loan, and that the country is prepared to make all the necessary sacrifices of men and money.

The Weekend.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Rome correspondent of the Times reports he is authoritatively informed that the term for the reconstitution of the cabinet has been in May, 1897, and not, as formerly reported, in 1898. The treaty was renewed in 1892 for twelve years, the power to denounce it in the fifth year. The treaty, if it should be denounced, terminates in 1897.

Government Property Neglected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The Evening Post says that the effect of the transfer of military troops to Angel Island and the transfer of the First infantry troops at the Presidio leaves the latter reservation with no one competent to handle artillery defenses constructed at the Presidio. The government has spent over $3,000,000 on these guns and defense works, which are virtually neglected.

Silver Party Tickets.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 26.—The State supreme court, sitting en banc, decided today that the silver party's state ticket should not be printed in the official ballots.

VIEWS ON WHEAT.

The Market Not Manipulated for Political Purposes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to the World from London says: A reporter of the World has a conversation with Mr. Rosh, the editor of Beerbohm's Corn Trade List, the standard authority on the market. Mr. Rosh, who had just left the corn exchange—where he had ascertained the views of all the leading men in the trade—said:

"This rise, almost for the first time on record, originated here, not in America. The shows that it could have had nothing to do with any manipulation of the American market for political or other purposes. After several years of abundance, the people now recognize that this year is one of ordinary supply.

"Owing to the previous abundance, everybody held aloof from buying, and stocks ran down. Besides the Australian crop is pretty certain to be a failure, and there is the extraordinary fact that India has become for the once, though to a small extent, an importer. These things caused the recent advance in prices. The trade affected with them is inclined to start with. A reaction, that has occurred, was to be expected, but the cause of the advance remains.

"The men of the most experience in the London market believe that wheat is going to rise at 30 shillings ($8.75) a quarter, (eight bushels to a quarter) because it is now realized, in addition to the other reasons I have given, that it is not possible to produce wheat in Europe cheaper.

"Argentine does not count in the calculation, because her crop cannot be measured on until the end of November. It is now promising, but a week of bad weather might spoil it altogether. If the Argentine crop fails there will be enthusiasm in the trade. If it is a fairly abundant crop it will prevent such excitement.

"It cannot at best supply us with more than five million quarters, which is a bagatelle to the general movement of the world's wheat. Besides, the difference in gold premium means a loss of from five to ten shillings a quarter against the Argentine farmer.

"The continental markets follow us here, and until the crop of Argentine we have followed America. For the first time in years, America now holds the key to the situation. Every bushel of wheat from now on to spare will be wanted in Europe. At least 20,000,000 quarters (160,000,000 bushels) will be wanted before the season is over.

"If America could hold back the wheat for a month it would go up ten shillings ($2.50) a quarter. But I suppose the American banks do not consider which is considerably at stake, it is safe to give large accommodation, so that the American trade is obliged to send what it can for sale at its.

"The Russian shortage is uncertain but it is now assumed here that it will be 10,000,000 quarters.

"We look forward, on the whole, to an active time, with considerable fluctuations, for the immediate future, and the speculators will rush to and influence the market."

Depew Will Go Home.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Major McKinley sent a personal telegram to Chauncey M. Depew, asking him to take part in the last meeting of the campaign, which was Saturday night. Mr. Depew had declined to go west again for the national committee, but said he could not refuse the major's call and will start on Friday.

SHORT OF CARS.

Railroads Unable to Fill All Their Requisitions.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—This is the first week in the current rates in western territory and there is a general hustle of shippers and merchants to avail themselves of the low rates. The result is that the different roads are short of cars and it looks as though it would be impossible to fill the orders. The Burlington, Omaha, Elkhorn, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Rock Island are short in Nebraska and every road has a like complaint. The drop in wheat has lessened the shipment of the wheat but the rush of corn and continues.

It is believed by the freight men that the close of this week will see the end of the rush and then things will settle down into their normal condition.

To Offer a Reward of 100 Dollars.

For a case of catarrh that cannot be cured, amounts to nothing except to sell stuff. Do you know of any such reward being paid? Ely Bros. do not promise rewards in order to sell their well-known "Cream Balm." They offer the cure, pure and simple, prepared in convenient form to use, which is absolutely free from mercurials or other harmful drugs.

Editor J. L. Montgomery, of Marshall, (Mo.) Democrat, states that for many years he suffered untold misery from dyspepsia. At last he began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and by the time he used six bottles, he was as well as ever. Cures others, will cure you.

While thorough in action, Ayer's Pills strengthen rather than stimulate the excretory organs. Leading physicians recommend them because they are free from calomel or other injurious drugs, being composed entirely of the best vegetable aperients.

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, and restores its natural color and beauty, frees the scalp of dandruff, tetter, and all impurities.

Mr. J. K. Fowler, secretary and treasurer of the Corinne Mill, Canal and Stock Co., of Corinne, Utah, is speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy says: "I consider it the best in the market. I have used many kinds but find Chamberlain's the most prompt and efficient in giving relief, and now keep no other in my home." When troubled with a cough or cold give this remedy a trial and we assure you that you will be more than pleased with the result. For sale by druggists.

There is one medicine which every family should be provided with. We refer to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. When it is kept at hand the severe pain of a burn or scald may be promptly relieved and the sore healed in much less time than when medicine has to be sent for. A sprain may be greatly relieved by the application of this, which insures a cure in some one-third the time otherwise required. Cuts and bruises should receive immediate attention, before the parts become swollen, and when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is applied it will heal them without matter being formed, and will soon have a cure. A sore throat may be cured in one night. A piece of flannel dampened with this liniment and bound on over the seat of pain, will cure lame back or pain in the side or chest in twenty-four hours. It is the most valuable, however, for rheumatism. The trouble afflicted with this disease will be delighted with the prompt relief from pain which it affords, and it can be depended upon to effect a complete cure. For sale by all druggists.

"While down in the southwestern part of the state some time ago," says Mr. W. Chalmer, editor of the Chico (Cal.) Enterprise, "I had an attack of dysentery. Having heard of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy I bought a bottle. A couple doses of it completely cured me. Now I am a convert to that form remedy for all stomach and bowel complaints." For sale by druggists.

A Trip to Mexico.

Those desiring to know about this most delightful trip, at nothing should call at the Union Pacific Ticket Office, 201 Main St. Special arrangements are being made for this excursion.

Twenty-five cts. will buy two Washing Soap for $1.00, at Equitable Co-op.

Deseret National Bank

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

CAPITAL $500,000. - SURPLUS $500,000.

Directors: L. S. Hills, Pres't. Moses Thatcher, Vice-Pres't. Wm. W. Riter, George Romney, Jas. T. Little, John C. Cutler, James Sharp, Henry Dinwoodey, H. S. Young, Frank W. Jennings, John R. Winder, E. R. Eldredge.

W. S. Tomes, Cashier.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

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

CASH CAPITAL, $100,000. CASH SURPLUS, $200,000.

Zion's Savings Bank & TRUST CO.

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

Established 1873. Incorporated 1889.

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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 SOUTH TEMPLE Streets, Salt Lake City.

Capital, $500,000.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE.

B. H. SCHETTLER, WHO DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS At No. 22 Main Street, Opposite the Co-op

And Pays Interest on Deposits. Desires your accounts.

T. R. JONES & CO., Bankers, 160 MAIN STREET.

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SUCCESSORS TO THE UNION NATIONAL BANK. Established 1873.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Commercial National Bank. Capital Paid in $200,000. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

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WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK, SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH. Established 1852.

Buys and sells Exchange, Gold and Telegraphic Transfers on the principal cities of the United States and Europe, and will probably sell to the principal cities of the World. Special attention given to the collecting of items and drafts. Advances made on consignments at lowest rates.

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

J. E. DOSER, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1861. 35 OFFICES. The Oldest and Largest.

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

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The only line running daily vest and through Pullman sleepers to Kansas City and St. Louis without change.

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Leave Ogden and arrive at Salt Lake City, daily, as follows:

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[illegible] express for San Francisco, Ogden, Utah Valley and intermediate points.

[illegible] express for Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Boise, Portland and San Francisco.

[illegible] express for Ogden and intermediate points.

[illegible] express for Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Boise, Portland and San Francisco.

[illegible] express for Ogden and intermediate points.

WEST.

[illegible] express for Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Ogden and Portland.

[illegible] express from Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Ogden, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points.

[illegible] express from Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Ogden and intermediate points.

[illegible] express from Boise, Ogden, Salt Lake City and intermediate points.

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(Trains south of Ogden run Salt Lake time.)

The Gem state sleeper.

Telephone 564.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street. Western Building.

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R. ELLERY ANDERSON, Gen'l Agent Freight Department.

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R. A. DONLAN, W. G. NORTH, Agents.

R. ROGERS, General Manager.

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

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[illegible] for Ogden, Pocatello, Butte, Helena, Spokane, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Sioux City, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Kansas City, St. Louis, Boise, Salt Lake City, Denver, Ogden, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points.

[illegible] for Ogden and intermediate points.

[illegible] for Ogden and intermediate points.

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Arrive Salt Lake City.

[illegible] from Ogden, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Butte, Helena, Spokane, Sioux City, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Kansas City, St. Louis, Boise, Salt Lake City, Denver, Ogden, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points.

[illegible] from Ogden and intermediate points.

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Leave Salt Lake City for the Transcontinental Points, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Kansas City, Chicago, and Points in the Colorado Midland.

Through tickets to Eastern points without change, to Kansas City, Chicago, and Points. Free reclining chair cars. Dining cars. Telephone 564.

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Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 10.[illegible] a. m., Salt Lake 7.[illegible] p. m., arrive at Pueblo [illegible] a. m., Colorado Springs [illegible] a. m., Denver [illegible] a. m.

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Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all lines east, Elegant day coaches, sleeping cars and Pullman sleepers on all night trains. Take the D. & R. G. and have a comfortable ride and enjoy the finest scenery on the mountains.

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The Burlington's "Vestibuled Flyer," which leaves Chicago every evening at 5:00 reaches Omaha at 8 o'clock the next afternoon time to connect with trains for St. Paul and Minneapolis.

To those as well as at other points in Minnesota the route via Omaha is the shortest to Duluth and the north, and travelers who want the "best there is," will ask for tickets via the Burlington Route.

Tickets and time-tables at the local office or by addressing

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WE INSURE YOU

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

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

FOR ONE NIGHT

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

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Between Salt Lake City, Ogden and Leadville and Glenwood Springs, Aspen, Denver and all middle east. Only line running THROUGH CHAIR CARS through to Denver and Colorado Springs without changing trains. This line is connected with the New Colorado Midland, the Denver Northwestern and other lines in Colorado Utah and Idaho, and is the Colorado Midland and with Colorado Midland ride and greatest scenery in Colorado. For information call on D. L. W. Ry agent, or

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Leave Ogden, or Salt Lake in the evening, and after breakfasting in the attractive dining cars of the SANTA FE ROUTE, on the third morning, you arrive in Chicago or St. Louis in season to attend to business or pleasure in the manner with all fast trains for the East. Time has been made up recently that the track of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE railroad was in such perfect condition that the long distance run of the "Flyer" on the New York Central could be equaled, if not exceeded, by its magnificent train.

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SAPONIFIER.

Pennsylvania Saponifier is the original and old reliable concentrated lye. Is perfectly easy making and general household use. Beware of counterfeits. Take the genuine which has internal stamp and pulled parties in outside it. None genuine unless Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. Philadelphia, is stamped on the lid. Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

GUN POWDER

Get lots now about who never shot before, and him who always shot now about the more.

HAZARD'S "Kentucky Rifle." HAZARD'S "Fine Sporting." HAZARD'S "Blasting." HAZARD'S "Mining and Quarrying." HAZARD'S "Sporting." Hazard, the most reliable in the market.

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

THE BRAND YOU ASK FOR. CLARK'S COFFEES. GUARANTEED GOODS. CHAS. M. CLARK & CO. BOSTON.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co. Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

Salt Lake City, October 27, 1896.

Today's Temperature at 1 p. m.—61. Tomorrow, colder.

Some Great Events for This Week.

BIG DRIVE IN CLOAKINGS!

For the week we will make a big cut in all cloakings, beaver in navy, cardinal, black, tan, navy, black, brown and green beavers, novelty effects, tufted weaves, etc., the swellest thing from cloakdom, from $1.50 to $5.00 a yard; a mark down of 10 to 20 per cent.

SPECIAL ON BLACKS.

This week begins a special sale on all blacks, fancy blacks, figured novelties, over 100 pieces to select from, including some of the finest corpure goods that only this great house could boast and show; these choice goods just 10 per cent the mating mess; prices run from 50c to $1.00 a yard. A mark down of 10 to 40 per cent.

THE FIRST MARK DOWN

In new pattern suits will take place this week; big cut and slash in these goods; all imported suits, exclusive designs shown only by this house; these goods home; will be sold all week for $8 to $35. A mark down of 10 to 50 per cent.

A WORD OF THE TRIMMINGS.

We think we have the finest stock of these trimmings this season that has ever come this way—full co-operation including some of the finest corpure goods that only this great house could boast and show; these choice goods just 10 per cent the mating mess; prices run from 50c to $1.00 a yard. A mark down of 10 to 40 per cent.

All kinds of Jet Ornaments from 10c to $5.00.

Colored Ornaments from $1.75 to $5.00.

The leading shades and styles in wide Embroidered Trimmings from 25c to $1.00 a yard.

Feather Trimmings, head and edge, all colors, 50c to $1.00 a yard.

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SEALS, STEEL STAMPS, RUBBER STAMPS, BADGES, ETC. SALT LAKE STAMP CO. 133 W. 2d So. St. - SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

S. F. BALL, TEMPLE BAKERY 10 Main Street.

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

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We are again in the lead against all competition, with our Extra Pale Pilsnlin Lager Beer, Half and Half, and Extra Pale X X X Beer. Price, in any quantity, in cage or bottles. Telephone 17.

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