TELEGRAPHIC.

CARLISLE REPLIES.

Conditions That Led to the Successive Issues of Bonds.

THE TRANSACTIONS EXPLAINED.

The Effects Said to Have Been the Restoration of Confidence for the Time Being, at Least.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Secretary Carlisle's reply to the subcommittee of the Senate finance committee charged with the investigation of the sale of United States bonds during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 was made public today. The statement is dated June 1st. Reviewing the conditions which led to the bond issues the secretary says:

"Largely on account of the apprehension felt as to the ability of the government to continue the current redemption of its notes in gold coin and maintain the parity of the two metals, the exports of gold during the fiscal year 1893 reached the unprecedented amount of $108,690,843, nearly all of which was withdrawn from the public treasury by the presentation of notes for redemption.

"Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts made by the department to maintain the $100,000,000 reserve intact, on the 22nd of April, 1893, it became necessary to use a part of it for redemption purposes.

"Very little gold was being received on account of the duties to the government, and it was therefore impossible to increase the reserve without resorting to the issue and sale of bonds under the authority conferred by the redemption act."

The secretary then refers to the bond call of January 17, 1894, which noticed the government $50,000,017. From that date to November 14, 1894, when the free gold in the treasury was $61,875,274, the amount varied but little.

The secretary continued: "In the meantime the frequent presentation of notes for redemption in gold by individuals and institutions not desiring it for exportation clearly indicated the existence of uneasiness in the public mind, while foreign exchange was almost constantly at or near a rate which made it necessary to export gold to pay bills at their maturity, and consequently withdrawals for shipment were daily threatened. As the season approached when large exports nearly always occur, it was considered absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the public credit and the continued execution of the monetary policy declared by Congress in the act of July 14, 1890, and repeated in the act of November 1, 1893, to resort again to the issue of bonds."

The terms and result of the second bond issue are then stated. Secretary Carlisle says:

"It soon became evident that the transaction had not been effectual to stop the withdrawals of gold. These large withdrawals were due almost entirely, so far as could be ascertained, to a feeling of apprehension in the public mind, especially among the holders of our securities abroad, which increased in intensity from day to day until it reached the proportions of a panic in the financial centers, and it was evident that unless effectual steps were promptly taken to check the growing contract, the government would become compelled within a few days to suspend gold payments and to drop to a silver and paper standard. The situation was so grave that the attention of Congress was called to the subject on the 28th of January, 1895."

After freely quoting from the message the secretary says that Congress having failed to pass any measure for the relief of the treasury, a contract was entered into on February 8, 1895, with August Belmont & Co. of New York, N. M. Rothschild & Sons of London, and J. P. Morgan & Co. for the purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold at the price of $1,raw,441 per ounce, to be paid for in United States thirty-year 4 per cent bonds. Not less than one-half of the gold was to be procured abroad, and the parties agreed so far as lay in their power to exert their financial influence to make all legitimate efforts to protect the treasury against gold withdrawals pending the complete performance of the contract."

The secretary quotes from the President's message sent to Congress immediately on the execution of the contract in which he again calls attention to the financial situation. The agreement to protect the treasury gold, the secretary says, was faithfully carried out, and he adds:

"After a large part of the gold had been furnished from abroad, the necessary, in order to prevent disturbances in the rates of foreign exchange and create a condition that would force gold exports and consequent withdrawals, acquiesced in a departure from the literal terms of the contract requiring one-half of the procured gold and accepted deposits of gold then held in this country to complete the delivery."

Withdrawals of gold set in and on December 2, 1895, the President again sent a message to Congress asking remedial legislation, but none was enacted, and on January 6, 1896, a circular was issued asking for subscriptions for $100,000,000 4 per cent bonds.

The secretary says: "My opinion is that the prices received by the government for bonds in 1894, 1895 and 1896 were as high as it was possible to obtain under the circumstances existing at the time when the sales were made. The fact that the bonds are offered for sale by the government only at times when the financial affairs of the country are greatly disturbed and the market more or less depressed on account of the business situation and the feeling of insecurity which always prevails at such periods among investors, necessarily prevents the realization of as good prices as might be procured if advantage could be taken of the most favorable opportunities for effecting the sales. The same conditions which make the issue of bonds necessary also depress the price of our securities in all the markets of the world, and consequently the government is compelled to make its sales under the most unfavorable circumstances.

"In relation to the part of the resolution which directs the committee to investigate and report what effect the bond sales had on the credit and business of the people of the United States, I have the honor to say that in my opinion the sales were necessary for the preservation of the credit of the government and the security of the business interests of the people, and that they in fact accomplished these results.

"In general the effect of such sale was to restore confidence for the time being, to keep in the power and purpose of the government to maintain its own credit, to preserve the parity of our coins and the value of our currency, and to cause the return of our securities in large amounts from European countries for sale in the markets here."

CHEAP ORIENTAL LABOR.

Report of Chairman Dingley of the House Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Chairman Dingley of the House ways and means committee made a report on the issues to American manufacturers by the threatened invasion of the cheap products of oriental labor, and upon the effects of the difference of exchange between gold standard and silver standard countries upon United States manufacturing and agriculture, these questions having been investigated by the committee. The report says the sudden awakening of Japan from the oriental slumber of centuries is being followed by an equally rapid westernizing of her methods of industry; that while the Japanese do not have the inventive genius of Americans, or even of Europeans, their imitative faculties are wonderful. Their standard of living would be regarded as practical starvation by the workingmen of the United States, and their wages of labor average twelve cents. Much workmen as blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, compositors, tailors and painters receive in Japanese cities only from 20 to 35 cents, and the very operatives 5 to 20 cents per day in our money, and nearly double those earns in Japanese silver money, while farm hands receive $1.44 per month. Europeans and Americans, says Mr. Dingley, recognize the proficiency field affected for investment and industries, and he adds:

"Sixty-one cotton mills, controlled entirely by Japanese companies, organized by Europeans, and several small silk factories are in operation, with something over half a million spindles. Japan is making most of the cotton goods required to supply the narrow wants of her own people, and is beginning to export cheap silk textiles and handkerchiefs.

"Recently a watch factory, with American machinery was established by Americans, although the stock is held in the names of Japanese, as foreigners will not be permitted to acquire manufacturing in their own names until 1899, and the progress made indicates that the enterprise will prove a success.

"While your committee have not found that any articles of importance made by the factory methods in Japan, outside of cheap silks, basket-ware, matting, rugs, etc., have as yet invaded the markets of the United States, it is probable the rapid introduction of machinery into Japan will within a few years make Japanese factory products, and probably fine cotton, silk and other articles in which the labor cost here is an important element in production, a more serious competitor in our markets than the products of Great Britain, France and Germany have been, simply for the reason that Japanese wages are lower than European wages, and Japan labor is likely, soon to become as effective with machinery as European labor."

According to Mr. Dingley, the competition will differ not in kind, but in degree, from European competition.

As to whether the fact that one dollar of this country of the silver purchased by this dollar will exchange for nearly two Japanese yen (dollars) give the manufacturer of cotton, for example, in Japan, an advantage additional to that caused by the conditions already discussed in the markets of this country, Mr. Dingley says:

"Clearly, the manufacturer in Japan is in this respect at a disadvantage, for his cotton comes largely from the United States, and he must pay not only the freight, but additional charges and risks of the fluctuations of exchange, resulting from the fact that gold does not have the monetary standard of the commercial world. He obtains no advantage by the sale of his goods in the terms of more valuable currency, but on the the contrary loses something by this exchange.

"The only way in which he can obtain any advantage must be through the failure of the wages of labor in Japan to rise as much as the yen has depreciated in its relative value in gold since 1874, while wages in the United States since 1873 have doubled, as estimated in silver, and have even risen 15 per cent as estimated in gold. Manufacturing wages in the United States are 25 per cent higher in purchasing power than a quarter of a century ago, in consequence of which the labor cost of production in Japan is largely diminished, while the labor cost of production in the United States has been increased except so counteracted by a larger use of labor-saving devices.

The report continues: "Silver standard countries like Japan and Mexico, in which, as it is claimed, the prices of domestic products estimated in silver remain the same as in 1873, are put to a disadvantage in their trade with foreign countries on a gold standard, in that the latter countries are able to use silver which costs nearly 50 per cent less than it did in 1873, in payment for the products of silver standard countries, practically paying only half as much in their money for products of silver standard countries as they paid in 1873, while the silver standard countries pay, or at least paid in 1892, 59 per cent more in silver and 100 per cent less in gold for the products of gold standard countries than they did in 1873."

The advantages in foreign trade of an identical monetary standard are shown, and in considering the probabilities of enabling the manufacturing countries of Europe to an international agreement for a fixed coinage ratio between gold and silver, it is said the leading European countries, especially Great Britain, must be the first to feel the competition of Japan and other Oriental countries.

REASONABLE COMPENSATION.

Balmer's Services Worth as Much as That of a U. S. President.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Mrs. Dudley, mother of Mrs. Leslie Carter, was a witness today in the suit brought by David Belasco to recover from N. K. Fairbank $65,000 for his services in training Mrs. Carter for the stage.

F. H. Sargent, an elocutionist and dramatic instructor, told the jury of Belasco's high standing as a trainer for the stage. The services of the latter, Sargent said, would be worth $20,000 a year, while for revising such a play as The Ugly Duckling, $5,000 would be a modest compensation. He testified that the charge of $50,000 for eighteen months' services in coaching Mrs. Carter was not exorbitant.

A. M. Palmer testified that $400 to $500 a week would be reasonable compensation for Belasco's services as a stage manager.

A Severe Tornado.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 9.—At 11 o'clock this morning a tornado of unusual severity struck the town of Wyeth City, about thirty miles from Gadsden, in northern Alabama. Thirteen houses have been literally blown from the face of the earth, but only two deaths, Ed Long and a negro woman, have been reported. A hundred or more persons are injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Gadsden, Gadsden and other neighboring towns.

The Cuban War.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 9.—The following report has been received from Los Villas, Cuba, by letter. The Cuban army in this territory is composed of more than 25,000 insurgents. The Spanish commander acknowledges the loss of 1,800 men killed and wounded at Coralejacts. The Spanish Colonels Segura and Palacos have been defeated several times in the past month by General Gomez, who in these engagements captured two cannon. On March 25th, at San Juan and De La Arroyas, a column of Spaniards composed of 5,000 men and 100 cars of food and ammunition under Col. Secura's command, were attacked by twenty-four squadrons of Cubans, with a loss to the Spanish of ninety killed on the first day. The march lasted three days and during that time the Spanish loss was 250 men killed and 43 captured, and it is believed Colonel Secura was either killed or captured. These fights were directed by Vincente Nunez, a strategic leader of the last war.

Vienna, the Spanish general, did not die of yellow fever, but of a wound in the thigh.

Sims, Lemb's Sale.

Commencing at 12 m. Monday, June 8th, will be the greatest sacrifice sale of millinery ever known in Salt Lake City; 25 to 50 per cent discount on all goods. Everything must go, no reserve. Remember the place, 55 Main street.

University day at Saltair tomorrow.

The Time for Bathing.

Use the system is at its lowest. The cold weather has made unusual drains upon the vital forces. The blood has become impoverished and impure, and all the functions of the body suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great builder, because it is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

Rudy's Pills become the favorite cathartic with all who use them. All druggists. 25c.

Notice to Teachers and Others!

The Union Pacific announces sale of $20 from Salt Lake City to Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City and other Missouri river points and return, trains leaving June 17th and 18th, with limit of September 5th. For particulars, call at city ticket office, 201 Main street.

Half Rates to Omaha, Kansas City and Sioux City, via Union Pacific, June 17th and 18th.

On above dates Union Pacific will sell round trip tickets to all Missouri river points at rate of $20.00, good returning until September 5th. The shortest and fastest line.

Enjoy life by taking a run out to Saltair.

The last train will leave Saltair to-night at midnight on University day.

Teachers' Rates Fixed via the Grande Western Railway.

For the benefit of the teachers returning to their eastern homes, and for the public, the R. G. W. Ry. announces a rate of $20 to Sioux City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City and all other Missouri River points on return. Tickets will be sold June 17 and 18, limited to Sept. 5. Those intending to avail themselves of this opportunity to visit their eastern homes at the low rate mentioned should remember that the R. G. W. has a through line of Pullman sleeping sleepers as well as through tourist family sleepers to Chicago, New York and Boston. For further particulars call at ticket office No. 15 West Second South Street.

SPECIAL EXCURSION EAST.

Via Union Pacific, June 17th and 18th.

On above dates, round trip tickets will be sold to Omaha, Kansas City and Sioux City at rate of $20.00, good returning until September 5th. City ticket office 201 Main street.

IS MONSTER FIFTY FEET LONG.

The little 6-year-old daughter of Mr. L. Hemingway—residing at Grangeville—was this morning relieved of a large worm measuring fifty feet, by the use of Hooker medicine, which is sold every night from the elevated platform on the lot adjoining the Hotel Knutsford.

This monster was placed in a dish of warm water, and kept alive for over three hours, when it was placed on exhibition in front of the Walker House and viewed by hundreds of our citizens, while the monster continued to writhe and twist itself into knots.

This work is proof that Mr. Smith, the Hooker Medicine Company's lecturer, was not idly boasting. When he announced from the rostrum that we he had been here two weeks, he would make living, breathing, writhing advertisements out of citizens residing in age from infancy to seventy-eight.

Dancing until midnight at Saltair on University day.

Circus Tickets to Gamblers.

No gamblers or swindlers of any class whatever are tolerated by the Great Walkes Shows. Second class and interior exposition make the evening entertainment the principal part of their business, and some times have a show only as a blind for unscrupulous followers. They make the performance a secondary consideration. Such shows are to be given a wide berth. The Walkes shows, not being of this character, but performances of the best and give value for money received for every cent. At Salt Lake City June 15 and 17.

Your fault

and you suffer for it. You drink poison (color) in your tea—you drink soapstone or gypsum or plumbago in your tea.

Why?

You insist upon "pretty" tea for thirty or forty cents, and you get it.

Stop! Insist upon good tea, and pay the price for good tea—a fair price, same as you expect to get for your potatoes and beet-sugar and cattle.

Schilling's Best is pure Japan tea; more than that, it is the best that Japan can find for you; it is roasted by machinery in San Francisco—fresh and clean; all other tea is roasted in its own country by natives.

Do you know what good tea is?

Schilling's Best at your grocer's. Your money back for the asking.

Other members of the money-back family: *Schilling's Best* coffee, baking-powder, soda, spices, seasoning, flavoring extracts.

A. Schilling & Company San Francisco

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, D. H. Peery, Frank W. Jennings, John R. Barnes, John R. Winder, E. R. Eldredge.

E. R. TWOMEY, CASHIER. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

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

CASH CAPITAL, - - $200,000
CASH SURPLUS, - - $200,000

Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Co.

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

Established 1873. Incorporated 1889.

DIRECTORS:

Wilford Woodruff, President.
Geo. Q. Cannon, Vice-President.
Joseph F. Smith, George Reynolds,
Angus M. Cannon, Heber J. Grant,
James Jack, Lorenzo Snow,
T. G. Webber, Francis M. Lyman,
H. B. Clawson, L. John Nuttall,
George M. Cannon.

Safety deposit boxes in our burglar proof vault for rent at very low rate.

Open for deposits Saturday night until 8 o'clock.

THE

STATE BANK OF UTAH,

CORNER MAIN AND SO. TEMPLE Streets, Salt Lake City.

Capital, - - $500,000.
Surplus, - - $50,000.

Heber J. Grant, President.
Wm. B. Preston, Vice-Pres't.
Heber M. Wells, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Heber J. Grant, Abraham H. Cannon,
Joseph F. Smith, Heber M. Wells,
Chas. S. Burton, Spencer Clawson,
Wm. B. Preston, T. R. Farnsworth,
Isaac Barton.

COMMERCIAL BANKING

In all its Branches.

Accounts Solicited—Large and Small.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,

Of Salt Lake City.

CAPITAL, $500,000. SURPLUS, $144,000.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS.—F. H. Anderson, John J. Daly, O. J. Salisbury, Morris C. Fox, Thos. Marshall, W. F. Sheets, Herbert M. Downey, John W. Lowe, Nowell Herman.

JOHN W. DONNELLAN, Cashier.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK,

SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH.

Established, 1852.

Buys and sells Exchange, makes Telegraphic transfers on the principal cities of the United States and Europe, and all points on the Pacific Coast. Issues letters of credit available in the principal cities of the World. Special attention given to the selling of Gold 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.

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.

WALKER BROS. Bankers

SUCCESSORS TO THE

UNION NATIONAL BANK

Established 1869.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

T. R. JONES & CO., Bankers,

150 MAIN STREET.

THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY — GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE

STANDARD GUAGE.

CURRENT TIME TABLE. Effective June 1, 1896.

Leave Salt Lake City

No. 2—For Kingman, Peach, Grand Junction and all points east. 7:00 a. m.
No. 4—For Provo, Heber, Vernal and all points east. 7:40 p. m.
No. 6—For Ogden and intermediate points. 4:00 p. m.
No. 8—For Kingman, St. George, Moapa, Salt Lake, Beaver, and all intermediate points. 1:00 p. m.
No. 10—For Ogden and the West. 6:00 p. m.
No. 12—For Ogden and the West. 11:30 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City

No. 1—From Kingman, Provo, Grand Junction and all points east. 11:15 p. m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East. 10:00 a. m.
No. 5—From Provo, Heber, Kamas and all points east. 11:00 p. m.
No. 7—From Ogden and intermediate points. 9:35 a. m.
No. 9—From Kingman, St. George, Moapa, Salt Lake, Beaver and intermediate points. 6:45 a. m.
No. 11—From Ogden and the West. 1:00 p. m.
No. 13—From Ogden and the West. 7:00 a. m.

Only line running through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Salt Lake City to San Francisco, 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. Free reclining chair cars Salt Lake to Denver.

Ticket Office, 10 W. 2nd South.

E. L. BONNEY, Gen'l Manager.
J. H. SPENCER, Traffic Manager.
J. A. WADKINS, Gen. Pass'r. Agt.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and EAST.

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

You leave Ogden, or Salt Lake in the evening, and after breakfasting in the sunny Texas climate one of the SANTA FE ROUTE, on the third morning, you arrive in Chicago or St. Louis in season to connect with all fast trains for the East. Some one has said recently that the trail of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE railroad was in such perfect condition that the long distance run of the "Fives" on the New York Central could be equaled if not exceeded, by its magnificent trains.

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

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

Time table in effect May 26th, 1896. Daily except Sunday.

Leave	Ar. Farm.	Lv. Farm.	Arrive
6 30 a. m.	7 25 a. m.	7 30 a. m.	8 25 a. m.
8 00 a. m.	9 00 a. m.	9 05 a. m.	10 00 a. m.
10 30 a. m.	11 25 a. m.	11 30 a. m.	12 25 p. m.
1 00 p. m.	1 55 p. m.	2 00 p. m.	2 55 p. m.
3 00 p. m.	3 55 p. m.	4 00 p. m.	4 55 p. m.
5 00 p. m.	5 55 p. m.	6 00 p. m.	6 55 p. m.
7 00 p. m.	7 55 p. m.	8 00 p. m.	8 55 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave	Ar. Farm.	Lv. Farm.	Arrive
7 30 a. m.	8 25 a. m.	8 30 a. m.	9 25 a. m.
9 30 a. m.	10 25 a. m.	10 30 a. m.	11 25 a. m.
1 00 p. m.	1 55 p. m.	2 00 p. m.	2 55 p. m.
3 00 p. m.	3 55 p. m.	4 00 p. m.	4 55 p. m.
5 00 p. m.	5 55 p. m.	6 00 p. m.	6 55 p. m.
7 00 p. m.	7 55 p. m.	8 00 p. m.	8 55 p. m.

Depot, Third West and South Temple st. Ticket office, 161 south Main st.

L. SAMEKHOEN, Gen. Manager.

UNION PACIFIC — OVERLAND — WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

The only line running dining cars and through Pullman sleepers to Chicago and St. Louis without change.

NEW TIME CARD, IN EFFECT MAY 10, 1896

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

DEPART

7:00 a. m. overland limited for Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Pacific City.
8:00 a. m. local express for San Francisco, Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points.
7:00 p. m. express for Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Butte, Portland, San Francisco.
7:00 p. m. local express for Mercur, Tintic, Provo, Nephi, Manti and intermediate points.
10:00 p. m. mail and express for Provo, Nephi, Milford, Frisco and intermediate points.
*7:00 a. m. mixed train for Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terrace.

ARRIVE

8:30 a. m. overland limited from Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo City and points east.
9:00 a. m. mail and express from Helena, Butte, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points.
7:15 p. m. local express from San Francisco, Cache Valley, Ogden and intermediate points.
3:30 a. m. Atlantic express from Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden.
11:00 a. m. mail and express from Provo, Nephi, Manti, Ruby, Frisco and intermediate points.
4:30 p. m. local express from Mercur, Tintic, Provo, Nephi, Manti and intermediate points.
*6:00 p. m. mixed train from Terrace, Tooele and Garfield Beach.

*Runs south of Jail one daily except Sunday.
+Runs daily except Sunday.

Telephone 564.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.

Wasatch Building.

E. E. BILLET, General Agent Passenger Department.

J. H. H. CLARK, OLIVER W. MINT, R. KIMBALL ANDERSON, JOHN W. DOANE, FREDERICK S. CHUBBUCK, Receivers.

A. L. LINDSAY, G. F. & P. Agent.
A. DUNKERLEY, General Manager.

Before you buy your ticket

to Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City or St. Louis, ask the ticket agent about our service to those and all other eastern points.

Ask him if it is not better than that of other lines—if it is not easier—if the Burlington has not the best cars—the best track—the best engines of any railroad from Denver to the East.

Burlington Route

W. F. M'NULLY, Gen'l Agent, Salt Lake City.

THE

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD

The only line running the

Through Fast Trains daily to LEADVILLE, ASPEN, PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS AND DENVER.

EFFECTIVE NOV. 20, 1895.

Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m., Salt Lake 8:45 a.m., arrive at Pueblo 5:02 a.m., Colorado Springs 7:37 a.m., Denver 10:00 a.m.

Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 6:15 p.m., Salt Lake 7:55 p.m., arrive at Pueblo 3:37 p.m., Colorado Springs 4:50 p.m., Denver 6:50 p.m.

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

A. S. HUGHES, Traffic Manager. A. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo. Denver, Colo.
R. J. TAYLOR, General Agent, Salt Lake City, Ut.

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

FREE

Of any Extra Charge. Don't forget it's the Erie, leaving Dearborn station, Chicago. City ticket office, 243 Clark Street. Going east or west you are on the train

FOR ONE NIGHT

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

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

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

W. M. BATES.

EWIS' 98 % LYE

Produced and Perfected (PATENTED)

The strongest and purest lye made. Unlike other lyes, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with a sifting top, valuable for the household generally, it is always ready for use. It is the best for making soap, softening water, cleaning pipes, disinfecting closets, washing bottles, painting, removing varnish, for whitewashing and cleaning w closets, for painters, for removing paint, for making oil, paints, etc.

EWIS SALT MFG. CO. Sole Agents Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1841. 250 OFFICES. The Oldest and Largest.

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

George Osmond, General Manager, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Electric Light and Power Supplies, Telephones Ceiling Fans and Motors.

R. W. NICOL,

CONTRACTING ELECTRICIAN

Electrical Supplies and Construction.

47 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

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 Nos. 258 & 260 South, 1½ blocks east of Theatre.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, June 10, 1896.

Yesterday's Temperature—Minimum 57 Maximum 86.
Tomorrow fair weather, stationary temperature.

Itchy! Sticky! Scratchy!

Three inseparable qualities of most kinds of Men's Woolen Underwear—unless you are willing to pay the prices usually wanted for the softer and smoother garments, knit of wool which has been cleansed specially.

A special lot of Men's Woolen Underwear, in summer weights, is on sale here this week at

75 Cents,

A garment never offered anywhere for less than $1.25 to $1.50 a garment. A man with a sensitive skin will enjoy the smooth, silky touch of these Undershirts and Drawers; and if he knows anything about values he will know that we are selling the very finest $1.25 Underwear at

75c a Garment.

Men's Balbriggan in natural and fancy colors at

45c a Garment.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.