TELEGRAPHIC.

DIVIDING TURKEY.

Europe Proposes to Take Control of Her Finances

AND GIVE THE ADMINISTRATION

To Officers Appointed by Russia and France—England Not Ambitious.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Daily News states that it learns the powers are considering a scheme for financial control and the placing of the administration of Turkey in the hands of a responsible European minister, Edgar Vincent, at present director of the Ottoman bank, becoming the minister of finance; a Russian officer, the minister of war, and a Frenchman, minister of the interior; the grand vizier remaining president of the council of state, subject to the powers' approval.

"There is reason to believe," the Daily News says, "that Germany and Austria will consent to such a scheme, which would maintain the integrity of the Ottoman dominion, but would necessarily keep the present sultan on the throne. The Porte will be gilded with financial assurance. The scheme is believed to provide for first raising a loan of £5,000,000 to be applied to the administration and reduction of the sanjaks (vilayas) to have a European inspector-general, impossible to the minister, who is to collect taxes, salaries, etc., the revision of the civil military service, the dismissal of incompetent and disrepated officers, the reorganization of the gens d'armes under Turkish and European officers, and equal rights to all religious communities."

DIFFICULT TO PRESERVE UNITY.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Mr. Arthur Balfour, the government leader in the House of Commons, speaking at Rochdale tonight, dwelt upon the difficulty of affecting a concert of the powers over Armenia. England, he said, had no similar object or desire for aggrandisement, and it was a misfortune for the whole world that she had been erroneously credited abroad with ambitious aims. It was impossible that England should undertake in opposition to the wishes of Europe a crusade which, while it would not benefit Armenians, would perhaps impose upon England overwhelming responsibility.

Jewish Ladies' Congress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The third session of the first annual convention of the national council of Jewish women was given over to three of the more important standing committees, reports from which were read by their chairmen. First came the report of Miss Julia Felsenthal of Chicago, chairman of the committee on religion. One purpose of the council, the report says, was "to advance the interest of American Jewesses in Judaism, its literature, history and the Bible." After Miss Felsenthal had finished reading the report of the committee on religion, Miss Sarah H. Lyons of this city asked the privilege of the floor, and proceeded to utter her protest against a portion of Miss Felsenthal's report with reference to Claud Montefiore's criticism of the Bible.

When the council was called to order after recess, the chair read the following telegram:

"St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17.—To the National Council of Jewish Women, New York—The Women's Christian Temperance union, in convention here assembled, send you cordial greetings. We are working together for God and humanity."

An appropriate fraternal reply was made.

A Big Gun Tested.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—One of the 10inch disappearing guns has been successfully tested at Willet's Point. The gun was under the direction of Captain W. A. Crozier, who is one of the inventors of the Buffington-Crozier mortar, upon which the 10-inch gun in question is mounted. The other gun and carriage has been tested at Sandy Hook before they were brought here. Since the two big guns were placed here they have been the pride of the post. The work of mounting them was completed a few days ago. The projectile which the guns throw are 4 feet, with pointed ends, and weigh 575 pounds each. The gun used in the test at Willet's Point was of the same style and weight, but was made of cast-iron, steel being too expensive, it is said, to be used in practice. When the projectile was raised by means of a small derrick attachment on the gun and placed home, a charge of 145 pounds of powder was brought in bags and put into the breech. In a short time everything was in readiness for the first shot.

The effects gave the commander in fire, and Artillery Sergeant Salvage jumped the lanyard. There was a deafening report, followed by a loud whistling noise made by the projectile as it shot through the air over the heads of the boatmen who were between the fort and the point at which the officers had figured the ball would strike the water. The smoke soon cleared away, and there on the fort were the splash made by the projectile when it struck.

With this small charge of powder, Lieut. Wassell said the velocity of the projectile was 1,670 feet a second. With the first shot, as with all the others, the working of the carriage was perfect.

The result of the gun caused it is rerecie and no instant after the shot was fired the gun was down out of sight behind the ramparts, ready to be reloaded. The gun is 30 feet 6 inches long and weighs thirty-three tons.

FOR THE GRAND DEFENSE.

More Money Needed to Fortify Our Harbors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The work of placing our harbors in a state of defense is summed up in the report of the board of ordnance and fortifications, signed by General Miles, Colonel Frank and Haines and Maj. Phipps, and made public today. It says:

"Under the increased appropriations of the present fiscal year the work of placing our harbors in a proper state of defense is making good progress, and if only the same sums are appropriated annually for a few years our principal ports will present a formidable front to an attacking fleet. It is hoped, however, that even more liberal appropriations will be made, in order that we may soon be ready for an emergency that may arise at any time.

"In view of the present serious aspect of European politics it is only common prudence for this nation to be on its guard, for should a conflict arise, we are liable to be embroiled with some power whose navy, in the present condition of our coasts, might destroy a vast enormous ransom from our chief cities.

"A war, if it comes at all, will come with no warning and no time for preparation. Cities, with undefended ports and an inadequate navy, was defeated in a few minutes.

"In the last war between the great military powers of Germany and France, the surrender at Sedan occurred only forty days after the declaration of war. The wars of nations occur in circles of varying length, but seldom does a generation pass without a conflict. Already more than thirty years have elapsed since our last great war, and another may soon, if the past be a guide to the future, terminate one of the longest intervals of peace we have ever enjoyed.

"Our engineering department is ready with the most modern plans for fortifications, and the ordnance is prepared with designs for guns and carriages. If Congress will not increase the appropriations to the capacity of these departments for useful and economical work, it will not be long before our coasts are secure against the attack of foreign powers. An effective payment for war is the best safeguard against war.

The foregoing summary comes on extensive report giving every detail of the progress of fortification, the examination of invention of defensive of attack and defense, the testing of guns, gun carriages, powder, armor, mortars, armor, etc.

A long list is given of devices which have been examined and not approved and a smaller list of those approved or under consideration.

The report contains a letter from Secretary Lamont, in which he points out that the board was created at a time when Congress was raising the first step in the execution of a project which involved intimate expenditure of more than $100,000,000, the purpose being to have a body of experts to pass on the advancing stages of armament. It cost year, the secretary writes, have witnessed a rapid evolution in war material. Foreign nations have armed and rearmed at short intervals. Costly material has been manufactured, much of it to be thrown out as defective or because outclassed by superior inventions on the part of a possible enemy. Mr. Lamont expected that the work would be expedited if the board established certain definite "types" of implements and engines of war.

In answer to this the board specifies a long list of "implements and engines of war for which satisfactory types have been determined."

Suffrage in France.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted, by a vote of 307 to 236, M. Guichard's radical proposal to substitute universal suffrage for the municipal councils in the election of delegates who elect senators. M. Jourdan asked the government to support the proposal of the Senate.

M. Mailler, the premier, protested against these injunctions, saying that the government knew its own duty and will place the proposals honestly before the Senate and would endeavor to obtain a compromise. Finally the order of the day in support of the government was adopted.

It is believed the proposal is certain to be rejected in the Senate.

THE DINGLEY BILL.

Cannot, in the Opinion of Senator Vest, Be Passed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Senator Vest of Missouri, who arrives here today, expressed the opinion that it would be impossible for the Republicans to pass the Dingley bill or any other tariff bill through the Senate in the coming session.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that the Republican senators who voted with the Democrats at the last session against the consideration of the Dingley bill, with the possible exception of Carter, will stand with us again, and if they do there is no possibility of passing the bill.

"Suppose the gold Democrats desert you?"

"I do not consider that possible. They are no more pronounced than are the silver Democrats."

The senator feels no apprehension over the prospects of his own election, but says that with Blackburn and Voorhees and probably other silver Democrats practically beaten for reelection, he feels the silver men will have a very narrow margin if any in the Senate during the Fifty-third Congress.

KENTUCKY'S ELECTIONS.

Twelve for McKinley and One for Bryan.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 17.—Kentucky's secure state 12 for McKinley and 1 for Bryan. W. S. Mason is the McKinley elector defeated by Smith, the Bryan elector.

Mason received 215,281 votes, and Smith 217,193 votes. All the other Bryan electors fell under Mason's vote.

THE KING'S MEMORIAL.

Monument to Americans Accidentally Killed in Norway.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—King Oscar II of Sweden and Norway has given further evidence of his friendly feeling toward the United States by erecting a granite monument on the spot where Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Yoomans of New York City met their death on July 4 in last. Mr. Yoomans and his wife, while driving along a road near Bergen, were instantly killed by a motor and killed. Consul Mary writes that when the king passed the point soon afterward he placed a beautiful bouquet on the wooden cross marking the spot, and directed the chief official of the district to replace the wooden cross with a granite monument. This has been completed and is an imposing shaft of rough-hewn stone. On one face the circumstances of the accident are briefly given, and on the other are these words: "Erected 11 Erected this Memorial."

Gold in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—The treasury received $24,000 in gold coin and $29,500 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $120,181,000, the net gain in gold today being $203,000.

Owing to the fact that the state of the gold reserve is no longer a matter of public concern, the assistant treasurer at New York has been directed to discontinue the practice of sending the information to the department each day by telegraph.

The Venezuela Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Ex-Minister Scruggs, who is acting as counsel for the Venezuelan government, says the effect of the clause making fifty years essential to constitute "actual possession" in the Venezuelan boundary dispute will give to Venezuela the entire Barima gold country, which is the most valuable tract in Venezuela, and also the entire Orinoco river country, including the waterway itself, the banks, the mouth and the islands of the mouth. The British have a mining station and settlement on one of these islands, but Mr. Scruggs says the British occupancy began in 1890, and cannot possibly cause William the fifty-years' term to be completed.

RAW SUGAR SUPPLY.

Much Larger This Year Than in 1895.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—This year's raw sugar supply of the world exceeds that of 1895, notwithstanding the enormous Cuban deficit, according to official statistics received at the department of state from Consul General Kent of St. Petersburg. Mr. Kent reports the Russian wheat and rye shortage will be more than made up by the increased beet-sugar production, and adds that, since the case was reported to other European countries, the committee of Russian ministers officially determined for each province of Russia the quantity of sugar to be turned out by the sugar factories for the home market, which this year was fixed at over 500,000 tons, an excess over last year of 50,000, and the industry of finance has consented to lower the price on account of the cheapening of manufacture, the improvement of beet cultivation and this year's excellent harvest, the new price being $2.29 per pood of 36.11 pounds, against $2.43 last year. The official Russian estimate of the world's raw sugar production for this year is as follows:

Production of beet-sugar, 3,900,000 tons; production of cane sugar, 2,600,000 tons; stock on hand, 1,150,000 tons. Total, 8,150,000 tons. Last year the corresponding total was 8,350,000 tons. The estimated consumption for the coming year is placed at 7,550,000 tons.

COMMERCIAL FORTIFICATION.

Annual Banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The 128th annual banquet of the chamber of commerce of the state of New York, which was held this evening at Delmonico's, was the most notable gathering of that has been held by that great organization. Considered in view of the outcome of the national election it might justly be called a "commercial gratification" by the 600 members and the 800 guests who attended the dinner.

Many of the speeches were distinctly of a congratulatory character and those who led the fight against free coinage were given unstinted praise, while the names of Bryan and Bryan's name was greeted with applause.

President Cleveland and Governor Morton were unable to attend the banquet, but they wrote letters which, when read, were received with loud cheering. President Cleveland said:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C.,
Nov. 16, 1896.

Alexander E. Orr, President, etc.:

My Dear Sir—The pleasure which a participation in the banquet of the chamber of commerce has afforded me in the past and the kindly feeling and broad spirit of enterprise which always pervaded those occasions, cause me to regret most sincerely that I cannot join the company this will gather at upon the chamber's hospitable board tomorrow evening.

Recent events may well cause those who represent the business interests to rejoice at their escape from threatened peril. But while they have abundant reason for rejoicing and can view with the greatest satisfaction the support they have given sound money in the recent lately waged against it, I earnestly hope that in the time of congratulation it will be remembered that constant vigilance and continued effort are required to keep maintain present conditions, and that absolute safety will only be secured when our financial system is protected by affirmative and thorough reform.

When our business men are habitually alert and watchful and when they are, moreover, fully aroused to the importance of such legislative action concerning our finances as business methods approve and the welfare of the entire country requires, much good may be confidently anticipated; not only in the accomplishment of practical results, but in the removal of hurtful prejudices through an assurance to the people that business and patriotism are becoming more and more united. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

S. F. BALL, TEMPLE BAKERY
16 Main Street,
Makes cakes of every description, lunches, sandwiches, tea and coffee, oysters. Try our gluten bread. Wedding cakes and ornaments a specialty.

TheCullen
RATES, $2 and $2.50 per day.
S. C. EWING, Prop.

LEWIS' 98 % LYE
Pretest on Patent.
The strongest and purest made. Unlike other lyes it better a Fine Soap for not perfect in a can. Packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. It will make the best Perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for disinfecting purposes, disinfecting sinks, closets, cleaning pails, bottles, various washings, removing paint, and killing insects, and killing insects, little ones; for scalding, it softens water. Sold everywhere. PENA. SALT WKS. Gen'l Agents Phila., Pa.

SALT LAKE WIRE MATTRESS COM'Y,
Manufacturers of Woven Wire Mattresses, Spiral Springs, Iron Beds, Wire Cots. Old Wire Mattresses re-stretched.
F. EBERHARDT, Proprietor.
249-271 South 2nd East, Salt Lake City.

MILLENNIAL STAR
AND
JOURNAL OF DISCOURSES
from 1850 to date;
TIMES AND SEASONS,
Vol. 6, 1845.
FOR SALE AT
DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

PURE FOOD AND DRINK.

When other tea is roasted fresh in this country, like *Schilling's Best*, some tea will be as good.
Not now.
At grocers' in packages.
A Schilling & Company San Francisco. 19

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. Ellis, John G. Cutler, James Sharp, Henry Dinwoodey, D. R. Peery, Frank W. Armstrong, Jos. F. Smith, John R. Barnes, E. R. Eldredge.
J. E. Tenney, Cashier.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Wilford Woodruff, Pres't. Geo. M. Cannon, Cashier.
CASH CAPITAL, - - $100,000
CASH SURPLUS, - - $100,000
Zion's Savings Bank & TRUST CO.
No. 1-3 East Temple Street.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Established 1873. Incorporated 1889.
DIRECTORS:
Wilford Woodruff, President.
Geo. Q. Cannon, Vice-President.
Joseph F. Smith, George Reynolds,
Angus M. Cannon, Heber J. Grant,
James Jack, Lorenzo Snow,
T. G. Webber, Francis M. Lyman,
H. B. Clawson, L. John Nuttall,
George M. Cannon.
Safety deposit boxes in our burglar proof vault for rent at very low rate.
Open for deposits Saturday night until 8 o'clock.

THE
STATE BANK OF UTAH,
CORNER MAIN AND SO. TEMPLE Streets, Salt Lake City.
Capital, - - $500,000.
Heber J. Grant, President.
Wm. B. Preston, Vice-Pres'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, J. T. Farnsworth,
Isaac Barton.
COMMERCIAL BANKING
In all its Branches.
Accounts Solicited—Large and Small.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE.

WALKER BROS.
Bankers
SUCCESSORS TO THE
UNION NATIONAL BANK
Established 1869.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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,
150 MAIN STREET.

Commercial National Bank
Capital Paid in $200,000
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
DIRECTORS:
F. R. Anderson, John J. Daly, O. J. Salisbury, Hyrum G. Fox, Jas. Marshall, W. F. Wallace, George M. Dawson, John W. Donnellan, Newell Barnes.

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 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.

ESTABLISHED 1841. 150 OFFICES.
The Oldest and Largest.
R. G. DUN & CO.,
The Mercantile Agency.
George Ostrom, General Manager, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

UNION PACIFIC
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.
OVERLAND ROUTE
The only line running dining cars and through Pullman sleepers to Colorado and the Pacific Coast.
NEW TIME CARD, IN EFFECT MAY 10, 1896.
Leave Ogden and arrive at Salt Lake City, daily, exclusive:
EAST.
1.00 a m overland express for Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Duluth, Portland, San Francisco.
1.45 a m local express for Ogden, Evanston, Green River, Rock Springs, Rawlins, Cheyenne, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Chicago.
2.00 a m Atlantic express for Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Duluth.
2.00 a m Pacific express from Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, Denver, Portland, San Francisco.
4.00 a m local express for Ogden, Evanston, Green River, Rock Springs, Rawlins and intermediate points.
4.00 a m local express from San Francisco, Carlin Valley, Ogden and intermediate points.
WEST.
1.00 a m Overland express from Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Portland, San Francisco.
1.45 a m local express from Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, Denver, Ogden and Carlin Valley.
2.00 a m Atlantic express from Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, Denver, Ogden and Carlin.
2.00 a m Pacific express from Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, Denver, Ogden, Portland, San Francisco, Carlin and intermediate points.
4.00 a m local express from Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, Denver, Ogden, Portland, San Francisco, Carlin and intermediate points.
Through sleeping cars between Chicago and Ogden.
Through sleeping cars between Ogden and San Francisco.
Through tourist sleeping cars between Ogden and Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis.
Ticket Office, 10 W. 2nd South.
A. D. Lowry, City Ticket Agent.
J. S. Carter, Traffic Manager.
E. L. Lomax, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
A. A. Allen, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and EAST.
ONLY TWO DAYS LOST via SANTA FE ROUTE TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS
Train leaves Ogden, 8.45 a. m., Salt Lake in the evening, and after breakfast, leaving in the morning time dining cars of the SANTA FE ROUTE, on the third morning, you arrive in Chicago at 9.45 p. m. Time to spare to attend to business or sightseeing with all fast trains for the East. Some one has said recently that the track of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE railroad was in such perfect condition the last time it was in use, that a locomotive could be squeezed if not expanded, by the magnificent table.
J. E. KENWORTHY, General Agent,
Room 411 Dooly Block.

In the Heart of Chicago.
The Union Passenger Station in Chicago, to which all Burlington Route trains are housed in the very heart of the city.
The principal hotels, the best shopping district, the best theatres, the biggest business establishments are only a few blocks distant. To reach them it isn't even necessary to take a street car.
To reach Chicago, it is necessary to take the Burlington's "Vestibuled Flyer." Not, it is if you want the best there is. Leave Denver at 7:00 p.m. rather arrive at train time to points in Colorado and Utah.
Burlington Route
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WE INSURE YOU
A safe, pleasant and comfortable journey on one of the Best vestibuled trains in America. The vestibuled 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, Starting Depot, Dearborn station, Chicago. City ticket office, 232 Clark Street. Going east or west you are on the train
FOR ONE NIGHT
And a day, and have all the comforts of home.
The
Colorado Midland R. R.
Two Through Trains Daily
Through vestibuled Pullman Cars and Leadville and Aspen Sleepers between Denver and all points east. Only one running THROUGH CHAIR CARS between Denver and Salt Lake, leaving Denver every morning, arriving Salt Lake the same evening. This line is the shortest and most direct route to the Colorado Springs and Denver and the Colorado ranges. Its Leadville train is the only one running through Pullman Sleepers to Leadville. Take the Colorado Midland and save time and enjoy the finest view and grandest scenery in the world. For further information call on or address
W. F. FAIRLEY, G. A. BROWN,
G. P. A. Gen. Agent,
Denver, Colo. Salt Lake City.
THE
DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD
SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD
The only line running two through fast trains daily to Leadville, Aspen, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.
EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 26, 1894.
Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 8.45 a. m., Salt Lake 7.00 p. m., arrive at Pueblo 5.45 a. m., Colorado Springs 7.15 a. m., Denver 9.30 a. m.
Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 6.25 p. m., Salt Lake 7.40 p. m., arrive at Pueblo 5.35 p. m., Colorado Springs 6.40 p. m., Denver 9.00 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, Denver, Colo.
S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A. Denver, Colo.
B. F. NEVINS, General Agent, Salt Lake City, Utah.
H. M. CUSHING, Salt Lake City.

THE RIO GRANDE GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE WESTERN RAILWAY
STANDARD GUAGE.
CURRENT TIME TABLE. Effective June 1, 1896.
Leave Salt Lake City.
No. 1—For Ningaro, Provo, Grand Junction and all points east. 7.00 a. m.
No. 3—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east. 7.40 p. m.
No. 5—For Ogden and intermediate points. 4.00 p. m.
No. 6—For Scenic, Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Richfield and intermediate points. 3.00 p. m.
No. 8—For Ogden and intermediate points. 10.30 p. m.
Arrive Salt Lake City.
No. 2—From Ningaro, Provo, Grand Junction and all points east. 12.40 p. m.
No. 4—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East. 12.00 p. m.
No. 7—From Provo, Scenic, Manti, Richfield, Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points. 9.50 a. m.
No. 9—From Ogden and intermediate points. 3.00 p. m.
No. 10—From Ogden and the West. 10.00 a. m.
Trains 1 and 2 run between Salt Lake City and Ogden.
Trains 3 and 4 run between Provo and Ogden.
Trains 5 and 6 run between Ogden and Mt. Pleasant.
Trains 7 and 8 run between Salt Lake City and Ogden.
Through Pullman Palace Sleeping cars run daily between Salt Lake City and Ogden, Salt Lake City to San Francisco, and Salt Lake City to Kansas City and Chicago via Colorado junction.
Through tourist sleeping cars Ogden to Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis.
Free reclining chair cars Salt Lake to Ogden.
Ticket Office, 10 W. 2nd South.
A. D. Lowry, City Ticket Agent.
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A. A. Allen, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

GUN POWDER
Not low one shot who never shot before, and him who always shot now shoots more.
HAZARD'S "Kentucky Rifle"
HAZARD'S "Sporting Rifle"
HAZARD'S "Duck Shooting"
HAZARD'S "Sporting and Blasting"
HAZARD'S Smokeless is the most reliable in the market.
Manufactured by
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Represented in Utah by—
SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
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. 232 E. 1st South, 1½ blocks east of Theater.

German BOOK OF MORMON JUST ISSUED.
Translated from the English by Leonhard Lyon.
For Sale at DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DIVIDING TURKEY.

Europe Proposes to Take Control of Her Finances

AND GIVE THE ADMINISTRATION

To Officers Appointed by Russia and France—England Not Ambitious.

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An appropriate fraternal reply was made.

A Big Gun Tested.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—One of the 10inch disappearing guns has been successfully tested at Willet's Point. The gun was under the direction of Captain W. A. Crozier, who is one of the inventors of the Buffington-Crozier mortar, upon which the 10-inch gun in question is mounted. The other gun and carriage has been tested at Sandy Hook before they were brought here. Since the two big guns were placed here they have been the pride of the post. The work of mounting them was completed a few days ago. The projectile which the guns throw are 4 feet, with pointed ends, and weigh 575 pounds each. The gun used in the test at Willet's Point was of the same style and weight, but was made of cast-iron, steel being too expensive, it is said, to be used in practice. When the projectile was raised by means of a small derrick attachment on the gun and placed home, a charge of 145 pounds of powder was brought in bags and put into the breech. In a short time everything was in readiness for the first shot.

The effects gave the commander in fire, and Artillery Sergeant Salvage jumped the lanyard. There was a deafening report, followed by a loud whistling noise made by the projectile as it shot through the air over the heads of the boatmen who were between the fort and the point at which the officers had figured the ball would strike the water. The smoke soon cleared away, and there on the fort were the splash made by the projectile when it struck.

With this small charge of powder, Lieut. Wassell said the velocity of the projectile was 1,670 feet a second. With the first shot, as with all the others, the working of the carriage was perfect.

The result of the gun caused it is rerecie and no instant after the shot was fired the gun was down out of sight behind the ramparts, ready to be reloaded. The gun is 30 feet 6 inches long and weighs thirty-three tons.

FOR THE GRAND DEFENSE.

More Money Needed to Fortify Our Harbors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The work of placing our harbors in a state of defense is summed up in the report of the board of ordnance and fortifications, signed by General Miles, Colonel Frank and Haines and Maj. Phipps, and made public today. It says:

"Under the increased appropriations of the present fiscal year the work of placing our harbors in a proper state of defense is making good progress, and if only the same sums are appropriated annually for a few years our principal ports will present a formidable front to an attacking fleet. It is hoped, however, that even more liberal appropriations will be made, in order that we may soon be ready for an emergency that may arise at any time.

"In view of the present serious aspect of European politics it is only common prudence for this nation to be on its guard, for should a conflict arise, we are liable to be embroiled with some power whose navy, in the present condition of our coasts, might destroy a vast enormous ransom from our chief cities.

"A war, if it comes at all, will come with no warning and no time for preparation. Cities, with undefended ports and an inadequate navy, was defeated in a few minutes.

"In the last war between the great military powers of Germany and France, the surrender at Sedan occurred only forty days after the declaration of war. The wars of nations occur in circles of varying length, but seldom does a generation pass without a conflict. Already more than thirty years have elapsed since our last great war, and another may soon, if the past be a guide to the future, terminate one of the longest intervals of peace we have ever enjoyed.

"Our engineering department is ready with the most modern plans for fortifications, and the ordnance is prepared with designs for guns and carriages. If Congress will not increase the appropriations to the capacity of these departments for useful and economical work, it will not be long before our coasts are secure against the attack of foreign powers. An effective payment for war is the best safeguard against war.

The foregoing summary comes on extensive report giving every detail of the progress of fortification, the examination of invention of defensive of attack and defense, the testing of guns, gun carriages, powder, armor, mortars, armor, etc.

A long list is given of devices which have been examined and not approved and a smaller list of those approved or under consideration.

The report contains a letter from Secretary Lamont, in which he points out that the board was created at a time when Congress was raising the first step in the execution of a project which involved intimate expenditure of more than $100,000,000, the purpose being to have a body of experts to pass on the advancing stages of armament. Recent years, the secretary writes, have witnessed a rapid evolution in war material. Foreign nations have armed and rearmed at short intervals. Costly material has been manufactured, much of it to be thrown out as defective or because outclassed by superior inventions on the part of a possible enemy. Mr. Lamont expected that the work would be expedited if the board established certain definite "types" of implements and engines of war.

In answer to this the board specifies a long list of "implements and engines of war for which satisfactory types have been determined."

Suffrage in France.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted, by a vote of 307 to 236, M. Guichard's radical proposal to substitute universal suffrage for the municipal councils in the election of delegates who elect senators. M. Jourdan asked the government to support the proposal of the Senate.

M. Mailler, the premier, protested against these injunctions, saying that the government knew its own duty and will place the proposals honestly before the Senate and would endeavor to obtain a compromise. Finally the order of the day in support of the government was adopted.

It is believed the proposal is certain to be rejected in the Senate.

THE DINGLEY BILL.

Cannot, in the Opinion of Senator Vest, Be Passed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Senator Vest of Missouri, who arrives here today, expressed the opinion that it would be impossible for the Republicans to pass the Dingley bill or any other tariff bill through the Senate in the coming session.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that the Republican senators who voted with the Democrats at the last session against the consideration of the Dingley bill, with the possible exception of Carter, will stand with us again, and if they do there is no possibility of passing the bill.

"Suppose the gold Democrats desert you?"

"I do not consider that possible. They are no more pronounced than are the silver Democrats."

The senator feels no apprehension over the prospects of his own election, but says that with Blackburn and Voorhees and probably other silver Democrats practically beaten for reelection, he feels the silver men will have a very narrow margin if any in the Senate during the Fifty-third Congress.

KENTUCKY'S ELECTIONS.

Twelve for McKinley and One for Bryan.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 17.—Kentucky's secure state 12 for McKinley and 1 for Bryan. W. S. Mason is the McKinley elector defeated by Smith, the Bryan elector.

Mason received 215,281 votes, and Smith 217,193 votes. All the other Bryan electors fell under Mason's vote.

THE KING'S MEMORIAL.

Monument to Americans Accidentally Killed in Norway.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—King Oscar II of Sweden and Norway has given further evidence of his friendly feeling toward the United States by erecting a granite monument on the spot where Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Yoomans of New York City met their death on July 4 in last. Mr. Yoomans and his wife, while driving along a road near Bergen, were instantly killed by a motor and killed. Consul Mary writes that when the king passed the point soon afterward he placed a beautiful bouquet on the wooden cross marking the spot, and directed the chief official of the district to replace the wooden cross with a granite monument. This has been completed and is an imposing shaft of rough-hewn stone. On one face the circumstances of the accident are briefly given, and on the other are these words: "Erected 11 Erected this Memorial."

Gold in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—The treasury received $24,000 in gold coin and $29,500 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $120,181,000, the net gain in gold today being $203,000.

Owing to the fact that the state of the gold reserve is no longer a matter of public concern, the assistant treasurer at New York has been directed to discontinue the practice of sending the information to the department each day by telegraph.

The Venezuela Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Ex-Minister Scruggs, who is acting as counsel for the Venezuelan government, says the effect of the clause making fifty years essential to constitute "actual possession" in the Venezuelan boundary dispute will give to Venezuela the entire Barima gold country, which is the most valuable tract in Venezuela, and also the entire Orinoco river country, including the waterway itself, the banks, the mouth and the islands of the mouth. The British have a mining station and settlement on one of these islands, but Mr. Scruggs says the British occupancy began in 1890, and cannot possibly cause William the fifty-years' term to be completed.

RAW SUGAR SUPPLY.

Much Larger This Year Than in 1895.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—This year's raw sugar supply of the world exceeds that of 1895, notwithstanding the enormous Cuban deficit, according to official statistics received at the department of state from Consul General Kent of St. Petersburg. Mr. Kent reports the Russian wheat and rye shortage will be more than made up by the increased beet-sugar production, and adds that, since the case was reported to other European countries,

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

SALT LAKE CITY, November 18, 1896.

Today's Temperature at 1 p. m.—58
Tomorrow—fair, decidedly colder.

A Landslide in . . Carpets.

Note a Few Prices

Smith's Axminsters, best made, per yard..... $1 00
Best 5 frame Body Brussels (choice of entire stock) per yard..... 1 00
5 patterns Body brussels, (last season patterns) per yard..... 90
Heavy 5 ply Ingrains..... 29
Best garden Tapestry Brussels, per yard..... 75
Good Tapestry Brussels..... 48
Best all wool three ply or Agra, per yard..... 72
Standard all wool, Extra Supers..... 54
Heavy Unions (40c goods) per yard..... 32
Heavy Cottons, good Kitchen Carpets, per yard..... 22

We are going to make this the biggest week of Carpet selling we have ever had

If Prices Will Do It.

Our stock is still complete from the cheapest hemp to the best Axminsters.

All Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Rugs,