selected as delegates to present the same to Congress, Hon. John T. Caine, Wm. H. Hooper, James Sharp, Wm. W. Riter, F. S. Richards, D. H. Peery and W. D. Johnson Jr. This duty was immediately fulfilled, but met with no response by Congress.

The seventh Statehood movement was in 1887. The convention met in the City Hall, Salt Lake City, on June 8th. Sixty-nine delegates were present. Permanent organization was effected by the election of H. B. Clawson, president; E. G. Woolley, first vice president; James T. Hammond, second vice president; Heber M. Wells, secretary.

Daily meetings were held, Sunday excepted, until July 7th, when the Constitution was adopted and the convention adjourned.

The Constitution contained a section which read: "Bigamy and polygamy being considered incompatible with a republican form of government, each of them is hereby forbidden and declared a misdemeanor. Any person who shall violate this section shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000.00 and imprisonment for a term not less than six months and not more than three years, in the discretion of the court. This section shall be construed as operative without the aid of legislation, and the offenses prohibited by this section shall not be barred by any statute of limitation within three years after the commission of the offense; nor shall power of pardon extend thereto until such pardon shall be approved by the President of the United States." Utah was the name chosen for the new State.

Hon. Franklin S. Richards, E. G. Woolley and W. W. Riter were elected delegates from the Convention to present to Washington, and with Hon. John T. Caine, then Delegate to Congress, present the Constitution to the President and Congress, and urge the passage of an act admitting Utah into the Union.

The committee appointed to prepare the memorial to accompany the Constitution, consisted of Hons. J. R. Booth, C. C. Richards, James Sharp, J. F. Wells and Andrew Jensen.

Later the Constitution was adopted by the people, the vote being 13,195 for and 501 against, for as in the preceding instances, Congress turned a deaf ear to Utah's appeal, and the Statehood question practically dropped out of sight, until after the division of the people on national party lines in 1890-91.

DISTANCE OF THE KANSEITO.

The leading events intervening between this point and the present are matters of current history. The division of the people on party lines, the issuance by President Woodruff of the so-called "Manifesto," in which he said:

"And I now publicly declare that my advice to the Latter-day Saints is to refrain from continuing any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land," and the action of the Mormon people in their General Conferences of Oct. 6th, 1890, and again of Oct. 6th, 1891, in adopting by unanimous vote a resolution declaring that "We consider him (Wilford Woodruff) fully authorized, by virtue of his position, to issue the manifesto which has been read in our hearing—and that as a Church in general conference assembled, we accept the declaration concerning plural marriage as authoritative and binding."

Then the granting of amnesty by President Harrison, and afterwards the dissolution of the Liberal party.

It is related of Temerlane, the celebrated warrior, that on one occasion, having been utterly routed and defeated by his enemies, he sought refuge in an old and crumbling ruin, and yielded himself up to the most pitiful despondency. While there he espied an ant struggling to carry a kernel of corn up a crevice in the wall. Sixty-nine times the ant struggled to reach the top, and each time fell backward upon the floor, but the seventieth time it succeeded in crossing the difficult part of the ascent and bore away the coal in triumph. The warrior was so moved by the lesson in patience and perseverance taught by the little ant, that he caught new courage from that moment, and rallying his warriors he made a final onslaught on his foes, with an energy born of renewed hope, and won off victorious. So it was with Utah's Statehood—although the analogy is not complete because Utah's final and successful effort for Statehood was no more energetic than several which preceded it, the success which came to her at the changed conditions rather than to increased endeavor. To make the record complete, it only remains to be said that Congress passed the enabling act for Utah's admission, which was approved by President Cleveland July 16th, 1894. The Constitutional Convention was held in Maron, April and May, 1895, when the Constitution of the State was framed. The people ratified it on November 5th, 1895, and the day before yesterday, January 4th, 1896, the President proclaimed Utah a State on an equal footing with the original States of the American Union.

NO UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

The Constitution which forms the fundamental law of our State contains these provisions:

> There shall be no union of church and State, nor shall any church dominate the State or interfere with the functions. Perfect toleration of religious sentiment is guaranteed.
>
> No inhabitant of this State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; but polygamous marriages are forever prohibited.
>
> The act of the Government and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "An Act to punish polygamy and other criminal offenses; approved February 5th, A. D. 1892, in so far as the same defines and imposes punishment for polygamy, is hereby declared to be in force in the State of Utah.

From this brief resume of the main incidents of history connected with Utah's struggle for Statehood, it will be patent how earnest have been the efforts of a majority of the people to avail themselves of the full rights of American citizenship on the one hand, and how careful and prudent the government by withholding the coveted boon until the political conditions of the Territory might fully warrant its bestowal on the other hand. It is therefore, a subject of the supremest satisfaction to have the privilege at this time of congratulating all the people of Utah, of every party, creed, opinion and belief, upon the happy termination of all their former contentions and the battle incidents to the soil of friendliness and future hope and progress, of all the strife and bitterness and throes of the past four decades. That these pleasant relations will continue I have not the slightest doubt. There has been too much of sacrifice, too much fealty to principle involved, too many hardships endured, too much time wasted that might have been improved in urging ahead, ever to permit the foolish cry of prejudice and distrust to further disturb our equanimity. What better evidence of the entire sincerity of all the people in their previous protestations could be given, than that Chief Justice Zane, who in the past, acting under a commission regarded by many as partisan, has sentenced hundreds of Mormons to the penitentiary, now sits upon this platform as the honored chosen of the citizens of Utah for the highest judicial office of the State; and that a Mormon, both and recognized as delivering from the same platform this address as the Governor of Utah? Is it not an object lesson, showing better than words could express, that old conditions in Utah are gone, never to return; that the old wounds are healed and that no vestige of old animosities remain?

FRATERNAL SENTIMENTS WIDESPREAD.

Let us turn to recent, then, the absurd claims that are made from time to time upon our sincerity by ignorant and prejudiced persons outside of Utah, who let us learn to know and respect each other more, and that contact and intercourse the fraternal sentiments now so widespread in our community—to the end, that by a mighty union of purpose and Christian resolution, we may be able to insure that domestic tranquility, promote that general welfare, and secure those blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

Undertaking as we do to carry the management and control of our own affairs, it is well also that we should examine our resources and industrial conditions, to ascertain if we are equal to the grave responsibilities which confront us.

THE STATE'S INCALCULABLE RESOURCES.

The assessed valuation of our property in 1895 was $97,983,512.00. The total export value of our mineral product in 1895 was $8,512,352.00. Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation and other metals at their value at the mines, would increase the value of the mineral product to $18,519,859.00. We have 19,816 farms in Utah, and 17,964 of them are absolutely free of incumbrance. Total acreage irrigated, 417,653 acres. Number of sheep owned in Utah in 1894, 2,422,876; valued at $3,029,914, and yielding a wool clip in that year of 12,119,723 pounds, valued at shipping points at $804,259.00. The value of our agricultural products in 1894 was $5,803,120.00. The output of ranch ranges, $1,219,365.00. The number of our industrial concerns in 1894 was 860, employing 5054 laborers, paying in wages $2,027,119.00, representing a total capital invested of $5,476,240.00, and turning out a product of $6,875,318.00 annually. There were 1871 stores in Utah, employing 5028 persons, paying in wages $2,414,014.00, representing a capital invested of $14,551,948.00, and selling merchandise $22,805,611.00 worth of goods.

The total amount expended on public and private buildings and public works in 1894 was $2,722,914.

Total number of banks doing business in Utah, June 30, 1895, thirty-nine, employing a capital of $5,017,980, and having on deposit $9,589,287.

We have in Utah 1315 miles of railroad and 90 miles of street railroad.

Our population in 1895 was 247,324. While in no state or than the population of the states of Delaware or Nevada or Montana or Idaho or Wyoming or North Dakota.

Number of children attending district schools in Utah, 61,956; attending private schools, 3,281; attending Sunday schools, 9,424; total school population, 77,609; total number of schools of all kinds, 1,070. Total valuation of school property, including grounds, buildings, furniture and apparatus, $2,355,672.94.

FUTURE WHAT WE MAKE IT.

Surely with such credentials as these, the admission gates ought to be and are flung wide open, and Utah pours the portals of the Union, while the New Year bells for 1896 are yet ringing, with all the pomp and splendor befitting her power, her prestige and her past achievements.

Our future will be what we make it. If with all her resources, her location in the very heart of the continent, her fruitful soil, her wealth of water, her glorious air, her thermal springs, her wonderful Lake, her phenomenal fields of natural gas, her new lands to cultivate, her new mines to open, her new railroads and factories to build, her new reservoirs and canals to construct—if with all these added to the treasures which Statehood gives, Utah does not become one of the foremost States of the Union, it will be the fault or her own people. "God helps them who help themselves." In His bounteous wisdom he has given us a paradise in mountain and plain. It remains for us to fashion it so that it will be pleasing in His sight. That which has been done for the development of Utah has been well done. Her resources have been developed wisely, each one relying and leaning upon the strongest; so that she has the greatest diversity of industry, and offers the greatest variety of occupation of any state in the Union. It has been truly said of her, that if mines were locally set adrift from the outside, there are very few of the necessities or the luxuries of life that could not be produced within her borders. The name of Utah has gone forth to the world, not alone as a mining state, never as agricultural state, nor as a grazing state, nor as a manufacturing state, but she is famous in each and all of these various pursuits, and is known not more widely for her gold and silver than for her potatoes and woolen goods.

A gentleman who has traveled extensively, informs me, that while away from home last fall he heard Utah referred to on various occasions and by different people, as the place where the following articles come from: Potatoes, apples, overalls, silk and "that peculiar gold ore."

It is gratifying to note that essential strides are being taken at this time in the development of our gold mines. While silver mining has been regarded as the basis of our industrial advancement in the past, yet the world's mint is being waged against the white metal by the allied powers of the old world and the new, silver mining is held back, and remains in an unhealthy and depressed condition, only the best of the mines, those which have been developed at immense cost, and placed in the condition of extracting ores at a small expense, be a workable or a profit. Thus while silver mining is sking out an existence, gold mining has taken on new life. The Camp Floyd of Mercur mining district, near Salt Lake City, which has been styled "The Johannesburg of America," not only because of the richness of its deposits, but because of the points of similarity between its ores and those at the famous South African mines, is destined to become a powerful factor in our immediate prosperity.

REHABILITATION OF SILVER.

In the meantime, however, it is the hope of every patriotic citizen of our young State, that the time may not be far distant when, by the rehabilitation of silver through congressional enactment providing for free coinage of both the money metals at the ratio of sixteen to one, the permanent prosperity of Utah and the West will be assured, and the financial interests of the Republic conserved as they may be in no other way.

One of the great pressing needs of the State is a railroad to the south and west of us. Let me indulge the hope that within the next two or three years such a road or roads may be constructed that will open to us the great mines in southern and western Utah and eastern and southern Nevada. With the product of these mines coming to the trade centers of our State for reduction, and with the business of sending out to the mines needed machinery and supplies, our progress would certainly be put upon an extremely substantial footing.

I have confidence that these and other projects necessary for our material advancement will be hastened through the advent of Statehood; yet the fact must not be lost sight of that nothing is accomplished without effort, and the people themselves must be brave and bright enough to grasp the opportunities within their reach.

Another event full of promise for the people is the long anticipated opening of the Uintah and Uncompahgre Indian reservations in the eastern portion of the State. Well directed and concerted action on the part of the people and those in authority will, it is safe to assume, bring about the opening of these lands (which are among the richest in Utah) to occupancy and utilization by our citizens.

It is with trepidation I approach the duties of my office, conscious of many defects and sensitive of great responsibility. I do not expect to escape the shafts of criticism, but will seek to make them undeserved. I regard public office as a public trust, and that officers are servants, not the masters of the people. It is my ambition to merit the confidence of all the citizens of the State, and I invite their cooperation and support for the general good. Let us build for the future, and set the foundation of the building about to be laid, so firm and deep.

WOMEN AS CITIZENS.

Moderation and wisdom acquired in a hard school are often the most valuable possessions of nations, of states and of individuals. Let us, fellow citizens, profit by the past and profoundly of the trust reposed in us. And when I say fellow citizens," let it be remembered that from this time forth the term includes the women of Utah as well as the men. Says the Constitution:

> "The rights of citizens of the State of Utah to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Both male and female citizens of the State shall enjoy equally all civil, political and religious rights and privileges."

In behalf of the male electors of the State, I now extend the hand of greeting to the qualified female voters and welcome them to the full rights and privileges of citizenship. It seems to me they are to be especially congratulated because there is no abridgment of their rights; but on the contrary, they enter from the domain of the crown under Statehood as free and independent sovereigns. Their waiting has been long and patient. Their triumph (and the more complete, maybe, for waiting) is fulsome which they impart to the hearths and homes of Utah be felt in the exercise of their new duties, and may their mature use of the ballot vindicate the wisdom and enlightenment of our law-givers.

We have been received into the great sisterhood of states. We now possess the privileges that many of the states have enjoyed for more than a century. Our representatives will sit in the councils of the nation. We are given a voice in the selection of the President of the United States. In national, as well as international questions, we take part. We are now endowed with self-government in state and local affairs. With a deep sense of gratitude we cherish these great privileges. Our patriotism must never falter. Our allegiance to the national government will ever remain supreme. Teach our sons and daughters that patriotic love of country perpetuates liberty. Through the vicissitudes of time our strength for good must, and will be felt. If ever clouds or war hover over the land, Utah's sons will be found in the vanguard defending national rights and honor.

The canopy of a citizen of this Republic, in the system of political science, shines like a planet. The rank of an American subject is the crown of a free and independent country. Wherever on land or sea, if necessary, the citizen of the United States is protected by seventy millions of people.

Let us advance the standard of intelligence, enlightenment and humanity. Let the glories of our liberty constrain every latitude and all people of this earth until the country shall become the model of government for mankind. In the great firmament of nations, the United States is the consellation most beautiful, most sublime. Down the stream of time, through all ages and ages, may Utah be one of the brightest stars in that glorious constellation.

The delivery of the address was received with tokens and applause, it was also the resolution of America to the great patriotic chorus, after which Mr. Lill pronounced the benediction in the following words:

Almighty God, we present unto Thee the profound gratitude of our hearts for the occasion which has assembled us here at this hour, and all glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. May the unclouded sky of this high mesa be a fitting symbol of the increasing luster that shall shine upon our new State forever, and may the purity of all hearts enter a that acclaim today by the sure benediction that will rest upon us and our children in all the future. And now, may the peace be a glorious peace which has come to Utah, and after long years all conflict be substituted by the pastas or prejudice of brother man, forever more. May no one ever have reason to regret that the Forty-fifth Star was placed in our country's flag, the stars and stripes. May all the people purpose and determine to make Utah the brightest star of the World nation.

O God, our Father, by whose hand they people still are blessed, be with us during our pilgrimage, conduct us to the end, and all honor be to the Father, and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost. Amen.

As the mighty audience broke up and marched from the building soul grown to the combined bands struck up the stirring and familiar strains, "Hail Columbia" and "Star Spangled Banner," respectively. Instantly storms of patriotic delight and thanksgiving rent the air and the people departed for their homes possessed beyond expression at the privileges of assuming the responsible duties now imposed upon them.

GRAND INAUGURAL BALL.

The formal toes for the grand inaugural ball in the theater tonight are as given below. In addition to them all members of the Constitutional convention, members of the Republican, Democratic and Populist State organizations are honorary members and are expected to do their share in contributing towards the success of the affair.

Reception—Ex-Governor A. L. Thomas, chairman; ex-Governor Caleb W. West, ex-Secretary W. C. Hall, ex-Secretary E. Jay Sells, ex-Secretary C. C. Richards, Hon. George Q. Cannon, Hon. John T. Caine, Hon. Joseph Hawley, Hon. H. A. W. Merritt, Judge O. W. Powers, Hon. J. W. Judd, Hon. T. J. Anderson, Hon. E. D. Hoge, General W. H. Pearce, General F. W. Young, Hon. Arthur Brown, Hon. P. L. Williams, Hon. C. W. Bennett, Hon. J. E. Sheeran, Hon. C. C. Goodwin, Hon. B. H. Roberts, Hon. P. H. Lawson, Hon. H. P. Henderson, Mrs. Margaret Caine, Mrs. Lulie R. Parker, Mrs. F. S. Richards, Mrs. Lulie A. Smith, Mrs. E. B. Wells, Mrs. Julia A. Merritt, Mrs. Arthur Brown, Dr. Martin H. Cannon, Dr. Ellen B. Ferguson, Mrs. Isaac Truman, Hon. R. N. Steele, Hon. George M. Cohon, Hon. Frank Armstrong, Hon. James Gardner, Hon. W. S. McCornick, Colonel J. W. Donaldson, Hon. E. Dwight Jones, H. Beeman, U. S. Burton, W. F. James, Hon. B. C. Cummings, S. J. Kenyon, S. H. Hill, Henry W. Lawrence, Colonel D. C. Adams, Captain William Young, George M. Cannon, Dr. H. A. Osborne, A. H. F. Weber, Burt Brown, Fred Ansteeth, Dr. S. H. Pinkerton, Colonel T. G. Webber, Colonel Henry Fagg, Colonel N. W. Clayton, W. P. O'Meara, E. F. Colburn.

Surrey—Harry Haynes, O. P. Miller.

Stockton—Captain D. B. Stover.

Provo—Mrs. Electa Bostock, John C. Graham, Judge W. S. King, Mayor Hoagland, E. E. Dudley.

Ogden—Thomas R. Cutler.

Farmington—Captain David H. Sanders.

Park City—David Keith, Helen Spears, Adam Lassister.

Morgan—Seymour Francis.

Ogden—Judge Jacob S. Boreman, Judge W. L. Maginnis, Judge E. W. Blackliff, Hon. Charles M. Bishop, Hon. B. H. Spencer, Hon. Davis Leach, Colonel T. J. Stephens, E. M. Allison, D. H. Peery Jr.

Floor Committee—Colonel E. W. Tatlock, Sheriffs; Colonel J. H. Dewhurst, Captain W. W. Black, B. H. Jones, Captain George F. Downey, John D. Spencer, John C. Sheehan, Charles A. Henry, Ivie L. Cox, Badge color, blue.

Promenade concert from 8:30 to 8:50 p. m. by a select orchestra of twenty pieces composed of Christensen's orchestra and members of the Theater orchestra and Knights of Pythias band, conducted by Prof. Anton Pedersen. Numbers will be Tannhauser Magic by Wagner; overture Cagliostro by Kneer Bee; selection from Weber's Preciosa by Mack.

Following is the ball program in the Theater this evening:

Promenade concert, 8:30 to 8:50 p. m.

Music by a select orchestra, composed of Christensen's and the theater orchestras and K. of P. band. Prof. Anton Pedersen, director.

1—Tannhauser, March.....Wagner
2—Overture, Cagliostro.....Kneer Bee
3—Selection, Preciosa.....Weber

DANCING PROGRAM.

Grand Inaugural Ball opens with

1—Lancers, Quadrille.....Lamo Pedersen
2—Waltz, Danube.....Strauss
3—Polka, Tivoli.....Ziehrer
4—Lancers, Quadrille.....A. G. Wells
5—Fancy Dance, Hornpipe.....Sousa
6—Waltz, Dreaming.....Meyer
7—Waltz, Blue Danube.....Strauss
8—Lancers, Quadrille.....Lamo
9—Waltz, Tales of Vienna.....Strauss
10—Minuet.....Haydn
11—Lancers, Quadrille.....Lamo
12—Waltz, Spring Song.....Mendelssohn
13—Lancers, Quadrille.....Lamo
14—Waltz, Dance of the Hours.....Ponchielli
15—Lancers, Quadrille.....Lamo
16—Waltz, Wedding Bells.....Gungl
17—Lancers, Quadrille.....Lamo
18—Waltz, Dreamland.....Ziehrer
19—Lancers, Quadrille.....Lamo
20—Waltz, Dolce Far Niente.....Ziehrer
21—Lancers, Quadrille.....Lamo
22—Waltz, Sweet Home.....Wagner

EXACT ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1—Platoon of police.
2—Marshal and aides.
3—Sixteenth United States infantry band.
4—General Pearson and staff.
5—Sixteenth United States infantry—First battalion, Major McLaughlin; second battalion, Captain Noble.
6—Drum major band.
7—Staff of the commander-in-chief.
8—Brigade commander and staff.
9—Signal corps, N. G. U., (Captain Hall.)
10—First infantry, N. G. U., (Colonel Page.)
11—Carriages containing Governor, State and Territorial officers, chaplains, Pioneers of '47, Utah Commission, State legislature and D. A. R. Society directors—Troop C, First cavalry, N. G. U. (Captain Naylor as special escort.)
12—First battery, N. G. U. (Captain Grow.)
13—Hall's band.
14—Grand Army of the Republic.
15—Indian war veterans of the old Utah militia.
16—Veterans fire department.
17—Independent Salt Lake fire department.
18—Municipal officers.
19—Band.
20—Knights of Pythias.
21—Masons and Odd Fellows.
22—Select Knights and A. O. U. W.
23—German societies.
24—Sundry societies not included.
25—Citizens on foot, horseback and in carriages.

Telegraphic Greeting.

Governor Wells received the following today:

CLEVELAND, Ohio.

Governor Heber M. Wells:

I congratulate the people of Utah in their Statehood, firmly believing she will be one of the brightest stars on the flag, and ever a loyal State in the Union.

L. E. HOSKINS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6th.

Governor Wells:

Accept my cordial and hearty congratulations on the final act that confers upon the people of Utah the highest citizenship in the Republic.

SPENCER CLAWSON.

JEFFERSON, Iowa.

Heber M. Wells, Governor Utah:

As we have been liberal in war we help liberals the world.

FRANK J. CANNON.

HELENA, Mont.

Hon. Heber M. Wells:

Accept my congratulations on the admission of Utah to the Union of states and your accession to the office of Governor.

ALEX C. BOTKIN,
Acting Governor.

REJOICE WITH UTAH WOMEN.

Celebration at Detroit, Michigan and Denver, Colorado—Resolutions and Telegrams.

Mrs. E. B. Wells today received the following letter, resolution and telegrams:

PHOENIX, ARIZONA,
December 28, 1895.

Emmeline B. Wells:

Dear Madam—I enclose you copy of resolutions passed by the first Territorial Equal Suffrage association, held at Phoenix, Ariz., December 6, 1895. Mrs. Laura M. Johns, of Kansas, in the chair. We take pleasure in informing your association that we are now organized, and in line with, and auxiliary to the National association. Yours Truly,

MISS LILLIAN PEY COLLINS,
Rec. Sec. Territorial Association.

THE RESOLUTION.

Whereas, The women of Colorado and of Utah have recently been admitted to full enfranchisement, therefore be it,

Resolved, That we extend to them our hearty congratulations upon their promotion to full citizenship; and also that we hereby endeavor to express our gratitude to the men of those states for that justice done women, and our admiration for the manliness and courage of their action.

TELEGRAMS.

The telegrams are as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, Jan. 4.—Mrs. E. B. Wells, President E. S. A.—We rejoice with Utah's women in today's historic triumph.

ANNA H. SHAW.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Emmeline B. Wells—All rejoice with you and welcome Utah into suffrage union as well.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Mrs. Wells has also received letters from the Woman Suffrage Clubs of Denver, Colo., saying they celebrate the triumph of their Utah sisters on the second inst. And from Detroit, Mich., comes the word that the ladies will use the same tang there tomorrow with toasts, speeches and resolutions.

OVERWORK
—INDUCED—
Nervous Prostration
Complete Recovery by the Use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Some years ago, as a result of too close attention to business, my health failed. I became weak, nervous, was unable to look after my interests, and manifested all the symptoms of a decline. I took three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, began to improve at once,

and gradually increased my weight from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred pounds. Since then, I and my family have used this medicine when needed, and we are all in the best of health, a fact which we attribute to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I believe my children would have been fatherless today, had it not been for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, of which proposition I cannot say too much."—H. O. Hyson, Postmaster and Planter, Rissville, R. C.

Ayer's THE ONLY Sarsaparilla
RECEIVING MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR.
AYER'S Pills Save Doctor's Bills.

Catarrh

Has troubled me for 12 years. I have taken four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and am perfectly cured. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal, and believe that many who are in poor health and have become discouraged, would be restored to good health if they would only give

Hood's Sarsaparilla

a fair trial."—Wm. J. Barron, Astoria, Ore.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, 25c.

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, Geo. 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.

C. S. YOUNG, Cashier. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Wilford Woodruff, President. Geo. Q. 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, Jos. T. 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, $44,000.

—INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.—

DIRECTORS.—F. H. Snyder, John A. Daly, O. J. Salisbury, Marion G. Fox, Thos. Kearnan, N. S. Hills, Charles M. Cowdery, John W. Dwyer, William Sears, Henry Dinwoodey.

JOHN W. DONNELLAN, Cashier.

B. H. SCHETTLER,
WHO WAS A
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
At No. 22 Main Street, Opposite the Co-op
And Pays Interest on Deposits, Desires your accounts.

Wells, Fargo & Co's BANK,
SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH.
Established, 1852.

Days 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 at the principal cities of the world. Special attention given to the selling of time and Sundays. Agencies made on consignments at lowest rates.

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

J. A. DOOLY, Cashier.

WALKER BROS.
Bankers
SUCCESSORS TO THE
UNION NATIONAL BANK
Established 1873.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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

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, 242 Clark Street. Going east or west you are on the train

FOR ONE NIGHT

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

RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY
GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE

STANDARD GAUGE

CURRENT TIME TABLE — In Effect Nov. 10, 1895.

Leave Salt Lake City

No. 1—For Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and all points East.....8:00 a. m.
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East.....7:40 p. m.
No. 5—For Ogden and intermediate points.....4:00 p. m.
No. 3—For Ogden, Pleasant Grove, Lehi and all intermediate points.....1:00 p. m.
No. 2—For Ogden, Provo, Provo, and all intermediate points.....1:40 p. m.
No. 10—For Ogden and intermediate points.....10:30 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City

No. 2—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East.....11:05 a. m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East.....11:00 a. m.
No. 9—From Provo, Nephi, Manti, Marysvale, Eureka and all intermediate points.....6:30 p. m.
No. 6—From Ogden and intermediate points.....9:45 a. m.
No. 1—From Ogden and Provo.....10:45 a. m.
No. 5—From Ogden and the West.....7:30 a. m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the West.....3:30 p. m.

Only line running through Pullman Palace Sleeping cars Salt Lake City to San Francisco. Best route City to Denver via Grand Junction and Salt Lake City to Kansas City and Chicago via Colorado points.

Through tickets of family connects without change, to Kansas City, Chicago and Boston. Free reclining chair cars Salt Lake to Denver.

Ticket Office, 16 W. 2nd South.

L. S. HOUGH, Gen. Manager.
J. H. MANN, Traffic Manager.
F. A. WADLEIGH, 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 sumptuous 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 connect 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 that the long distance run of the "Flyer" on the New York Central could be equaled if not exceeded, by its magnificent trains.

GEO. E. GILMAN
General Agent Passenger Department,
36 West Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

Time table in effect Jan. 5, 1896.

Leave S. L.	Ar. Farmington.	Lv. Farmington.	Arrive S. L.
7:00 a. m.	7:34 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
7:30 a. m.	8:04 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.	7:45 p. m.	8:15 p. m.

Trains marked daily except Sunday.

Leave Hot Springs at 9:00 a. m. Arr. Fair'n 9:35 a. m.
Lv. Fair'n 11:45 a. m. Arr. Hot Springs 12:20 p. m.
Depot, Third West and South Temple streets. Street cars pass the door.

O. H. BANCROFT, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agent.
ALF. A. REDY, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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 DEC. 1, 1895

Trains Arrive and Depart at Salt Lake City Daily, as Follows:

ARRIVE

From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Park City and Ogden.....6:10 p m
From Butte, Helena, Portland, San Francisco and Ogden.....8:45 a m
From San Francisco, Lucin, Carlin, Ogden and intermediate points.....7:30 p m
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden.....9:30 a m
From Frisco, Milford, Sunset, Caliente, Eagle, Provo, Mercur and Eureka.....5:00 p m
From Mt. Pleasant, Thistle and Garfield Beach.....6:00 p m

DEPART

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City.....6:00 a m
For San Francisco, Ogden, Carlin, Carlin Valley and intermediate points.....8:00 a m
For Ogden and intermediate points.....4:00 p m
For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden, Portland and San Francisco.....7:00 p m
For Eureka, Mercur, Provo, Nephi, Sanpete Valley, Milford and Frisco.....7:45 a m
For Garfield Beach, Tooele and Vernon.....7:45 a m
(Trains south of Juab run daily except Sunday.
* Run only except Sunday.

E. E. HOLDEN,
General Agent Passenger Department.
City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.
Telephone 255.

C. H. CLARK,
OLIVER W. MINK,
S. ELLERT ANDERSON,
JOHN W. DOANE,
FREDERICK S. CROCKETT,
Receivers.

E. DICKINSON, General Manager.
A. L. LOMAX, G. F. & P. Agent.