DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

WHERE THE PROFITS OF WINTER DAIRYING COME IN.

John Gould Says Winter Dairying Is Practicable to the Progressive Farmer, but It Cannot Be Carried On by Old Time Methods—It Pays Well.

Winter dairying is practicable to those who will put themselves in the line of progressive dairy thought, but it cannot be carried on with old time methods. "The failure of cows to breed at the proper time" is not the greatest obstacle to success in winter dairying. First, the barn, the stable, the water, the feed, and the cow each have to be considered and made to harmonize with the "changed season." The winter cream of the milking dairy is an artificial cream, as compared with the usual summer keep. There must be a warm stable—and allowed to approach the freezing temperature. It must be kept at least 30 days, absolutely tight in this stable should be abundant, and sunshine fall as much as possible within its walls.

There should be an abundant supply of water at command in the barn, so that the cows can be watered there without much labor. This is cheaply provided for with a thirty barrel galvanized iron tank, with close cover, standing in the stable near the cows, supplied from a well or spring. Then the water is supplied to the cows at a uniform temperature of 50 degs. without hoses or pipes. The winter food most conducive to abundant milk flow is cheaply provided for by the use of the silo and bran, with a bushelful of clover hay. Six tons of silage for each cow will abundantly feed her from November to May 30; mill feed at $22 per ton will supply the feed for a milk cow for six weeks per day. I have done even better than this. Hay to exceed three pounds per day to each cow is not needed in the winter dairy.

The winter dairy, rightly managed, is profitable because the prices for dairy produce are much better from September to June than from April to Nov. 15, which is about the limit of milk giving for the summer dairy. The milking period of the October calving cow is fifty thirty days longer than that of the spring milker. There is little difficulty in keeping the October milkers in profitable milk giving nine months, often more, and the man with silos and winter dairies clear the figures that their cows give fully one-fourth more milk in the same number of days than will the same dairy milked in summer, and the balance of the milk obtained in the longer milking period is clear gain. The dairy that gives $40 worth of milk in summer gives $60 winter milked.

The question of cheap winter feeding is being rapidly settled with many. Others are now fully of the opinion that the winter milker can be kept as cheaply with shorts and silage as the dry cow can be on hay and the ordinary plan of keep. One of the most successful dairymen of New York, who keeps his dairy on silage the year round, puts the cost at: grain, $25; silage, $12; average in cows of each one, $75. An acre of good silage more than keeps a cow one year; this is a result that scares of other farmers easily to and with as good success. The advantages of winter dairying aside from all this in the way of paying manure, cheaper labor, more uniform care of the cows and other matters need no elaboration here. To the man who has a well cared for winter dairy these matters are self evident.—John Gould in American Agriculturist.

Lime and Sulphur Flavors.

The small quantity of lime in common barrel salt condemns it for dairy use because of the unpleasant effect on butter, and the writer has held June butter in the granulated form until he thought he could detect the fumes of sulphur gases.

To test water for sulphur make a strong lime and add one-fourth butter-milk, and bottle tight and examine at the end of four months.

If when distilled or rain water is used those sulphurous gases still rise, then it must be generated from the milk and salt. I visited two creameries last season where I could smell the sulphur in the water as it left the pump. War is caused by imperfect drainage from the scenery or from minerals in the earth? It is needless to say that the bell butter from those creameries sold at low figures.

The question is asked: "What causes the grassy, waxy flavor in butter? It was not so in past years." Is it not true that cream, fluted butter workers and finney water and finney salt that produce these results?—A. M. Bingham in Creamery Journal.

Some lots of butter were shipped from Australia to London, and reached their destination when the butter was two months old. It was found to be in good condition, and brought a fair price. Those who shipped it from Australia thinks that it was prepared by mixing with it some "preservative" along with the salt, and that was what kept it in prime condition. What is this preservative, and is it any sort of poison, either quick or slow? If butter is kept sufficiently cold it will remain in good condition an indefinite time.

Notes.

To present cheese in perfection a grocer should not buy too much of it at a time, as it is apt to get hard and stale in his hands. Two weeks' supply at one should be the limit, while one week's is still better. The cheese is better kept in the still, cool room of the maker than anywhere else till it is ready to be eaten.

Field and Farm asks the readers if it ever occurred to them that milking a cow without first wetting her teats will cause her milk to leak from the teats.

Regulating the Moisture in the Air.

An electrical device for measuring and regulating the moisture in the air of workshops is described in a foreign paper. An organic membrane contracts or expands according to the humidity of the air, this movement being transferred to a metal band, which closes an electric contact arrangement when the moisture exceeds a certain limit. By this means an evaporation chamber is closed until the dryness of the atmosphere contracts the membrane and moves the metal band in an opposite direction, thus forming a contact that produces the evaporation chamber.

THEY CLEANED HIS HEART.

The Daring Experiment of French Physicians and Its Fatal Result.

American surgeons have the credit of being among the most daring in their experiments, but they do not beat the French. What do you think of an attempt to clean a man's heart? This is what was attempted a short while since here in France. This is a true story I am telling you, no invention. Two surgeons actually set to work to cut open a man's chest for the purpose of getting at and cleaning his heart.

Joseph Davenne, an upholsterer, had been suffering for many years from fatty degeneration of the heart. The poor man knew that he had not long to live, yet he was only 48 years of age, and saw no reason why he should die. Moreover, the doctors told him they thought they might possibly cure him. They persuaded him that at least he would be doing invaluable service to science, and that he was bound to die soon at any rate if nothing was done, whereas this might prove the nucleus of curing thousands of sufferers beside himself.

"And so," the story is gravely told in a French medical journal from which I translate, "poor M. Davenne consented to place himself under their hands."

Then comes a lot of technical description of the operation, which was performed under water while the patient was in a condition of anesthesia. I won't give all these scientific words; it is quite unnecessary to tell in scientific language how the outside was removed, the pectoral muscles carefully dissected from the ribs, the cartilaginous junctions of the ribs and sternum disconnected and the heaving lungs in their delicate, shining, envelop membranes exposed to view.

Up to this point the patient still lived!

The heart, however, had not yet been reached. But to the two French surgeons this was a mere detail which their knives would specially overcome. They did overcome the mere detail very rapidly. In less time a minute some one of them had M. Davenne's heart in his hand, and was busily engaged scraping from its surface the adipose deposit with which it was covered and which so impeded its proper action.

"Hold on a moment!" exclaimed the surgeon. "The man is dead!"

And so he was—dead as the door nail which Dickens has made proverbial.

How they could have expected anything else is not revealed. They had, however, taken the precaution to have M. Davenne sign, seal and deliver a paper to the effect that the operation war performed entirely at his own risk, and that no person but himself was to be held in any way whatever responsible for his death, should it occur.—Paris Cor. New York World.

A Street Car Episode.

I was coming up town in a street car recently when there entered, evidently from one of the neighboring railroad trains, an old gentleman, dressed rather carelessly in an old fashioned way, who had a good sized satchel in his hand. He sat down and rested the satchel on his knees. The conductor, who sported in a bull neck and a square jaw very much in need of the razor, came in for his fare and said, curtly:

"Put that gripsack on the floor."

"I prefer to carry it this way," replied the old gentleman calmly, for which nobody blamed him, as the floor of the car was carpeted with mud.

"Are you goin' to put it down, say?" demanded the conductor, with a scowl.

"No," replied the old gentleman, looking him squarely in the eyes.

The scowled went to the rear platform muttering curses on what he denominated "the old jay." "The old jay" was one of the most distinguished lawyers in the country, an ex-governor of a great state and a scholar of universal renown.—New York Cor. Pittsburg Bulletin.

What Trained Senses Can Do.

The talk drifted to the alienation of the senses to a higher degree than common, and one man said: "It is remarkable how well a perfumer learns to recognize a scent. In testing a sweet smelling liquid he sets the base of his left thumb and a little of it. Then he rubs the place rapidly with his right hand. The alcohol in which the essence is dissolved, being the more volatile, is at once evaporated, and the substance which emits the odor remaining behind he can smell it in its purity.

"Of course it is an easy thing to recognize the original odor that one is to use, but when several are mixed, as is common, his task becomes more difficult. Yet a skilled man cannot only tell you what three or four perfumes enter into the composition of the one he is testing, but also, roughly, the relative proportions of each."—New York Tribune.

A Curious Advertisement.

The following remarkable alphabetical "ad." appeared in an issue of The London Times as long as ago as 1812:

"To Widowers and Single Gentlemen—Wanted, by a lady, a situation to superintend the household and preside at table. She is Agreeable, Becoming, Careful, Desirable, English, Facetious, Generous, Honest, Industrious, Judicious, Keen, Lively, Merry, Natty, Obedient, Philosophic, Quiet, Regular, Sociable, Tasteful, Useful, Vivacious, Womanish, Xantippish, Youthful, Zealous, etc. Address X. Y. Z., Simmonds's library, Edgware road."—St. Louis Republic.

Some Horse Power.

Five horses ran before a train on a Mississippi railroad for a mile, and then all fell into a cattle guard in a loop. They were wedged in so tightly that some of their legs were pulled off as the locomotive hauled away with a rope. The train was delayed two hours.—Detroit Free Press.

FARMING IN MAINE.

Information on the Subject Gathered by the State Labor Commissioner.

The fourth annual report of Labor Commissioner Samuel W. Matthews has been issued.

Statistics relating to agriculture have been obtained from representative farmers in all parts of the state. A sufficient number of returns have been tabulated, it is believed, to afford a very correct idea of the general condition of the agricultural classes. The following summary is given:

Number of farms returned	670
Total value of farms including buildings	$6,036,407
Average value of farms including buildings	$9,006.56
Average value of farm, including buildings	$4,000
Average value of farm, including implements	$4,000
Number of farms showing profit	46
Number of farms showing loss	478
Number of farms showing neither gain nor loss	2
Average profit of farms showing profit	$279
Average loss of farms showing loss	$300
Number of farms growing hops	1
Number of farms growing hops for market	41
Number of farms selling their crop	42
Number of farms mortgaged	34
Total value of farms mortgaged	$79,170
Total amount of mortgages	$27,000
Average rate of interest on mortgages	6.8

Unusual and excessive taxation of farm property is assigned by the farmers of Maine as a cause of depression. This this complaint is well founded is undoubtedly true, says the commissioner. The views of farmers in various sections are published, and below are a few samples of the most pithy and suggestive:

A Knox county farmer thus pleads for more equal taxation: "Revolution and civil war again unless we have more equal taxation. The lawyer hings pay no taxes. Every township of inferior land has more income than any township of farms. Look at cities to which every farmer pays tribute. Bangor, for instance, increases her valuation $2,000,000. She has built more than $6,000,000 worth of buildings the last decade. Look at our highways. This town has $9,000 worth of bridges to support, and the farmers of this town don't earn more than $40,000. The rest the money lender earns."

"I don't think," says a Monroe tiller of the soil, "I could rent my farm for a cent; no one wants a farm in our day. And I am getting that way myself. When one comes to depend on hired help such as one gets in these days, it is enough to turn the strongest mind."

A Bath farm owner gives this view: "I have been on the farm thirty-eight years, and with the strictest economy and blessed with good health have been able to keep my family comfortable and make a small increase in the value of the farm. But I believe that with the same amount invested at 3 per cent, interest, and the same number of days work in any of the mechanical trades, as well pay, would give much better returns. But I am not one that is always crying for the good old days of yore. I believe farmers are much better situated now than they were fifty years ago."

"My farm was years ago," a Hebron man says, "was valued at $2,000, and cost at that time about fifteen tons hay and twenty barrels apples. It now produces forty tons hay and one hundred barrels apples, and if I have my health it shall double this crop in a few years. I think it would be hard work to sell it now for $2,000."

One Jefferson farmer thinks the granges are having hard times, and he says: "I think that the common farmers who have no other means of supporting their families are having the hardest times they have had for fifty years, and unless something turns up in their favor a large part of the landed property will go into the hands of a few."

"Farming at present is a precarious business," is what a North Troy farmer writes, "owing to the depressed condition of all agricultural products. The true value of real estate is hard to determine. If valued according to set incomes it would have to be rated very low. At present prices we are taxed to the utmost care and exposure to the within our farms. The adage, 'Be that by the plow would thrive need either hold himself or drive,' becomes painfully apparent now, as we have to both hold and drive in order to live."

The aggregate number of "abandoned farms" reported is 2,316. Estimating the number in the delinquent towns and plantations, on the average basis, at 32, the total number in the state is 2,588. The total acreage of the abandoned farms reported is 254,913, an average to each farm of 76.7 acres.

The assessed valuation is $1,293,769, an average, including buildings, of about $4.99 per acre.—Augusta Special in Boston Herald.

Not to Be Terrified.

There has been hold to the end of good the scattering reactions that follow the unreasoning rebellion of the protected laboring men in the great cities should threaten the happiness of the recipients for whose benefit the wage earners had been procured by high tariffs, there still remained the sturdy farmers, and they would see to it that wealth was protected against evil designs. Yet there now appears in the columns of the daily press a remarkably hot of attacks and sneers aimed at the farmers and their demands. Some flippant essayist publishes a bundle of the diatribes used by politicians in place of argument, and smoths it before a sympathetic audience. Farmers are the mark of heavy applause for his effort, and commendatory notice of the organs of high tariff.

But it has not escaped the notice of the new aimed farmers and their friends that these sneers betoken an interest in their prosperity incompatible with the supposition that they are not troublesome to their former allies.

The farmer will not be terrified by the sneers of monopoly.—Chicago Times.

Good Stuff.

Ten years ago Benjamin R. Tillman was an energetic but unknown farmer, today he is the best known state governor in the Union, and though his policy is strongly opposed by a strong minority in his own state, and in some points strongly disapproved by a large proportion of the people throughout the country, still the general drift of opinion is that if he is a fair specimen of the stuff the farmers can supply for governors it would be well for the country if more use were made of it.—Rural New Yorker.

Dr. PIERCE'S PELLETS

Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless. Sugar Coated as a Little Pill. One little sugar coated pellet for a dose. Cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headache, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. Scarcely a case to exceed a vial, by druggists.

Ask for the Celebrated Stoughton Pipe Ale and Porter. Manufactured only by the Stoughton Bottling Co. Telephone 1089. Trade supplied with kegs and bottles.

Formerly W. H. M. Lynch's Celebrated

SAMUEL C. BACKMAN,
Tinner and Coppersmith
154 S. SIXTH WEST STREET.
Repairing and Spouting a Specialty.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Thomas P. Jones, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Thomas P. Jones, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at the office of Charles S. Varian, attorney-at-law, 15 S. Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah, the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, within four months from the date hereof.

ELIZA JENSEN JONES,
Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas P. Jones, deceased. [date to be]

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Patrick Hall, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT James H. Hall, administrator of the estate of Patrick Hall, deceased, has rendered and filed his accounts and vouchers of the said estate for the administration of said estate and prays for a final settlement of the estate of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that the hearing of said accounts is set for Wednesday, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court House of said County, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City and county, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Probate Court of said County, administrator of said estate and having qualified according to law, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to me, and to all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit the same, duly verified, to me at the office of Charles S. Varian, attorney-at-law, 15 S. Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah, the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, within four months from the date hereof.

ANNA M. HALL,
Administratrix of the Estate of John Hogan, Deceased. [date to be]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Edgar Williams, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, administrator of the estate of Edgar Williams, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, within four months after the first publication of this notice, at the office of Charles S. Varian, attorney-at-law, 15 S. Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah, the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

W. J. HAYES,
Administrator of the Estate of Edgar Williams, deceased. [date to be]

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of John Woodward and Julia Woodward, Minors.

Order to show cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate cannot not be made.

ISRAEL R. WORKMAN, THE GUARDIAN of the said John Woodward and Julia Woodward, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said minors, for the purposes therein set forth, it is hereby ordered that all persons interested in said estate and all persons interested in said minors appear before the Probate Court of said County, at the Court House in said County, on the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., of said day, at the Court House of said County, at the County Seat of said County, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted to the said petitioner, by an order of sale of the said real estate, or a part thereof, as prayed for in said petition, and why such other and further order should not be made in the premises as may be meet and proper in the premises.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 19th day of January, A. D. 1891.

[SEAL] E. M. ALLEN,
Clerk of Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON,
Deputy Clerk. 4

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of John Hall, Deceased.

Notice of time and place for the hearing of petition for admission to Probate of Will.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Court in said matter, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the County Court House in said County, Salt Lake City, in said county and state, is the time and place for the hearing of the petition of Charles Hall, praying for the admission to probate of a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of John Hall, deceased, and for the granting of letters testamentary thereon to the said petitioner, when and where any person interested may appear and oppose the probate of said will, or the granting of letters testamentary thereon, in accordance with the said petition, a copy of which said petition is on file in said office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 19th day of January, A. D. 1891.

[SEAL] E. M. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

HARRISON CONVEYOR BRIGADE-ING PUMP

OPERATED BY HORSE POWER IS now exposed to view at the Fair in full operation. Call and see it. Will be ready for shipment in a few days.

RIDDLE FOR CIRCULAR.

HARRISON & SKILLICORN, CO.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Chicago.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE IN PROVO CITY, A GOOD Business Lot, which will be sold very cheap. Apply to J. Spoth, Provo City. 4 weeks.

Utah Central Railway

Time Card in Effect OCT. 21, 1890

Passenger Trains Leave and Arrive at Salt Lake City, and Park City, Daily, as Follows:

SALT LAKE CITY.

Train 1 leaves for South & Mexico, "" 3 arrives ..... 8.00 a.m. 6.30 p.m.

PARK CITY.

Train 1 arrives Park City ..... 10.30 a.m. " 3 leaves ..... 4.00 p.m.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Salt Lake City ..... 7.00 a.m.
Arrive ..... 11.00 a.m.
Leave Park City at ..... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 3.00 p.m.
No Passengers carried on Freight Trains.

PASSENGER RATES

Between Salt Lake City and Park City.
Single Fare, $2.00. Round Trip, $3

J. H. YOUNG, Gen'l Supt. T. J. MACKINTOSH, Gen. Ptg. & Pass

RIO GRANDE WESTERN RY.

OUR EXT TIME TABLE, JAN. 1, 1891.

East Bound Trains.	No. 1 Atlantic Express	No. 4 Atlantic Express
Lv. Ogden	3.00 a.m.	4.45 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	6.35 a.m.	8.00 p.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	6.40 a.m.	8.05 p.m.
Ar. Provo	7.40 a.m.	9.05 p.m.
Ar. Helper	11.40 a.m.	11.35 p.m.
Ar. Green River	2.30 p.m.	4.30 a.m.
Ar. Grand Junction	5.30 p.m.	8.00 a.m.
Ar. Grand Junction	5.40 p.m.	9.45 a.m.
Ar. Glenwood Springs	7.15 p.m.	1.20 p.m.
Ar. Leadville	11.45 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Ar. Denver	8.00 a.m.	8.00 p.m.
Ar. Pueblo	12.20 p.m.	12.20 a.m.
Ar. Colorado Springs	1.45 p.m.	1.45 a.m.
Ar. Pueblo	3.00 p.m.	3.00 a.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	6.00 p.m.	6.00 a.m.
Ar. Ogden	9.15 p.m.	9.00 a.m.

West Bound Trains.	No. 2 Pacific Express	No. 3 Pacific Express
Lv. Denver	9.00 a.m.	8.15 p.m.
Lv. Pueblo	10.45 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
Lv. Pueblo	11.45 a.m.	11.45 p.m.
Lv. Leadville	3.15 a.m.	10.00 a.m.
Lv. Glenwood Springs	12.05 a.m.	10.40 a.m.
Lv. Grand Junction	4.40 a.m.	2.15 p.m.
Lv. Grand Junction	4.50 a.m.	3.45 p.m.
Lv. Green River	8.50 a.m.	8.15 p.m.
Lv. Helper	11.50 a.m.	11.15 p.m.
Lv. Provo	2.40 p.m.	1.40 a.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	3.40 p.m.	2.40 a.m.
Ar. Ogden	6.15 p.m.	5.00 a.m.

LOCAL TRAINS.

SALT LAKE AND OGDEN.

Leave Salt Lake 7.00 a.m. and 11.35 a.m. 4.45 p.m. Arrive at Ogden 10.15 a.m., 2.50 p.m., 7.30 p.m.

EVANSTON.

Leave Salt Lake 8.00 a.m., connecting across the Mountains.

AMERICAN FORK, SANDY, JORDAN, BINGHAM, ST. JOHN AND MERCUR.

Leave Salt Lake 4.30 p.m., connecting at Sandy with Salt Lake 10.30 a.m.

Trains leave Salt Lake City, Ogden and Denver at 12 noon, 12 midnight.

D. C. DODGE, General Manager. J. C. BENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agt.

COALTER & SNELGROVE

THE SALT LAKE MUSIC DEALERS,

Desire to say to all Truth that they have the

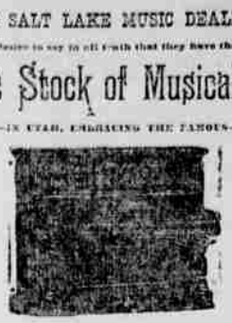
Largest Stock of Musical Goods

IN UTAH, EMBRACING THE FAMOUS

Weber Pianos

Recommended by Patti, Abbott, Nilsson Kellogg

And All Great Artists.



NEW ENGLAND Pianos.

New Action! New Scale! New Cases! Responsible to Time.

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ESTEY ORGANS--235,000 in use.

We have the Best and Largest Assortment of MUSICAL GOODS within 700 Miles of Salt Lake City.

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IT IS THE BEST.

ECLIPSE GROCERY & FRUIT CO.

Are Now Open for Business at their New Store, at

52 E. First South St., Where will be found a NEW and well Selected Stock of

GREEN | STAPLE | AND | FANCY | GROCERIES.

We Invite the General Public to call & See Us. JAS. SAVILLE, C. E. EARLOW, D. C. EMORY. A. H. Woolley, Manager.

A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY,

including main lines, branches and extensions East and West of the Mississippi River, Chicago, The Great Rock Island Route, Davenport, Iowa City, La Salle, Moline, Rock Island, in ILLINOIS—Davenport, Muscatine, Burlington, Ottumwa, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Winterset, Indianola, Knoxville, Oskaloosa, Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids, Iowa City, in IOWA—Minneapolis and St. Paul, in MINNESOTA—Watertown and Huron, in DAKOTA—Cameron, St. Joseph, and Kansas City, in MISSOURI—Leavenworth, Atchison, Topeka, Hutchinson, Kingman, Anthony, Harper, Kiowa, Lamar, in KANSAS—Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, in COLORADO. Tourists now and visitors to the Great Southwest will find the Rock Island Route the most direct and comfortable route to Colorado and the Southwest, and the only one running Through Sleepers to Colorado Springs.

MAGNIFICENT VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS,

leading all competitors in splendor of equipment and well established, two trains each way between Chicago and Council Bluffs (with through Sleeper to Denver and Colorado Springs, Denver and Pueblo) via St. Joseph, Kansas City and Topeka. Elegant Dining Cars, Sleeping Cars and Reclining Chair Cars, FREE Reclining Chair Cars between Chicago and North Platte, Neb., via Omaha, Chicago and Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Council Bluffs and Denver, Council Bluffs and Topeka, Atchison and Kansas City, Kansas City and Denver, Kansas City and Colorado Springs, Kansas City and Pueblo, Omaha and Denver, Omaha and Colorado Springs, Omaha and Pueblo, Omaha and Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Watertown, Minneapolis and Huron, Sioux City and Minneapolis, Sioux City and St. Paul.

VIA THE ALBERT LEA ROUTE,

Solid Through Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, with THROUGH Reclining Chair Cars (Seats free) and Dining Cars, points east of Minneapolis, viz: Albert Lea, Owatonna, Faribault, Northfield, Lake Crystal, and North Pacific Junction. The Favorite Line to Minneapolis, Watertown, Huron, Sioux City, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Topeka, Hutchinson, Kingman, Anthony, Harper, Kiowa, Lamar, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Leadville, Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, Green River, Rock Springs, Evanston, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Helper, Provo, Nephi, Juab, Kanosh, Milford, Lund, Modena, Caliente, Pioche, Panaca, Delamar, Frisco, Milford, Beaver, Hinckley, Deseret, Oak City, Lynndyl, Leamington, Kanosh, Sevier, Salina, Gunnison, Manti, Ephraim, Moroni, Fairview, Mt. Pleasant, Spring City, Ft. Sanders, Laramie, Cheyenne, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo