FARM AND GARDEN.

INFORMATION OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE TO RURAL READERS.

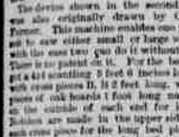
Between Ruts is Road Making Demonstrated by a Telling Illustration—An Economical Sawing Machine That Can Be Worked with Ease by One Person.

In a recent discussion in one of the Ohio agricultural meetings farmers in road making formed a topic for consideration. One of those Ohio Farmer illustrations, copied recently by a cut which we here reproduce. It shows the fault of too much rounded up roadbed, as found in some places where the potent road machines are used.

FAULTS IN ROAD MAKING.

The line A, B, C represents the surface of a road sixteen feet wide as left by the operator. The center is twenty-two inches higher than the edges. The line A, D, C is only seven inches higher than the edges, and is sufficient. This is the form of some of the best gravel piles in central Ohio. The perpendicular lines F, G and H, I show how vehicles are thrown out of balance by a very rounding roadbed, and how the weight is thrown on the lower wheels, straining them and cutting deep ruts into the roadbed.

The device shown in the second cut was also originally drawn by Ohio Farmer. This machine enables one person to saw either small or large wood with the ease two can do it without it. There is no patent on it. For the bed A get a 4x4 scantling 5 feet 6 inches long, with cross pieces B, B 2 feet long, with pieces of oak boards 1 foot long nailed on the outside of each end for legs. Holes are made in the upper side of each cross piece for the long bed pieces to rest in. The rest of the frame is made of strips of lumber 3 inches wide by 1 inch thick. The two uprights at each end of the bed are 6 feet 6 inches long. Strip D, across the top, is 3 feet 6 inches. Also cross pieces E, which are composed of two strips far enough apart that the two swing bars G, G can easily swing between them. The cross piece F is 2 feet long and connects the lower end of the swing bars G, G with bolts, and to it in the center is attached the saw with a bolt. The upper ends of the bars G, G swing on bolts, and the rest of the frame is fastened solid with nails or bolts. A common sawbuck or any



A GOOD SAWING MACHINE.

other similar device can be used to hold the wood to be sawed. Also for holding the stick one can use another old worn cut saw, securing one end to any convenient part of the frame, and bolt it drop into the stick which serves as a dog.

The object of having two swing bars and connecting them at the bottom is to obtain too much rocking of the saw. The upright H is made of two strips, one nailed on each side of the cross piece E, so that the saw can pass between them. The other upright C, can be made the same or of one piece.

Sebright Bantams.

Bantams are in many cases the exact counterparts of the ordinary domestic breeds, carefully dwarfed and perfected by the art of man. As high authority as Wright names them as "artificial fowls," and says "there is not the slightest reason for supposing that any of the diminutive fowls known as bantams are descended from an original wild stock." Beale classes all bantams as purely "fancy" fowls, popular chiefly because of their beauty.

The Sebrights lead in the list of bantams, being both hardy and handsome. They gained their name from an enthusiastic fancier, Sir John Sebright, who developed this variety. Of the two varieties, the silver and golden Sebright, the last named is generally considered the more difficult to breed. In the gold laced the ground color is a rich golden yellow; in the silver laced a silvery white. In both cases the ground color is perfectly clear and unsullied, varied only by the clear black line around each feather, which constitutes the lacing. The comb should be a perfect rose comb. The chief difficulty in breeding Sebrights lies in procuring feathers that are distinctly laced. Pure bred bantams are valued at exhibitions higher than they can be kept in places too restricted for large fowls, are very ornamental and make capital pets. In a word, they suit the fancier rather than the farmer.

The Cause of Honey.

There seems to be a general prejudice against dark honey, and it never sells well all of the white honey is disposed of. The clear amber probably sells better than either one. Dark honey gathered from buckwheat is inferior in quality, but dark chestnut honey is of superior flavor. But appearances go a long way toward selling an article, and beekeepers should remember that good dark honey will not bring its fair price. In planting for bees it is just as well, then, to plant only such crops that produce the light or amber colored honey of commerce. Buckwheat may also be sown, but too much of this gives a decidedly dark color to the honey, and bees prefer candy.—California Rural Gleaner.

Nitrate of Soda.

On pastures, meadows, apple or peach orchards Joseph Harris advises in his essay on nitrate of soda to sow broadcast, early in the spring, 200 pounds to the acre of soda, with or without phosphates or potash, according to the previous manuring or the condition of the land. Always make sure that there is no deficiency in the available supply of phosphates, potash, etc. If you have any doubt on this point, give the crops the benefit of the doubt.

A SERVICEABLE SWILL TUB.

A Cheap Swill Receptacle, Especially Adapted for Cold Weather.

A serviceable and cheap swill tub capable of protecting its contents from the coldest weather can be easily arranged on the plan here illustrated, and described by The New England Homestead as follows:

Take a large cask or oil barrel and, having set it where it is to stand for use, cover the bottom with straw about a foot deep or more, pressing it down firmly. Within the cask or barrel place one of smaller dimensions, and pack straw tightly between the two. Then fit a cover to the inside barrel, which is to be kept for the purpose. This cover must be held in place by leather hinges. Be careful to have the top of this inside barrel at least six inches below the top of the outside one. Lastly, fit a cover in the same way to the top of the outside barrel, and the swill tub is complete. Be sure and set the tub where it can be easily reached by the women of the household, and where they will not be compelled to use a flight of stairs every time it is wanted.

SWILL TUB FOR FRIENDS.

Cushions for Dressed Poultry.

Would cotton be a suitable article for filling cushions for covering the breed frames in the winter time? If not, what is the best article for the purpose? About how thick should the cushions be made? The foregoing questions were recently answered in The American Bee Journal by eighteen apiarists. While a number replied that cotton, for filling cushions for winter covering is a good material, the majority thought it liable to gather dampness and natural the preference for wheat chaff, dry leaves or ground cork.

G. M. Doolittle uses cushions four inches thick, filled with fine dried basswood sawdust, and likes these better than anything he has ever tried. C. H. Dibern considers oat chaff a good material, and named one inch of being thick enough for the cushions.

M. Mohan said: "Cotton would answer the purpose. Perhaps the very best material is cork shavings. Dry sawdust does very well. I would prefer it to cotton. Several inches thickness of old ingrain carpet is very good, and an old rag carpet answers a very good purpose; not less than two inches thickness, and as much more as practicable." The editor concluded the list of replies with the following: Ground cork for winter packing is not only cheap but receives the highest commendation by those who have used it.

Oats for Sows.

I have fed oats to hogs with good results. I find they are an excellent food for making bone and muscle and a good growth. I prefer feeding them ground and mixed with mill feed, one-third oats and two-thirds shipstuff mixed with sufficient water to make a thick slop. This gives plenty of fattening material, but should a person want to get his hogs very fat he should feed some corn also. I think a mixture of oats and shipstuff more healthful than corn for hogs, as it is not so heating. Corn is more liable to make hogs diseased than any other food, and, as a general thing, their lives are much shorter when they are fed so much corn and no other food mixed with it. Oats can also be fed without grinding by putting them in a tub or barrel and soaking them for twenty-four hours before feeding. Oil cake is an excellent food for hogs mixed in their slop—about a quarter of a pint to each hog once a day or once every other day. It puts their hair in fine condition, making it smooth and glossy, and also keeps their bowels in fine order. Hogs should be greased every two weeks with coal oil mixed with a small part of grease to kill the lice, as these pests are very liable to make them diseased if not killed, and a hog cannot thrive when very lousy.—Western Swineherd.

Preparing Bones for a Fertilizer.

There are no cheap mills that will grind a large quantity of bones economically, says Rural New Yorker. Grinding bones in large quantities is a serious job even in the case of fertilizer manufacturers who have every appliance. Burning or "sulfuring" with fire or wood ashes is about the only practical plan for the farmer. When the bones are smashed up with a sledge hammer and packed in alternate layers of wood ashes or potash salts and the whole is kept moist with water or urine, the bones become softened. The same is true of bones packed in the manure heap, but both of these processes are slow and unsatisfactory. If wood ashes is cheap the bones may be burned by making a pile of wood and bones with kindling enough to make it blaze. Those bone and wood ashes make a good mixture of potash and phosphoric acid, but as it contains no nitrogen it will not give the best results on soils where nitrogen is needed, unless this is added in the shape of blood, fish scrap, nitrate of soda or some other form.

The Lance Tree.

Jonannes Zahn in 1890 first gave the world information as to this valuable plant. The plants tartarica boemeria, according to Mr. Zahn, grows in Tartary like any other plant, and when it gets ripe a Tanda forms on the top of the flower stalk which is white and the size of a hen's egg. The Tyrondes discoverer of this new plant, Mr. Temperley gave a curious picture of the operation of sheep shearing at a model Australian sheep station of 120,000 acres. For system and economy it appears to be far ahead of anything known in this part of the world. Such a holding should support, we are told, 50,000 sheep, besides a few hundred head of cattle and a number of horses for station work.

The farm described possessed 18,000 to 20,000 breeding ewes of the merino type, the remainder being what are called "dry sheep." In New South Wales the density of the sheep population, so to speak, is estimated at about 140 1-2 animals to the square mile. The total of the world's net export of wool is 1,500,000,000 pounds weight per annum. Of this vast total 55 1-2 per cent. comes from Australia, 29 per cent. from the Argentine Republic and 9 1-2 per cent. from the Cape. Thus 94 per cent. of the whole comes from the sheep zones of the southern hemisphere. It is noted as a curious geographical fact that all the great wool exporting countries lie south of the fifteenth degree of south latitude.—London Standard.

EXTRAORDINARY HOSPITALITY.

Shelltering a Guest Who Was Known to Be After the Host's Life.

A writer on Afridi feuds in The Calcutta Englishman narrates the following incident, which, he says, is unique even in the Afridi annals, and shows that the laws of hospitality can be stretched a bit too far at times without much advantage to the host: "A certain Fair Talch Khan had made enemies of certain chieftains who planned his murder. A man named Mohamed Yar, a Nasir Ghilzai, who had murdered some nineteen or twenty persons by treachery, was found willing to undertake the business, if he was paid the sum of 1,100 rupees, and was presented with a shawl likewise. This being agreed to, he left the Jelallabad valley and started for the Khyber. A friend of Fair Talch Khan, being informed of the plot, went to him and gave him details as to the appearance of the man who had consented to murder him for a consideration.

Strange to state Mohamed Yar appeared at Fair Talch Khan's gate and claimed shelter and hospitality just as the letter arrived warning Fair Talch against the assassin. The letter was carefully read, and the descriptive roll counted, compared and found to suit the man who had just claimed shelter. Fair Talch's retainers were for killing the man at once, or at all events turning him away for good; but their master would not hear of it, and after carefully searching the house to find out whether he had any arms concealed about his person he was allowed to enter the fort, Fair Talch declaring that they could not murder their own guest or turn away from their doors a hungry man who had solicited their hospitality. The man was most carefully searched every morning, and was told that he was never to leave the inclosure or ascend the platform on the tower, from which he could get down into the open, and he was warned that if he was ever seen there he would be killed at once.

For thirteen days this guest went on without any damage to any one. However, a mullah, who taught Fair Talch's sons, was bribed, and through him a pistol was conveyed to Mohamed Yar, and a date fixed for him to make the attempt on Fair Talch Khan. On the fourteenth night of the strange guest's stay at the fort Fair Talch was roused and heard a man moving about the platform of the tower, and asked who it was. Mohamed Yar said it was he, and that, being very thirsty, he was searching for some water. Fair Talch Khan got up, and as he went to the main wall knelt down to fill a cup of water he was shot in the back by the treacherous guest, who used the pistol, and scrambling down the wall was soon under the shelter of Focus Khan's roof, and thence he soon fled to Jelallaba and ultimately toward Cabul. He was captured, and the news was sent to Bostan Khan, brother to Fair Talab Khan, who proceeded at once to Cabul. The murderer was then handed over to Bostan Khan, who took him outside the city and cut him into pieces.

Sonoma's Seven Moons.

There have been many explanations offered in times past as to why the name of Sonoma was given to this valley by the native tribes of Indians who, upon the advent of the white man over 100 years ago, peopled this section by thousands. Of course we all know that Sonoma valley in aboriginal means "Valley of the Moon," but just why that name was bestowed upon it is another question, and one, too, which we believe has never been satisfactorily answered.

Recently in talking to an aged Indian who has resided on the old Nick Carriga ranch for many years, and was an old man when Gen. Vallejo settled in Sonoma city years ago, and must now be something over 100 years of age, he stated the reason the valley was called Sonoma was because it had "heap moches moon" (translated into good English, many moons).

Further inquiry developed the fact that between the town of Sonoma and the Bella Vista vineyards, a distance of four or five miles, the moon when it is full can be seen by the traveler to rise seven times in succession over the mountains in the east, owing to their peculiar formation. This phenomenon has been witnessed by many old resident in the early evening at the rising of the full moon. This, no doubt, had been observed by the Indians, and hence the name "Valley of the Moon."—Sonoma Index-Tribune.

Millions of Sheep in Australia.

Five hundred millions of sheep—such, roughly speaking, is, according to Mr. W. A. Temperley, the total wealth of Australia invested in those floating flocks which were the standard and outward token of riches in the pastoral communities of the earlier world. In his paper read before the Tyneside Geographical society Mr. Temperley gave a curious picture of the operation of sheep shearing at a model Australian sheep station of 120,000 acres. For system and economy it appears to be far ahead of anything known in this part of the world. Such a holding should support, we are told, 50,000 sheep, besides a few hundred head of cattle and a number of horses for station work.

The farm described possessed 18,000 to 20,000 breeding ewes of the merino type, the remainder being what are called "dry sheep." In New South Wales the density of the sheep population, so to speak, is estimated at about 140 1-2 animals to the square mile. The total of the world's net export of wool is 1,500,000,000 pounds weight per annum. Of this vast total 55 1-2 per cent. comes from Australia, 29 per cent. from the Argentine Republic and 9 1-2 per cent. from the Cape. Thus 94 per cent. of the whole comes from the sheep zones of the southern hemisphere. It is noted as a curious geographical fact that all the great wool exporting countries lie south of the fifteenth degree of south latitude.—London Standard.

WOMEN AND MICE.

The reason why a woman is afraid of a mouse is a problem forever [illegible]. It has never been very clear why people that are in most women are constantly in panic in fearing, screaming, jumping up on the chairs, lifting petticoats and startles them. The cause is, perhaps, the extreme delicacy of which it usually some functional derangement, some debilitating or painful irregularity, some derangement of peculiar nature, some weakness or pain, it may be some [illegible] or some other cause, or, perhaps, the cause of the panic fancy, or by other causes, some [illegible] from Wilkinson cause it may arise, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the remedy, as certain to do positive results in all cases where the cause is in any of the female organs, or accompanying functional derangement, such as pressure of the pelvic organs, a sensitive and irritable condition of the body, or a nervous state, or a general weakness, or a general prostration of the system, or a nervous state, or a general weakness, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, headache, nervous pain, or a general nervous exhaustion, attended more or less by the blues. It is specially adapted to prevent and relieve anxiety and discouragement.

Copyright, 1890, by Wormald Drug and Chem. Co.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS Anti-Bilious Granules, mild laxative, easy to take and clean. By Druggists, 25 cents a vial.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Estate of THOMAS HAYES, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Hayes, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the date of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Charles H. Parsons, attorney at law, 115 E. Main Street, Salt Lake City, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

ANNA M. HAYES,
Administratrix of the Estate of John Hayes, Deceased.

Dated January 7th, 1891. 4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Roger Williams, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Roger Williams, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the date of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Charles H. Parsons, attorney at law, 115 E. Main Street, Salt Lake City, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

W. J. DUSTIN,
Administrator of the Estate of Roger Williams, Deceased.

Dated January 7th, 1891. 4w

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 Woodruff and Julia Woodruff, Minors.

Order to show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be Granted.

A. HAAS, H. WEBSTER, THE GUARDIAN of the persons and Estate of John Woodruff and Julia Woodruff, minors, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of said minors' real estate, for the purposes therein set forth, it is hereby ordered that the 9th day of February, 1891, at the hour of ten o'clock a.m. of said day, at the Court House, at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, be fixed for the hearing of said petition, when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted to the said guardian, to sell so much of the real estate of the said minors as shall be necessary for the purposes set forth in said petition; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed and published in said County of Salt Lake, the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in said City and County.

Dated January 20th, 1891.

R. W. BACHMAN, Probate Judge.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of Salt Lake, } ss.

I, C. C. Allen, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for said County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be granted, as the same appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1891.

(SEAL.) C. C. 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 Nash, 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 Friday, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in the county town of said County, has been appointed the time and place for the hearing of a petition of Charlotte Nash, praying that the document in probate of a written document purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John Nash, deceased, whose last place of residence was in said County, be admitted to probate, and that Letters Testamentary issued thereon, to the said Will and Testament of John Nash, deceased, when and where all persons interested may appear and oppose the probate of said will, or the granting of said Letters Testamentary, or any portion thereof, and contest the same, if they think proper.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 3rd day of January, A. D. 1891.

(SEAL.) C. C. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

HARRISON CONVEYOR IRRIGATING PUMP

OPERATED BY HORSE POWER, IS the most economical, when water is to be had from streams or and this pump enables one to control irrigation.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.

BORDEN & SELLECK CO.,
Agts. 48-56 Lake St., Chicago.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE IN PROVO CITY, A GOOD Diphomic Incubator. Apply to Robert Birkin, 2 Street, Provo City. 3 weeks.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Estate of THOMAS HAYES, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Hayes, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the date of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Charles H. Parsons, attorney at law, 115 E. Main Street, Salt Lake City, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

ANNA M. HAYES,
Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas Hayes, deceased.

Dated January 7th, 1891. 4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS C. JONES, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of Thomas C. Jones, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the date of this notice, to the said Administrator, at his residence Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated January 6th, 1891.

ELIZA JEVON JONES,
Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas C. Jones, deceased. 4w

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT JAMES H. MAHE, administrator of the estate of Patrick Ofhit, deceased, has filed his settlement, and final account of said estate, for final distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Wednesday, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court House of said county, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City and county, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said Court, for the settlement of said account and hearing and proofs for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and approved and final distribution made as prayed for.

Date of January 6th, 1891.

C. C. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy. 4w

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of John Twiggs, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ANNA M. TWIGGS, administratrix of the estate of John Twiggs, deceased, has rendered and filed her final account of her administration of said estate, and petitions to have distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Wednesday, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court House of said county, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City and county, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said Court, for the settlement of said account and hearing and proofs for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and approved and final distribution made as prayed for.

Date of January 6th, 1891.

C. C. ALLEN, Clerk of Probate Court,
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy. 4w

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Salt Lake Park and Dairy Company, will be held at the general office of the Company, Rooms 7 and 8 Eagle Block, First South Street, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, on Tuesday the 11th day of February, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

DAVID SALT, PRES.
ISAAC H. WAGNER, SECRETARY.

4 2w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

In the matter of the Estate of John Brown, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of John Brown, late of Salt Lake City, Utah, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the date of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Charles H. Parsons, attorney at law, 115 E. Main Street, Salt Lake City, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

ANNA M. BROWN,
Administratrix of the Estate of John Brown, Deceased.

Dated January 7th, 1891. 4w

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 Salt Lake at Main St. ..... 8.00 a.m.
" 7 arrives " " " ..... 6.20 p.m.

PARK CITY.

Train 1 arrives Park City ..... 10.30 a.m.
" 8 leaves " " ..... 4.30 p.m.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Salt Lake at ..... 7.00 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 6.00 p.m.
Leave Park City at ..... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 12.00 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, Genl. Supt. T. J. MACKINTOSH, Genl. Pass. & Ticket Agt.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN RY.

ON AND AFTER TIME TABLE, JAN. 4, 1891.

East Bound Trains.

	No. 2 Atlantic Mail	No. 4 Accom'dation Express
Lv. Ogden	6.30 a.m.	5.45 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	9.40 a.m.	9.10 p.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	9.50 a.m.	6.00 p.m.
Ar. Provo	11.20 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
Lv. Provo	11.30 a.m.	11.10 p.m.
Ar. Green River	5.30 p.m.	5.30 a.m.
Lv. Green River	5.40 p.m.	5.40 a.m.
Ar. Grand Junction	9.30 p.m.	9.40 a.m.
Lv. Grand Junction	9.35 p.m.	9.45 a.m.
Ar. Grand Junction	6.30 a.m.	6.40 p.m.
Lv. Grand Junction	6.35 a.m.	6.50 p.m.
Ar. Colorado Springs	1.15 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
Ar. Leadville	8.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m.
Ar. Denver	7.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.
Ar. Cor. Kans.	1.50 p.m.	5.15 a.m.
Ar. Omaha, Cor. Mis.	6.35 a.m.	6.00 a.m.

West Bound Trains.

	No. 1 Pacific Express	No. 3 Pacific Express
Lv. Denver	7.30 a.m.	7.30 p.m.
Lv. Colorado Springs	12.15 p.m.	12.15 a.m.
Lv. Leadville	12.00 m.	5.00 p.m.
Lv. Grand Junction	4.30 a.m.	3.10 p.m.
Lv. Grand Junction	4.35 a.m.	3.15 p.m.
Ar. Green River	8.25 a.m.	6.25 p.m.
Lv. Green River	8.35 a.m.	6.35 p.m.
Ar. Provo	3.50 p.m.	11.20 a.m.
Lv. Provo	4.00 p.m.	11.30 a.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	5.20 p.m.	2.00 a.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	6.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m.
Ar. Ogden	9.00 p.m.	5.40 a.m.

LOCAL TRAINS.

SALT LAKE AND OGDEN.

Leave Salt Lake 8.00 a.m. and 11.15 a.m., 4.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m. Arrive Ogden 11.00 a.m., 2.45 p.m., 7.40 p.m. 9.00 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Salt Lake 8.00 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 4.00 p.m. and Leave 6.00 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE. PROVO, SPANISH FORK, SPRINGVILLE, MT. PLEASANT AND MANTI.

Leave Salt Lake 4.00 p.m. PROVO, SPANISH FORK AND SPRINGVILLE.

D. CROUGH, General Manager. J. H. BENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag.

DIRECTORS.

O. H. Taylor, Geo. Romney, F. Armstrong, H. J. Romney, W. F. Armstrong.

Geo. Romney, Manager. Geo. M. Taylor, Assistant Manager. Geo. E. Romney, Sec. and Treasurer.

Lumber Yard & Steam Planing Mill

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