TELEGRAPHIC.

FOR ARBITRATION.

Correspondence Between the United States and Great Britain.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

But There is no Prospect of a Speedy Conclusion of Results on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The correspondence which has passed between the governments of the United States and Great Britain respecting the establishment of a general system of arbitration for the settlement of any disputes which might arise between the countries, and also for the settlement by arbitration of the dispute over the Venezuelan boundary, has been made public in the shape of an even dozen letters which have been exchanged between Secretary Olney, Lord Salisbury, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Ambassador Bayard. The correspondence is of great interest in marking a sensible advance toward the adoption between the two English-speaking nations of the principle of arbitration as the means of settling disputes between themselves, but the persons who have looked forward with hope and expectation to the speedy conclusion of the treaties embodying the arbitration principle for the settlement of either or both of the great open issues between the two nations are doomed to disappointment.

The correspondence proper begins with a note dated February 27th last, from Mr. Bayard to the Marquis of Salisbury, in which he says that, "in order to reach a well-defined agreement for the arbitration of the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela, which seems to be almost unanimously desired in both the United States and Great Britain," his instructions continue to indicate an urgent desire to have the question resolved as soon as practicable from the atmosphere of political controversy. Therefore he proposed to enter upon negotiations at Washington to effect this purpose.

Within four days of the receipt of this note Lord Salisbury made reply, readily concurring in the suggestion to begin negotiations, and noting the care of the British government to bring the difference between themselves and Venezuela to an equitable settlement.

The day following this note, March 5th last, Lord Salisbury addressed a letter to Sir Julian Pauncefote, in which he refers to the exchange of communications in the preceding spring between the ambassador and the late Mr. Gresham upon the establishment of a system of international arbitration for the adjustment of disputes between the two governments, "the further consideration of which at that time was prevented by circumstances to which it is unnecessary to refer."

This diverted the discussion to the general arbitration proposition, and upon the latter Lord Salisbury proceeded to discourse as follows:

"The obstacle which separated them (the two governments) has been the difficulty of deciding how far the undertaking to refer all matters in dispute is to be carried. On both sides it is admitted that some exceptions must be made. Neither government is willing to accept arbitration upon subjects which it considers to be matters of national honor or integrity is involved. But in the wide region that lies within this boundary, the United States desire to go farther than Great Britain.

Lord Salisbury says in conclusion:

"The plan which is suggested in the appended draft treaty would give a court of appeal from the single voice of the foreign judge. Its operation is attaching a faulty or doubtful judgment would make it possible to submit great issues to arbitration without the risk of disastrous miscarriage of justice."

The draft treaty is composed of six articles. The first provides for the appointment by the United States and Great Britain of two or more permanent judicial officials, one of whom is to be designated by his own nation, to act as an arbitrator, to act with one named by the other side, on the occurrence of any difference between the two powers which cannot be settled by negotiation.

The second article provides for the selecting by the two arbitrators of an umpire between them.

The remainder of the draft is as follows:

"Third—Complaints made by the officials of one power against the officers of the other—all pecuniary claims or groups of claims, amounting to not more than $100,000, made on either power by the officials of the other, whether based on an alleged right by treaty or agreement or otherwise; all claims for damages or indemnity under the said amendment; all questions affecting diplomatic or consular privileges; all alleged rights of fishery, access, navigation or commercial privileges, and all questions referred by special agreement between the two parties, shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with this treaty, and the award thereon shall be final.

"Fourth—Any difference in respect to a question of fact or of international law, involving the territory, territorial rights, sovereignty or jurisdiction of either power, or any pecuniary claim or group of claims of any kind, involving a sum larger than $100,000 shall be referred to arbitration under this treaty. But if in any such case, within three months after the award has been reported, either power protests that such award is erroneous in respect to some issue of fact, or some issue of international law, the award shall be reviewed by a court composed of three of the judges of the Supreme court of Great Britain and three of the judges of the Supreme court of the United States, and if the said court shall determine, after hearing the case, by a majority of not less than five to two, that the said issue has been rightly determined, the award shall stand and be final, but in default of such determination it shall not be valid. If no protest is entered by either power against the award within the time limited, it shall be final.

"Fifth—Any difference which, in the judgment of either power, materially affects its honor or the integrity of its territory, shall not be referred to arbitration under this treaty except by special agreement.

"Sixth—Any difference whatever, by agreement between the two powers, may be referred for decision by arbitration as herein provided, with stipulations that unless accepted by both powers the decision shall not be valid."

OLNEY'S RESPONSE.

Secretary Olney began his response by directing attention to the fact that Lord Salisbury in terms excludes from consideration the Venezuelan boundary dispute, but nevertheless declares that these proposals of her majesty's prime minister are welcomed by the President with the keenest appreciation of their value and of the enlightened and progressive spirit which animates them.

The secretary says that if Lord Salisbury had stopped on article 3, no criticism could have been made except that the subjects to be arbitrated are so cautiously restricted as to hardly cover other than controversies which, as between civilized states, could almost never endanger their future relations. But article 3, as well as 4, is apparently qualified by article 5, since the national honor may sometimes be involved even in a claim for indemnity for an individual. Further, the arbitrary machinery provided by article 4 is open to serious objection as not encouraging an end of a controversy unless an award is concurred in by at least five out of the six appointed arbitrators. Therefore, by direction of the President, Secretary Olney proposed a substitute for articles 4 and 5, the change being provisions that either Congress or Parliament, at any time before the arbitration tribunal shall have convened, may by act withdraw a particular subject-matter from arbitration as involving the national honor or integrity, and providing further that an award shall be final if concurred in by all the arbitrators.

Secretary Olney points out in support of his amendments that they make all disputes prima facie arbitrable. He shows that the waiver, if unanimous, should be final equally with those of the appellate tribunal.

SALISBURY REPLIES.

Lord Salisbury says that Secretary Olney misses his meaning in assuming that he excluded the Venezuelan boundary dispute. He had wished to state his views upon the question of general arbitration.

"But," says Lord Salisbury, "I was well aware that any treaty based on which we might arrive must, in its general principles, be applicable to disputes not only between Great Britain and the United States, but between either of them and other governments, and therefore with certain adaptation of detail it would apply to a dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela."

AS TO VENEZUELA.

At this point there is injected some correspondence between Secretary Olney and Mr. Bayard relative to the procurement from the British government of evidence for the use of the Venezuelan boundary commission, which was cheerfully promised, and when the arbitration matter is again resumed it is through the note from Sir Julian to Secretary Olney, dated June 3rd, submitting proposals for the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary question. Lord Salisbury was willing that the question territory should be subjected to arbitration, even though some portions should be found to lie within the Schomburgk line. Therefore he proposed a commission of two British and two American jurists to ascertain the facts affecting the right of the United States and of Spain, respectively, at the date of the acquisition of Guiana by Great Britain. A unanimous report should bind both governments.

On June 15th last Secretary Olney regretfully declined this proposition as not calculated to terminate speedily the boundary dispute or give due recognition to the just rights of the parties.

In the last letter of the series, dated June 22nd, Secretary Olney devotes himself to answering Lord Salisbury's statements respecting the general arbitration proposition, beginning with the statement that our government cannot refrain from hoping that persistent effort in the line of the pending negotiations will have results which, if not all that the enthusiastic advocates of international arbitration anticipate, would be a decided advance upon anything heretofore achieved in that direction.

The Populist Convention.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—There were but few arrivals today of delegates to the National Populist and silver convention, notwithstanding that the national executive committee of the People's party will meet tomorrow to arrange for the meeting of the national committee and the convention. Even H. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the executive committee, is not in the city tonight. He is in Chicago and there is much speculation as to the politics of his visit. "Cyclone" Davis of Texas, who has been mentioned as the candidate of the "middle-of-the-road" Populists for temporary chairman, has also left the city. It is rumored that he has gone to Lincoln, Neb., to confer with W. J. Bryan, the Democratic nominee for President, and that his trip, as well as chairman Taubeneck to Chicago, is for the purpose of conferring with the Democratic leaders. One story is that they have given up hope of procuring the endorsement of Bryan, and that their purpose is to "make terms." Their desire, it is stated, is to see that the Populist organization is maintained, and that the Democrats shall give them a fair share of the Presidential electors. The story that Davis is en route to Lincoln cannot be verified.

An interesting controversy is going on between the executive committee of the Populist and Silver parties and the citizens' committee over the distribution of funds to defray the expenses of the two conventions.

The citizens' committee insists that the contract for the holding of the two conventions here was made with the Populist committee, and that the fund was a lump sum for both conventions. In other words, the only party the citizens had any dealings with was the Populists, and the silver men are unknown to it so far as expenses are concerned, and the silver men must look to the Populists for aid in that line if they get any.

The sum to be devoted to the Populists by the citizens was $10,000, and that is all they will get.

Senator Faulkner's Position.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Senator Faulkner, the chairman of the Democratic Congressional campaign committee, who has begun work already on behalf of the Democratic National committee and Democratic Congressional nominees, having been quoted in an interview as saying that he was "not through sympathy with the Chicago platform and ticket," today sent a card of correction to the Evening Star. The senator said: The statement does not completely define my position, and I feel unwilling to let it pass in silence.

"I believe the Chicago convention was a legal and regularly constituted assembly of delegates commissioned by members of the party to give expression to the will and wishes of the Democratic masses of the country. I present and a delegate to that convention I should not have voted for the platform presented to it, so to several reports it does not give expression to my views on certain public questions.

A majority of that fairly and regularly constituted convention, however, adopted that declaration of principles. Such a majority can alone determine the principles and policies of a national party.

"Believing that the candidate nominated and the platform adopted at Chicago taken in connection with the history and traditions of the party, more nearly express my views in relation to public questions than the Republican candidate nominated and the platform adopted at St. Louis, I shall give my earnest support to the nominees of the Chicago convention.

SPAIN AND EUROPE.

No Support to the Cuban Rebels from Russia or France.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A Madrid dispatch to the World says:

The Spanish government, it is learned positively, does not intend to adopt the suggestion of the opposition and yield to the popular clamor for an alliance with France and Russia. Spanish diplomacy has found out again that both these powers would accept Spain willingly as an ally as Europeans, but as Africans only, for neither Russia nor France would like to go beyond the modest and most platonic manifestation between Spain and the United States in regard to the Cuban question. The Sagasta government will take no considerable step, it is understood, to solicit European support as long as it can keep up appearances of friendly relations with the United States. But as the sands run it will try to arrange concerted action by all the European powers to put pressure upon the United States some way, if it should be necessary, to let Spain settle her differences with Cuba, on the ground that the United States is in the European powers and the United States an exploit efficient assurance of her intention to grant autonomy to Cuba and Porto Rico, as a sine qua non condition of the moral support of the European powers.

ON A SATISFACTORY FOOTING.

LONDON, July 18.—A cipher from Madrid to the Standard says the relations between Spain and the United States are now on a satisfactory footing. The dispatch adds that no Spanish action will be taken in the Competitor filibusters' case save an American claim for various indemnities until the session of the Cortes.

It is further reported that the United States will recognize Captain General Weyler's regulations requiring the registration of foreigners before he will show them the privileges of their foreign citizenship only so far as they do not clash with the Spanish-American treaty of 1877.

CONFLICT WITH STRIKERS.

Militia Charge the Mob and Fatality Most Some.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17.—This evening when the non-union men were taken from the works Captain Zimmerman with a company of militia cleared the streets. Afterward the soldiers returned to the works, and a crowd of 1,000 men gathered in a vacant lot across the street. They assailed the militiamen with with epithets, and finally somebody suggested to the soldiers to stoned. Captain Zimmerman said he was waiting for the signal throwing to begin. Just then a rock grazed his cap. Then the order to charge was given, and the soldiers plunged forward. The crowd broke and started to run, but all could not get away from the soldiers. At least a dozen men were bayoneted, and some of them were seriously hurt. The injured were hustled away so quickly that it was impossible to learn the names of any of them.

At 9 o'clock tonight a militiaman returning to his home was attacked on Hamilton street by a mob of four or five thousand men. The soldier had only his side arms, and ran into a grocery store to escape the crowd interested to tear down the building, and he came out. Special policeman Owen Murphy appeared and started to escort the militiaman to a patrol box that police assistance might be summoned, but the mob surrounded them and attacked them with stones, sticks and fists. Meanwhile, word of the trouble had been sent to the militia at the Brown works, and company F, hastened to the rescue. At double quick, with fixed bayonets, they charged, they rushed at the crowds, clearing the street rapidly. A number of men and boys were clubbed with bayonets, but only two seriously, Thomas Gerrity and Thomas McGarvey. They were wounded in the back, and McGarvey may die. In the excitement the four militiamen slipped away, and though doubtless injured, is probably not dangerously hurt. Murphy, however, was so badly beaten that his recovery is in doubt. Martial law will be enforced in the district which is disturbed from now on, and any serious manace to the militia is likely to be met with extreme measures. The soldiers are in a temper to use steel.

For Canada's Independence.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 17.—La Patrie, the French liberal paper of this city, in defense of its agitation for a movement for the separation of Canada from the empire, says, answering a contemporary: "Does our confrere imagine Canada is eternally destined to be a colony, and that Canadians should be prevented from dreaming of independence? That is a little too much as it is all God as many English as French who will declare sincerely that it is no common sense. Our interests are far from being identified with those of England, and we will be sacrificed each time the interests of the empire are concerned. While remaining loyal and respectful, it is surely allowed us to think of the future, to foretell the destiny of our country, and to ask if an independent Canada would not be more prosperous than a Canada in tutelage."

Ex-Governor Waite Deposed.

DENVER, Colo., July 17.—Ex-Governor Waite, having declared himself a supporter of the Democratic candidates nominated at Chicago, the committee delegation from Colorado to the Populist convention at St. Louis, of which he was the chairman, has deposed him from that position, and elected R. A. Southworth in his place. Waite will go to St. Louis, however, to work for the indorsement or nomination of Bryan and Sewall.

Defeated the Turks.

LONDON, July 17.—A dispatch from Canea, in the island of Crete, to the Times says the Turks advanced to the attack on Apokorona, which has already been reported, under cover of shells from the menof-war. They had fifty killed and were defeated, and the Times correspondent says they have now withdrawn.

A Publishing Company Fails.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 18.—Henry S. Noble, trading as the Historical Publishing company has made an assignment. The liabilities will reach $100,000; estimated assets, $300,000.

THE BIG TEA STORE SELLS CROCKERY and GLASSWARE AT MONEY SAVING PRICES

Table Tumblers.....each 5c
Berry Sets.....4c, 10c, 15c, 20c
Water Pitchers.....each 20c, 30c, 50c
Water Goblets.....5c
Berry Dishes.....5c
Fruit Bowls on foot.....20c, 25c, 30c, 35c
Butter Dishes.....15c, 18c, 20c
Yellow Mixing Bowls.....5c, 10c to 25c
Decorated Pitchers.....15c, 20c, 25c, 30c
Wash Bowls and Pitchers.....per set 75c
Chambers.....each 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c
Lemonade Cups.....5c
Cups, Saucers and Plates, decorated.....17½c
Knives and Forks.....per set 50c, 75c, 90c
Fruit Jar Filers.....15c, 18c, 20c
Rose Bowls.....10c, 15c, 20c
Flower Pots.....40c, 50c, 60c
Wash and Berry Sets complete.....see 75c
Genuine Carlsbad China Decorated Tea Sets.....$5.00
Decorated Toilet Sets.....set $1.00
Genuine Carlsbad China Decorated Dinner Sets, 100 pieces.....$15.00
others charge $20.00 at

Great American Importing Tea Co.
249 MAIN ST.....Salt Lake
MONEY SAVING STORE.

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SALT LAKE CITY, July 18, 1896.

Today's Temperature at 1 p. m.—93.
Tomorrow fair weather, stationary temperature.

Our Saturday Ev'g. Special

100 Doz. Pairs of Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose

(Burlington) guaranteed fast color and stainless, full regular made, high spliced heel and toe, our regular every day price is 20c a pair. They will go on sale tonight from 6 o'clock until closing time at

10 Cts a Pair
Or Six Pairs for
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PURE FOOD AND DRINK.

The greatest

of nations drinks the poorest tea.

England and Russia drink nothing but pure tea, but America takes anything that is shoveled into its ports.

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Are you ready for better tea? It is here; pure tea, money-back tea, *Schilling's Best.*

If you don't like *Schilling's Best* coffee, ask baking powder, seasoning, flavoring extracts, tell your grocer so. He has money-back to give you.

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Seven daily trains to "Lagoon." Sunday afternoon trains every hour. Round trip 25c.
Great Salt Lake & Hot Springs Ry.

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For the 43d annual excursion of the Rio Grande Western Ry. announce the following round trip rates: Ogden Berry

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Salt Lake City	3.00	Salina	4.00
Murray	3.00	Manti	5.00
Bingham Jun.	4.00	Ephraim	5.00
Lehi	3.00	Spring City	5.00
American Fork	2.50	Mt. Pleasant	5.00
Provo	2.00	Bingham	4.00
Springville	2.00	Clear Creek	4.00
Spanish Fork	2.25	P. V. Junction	3.50
Payson	2.00	Castle Gate	4.50
Eureka	4.00	Helper	4.50
Mammoth	4.00	Price	4.50
Silver City	4.00		

Tickets will be sold on July 19th and 20th, except from San Pete points on July 27th and 28th. $500 to be given in cash prizes. For further particulars apply to any agent R. G. W. Railway.

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Schlitz Malt Extract, $1.00 d. z.
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Bottles allowed for when returned.
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Garfield Beach.

Leave Salt Lake	Arrive Garfield	Leave Garfield	Arrive Salt Lake
9:00 a. m.	9:45 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:45 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	10:45 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	11:45 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	11:45 a. m.	12:00 m.	12:45 p. m.
12:00 m.	12:45 p. m.	1:00 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	1:45 p. m.	2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:45 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	3:45 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	4:45 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	7:45 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:45 p. m.

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Fare for round trip, 50 cents.
Owen's orchestra in attendance every afternoon and evening. Bathing, boating, dancing. The only white sandy beach on the lake.
Depot corner First South and Fourth West.
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Buy all your Drugs and Medicines from the old reliable Geddes-Pitts Drug Co.

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To Milwaukee and return, August 22 and 25, only $45.90.
To Omaha and return, August 15 17, 18, only $20.
To St. Paul and return, August 25-28, only $27.
For particulars call at city ticket office, 201 Main street.

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Manufacturers of Woven Wire Mattresses, Spiral Springs, Iron Beds, Wire Cots. Old Wire Mattresses re-stretched.
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GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE
STANDARD GUAGE.
CURRENT RUN TABLE Effective June 7, 1896.
Leave Salt Lake City
No. 1—For Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and intermediate points.....7:00 a. m.
No. 3—For Ogden and intermediate points.....7:40 a. m.
No. 5—For Ogden, Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Salina, Gunnison and intermediate points.....3:30 p. m.
No. 7—For Ogden, Provo, Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Salina, Gunnison and intermediate points.....5:00 p. m.
No. 9—For Ogden and the West.....11:45 p. m.
No. 1—For Ogden and the West.....12:10 p. m.
Arrive Salt Lake City
No. 2—From Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and intermediate points.....10:45 a. m.
No. 4—From Ogden and intermediate points.....2:00 p. m.
No. 6—From Provo, Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Salina, Gunnison and intermediate points.....8:30 p. m.
No. 8—From Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and intermediate points.....9:00 a. m.
No. 10—From Ogden and the West.....7:00 a. m.
No. 12—From Ogden and the West.....7:00 p. m.
Short line Pacific through Palisade Canyon daily for Salt Lake City to San Francisco, Salt Lake City to Denver via Grand Junction and Salt Lake City to Kansas City and Chicago via Colorado route.
Through sleeping car daily Gunnison to Chicago, no change. Denver to Chicago and Kansas City and Chicago and Denver reclining chair cars Salt Lake to Denver.
Ticket Office, 15 W. 2nd South.
J. L. BOND, Gen. Manager.
D. C. DODGE, Traffic Manager.
J. A. MACKINTOSH, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.
Time table in effect June 14, 1896.

Leave S. L.	Ar. Farm. Springs & Lagoon.	Lv. Farm. Springs & Lagoon.	Arrive S. L.
7:00 a. m.	7:45 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m.	9:45 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:45 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	11:45 a. m.	12:00 m.	12:45 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	1:45 p. m.	2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	3:45 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	7:45 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
9:00 p. m.	9:45 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	10:45 p. m.

Extra afternoon trains Sundays and holidays every hour from 1 to 6 p. m.
Leave Lagoon 25 minutes later.
Round trip to Beck's including 1400 Ms. Lagoon 25c.
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General office, 161 South Main st.
O. SANDERCOCK, Gen. Manager.
H. W. KARN, Passenger Agent.

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You leave Ogden, or Salt Lake in the evening, and after breakfast the morning 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 pleasure 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 occasion run of the "Fires" on the New York Central could be equaled if not exceeded, by its magnificent trains.
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DEPART
For the east leaves for Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Pacific Coast points.
For the west departs for San Francisco, Los Angeles, Lucin Cutoff and intermediate points.
For Ogden departs for Ogden and intermediate points.
For Chicago departs for Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Boise, Portland, San Francisco.
For Denver departs for Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, Topeka, Montrose and intermediate points.
For Ogden departs for Provo, Nephi, Milford, Modena and intermediate points.
For Lucin departs for Lucin, Reno, Sacramento, San Francisco.
ARRIVE
Arrives from Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Colorado.
Arrives from Ogden and points East.
Arrives from San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points.
Arrives from Ogden and intermediate points.
Arrives from Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Boise, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points.
Arrives from Montrose, Denver, Kansas City, Topeka, Nephi, Manti and intermediate points.
Arrives from Reno, Sacramento, San Francisco.
Arrives from Provo, Ogden and intermediate points.
Trains south of Provo run half mount Tacoma.
* Non-daily except Sunday.
Telephone 250.
City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street
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