FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN READERS.

Lawrence Gillestad's Plan for Making Richer Manures on the Farm—Supplementing Stable Manures with Potash, Phosphates and Nitrates.

A large part of the value of fertilizers is due to the promptness of their action. Stable manures are proverbially slow. They are composed generally in great part of coarse straw or other material used for bedding, and except from grain fed animals the excrement contains a small proportion of available plant food. Fresh dung is not available until some fermentation takes place. Until warm weather thrifts this the stable manure does little good. After the heats of summer begin the coarse manure in large amount may even injure crops by increasing droughts. The manures applied in spring is often only brought into suitable form by autumn, when fall rains and winter snows are ready to wash away its most valuable portion into brooks and rivers.

We believe in stable manures, but wish that it were more immediately available. Few ways are open for doing this, one seldom, by feeding richer foods containing more nitrogenous and mineral elements, and the other direct, by adding to the manure pile potash, phosphate and nitrate in the concentrated forms in which they are furnished in commercial manures. This is what may often be done with great advantage. Stable manures are generally apt to be deficient in phosphate, and the commercial phosphate contains at best only very small proportions of ammonia, though this rather than the mineral is what gives quick its more vigorous growth at the start. In an ammoniated phosphate there is usually only about 2 per cent. of ammonia, or in a dressing of 100 pounds per acre about three pounds. It is evident, therefore, that a mixture of the phosphate with stable manure benefits both by making and keeping both in available condition for crops.

A still greater improvement to most manures is the addition with the phosphate of a dressing, say of, twenty-five pounds of nitrate of soda, evenly distributed to each load of manure. Eight loads of such manure per acre would give a dressing of 200 pounds of nitrogen in available form, and do any crop more good than either the phosphate or stable manure alone could possibly do. What is wanted in stable manure is a tendency to decompose rapidly, and nothing better promotes this than nitrate of soda. Phosphate alone is too quickly to revert to insoluble forms, and nitrate of soda is the best preventer of this. The nitrate of soda is more expensive per ton than commercial phosphate, but is more effective for immediate results, and a comparatively small amount per acre will produce a great increase of crop. It ought to be made as fine as possible before distributing, as a little will, for most crops, be sufficient if it reaches them all.

In every case where either nitrate of soda or phosphate is used to enrich manure, clover should be sown if it is in with a grain crop, so as to leave something on the land after the crop is removed. The nitrate is very soluble, while the phosphate is liable to revert and become useless until made soluble again. Clover roots prevent the loss of nitrates, while they greatly aid the solubility of the phosphate which the soil contains. Soils long cropped with wheat produce good crops when clover is grown on them, though only the roots are left in the soil. Owing to its solubility it is better to defer the application of nitrate of soda to land until spring, as either no much of its value will be washed away by floods that often occur the latter part of winter, as the more goes off and the land is filled with water.

Pure Italians or Hybrids?

"On an average which will do a better season's work, a colony of pure Italians or one of hybrids?" The foregoing question was recently answered by some of our best authorities on bees in Gleanings in Bee Culture. Mrs. Harrison expressed a preference for the Italians, as did J. A. Green, Dadant & Sons and C. F. Muth. Professor Cook replied: "That depends. I think no invariable rule can be given. It depends much on the individual character of the colonies." James Heddon says: "The queries speaks just as though hybrids were hybrids, and all just alike. I will say that the right kind of hybrids from the right mess of bees and the right strain of these right mess will do a better business than any pure Italians. That is my experience." G. M. Doolittle answered: "There is little difference in a good season, but in a season to poor season the Italians are very much profitable. Then we must have the Italians to get a hybrid Italian, you know."

The editor commended on the following as follows: "Friend Doolittle hits the point I have in mind. If it were not for the Italians you would not have even any hybrids. I can hardly believe there is one beekeeper who would keep on bee-keeping with anything like his present energy and enthusiasm if future operations were to be confined strictly to black bees and working alone. I know that hybrids gather honey, and I should not be surprised if, taking seasons as they come and go, hybrids, as a rule, would get just as much as pure Italians."

Dwarf Apple Trees.

Dwarf apple trees come into bearing sooner than standard sorts and for this reason nurserymen frequently use them as a means of determining the value of varieties that succeed well in distant sections, but have not yet been tried in their own. Where one wishes a few apples of a choice sort to be raised on his own premises without greatly shading the ground and for ornament rather than profit, a few may very properly be introduced into a large garden, but the standard sorts should always be chosen for orchards of any considerable size.

Election expenses during the fall campaign are answerable for the winter failure in business of more than one unsuccessful candidate.

When members of the same political party, the same church, or the same family begin to quarrel among themselves, then the fun begins for the rest of the world.

POULTRY KEEPING.

Points Worthy of Consideration in the Selection of Breeds.

With a view to assisting novices in the wise selection of breeds, the agricultural editor of The New York World makes the following suggestions:

Success in poultry keeping depends largely in the selection of a breed that is suited to the special requirements of the locality where it is to be reared. One of the first considerations is the soil. For, while chickens bred on land can be kept on a dry, sandy, chalky or gravel soil, there are many varieties that will not thrive where the ground is cold, damp or clayey. On wet, low lying lands ducks and geese are really the only poultry that can be kept with profit. On clay soils as high authority as Lewis advises that Dorkings, Spanish, Polish, Creeves and La Flèches are breeds to be avoided. He names the following as varieties as best able to stand such a soil: Minorcas, Leghorns, Houdans, Brahmas, Langshans, Game, Andalusians, Plymouth Rocks and Cochins.

The second point to be considered is whether the birds are to be kept in confinement or given their liberty. There are several breeds that will not thrive in restricted runs, as, for instance, the Hamburg and the lighter varieties of the Game fowls, which scarcely seem do well in a confined space. Wells no birds thrive as well in small runs, the Minorcas, Leghorns, Houdans and Plymouth Rocks, when not overfed and otherwise properly cared for, will give tolerable satisfaction.

Where eggs are the chief object the new-laying breeds are advised. Poultry specially characterized for table qualities is, of course, the sort to be selected where the demand is for dressed fowls. In point of quality the Games come first, although these are small for ordinary market purposes. The Game, crossed with Dorking, is highly recommended. Other good table fowls are La Flèche, Dorkings, Houdans, Langshans and Plymouth Rocks.

Where it is desirable to have, combined in one breed, good layers and table fowls Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Dominiques and Houdans will be found desirable.

Horse Talk.

A contributor to Farm Journal has the following to say:

Gentlemen pays best with the colt or horse.

Do not trade off or sell for a trifle the old horse. There is a better way.

The breeding of heavy horses is increasing fast.

Clover hay is cheap. Give the colts and breeding mares lots of it and see them thrive.

The brush will save colts.

The horse may be frightened by smell. All hay or straw is not the thing unless we want tailless.

The large breeds of horses can be safely bred to smaller mares.

For scabby there is nothing like oats.

There have been lots of trotting wonders come to the front the past season, but not enough to warrant the boys to become addled over a trotter. This is a big country, and thousands have failed where one has become famous.

Do not worry about the future with twelve hundred pound horses. Europe will take them all.

Put a very strong halter on the colt when first tied. Stay with it and do not let it pull. Coax it with a handful of oats and keep it from getting frightened. If it breaks loose once, it will try all the harder next time.

If the growing colt reaches up for its hay it will tend to make it higher headed.

Would be trotters have to hunt up new owners.

Root Pruning of Fruit Trees.

An English pomologist gives his ideas as follows on the subject of root pruning: The operation should be performed as soon after the crops have been gathered as possible. Open a trench about eighteen inches wide at from two to three feet from the stem of the tree, giving more or less distance according to the age and size, and about the same depth, working the soil out pretty well from underneath the roots, with a view of securing any top or perpendicular ones that may be there, and cutting all those in the prescribed space clean away in the operation. If the trees are vigorous and the natural soil in which they are growing is good, it may be returned to fill up the trenches without additions of any kind being made. But, on the other hand, should both trees and soil show signs of debility, the trenches should be filled in with good, fertile loam, and the improvement in the crops in succeeding years will well pay for the trouble and labor. Really fruitful trees are often benefited as much by root pruning as by the pruning of the shoots. The slight check in growth leads to the production of short jointed limbs and the formation of strong, healthy fruit buds.

Here and There.

Favorable reports come from the winter wheat belt.

It is told that the commission appointed to consider the means of abating the rabbit pest in Australia has examined and reported 1,600 schemes. M. Pasteur's remedy, fowl cholera, has proved of little efficacy. Rabbit proof wire fencing seems to be say yet the only feasible plan.

Pennsylvania farmers find profit in sowing rye for the straw.

France still stands fired on the list of European wheat producing countries, and for 1890 boasts a fair crop—of barley a full yield in bulk, but indeed in quality; a big oat crop, but a deficient rye crop.

The past season was, in the main, favorable for the hay crop.

The sugar cane crop is a large one.

The sorghum crop has made a small yield, except at the south.

Peter Kieffer, the introducer of the Kieffer pear, who died in Philadelphia recently, was born in Alsace in 1812 and came to America in 1834. He was widely known as a pomologist.

If the farmers' co-operative and self protective organizations hold together and work harmoniously the result will not stop at bringing up the prices of farm products. That has already been done. It will also bring up the price per acre of agricultural lands all over the country.

Old Fashioned Harvesting.

Harvesting with the rude implements was a scene. Imagine three or four hundred wild Indians in a grain field armed, some with sickles, some with butcher knives, some with pieces of hoop iron roughly fashioned into shapes like sickles, but many having only their hands with which to gather by small handfuls the dry and brittle grain; and, as their hands would soon become sore, they resorted to dry willow sticks, which were split to afford a sharper edge with which to cover the straw. But the silliest part was the threshing. The harvest of weeks, sometimes of a month, was piled up in the crows in the form of a large mound in the middle of a high, strong round corral; then three or four hundred wild horses were turned in to thresh it, the Indians whooping to make them run faster.

Suddenly they would dash in before the band at full speed, when the rotation became reversed, with the effect of pleasing up the trampled straw to the very bottom. In an hour the grain would be thoroughly threshed and the dry straw broken almost into chaff. In this manner I have seen 2,000 bushels of wheat threshed in a single hour. Next came the winnowing, which would often take another month. It could only be done when the wind was blowing, by throwing high into the air shovefuls of grain, straw and chaff, the lighter materials being wafted to one side, while the grain, comparatively clean, would descend and form a heap by itself. In this manner all the grain in California was cleaned. At that day no such thing as a fanning mill had ever been brought to this coast.—Gen. Bidwell in Century.

Excessively Quiet.

A young woman married and went to live at the country residence of her husband. Her health was not good, and it was decided that she should spend a year in strict retirement. At the end of six months, however, she returned to town, declaring that so quiet a life was more than she could endure.

It appeared that during that time she had had thirty seven different servants, one of whom was discharged for an attempt to set the house on fire and one for an attempt to rob the plate closet, while half a dozen more were sent away for violent quarrels in their part of the establishment.

Her mother-in-law had been thrown from a carriage at the foot of the lawn and injured fatally; her sister-in-law had come to make a visit and had improved the opportunity to run away with a man whom she had been forbidden to marry.

The time had further been broken in upon by visits from the six bridesmaids of the hostess, who invited them in pairs for two weeks each, and then asked a few men to meet them, but it should be dull. A gale had blown down an oak so near the house that its branches dashed in the drawing room windows and the stables had been struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

"And such a quiet life," the young lady said, concluding her account, "was too much for me."—Youth's Companion.

The Reason She Was Glad.

A Virginia girl who went to Washington, D. C., recently for a visit tells a story of her old negro "mammy," Aunt Malinda, who accompanied her to town in the capacity of maid. It seems that they went through the Corcoran Art Gallery during their stay, and every step of the way the elderly and provincial colored woman grew more and more scandalized by what she saw. Not one word was said, but by eloquent grunts and sighs her disapproval was manifested, until they entered the hall of sculpture, where her feelings grew too deep for words.

When they faced the Venus of Medici's naked loveliness and viewed the statesque beauty of the Apollo Belvedere, Malinda took on an ashy hue. So thoughtfully was she polishing her silver rimmed spectacles as they left the building her mistress was moved to inquire whether she liked it all. "Yes, 'um," Aunt Malinda responded cheerfully; "liked it well 'nough, only I'se powerful glad dar ain't none o' my color in dar."—Illustrated American.

Unpleasantly Conspicuous.

One uptown little schoolgirl to another about a third: "I think she's awful nuthing. She gets 'meritorious' of 'perfect,' or something every week. I ain't going to play with her after this."—Philadelphia Record.

One Quite Sufficient.

Chelly—Just to think! They have a hundred kinds of soap in France.

Deboard—Candidate (wearily)—Ninety-nine too many. One's enough—When you're in it.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Big House.

The largest building on the globe is said to be the Pedlanac, or free house, an apartment house in Vienna. There are 1,560 rooms arranged in 430 dwelling apartments. The house has thirty-one staircases, and 2,113 persons, enough to make a small town, are now living under its one great roof. As may be imagined, it is difficult to find a particular person in this great caravansary, and one visitor testifies to looking for an occupant for more than two hours. The postman sometimes delivers 1,000 pieces of mail matter in a day at this one house.—New York Ledger.

Use of the Tooth Brush.

The use of the tooth brush in connection with powders, washes or other treatment of the teeth should be gentle. Bleeding of the gums is always a danger signal. It shows that the skin has been broken, inviting the absorption into the system of any poisonous or foreign matter, which may be present in the mouth. If the gums are very tender, a soft brush should be used, and used very gently, till they have hardened sufficiently to withstand more vigorous treatment.—Herald of Health.

AN OLD MAID'S SOLILOQUY.

"To kiss or not to take it, is the question—
Whether it is nobler in the mind to suffer
A spinster wearing the antics of fate, or
Take up arms against a sea of troubles, and
By opposing end them. To die—to sleep—
That look of leave cannot say many sorrows
Of the flesh that I am heir to. 'Tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To die, to sleep—
To sleep! perchance to dream—ay, there's the rub!
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil
Must give us pause: there's the respect
That makes calamity of so long life."

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS

regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. They are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. One a Dose. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a vial.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Thomas C. Jones, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrators 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 ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrators, at the office of Charles C. Ferrow, attorney at law, 124 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

ELIZA JENSON JONES,
Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas C. Jones, deceased.

Dated January 6th, 1891. 4 times w

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. Moyle, administrator of the estate of Patrick Hall, deceased, has rendered for settlement, and filed in said court, his final account of his administration of said estate and petition 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 of Territory of Utah, has been duly appointed by the judge of said court, for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and contest said account or any part thereof, and that all persons entitled to said residue may be entitled and appointed and final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated January 6, 1891.

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

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Elias S. Ferrin, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Martin Haight, administrator of the estate of Elias S. Ferrin, deceased, has rendered for settlement, and filed in said court, his final account of his administration of said estate, and petition 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 of Territory of Utah, has been duly appointed by the judge of said court, for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and contest said account or any part thereof, and that all persons entitled to said residue may be entitled and appointed and final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated January 6, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

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 Thomas Twiggs, administrator of the estate of John Twiggs, deceased, has rendered for settlement, and filed in said court, his final account of his administration of said estate and petition 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 said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and contest said account or any part thereof, and that all persons entitled to said residue may be entitled and appointed and final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated January 6, 1891.

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

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Milton Atwood, 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 Tuesday, the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of the County Court House in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in the room room of said Court, has been appointed the time and place for the hearing of a petition of Moses M. Atwood praying for the admission to probate of a certain document purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Milton Atwood, deceased, when and where all persons interested may appear and contest the validity of said will, or the granting of letters testamentary to Moses M. Atwood as named for in said Testament.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1891.

(SEAL.) C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy Clerk. 4166

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court of 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, deceased, 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 ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Charles C. Ferrow, attorney at law, 124 S. 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 6th, 1891. 4 times w

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 necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Smith Main Street, Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake, Utah Territory.

Dated January 6th, 1891.

W. J. HEATIE,
Administrator of the Estate of Edgar Williams, deceased. 4 times w

SEALED BIDS.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNTY COURT of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, sealed bids will be received by the county clerk up to and including January 20, 1891, for supplying the County Jail of Salt Lake County from February 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892.

The following will form the basis for bids for contracts, viz.: to be furnished the county clerk:

Moving county records, 100 pages, with marginal ruling.

Bound records without marginal ruling.

Moving records, same as the three records.

Lime and bricks, same as other records.

Abstract of county, same as other records.

Tickets and receipt books for all except the contract records.

Field book, 5 book books or 1 that I choose, of plain, drafting paper for making plats and maps, to consist of:

Drawing and drafting tools.

Empty book.

Records for documents, same as now used in the office, with seal, in books of 500 pages.

Moving abstract records and abstract books to same.

Some of these records have printed forms, and the amount can be determined only on the contract specified.

Bids are to be based, "for forms to be furnished by county," and "forms furnished by Bureau contract for moving books. Paper to be Bureau of printed specimen letter paper, 10x7." Prices to be given on records ruled and printed, and on ruled only.

Also for the recorder's office, index books and abstracts per thousand. Envelopes for, and of, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, and ruled printed forms.

FOR THE COUNTY'S OFFICE.

Right for sections.

Lots, corner books.

Lots letter books and envelopes, same as above.

FOR THE CLERK'S OFFICE.

Record books same as above, except that they shall be of 500 pages each, and without marginal ruling.

Pocket books, ruled, on 10 pound paper for the price, or of same grade, but of such as to be fairly good in order.

Bids and Fisher's collapse pencils per gross.

Pens per gross.

Ink per dozen quarts.

Letter books and envelopes, per 100, as above.

All receipts to be furnished as called for. A bond for faithful performance of contract, in such sum as the County Court may determine, will be required of the successful bidder.

C. E. ALLEN, County Clerk.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 31, 1890.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Salt Lake Fish and Dairy Company, will be held at the General Office of the Company, No. 27 and 29 East First South Street, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, on Tuesday the 10th 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.

Dated Salt Lake City, January 6th, 1891.

DeLAC K. WARDELL,
Secretary.

4 times w

HARRISON CONVEYOR IRRIGATING PUMP

OPERATED BY HORSE POWER, IN ALL EXPERIENCE. Where water is to be had from streams or well this pump enables a person to control irrigation.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

HORDEN & SELLECK CO.,
26 S. Lake St., Chicago.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE IN PROVO CITY, A GOOD Shoemaker's business. Apply to Robert Robb, Jr. Provo City. 4 weeks.

Utah Central Railway

Time Card in Effect OCT. 31, 1890

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

SALT LAKE CITY.

Train 1 leaves 8th South & Main St. ..... 4.00 a.m.
" 2 arrives " " " ..... 5.40 p.m.

PARK CITY.

Train 1 arrives Park City ..... 10.35 a.m.
" 2 leaves " " ..... 4.00 p.m.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Salt Lake at ..... 7.00 a.m.
Arrive " " ..... 5.00 p.m.
Leave Park City at ..... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive " " ..... 11.00 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. Ticket & Pass. Agt.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN RY.

OUR EST TIME TABLE, JAN. 1, 1891.

East-bound Trains.	No. 5 Atlantic Mail.	No. 1 Atlantic Express.
Lv. Ogden	8.00 a.m.	3.45 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	9.00 a.m.	4.45 p.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	9.05 a.m.	10.00 p.m.
Ar. Provo	11.05 a.m.	12.05 a.m.
Lv. Provo	11.40 a.m.	12.10 a.m.
Ar. Green River	5.20 p.m.	5.30 a.m.
Lv. Green River	5.30 p.m.	5.35 a.m.
Ar. Grand Junction	8.30 p.m.	8.45 a.m.
Lv. Grand Junction	8.40 p.m.	8.55 a.m.
Ar. Glenwood Springs	11.15 p.m.	1.40 p.m.
Ar. Leadville	7.30 a.m.	6.00 p.m.
Ar. Pueblo	3.10 p.m.	1.00 a.m.
Ar. Colorado Springs	4.50 p.m.	2.40 a.m.
Ar. Denver	6.30 p.m.	5.00 a.m.
Ar. Omaha	6.25 p.m.	6.00 a.m.

West-bound Trains.	No. 2 Pacific Mail.	No. 4 Pacific Express.
Lv. Denver	9.00 a.m.	8.15 p.m.
Lv. Colorado Springs	10.30 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
Lv. Pueblo	11.20 a.m.	11.45 p.m.
Lv. Leadville	7.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m.
Lv. Glenwood Springs	3.55 a.m.	2.15 p.m.
Lv. Grand Junction	4.10 a.m.	2.35 p.m.
Ar. Green River	4.30 a.m.	3.10 p.m.
Lv. Green River	4.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
Ar. Provo	5.25 a.m.	10.20 p.m.
Lv. Provo	5.35 a.m.	10.35 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	6.30 a.m.	1.40 a.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	8.00 a.m.	2.40 a.m.
Ar. Ogden	8.15 a.m.	3.05 a.m.

LOCAL TRAINS.

SALT LAKE AND OGDEN.

Leave Salt Lake 7.30 a.m. and 11.35 a.m., 4.45 p.m. Arrive at Ogden 10.15 a.m., 1.40 p.m., 7.40 p.m.

Leave Salt Lake 8.35 a.m., morning arrive Salt Lake 5.20 p.m.

AMERICAN FORK, PROVO, SPANISH FORK, MOUNT PLEASANT AND MANTI.

Leave Salt Lake 4.25 p.m.; morning, arrive Salt Lake 11.55 a.m.

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

DAVID JAMES & CO.

TINNERS

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters

DEALERS IN

Plumbing Material, Pumps, Pipe and Fittings, Steam Heating Supplies, Tin and Iron Roofing, Galvanized Iron Cornice, Guttering, Etc.

—GARDEN HOSE AND LAWN SPRINKLERS—

No. 67 S. MAIN STREET.

The People HAVE NO USE

For Shoes Made of Split Leather with Canvas or Paste Board Inner Soles.

THEY ALL INQUIRE FOR

Solomon Bros.' Boots and Shoes

Which are Made of Solid Material and are known to be Nice and Durable.

Call and Examine the Various Styles of Our Own Make and Imported.

Honest Goods! Fair Prices! Always Reliable! None Better in the Market!

All Kinds of Dressing Sold for Black or Tan Colored Shoes.
Don't forget the RUSSET Dressing for Gents', Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Shoes which Makes them Look Like New.

BUY THE

MOUNTAINEER OVERALL.

IT IS THE BEST.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

MOUNTAIN DIVISION.

The only line running through Cars to Denver, Missouri River, Chicago and St. Louis without Change.

NEW TIME CARD, NOV. 30th, 1890.

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

ARRIVE.

Limited Fast Mail from Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, and Cache Valley ..... 7.00 a.m.
Mail and Express from Ogden, Cache Valley, Pocatello and San Francisco ..... 10.30 a.m.
Atlantic Express from Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Ogden and Pueblo ..... 3.40 p.m.
Local Express from Ogden and intermediate Points ..... 5.50 p.m.
Local Express from Junction, Stockton and Tooele ..... 10.00 a.m.
Mail and Express from Milford, Lund, Nephi, Provo and Eureka ..... 1.00 p.m.
*Mixed Train from Terminus, Tooele and Garfield Beach ..... 5.15 p.m.

*Daily except Sunday.

DEPART.

Limited Fast Mail for Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City & St. Louis 7.00 a.m.
Atlantic Express for Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate Points ..... 8.30 a.m.
Atlantic Express for Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, and San Francisco ..... 3.50 p.m.
Mail and Express for Ogden and intermediate Points, Butte and Portland ..... 4.00 p.m.
Mail and Express for Eureka, Provo, Nephi, Juab and Milford ..... 8.00 a.m.
Local Express for Provo, Nephi and Eureka ..... 3.00 p.m.
*Mixed Train for Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terminus ..... 8.30 a.m.

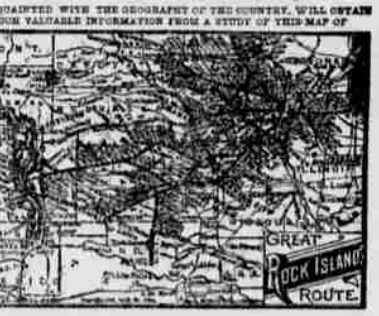
*Daily except Sunday.

TICKET OFFICE, WASATCH BUILDING, 201 MAIN ST.

C. F. RESSEGUIE, Genl. Manager. C. S. RELLES, Genl. Traffic Manager. S. W. ECCLES, Gen. Pass. Agt.

A MAN

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



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