

# THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, January 24, 1871

On the evening of the 13th inst., Major Powell delivered a lecture in Chicago, on the "Seven ancient cities of Arizona." In his lecture he described Colorado cañon and places on the river where the ruins of old houses and steep out in the terraces up to the very top of the cañon and fragments of pottery were found. In other places, at the mouth of little streams, were seen collections of houses, one of them two stories high and with six rooms. Inscriptions were thickly carved on the walls, which were very beautiful, showing such artistic taste and culture in this direction. This was the written language of a mighty people now almost extinct. Through all Lower California, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and parts of Nevada Territory, the relics of the same ancient people were discovered, showing that the race had been one of vast numbers and power. The Spaniards of New Mexico had heard of this race and sent expeditions to the north. After a while they succeeded in subduing some 70 of the cities, and destroying the greater part of the inhabitants. The rest of the short-lived race were placed under the yoke of slavery, to gratify the avaricious lust for gold. Their old habits and customs, even their language, gradually passed away, and the people themselves, becoming assimilated to their cruel invaders or to the other Indian tribes, lost all their individuality. But away up in the high-altitude part of Arizona there were seven cities so far away that they escaped the ravaging hands of the cruel Spaniards. These cities remain still intact; the people retaining their old habits, religion and language, as handed down from their distant ancestors. They made their clothing and pottery, and built their houses just as their progenitors did a thousand years ago, before the foot of a white man had taken its cruel march to exterminate their traditions and race. He had been fortunate enough to spend a few days with these people during last summer.

Their houses were erected on cliffs, often on narrow ledges overlooking a precipitous descent. The different stories were built on terraces, so that it was necessary to ascend by stone stairways and ladders. The first story was generally devoted to store-room purposes, the second to workshops and kitchens, the other stories being used for bedrooms and idol chambers. Their clothing was very handsome, of a woven material, and they took great pride in it, washing it and drying it on lines with much care. Their language was very soft and musical, and their welcome to all strangers hospitable.

Of all the millions of this interesting people who had lived in past ages, there were only about 3,000 of them left, and these were soon to be moved on to a reservation.

The Major gave his audience a lengthy and interesting description of the religion, customs and traditions of these Indians, (the Moquis) illustrating his descriptions with diagrams and representations. His lecture was listened to with the deepest interest.

THE SACRAMENTO UNION says that our Territory, by reason of her white population, may better seek admission as a State than any other Territory. We have a large number of white inhabitants, it says, than Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho combined, and over twice as many as the State of Nevada. We lack 25,000 of having as many, the Union says, the great rank for a Congressional representative, but there are likely to be made up before the next summer session. In that case it knows of no objection to Utah becoming a State, save the single one of polygamy. But though it admits this, it thinks there need be no haste about the admission of Utah. Time and enterprise and the abounding mineral wealth of the country, will cure the evil of polygamy better than any act of Congress. It thinks that in two or three years the "Gentiles" promise to be in the majority, and then the Territory will be ripe for the acceptance of the principles and prohibitions of Congress's bill recently introduced into Congress.

Take the Union on its own ground and the statements which it makes, and what justice is there in refusing Utah admission? Population is here, or will be, it says, to fully meet every requirement; stability, permanency and well-established government are here, and even the desired hostile element is to be hereshortly, why, then, delay Utah's admission? If polygamy is so contemptible, so barbarous, so antagonistic to true civilization, as its opponents would make it out to be, why be afraid to let it come in contact with the reputedly superior system? If two or three years only are necessary to bring about the time when the Territory will be ripe for the adoption of modern civilization in its religious, political and social manifestations, why not admit it at once, and let it be a full and complete citizen of the Union?

WASHINGTON. The committee on banking and currency, through a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. C. B. Burdick and C. B. Smith, have been in communication with the secretary of the Treasury with a view to ascertaining whether the estimate of \$250,000,000 of the national debt is correct, and if not, to what extent it is in error. The committee will report on the subject on or before the 1st of March. The committee also has under consideration a bill for the construction of wagon roads and bridges in Dakota, one by Cavanaugh, granting lands for railroad purposes, in Montana and Wyoming, and a bill for a military and postal railroad between New York and Washington, came up for the next business in the morning hour, and, after a brief consideration, was referred.

INDIANA. The bill of Stevenson's new mill, near St. Paul, Indiana, exploded yesterday. H. Stevenson, a Democrat, J. Bedford and S. McCarty were killed. Two of the bodies were blown a hundred yards. The cause was supposed to be a leak in the boiler.

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than in Utah. But there is that terrible institution known as polygamy. That we are told is the great and only objection. Stripped of the false coloring and misstatements with which it is surrounded and accompanied, this objection amounts to this—"It is better to seduce and degrade women than to marry them. It is preferable to dishonor them, bastardize their children and brand both with ineffaceable disgrace than to give them a husband's and father's guardianship guidance and care."

Do we put this too strongly? By no means. Suppose instead of polygamy, there was wide-spread prostitution in Utah. Would any one urge that as an objection to her admission as a State? Can any one recall an instance where the most shocking and revolting vice and immorality were urged as objections to the admission of a State into the Union? There is not an instance of the kind in the history of the Government.

Why, then, make an exception of Utah and single her out as the scapegoat, because instead of woman being seduced, prostituted and abandoned here, they are married?

A recent number of the New York World contains a biographical sketch of Captain Labouchere, late commander of the British Majesty's 60th rifles, who, for the last twenty-four years has resided in the city of New York. The Captain was born in London in the year 1798, and though now in his 160th year, is still in the possession of every faculty and is straight, lithe and active, and looks as though he might live as long again. Few men living, leaving out his age, can bear such a record as Captain Labouchere: he has been a traveler in almost every land, has fought on many a battle-field, has suffered shipwreck, and still, without a rheumatic pain, is as hale and hearty as most men, not half his age. The Captain settled in New York in 1847, being accompanied by a widow, daughter, and a grandson, both of whom are dead.

When twenty-three years of age Mr. Labouchere enlisted into the 60th rifles, and fought with the British army in Holland, under the Duke of York, in 1798; was with Cornwallis in Ireland in 1798, and with Nelson at Copenhagen in 1801. He was an attaché of the British embassy to Prussia in 1807 under Lord Castlereagh; and was an eyewitness of the ceremonies which took place on June 22nd of that year, at the meeting at Tilsit between the First Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander of Russia. In 1808 he was fighting under Wellington in the Peninsula war, was left for dead at Busaco, and was knighted for his bravery on the plains of Talavera. In 1811 he was stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, and took an active part in the Caffre war of 1813. On the banishment of the Emperor Napoleon to St. Helena, Captain Labouchere was appointed one of his jailors; and in 1818, being then fifty-two years of age, and having seen and faced almost every conceivable danger, he resolved to retire from the army and spend the remainder of his days quietly. He accordingly sold his commission; but his restless nature soon compelled him to take part in the bustle of active life, and in 1826 he was shipwrecked and cast ashore senseless at the Cape of Good Hope. This was a most disastrous affair, for though his life was spared his whole fortune went down with the ship. He next figures as superintendent of the convict station at Bathurst in Australia. In 1837 he went to Tahiti, and from thence made voyages to China, India, and South America. While at Tahiti, on account of the free expression of opinions against the Papists, he was seized by the authorities and transported to France. This took place in 1842. On his liberation the Captain took a tour through Europe, subsequently being elected of Lord Howard de Walden's estate in Jamaica, and came to this country in '49, where he has resided ever since. In '53, during the riot in New York, the Captain, then in his sixty-eighth year, confronted the mob and at the risk of his own life rescued a person whom they were about to hang on a gallows.

Strange as the preceding account, crowded into the life of one person, is, the strangest part of the Captain's history is yet to be told—a part which seems to set at defiance the laws of physiology and at the same time furnish a study for both toxicologist and physician. For more than fifty years Captain Labouchere has been confirmed opium eater, his teeth in this respect far transcending it is said those of Dr. Quincey. Impelled by acute pain brought on by exposure during his military career, the Captain took his first dose of opium, and he affirms that on no day, during the last half century, has he taken less than twenty-four grains of this powerful opiate. He has occasionally taken as much as one hundred and fifty grains in a day; and he tells that on one occasion at sea, when his opium had run out, he drank half a pint of laudanum.

In his mode of life he is very exact. He has three meals a day—breakfast, regularly at 10 o'clock in the morning; dinner at noon, and tea at four or five, and is in bed and asleep by six in the evening. He is five feet ten inches high, and is the possessor of a chest of extraordinary girth.

GAMBETTA, the young lawyer, whose name figures so conspicuously in connection with the war in France, has but one eye, and the cause of his being so disabled, he is said to be a natural defect, furnished him by the determined character of the man. It is related of him that, being sent to a Jesuit school, which he found very distasteful, he wrote and informed his father that if he did not remove him he would quit the school. A few days after the old gentleman received a note from the principal of the school, informing him that his son had destroyed the sight of one of his eyes. The father then visited the school to satisfy himself as to whether his son had been so foolish, and convinced himself of the fact by one of his eyes. He then returned home, and removed his son from the school, but was assured by the young gentleman that if he did not he would put

out the other eye. Gambetta perceived that this, and the son was forthwith removed. With such material having compelling power in France it is not surprising that the present contest there will be ultimately waged as long as his influence lasts.

Mr. WALTER Montgomery, who gave readings last Fall in our Theatre, has been performing in Boston. At the close of his engagement and on the last night he was called out and made a speech. Subsequently Mr. J. B. Booth presented to him in the green-room, in behalf of the members of the company, a massive silver goblet lined with gold. The gift bears the following inscription: "Presented to Mr. Walter Montgomery by his brother actors, Boston Theatre, Boston, January 14, 1871, as a slight recognition of his eminent abilities as an artist, and his real worth and good fellowship as a man."

NEW COAL MINE.—The following was received per Deseret Telegraph Line, this afternoon: "Utah, Jan. 24, 2.30 p. m. John Haged, of this city, and H. Carlson, of Fairview, have commenced opening the coal mine discovered by them on the 4th day of January. The prospect is favorable. Experienced judges declare it beyond all doubt, to be a valuable coal bed."

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]  
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For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

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# FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Summons to surrender.—Faidherbe hoped to accept the Imperial dignity before fighting—Bombardment of St. Denis.

LILLE, 22.—Cambrai was summoned to surrender by three o'clock this afternoon. Faidherbe, in reply to the popular demand for a speech, said: "France presents an exterminating war to civilization. The army of the north is rapidly rallying."

PARIS, 22.—The Germans are entering Dieppe, Calvados and Orléans. Faidherbe issued a hopeful order, to-day, that after a short interval, the army of the north will again confront the invaders.

The bombardment of St. Denis progresses favorably; the fort is almost silenced. There are several fires in the town of St. Denis, also within the walls of Paris.

William, in an order of the day, announces to the army his acceptance of the Imperial dignity.

BORDEAUX, 22.—Dijon was attacked by a large Prussian force, yesterday. Several engagements occurred in the neighboring villages. The troops commanded by Mirade and Risaki, were in action and behaved gallantly. The French maintained their positions and advanced their posts. Both armies were close to each other last night. It is expected the battle will be resumed to-day. The Prussians occupied Dijon after a bombardment.

GREAT BRITAIN.  
Trochu's Policy Denounced.

LONDON, 20.—A correspondent of the Telegraph reports from Paris that the effect of the bombardment on the city was not so disastrous as it was at first supposed. The destruction of some old houses and wood yards, and that the German fire has been hitherto harmless. It is said that General Faidherbe, who has been sent to the front, is expected to-day. The Prussians occupied Dijon after a bombardment.

LONDON, 23.—Advice from the inside of Paris up to the 21st, says there is great dissatisfaction in consequence of Trochu's policy. The last effort to break the lines of the enemy. It is reported that a large and available force of artillery and infantry took part in the action. Trochu's policy of digressing, warmly expressed sympathy with France.

ITALY.  
Sympathy with France.

FLORENCE, 22.—In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, Signor Tronzo, in reply to an interpolation addressed to the ministry, said it was impossible for Italy alone to mediate between France and Prussia. The government intended to seize an opportunity to co-operate with the other Powers in that direction. In the course of the discussion which followed, four members of the Chamber of deputies denounced as weak and temporizing.

PRUSSIA.  
BERLIN, 22.—The Emperor telegraphs thus to the Emperor: "The latest estimate of the French losses is fifteen thousand, including eleven thousand killed. The German army is now in a position to demand a truce to bury the dead before Paris, because the demand was variable. The out posts mutually exchanged the wounded of the wounded. It is said the garrison did not renew the attack, because Trochu was apprised of Chaulzeu's defeat."

CANADA.  
Denies it.

TORONTO, 22.—The government organ denies, positively, that Sir John Ross visits Washington on public business, or on any mission to the American government. He is there on private matters.

BELGIUM.  
Prussians repulsed at Longwy.

ARLON, 22.—The bombardment of Longwy is continuing; the garrison is resisting well. The Prussians were repulsed at Longwy on Saturday and their guns dismounted. They were forced to place their batteries at a greater distance from the walls. The batteries of Herse and Orléans were repulsed by the fire of the beleaguered. On Sunday the Prussians became more vigorous.

BAUSSEL, 22.—The Prussians are waiting for a heavy gun. On Sunday the Prussians became more vigorous.

OBITUARIES.  
MARY PHILLIPS was born in Worcester, England, December 4, 1874, and died in Kayville, Utah Territory, January 19, 1871, being in her 96th year. Her parents were John Phillips and Mary Phillips. She was married to John Phillips in 1800, and he died in 1810, when he was 60 years of age. She was then 36 years of age. She was a member of the Methodist Church, and was a devoted Christian. She was a widow for 56 years. She was a member of the United Brethren Church, and was a devoted Christian. She was a widow for 56 years. She was a member of the Methodist Church, and was a devoted Christian. She was a widow for 56 years.

WASHINGTON. Currency matters.

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# SPECIAL NOTICES.

EVIDENCE ACCUMULATED that no chemical analysis like Dooley's Yeast Powder. Although subjected to the most critical examination, no ingredients could be found excepting pure and nutritious. This accounts for the entire and uniform satisfaction given by Dooley's Yeast Powder in the culinary department.

It is the cheapest, best and most reliable Baking Powder known, and is recommended upon its merits alone. Your Grocer keeps it. d54 ceds w52 1

IF you have a yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, dandruff, itching, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, tongue coated, internal heat, constipated bowels, low spirits, gloomy forebodings, you are suffering from liver complaint or biliousness, and nothing else will relieve and cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's All-Rest or Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by Druggists. A pamphlet sent free. Address—Dr. H. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. d53 ceds w54 1

Townsend House  
IS NOT FOR RENT.

LUMBER! LUMBER!—Cheap for Cash. Common from \$3 to \$5; Clear, \$4 per hundred feet. Mill running winter and summer. d14 Sm J. J. THAYER, 1st Ward, S. L. City.

For the finest Grapes, Turkey, Ducks, Chickens, Apples, Grapes and every kind of Fruit and Vegetables in the Salt Lake market, go to the store of Michael Chadd, pioneer dealer in poultry, fruit and vegetables, on west side of Main Street, about a third of a block north of the "Eagle Emporium." d28

DRUGS.—Big and Little Bess and Smart Drums have arrived in good supply, and can be bought of DIMICK B. HUNTINGTON, 12th Ward. d21 1/2

A Splendid Assortment of New Goods, both beautiful and cheap, expressly adapted for Christmas and New Year's Gifts, is on view in the newly erected Jewelry Establishment kept by Carl C. Amundsen, East Temple Street. Call and delight yourself by the sight of it. Optical Goods: finest assortment of Spectacles, etc., on hand. d35 3/4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
GEO. GODDARD  
HAS REMOVED his Grain, Flour and Provision business to the Store situated between Hooper, Eldredge & Co's Bank and the 13th Ward Co-operative Store.

Expecting shortly to tear down his old Store and erect a new one better suited to the neighborhood and the wants of the times. Samples of Grain, Flour, Corn Meal, BEANS, APPLES, PEACHES, POTATOES, Etc., Etc.

Rehilitated in front of the Store, and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

He is also appointed Agent of Utah for the sale of the GENUINE NORWAY OATS!

He has also a set of TINNERS' TOOLS For Sale or Exchange.

ELGIN (ILLINOIS) Watches!

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RY CO. GENERAL FREIGHT DEPOT, CHICAGO, JANUARY 22, 1871.

D. W. WHITTELL, Esq. General Agent, National Watch Co. Dear Sir:—Take this occasion to say that the B. W. Raymond Watch, which I have carried for more than one year, has given more satisfaction, and has always been reliable and true as a time piece, than any other watch I have since it came from your office. It is a fine-class watch in every respect. Yours respectfully, JOHN C. GAULT, Gen'l. Agent.

Call on your Jeweler and ask to see the Elgin Watches. Business Office and Salesroom National Watch Company, 150 and 161 Lake Street, Chicago. 1 Mail on Lake, New York. d54 2 ceds w52 1

Central Pacific Railroad.

From	To	Jan. 22, 1871.	From	To	Jan. 22, 1871.
San Francisco	Portland	5:45 PM	Portland	San Francisco	5:45 PM
Portland	Seattle	5:45 PM	Seattle	Portland	5:45 PM
Seattle	Spokane	5:45 PM	Spokane	Seattle	5:45 PM
Spokane	Butte	5:45 PM	Butte	Spokane	5:45 PM
Butte	Helena	5:45 PM	Helena	Butte	5:45 PM
Helena	Great Falls	5:45 PM	Great Falls	Helena	5:45 PM
Great Falls	Missoula	5:45 PM	Missoula	Great Falls	5:45 PM
Missoula	Bozeman	5:45 PM	Bozeman	Missoula	5:45 PM
Bozeman	Butte	5:45 PM	Butte	Bozeman	5:45 PM
Butte	Helena	5:45 PM	Helena	Butte	5:45 PM
Helena	Great Falls	5:45 PM	Great Falls	Helena	5:45 PM
Great Falls	Missoula	5:45 PM	Missoula	Great Falls	5:45 PM
Missoula	Bozeman	5:45 PM	Bozeman	Missoula	5:45 PM
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Butte	Helena	5:45 PM	Helena	Butte	5:45 PM
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Missoula	Bozeman	5:45 PM	Bozeman	Missoula	5:45 PM
Bozeman	Butte	5:45 PM	Butte	Bozeman	5:45 PM
Butte	Helena	5:45 PM	Helena	Butte	5:45 PM
Helena	Great Falls	5:45 PM	Great Falls	Helena	5:45 PM
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Great Falls	Missoula	5:45 PM	Missoula	Great Falls	5:45 PM
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Bozeman	Butte	5:45 PM	Butte	Bozeman	5:45 PM
Butte	Helena	5:45 PM	Helena	Butte	5:45 PM
Helena	Great Falls	5:45 PM	Great Falls	Helena	5:45 PM
Great Falls	Miss				