ECLECTICS IN MEDICINES.

A Utah Citizen at the Famous Cincinnati Institute.

Comparison of Eclectic With Other Schools of Medicine—Heroes and Cranks of Society.

CINCINNATI, O.,
February 1st, 1896.

To the Editor:

On the 9th of September last I left my home at Payson, Utah, and on the 14th of the same month matriculated as a student in the old Eclectic Medical Institute of this city. As it appears that some have a rather vague conception regarding the meaning of the term eclectic as applied to medicine, for the word is often incorrectly written electic, electic, etc., perhaps it would not be amiss to say a few words on the subject. In medicine there are three schools, viz., the allopathic, the homœopathic and the eclectic. Each of these schools insist on its students taking practically the same thorough courses in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, etc., but each differs to some extent from the other in adherence to and application of therapeutic or remedial agents. The term eclectic is from the Greek "eklegein," "to choose, select." As applied to this school of medicine it signifies that its disciples declare themselves at liberty, independent of any code of ethics or line-of-conduct laid down by others, to select from the vast range of medicines for the cure of disease or amelioration of suffering, as experiments, observation, progressive science and common sense have convinced them of being beneficial. However, they hold that diseases should be treated according to indications rather than according to name; and, further, that certain indications are counteracted by certain remedies; this accounts for their introduction of "Specific Medicines." Though there are a great many colleges of this character in America, or medicine in America, the Eclectic Medical Institute of this city is the oldest. It is this year celebrating its sixty-third anniversary—having been established in 1833. There are at present about 300 students attending this college; all sections of the country are represented—from Michigan to Florida, from Maine to Texas, from New York to Utah; yes, and even Canada.

Being naturally a lover of home and attached to Utah and her people, I felt exceedingly lonesome, and even downhearted at times, when I first came here, young and a stranger—and I have not even yet, since leaving home, seen a great acquaintance. But God has treated me; He has raised up friends unto me; and it affords me great pleasure to say my teachers, the professors, and my fellow students have treated me most kindly.

School takes up at 7:30 a. m., every day except Sunday, and the last lecture closes at 5, at late at 6 p. m., with one hour and a quarter for dinner; so it can readily be seen that the student has not much spare time for nonsense. The different chairs are very thorough, and every lecture commences with a "quiz" on the former. The professors often make use their didactic lectures real and original gems of thought, many of which I have taken down and copied in a book for future reference. The advice given by our preceptors is to work earnestly; to seek diligently for knowledge; to wise vice; to cultivate good taste; to seek good company and innocent amusements; to be gentlemanly in language, appearance and demeanor; to meet all the sins of tobacco and not to drink the first glass of liquor. Many of my associates evince an interest when the conversation is turned on Utah and the Mormons. I realize, of course, that I am here as a student, but I am not afraid to let anybody know that I am a Mormon, or, if needs be, to let them the reason why I am one.

The DESERET NEWS is kept on file in the public library, this city, and I read it with great interest. Its bold and manly stand in favor of Truth and liberty is admirable; it invigorates the mind of light and inspires the honest in heart to renewed determination to defend the cause of God.

CHARLES L. OLSEN.

Labors in Virginia.

To the Editor:

CONSTLANT, Southampton, Co., Va., January 27th, 1896.

We desire to offer a few words of thanks for the very valuable paper which we receive weekly. Its contents are very eagerly read and are the means of furnishing information both interesting and beneficial. After perusing its pages thoroughly we present the paper to others who, if not entirely dead to their own surroundings, will also regard them as treasures of spiritual food.

In addition to expressing our sincere thanks for this very welcome visitor, we desire to give a brief account of our labors here in this locality, thinking perhaps it will be of some interest to the many readers of the NEWS, and that a place might be found for it in its interesting columns. This account will embrace some of the most important events occurring from October 16th, 1895, up to the present time, previously which I had been laboring with Elder Samuel Jackson of Manassa, Colorado, revisiting saints and friends in the counties of Tyrrell and James City. Our labors in that capacity had not been completed when we received instructions to return to the Baptism branch of the Church in Gloucester county, to await the coming of the Elders. On their arrival Elder Jackson and I were separated and assigned different counties, each taking a new companion. Elder Thomas C. Romney of Juarez, Mexico, and I were assigned to labor together and assigned to the county of Southampton as a field.

The district in far as we have seen, is level, comparatively, with only here and there an undulation. It is well timbered, for the saw mills are doing their work in destruction and the death of the giants of the forest. Nothing is heard on every side but the sound of felling trees and the Surry Lumber Co., under the control of New York capitalists, have previously acquired of this fine timber of the rare kind, sufficient to keep our saws and mills busy for years to come. The company is now at work on a large saw mill, which, from the appearance of having been "jerked" and shaft of the latter is represented unavailable on account of the lack of timber for feeding purposes. This one day seem to be an absurd one but it nevertheless exists and is correctly breathed forth by the sturdy Virginian. I sometimes wonder how it is that the western farmer grows his land so lightly when he is under the necessity of hauling his poles and posts from twenty to forty miles, and this country is yet a forest comparatively. The soil in this country is very sandy and light and not over productive. It is almost worn out and in realize the number which it supports is of the greater value. The soil is almost altogether adapted to corn and peanuts, the latter bringing only from one and a half cents to three cents per pound. Sweet potatoes are raised quite extensively. The reason for the depreciation in value of lands after the timber is taken is very plain. The climate so far has proven to be very favorable to pedestrians; indeed we have scarcely had muddy feet since we came here, though a few days ago we had a light shower. The people in this locality have been suffering somewhat on account of the very long drought, which began about June 1895, and lasted until recently. Their wells began to go dry and it was difficult to get good water for domestic purposes. We have had but little snow.

Our opportunities for sowing the seeds of eternal truth in this country have been good and we have taken advantage of them all. We have held twenty meetings, all of which were well attended and we still have appointments to fill. Among other questions asked at the close of our meetings we generally find one in relation to our next appointment, and we always tell them our next appointment depends to a very great extent upon the kindness and liberality of the people and such an answer is often responded to with: "Come to my house, and preach all you please." So we announce our meetings from one house to the other.

At the close of one of our meetings a gentleman arose and desired the attention of the audience. He wished to impress upon their minds the value of our teaching, and warned them all to profit by what they had heard, for said he: "I know they are true servants of God and that they are preaching the Gospel of Christ." We all rejoiced together for we had a goodly share of the Holy Spirit. The Lord favors us so greatly on these occasions that the barriers of prejudice melt quickly away, leaving the field clear-ready for something better. We feel to rejoice, for there are at the writing four Mormons in sunny Southampton instead of two, and by the help of the Lord there will be more. We realize, however, that the enemy is continually sowing tares, and that many of the good Gospel seeds fall by the wayside; but we have the assurance that the honest in heart, and those who are earnestly seeking for truth shall be filled and all the powers of Satan combined cannot catch away seeds which fall upon rich soil so that. That spirit which prevails in our meetings carries conviction to the inquiring heart but in an instant Satan comes along with his basket of tares and they are sown in the hearts that were once susceptible to the truth. The tares sometimes prove themselves to be stronger than the truth by virtue of their long establishment and are soon master of the situation.

We often see the wisdom of God in taking care of us and it gives us great joy in our work. We know He will shield and protect us. We made an appointment a few weeks ago at the residence of one of our friends where we met a good attendance and spoke to them on the first principles of the Gospel. At the close of the meeting we both retired to an adjoining room where the old folks had gone, and began singing the songs of Zion to them. On other occasions we had remained with the audience and answered the questions which were asked, but it was different on this particular occasion. We both felt prompted to retire as they seemed to be rather boisterous and were regaling us with a more too friendly looking eye and some of them kept running out and in. Two weeks after earth we were in the same locality revisiting some of our old friends, tried and tried, so too had requested us to pay them another visit, when they informed us of the intentions of the men. They had not gathered there for the purpose of hearing the Gospel. That was foreign to their natures but they had the pleasure of perhaps disappointing of hearing some of it anyway. They were there for the purpose of doing us personal injury and our sudden exit from the one room into the other was just the thing to do exactly and at the proper time, though at the time we were not aware of their real intentions. By this means their plans were thwarted and they were not allowed to molest us. May this always be the case, especially when God's Holy Priesthood and those called to bear it are concerned. May the schemes and the plots, conceived by the wicked and ungodly for the purpose of impeding the progress of the work of God, the spread of truth, fall upon their own heads.

W. W. HUGHANKS,
THOMAN C. ROMNEY.

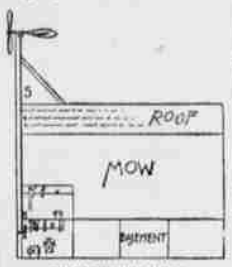
WINDMILL FIXED TO A BARN ROOF.

One Man Who Makes Nature Do Much of His Work.

Mr. J. F. Wing of Ohio seems to have hit upon the model windmill both for cheapness and efficiency. He describes it in The Rural New Yorker thus:

My windmill is a 12 foot geared aermotor. It is put on the roof of the barn and is 60 feet from the ground. It is this fact of height largely that gives it such great efficiency. While speaking of this point, I would insist that every wheel of which important work is expected be put up at least 40 feet above all wind obstructions nearer than 600 feet. I have a pumping wheel that is on a steel tower 60 feet high, and so there is a wood about 400 feet away on one side it does not run very well when the wind is in that direction. It would have cost me but $20 more to have put it 20 feet higher, and it would have nearly doubled the efficiency of the whole plant, worth with well, pump, pipes and all, say, $125. So it is a question to neglect this essential point in the start.

The illustration shows the way we have arranged our machinery, and in most respects it is an ideal arrangement. The shafting, S, reaches down the 8 by 8 post to the grinder, A, where there are bevel gears that turn the horizontal shaft, B. On the shaft are various pulleys of different sizes. On the upper floor is another shaft, V; that is what I call my slow shaft; it is run by a belt from the pulley, D, which is five inches in diameter, to pulley E, which is 28 inches. These are wooden pulleys and homemade. They are as good as more expensive ones. One can buy the flanges for fastening them to the shaft very cheaply. This slow shaft runs an elevator (not shown in the cut for fear of confusion) that brings corn up from the sheller and delivers it into a big bin. There is a 15 bushel hopper at T that is spouted to the grinder, A, and then there is a conveyer from the grinder to a bin that holds the meal. On the slow shaft, too, is the sheaver, G, that runs a wire cable to the pump 230 feet distant. The feed cutter, H, is ran from the lower shaft, and the cut fodder drops down to the room below. Back out of the way is the wood saw, W, which is also run by the lowest shaft. The bone mill and grindstone are above and run from the lower shaft.



WHAT A WINDMILL CAN DO.

Now what will the thing do after it is fixed up? It will grind 100 bushels of corn on a good day, and grind it pretty fine. It will grind excellent graham flour and meal for the table. It will run a large corn sheller, and elevate and grind at the same time. I would not get a sheller unless it were a self feeding one of large capacity—that is, if I had several thousand bushels of corn to shell. There is ample power to run it. It will cut dry corn fodder as fast as one can feed it in, when there is a good wind. It will keep two men hustling to get wood to it when there is a good sawing wind. It will pump and perform almost any of the other operations at the same time.

When there is not a good wind, it will not do much, yet a very light breeze will shell and pump and run the bone mill. I do not use a tank at all in the sheep barn, but depend on pumping directly into the troughs, and not too times in a winter do I have to pump by hand. There is no doubt that for the farmer who can store his work, fix wood, water and shelled corn and cornmeal the wind power is the best and cheapest power on earth—that is, if it really has a wind exposure. If he does not and cannot get up to it, he is throwing money away in buying one. Here is the cost to complete my outfit:

12 foot wheel	$30 00
30 feet vertical shafting	7 50
Gearing	15 00
8 feet horizontal	2 50
2 pulleys (one free)	3 50
150 feet cable	12 00
Wood saw	15 00
Total	$110 00

From this I get a small discount, as my outfit was the first to be erected and they made a special "introductory" price.

The elevators and fixings generally we fixed ourselves with material that cost us but a trifle. The pump gear at the well was made of a pair of gear wheels that were on the farm. It is necessary to reduce the speed to less than one stroke of the pump to a revolution of the wheel.

Just at present I am studying the irrigation problem from a windmill standpoint. I have decided that with a well constructed cistern reservoir large enough to hold the spring and part of the winter's work of the mill while pumping a good deal of profitable irrigating can be done.

Of Course.

I claim there is no difference in the loss in the buttermilk, whether the butter is granted fine or coarse, providing the cream has had a thorough churning and that a thoroughness of churning is measured by the manneness and exposure of the fat globules to the air (this is only a conclusion of my own). If flavor is all that is sought, there is no question in my mind that with skill as good results can be obtained from one grain as another.—Cor. Creamery Journal.

Dairy and Creamery.

An eastern dairyman has machinery by which he can fill 1,500 bottles of milk in a few minutes. The milk runs off the cooler into a large filling tank. The tank runs upon wheels along a track above the bottle table. Upon the underside of the tank are rows of little pipes. The tank is placed exactly over the mouth of a row of bottles. Then the opening of a small spring opens the pipes above the bottles and the milk flows into them.

That bitter taste is particularly noticeable this winter in cream and butter. A consumer buys a pint of rich, thick, beautiful looking cream, thinking to have a great delicacy when it is poured over stewed prunes, peaches or oatmeal. Well, when it is tasted, it is like Dead sea apples or worse. It is so bitter that it not only is not to be use of itself, but it spoils the fruit or oatmeal and has to be thrown away if the consumer's palate is sensitive. Now, there is no reason for this. Bitter cream or butter is a fraud. It is caused either by the cows eating moldy hay or fodder or by the mold fungus getting into the milk and cream from the cellar or milkhouse. Sometimes when cream is raised by the gravity process, instead of being extracted by the separator, the milk is allowed to stand so long before the cream rises that the moldy, bitter stage is reached before the skimming takes place. Do pay attention to this matter. Every pint of bitter or otherwise bad cream, every ounce of strong or bitter butter, takes away from your good reputation and hurts your market for dairy products.

One great point in marketing milk is to get it as quickly as possible from the cow to the cooler, thence into the bottles in which it is to be shipped and thence to the consumer himself. Cleanliness and rapidity—this is the tune that goes in the milk trade.

If a speck or scale of soured milk is left in a crease of the metal cap that covers a milk bottle, that speck or scale is enough to sour the whole bottleful and make the consumer think his milkman is no good.

"In the dairy industry, as in all other industries, the universal law of the survival of the fittest will obtain," says Hoard's Dairyman.

The average scrub yields 120 pounds of butter a year. Governor Morton's old imported Guernsey cow Bretonne has made 788 pounds of butter in a year. Down with the scrub if you expect to make a living by dairying.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Calloustie, Druggist, Beavesville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." This a free trial at Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

Cure for Headache.

For a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Only Fifty cents at Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. C. M. I. drug department.

AN ELECTRO GOLD WATCH

SENT POSTPAID

For 100 Coupons and $1.00 } OR, { For 2 Coupons and $2.00.

You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag, and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag of

BLACKWELL'S GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO.

The watch is Electro Gold Plated, a good time keeper, quick stem wind, and stem set. It is offered for below its value to induce you to try this Tobacco. Send coupons with name and address to

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., Durham, N. C.

Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco and read the Coupon which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them. 2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

"HE THAT WORKS EASILY, WORKS SUCCESSFULLY." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO

FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Pierce, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases during the past year than any other physician living. We believe he has cured more cases of Epilepsy than any other living physician. We publish a card in another column which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PIERCE, P. D., 186 Pearl St., New York.

E. DUNSCOMB, M. D.,

University of New York, 1863.

SPECIALIST,

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Garfield County, Colorado.

Practice limited to CANCERS, TUMORS and GOITRE.

RADICAL CURE treatment without knife or caustic.

Send stamp for literature.

MERLIN J. STONE, Genealogist,

Has established a Genealogical Bureau at Ogden, Utah. He has back hundreds of genealogies, lineages, etc. These volumes will be for sale or rent. Also genealogical research in almost every American family. Makes a specialty of tracing lineages and compiling genealogies. Those interested should correspond with him or visit his library.

Deseret National Bank

U. S. DEPOSITORY — SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CAPITAL $500,000. - SURPLUS $500,000.

Directors: L. S. Hills, Pres't. Moses Thatcher, Vice-Pres't. Wm. W. Riter, George Sloane, Jas. T. Little, John C. Cutler, James Sharp, Henry Dinwoodey, H. B. Perry, Frank W. Jennings, Jabp R. Barnes, John R. Winder, C. E. Eldredge.

H. S. Tomes, Cashier.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Willard Woodruff, President. Geo. M. Cannon, Cashier.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $200,000
CASH SURPLUS, - - $200,000

Zion's Savings Bank & TRUST CO.

No. 1-3 East Temple Street.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Established 1873. Incorporated 1889.

DIRECTORS:

Willard Woodruff, President.
Geo. Q. Cannon, Vice-President.
Joseph F. Smith, George Reynolds,
Angus M. Cannon, Heber J. Grant,
James Jack, Lorenzo Snow,
T. G. Webber, Francis M. Lyman,
H. B. Clawson, L. John Nuttall,
George M. Cannon.

Safety deposit boxes in our burglar proof vault for rent at very low rate.

Open for deposits Saturday night until 8 o'clock.

THE

STATE BANK OF UTAH,

CORNER MAIN AND SO. TEMPLE Streets, Salt Lake City.

Capital, - - $500,000.
Surplus, - - $50,000.

Heber J. Grant, President.
Wm. B. Preston, Vice-Pres't.
Heber M. Wells, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Heber J. Grant, Abraham H. Cannon,
Joseph F. Smith, Heber M. Wells,
Char. S. Burton, Spencer Clawson,
Wm. B. Preston, T. R. Farnsworth,
Isaac Barton.

COMMERCIAL BANKING

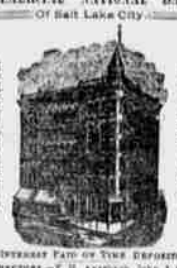
in all its Branches.

Accounts Solicited—Large and Small.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,

Of Salt Lake City.



INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS.—F. H. Anderson, John J. Daly, D. J. Salisbury, Morris S. Fox, Thos. Marshall, W. Nelden, George M. Cannon, John W. Donnellan, Newell Emmons.

JOHN W. DONNELLAN, Cashier.

B. H. SCHETTLER,

WHO DOES A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

At No. 22 Main Street, Opposite the Co-op

And Pays Interest on Deposits. Desires your accounts.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK.

SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH.

Established, 1852.

Buys and sells Exchange, makes Telegraphic transfers on the principal cities of the United States and Europe, and all points on the Pacific Coast. Issues letters of credit available in the principal cities of the world. Special attention given to the selling of Gold and Silver. Advances made on consignments at lowest rates.

Particular attention given to collections throughout Utah, Nevada and adjoining territories. Accounts solicited.

J. E. DOOLY, Cashier.

WALKER BROS.

Bankers

ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.

Established 1889.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

T. R. JONES & CO., Bankers,

150 MAIN STREET.

RIO GRANDE — GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE — WESTERN RAILWAY

STANDARD GAUGE

CURRENT TIME TABLE. In Effect Nov. 18, 1895.

Leave Salt Lake City

No. 1—For Ingham, Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 8 00 a. m.
No. 3—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 1 40 p. m.
No. 5—For Ogden and intermediate points ..... 4 00 p. m.
No. 9—For Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Salina and all intermediate points ..... 1 30 p. m.
No. 2—For Kamas, Provo, Provo and all intermediate points ..... 10 00 a. m.
No. 4—For Ogden and the East ..... 12 45 p. m.
No. 6—For Ogden and the East ..... 10 55 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City

No. 1—From Ingham, Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 11 40 p. m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 11 00 p. m.
No. 5—From Provo, Brigham, Manti, Salina, Kanab and all intermediate points ..... 1 35 p. m.
No. 6—From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 4 00 p. m.
No. 2—From Kamas and the East ..... 1 25 p. m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the East ..... 1 25 p. m.
No. 6—From Ogden and the West ..... 10 55 p. m.

Only line running through Pullman Palace Sleeping cars Salt Lake City to San Francisco; Salt Lake City to Denver via Grand Junction and Salt Lake City to Kansas City and Chicago.

Through tickets of family sleepers without change, to Kansas City, Chicago and Boston. Free reclining chair cars Salt Lake to Denver.

Ticket Office, 15 W. 2nd South.

D. CONNOR, Gen. Manager.
J. H. SANBORN, Traffic Manager.
J. S. WADLEIGH, Gen. Pass'r. Agt.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and EAST.

ONLY TWO DAYS LOST via SANTA FE ROUTE TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS

You leave Ogden, or Salt Lake in the evening, and after breakfasting in the morning find yourself in the city of the SANTA FE ROUTE, on the third morning, just arrive in Chicago or St. Louis in season to attend to business or connect 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 distance run of the "Flyer" on the New York Central could be equaled if not exceeded, by its magnificent trains.

GEO. E. GILMAN
General Agent Passenger Department,
10 West Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

Time table to effect Jan. 5, 1896.

Leave S. L.	Ar. Farm'ngton.	Lv. Farm'ngton.	Arrive S. L.
*7 00 a. m.	7 45 a. m.	10 00 a. m.	9 00 a. m.
9 00 a. m.	10 00 a. m.	12 00 m.	11 00 a. m.
1 00 p. m.	1 45 p. m.	3 15 p. m.	4 00 p. m.
3 00 p. m.	3 45 p. m.	5 15 p. m.	6 00 p. m.
6 00 p. m.	6 45 p. m.	7 45 p. m.	8 30 p. m.

*Daily except Sunday.
Sunday only.

Le S. L. 11 00 a. m. Ar. Fm'n 11 50 a. m.
Le. Fm'n 12 00 m. Ar. S. L. 1 00 p. m.

Depot, Third West and South Temple st. Ticket office, 151 south Main st.

S. RAMPTON, Gen. Manager. ALF. A. REDY, Gen. Pass. Agent.

UNION PACIFIC — OVERLAND — WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

The only line running dining cars and through Pullman sleepers to Chicago as it is Union without change.

NEW TIME CARD, IN EFFECT DEC. 1, 1895

Leave Arrive and Depart at Salt Lake City Daily, as Follows:

ARRIVE

From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Park City and Ogden ..... 5 15 p. m.
From Helena, Butte, Portland, San Francisco and Ogden ..... 9 45 a. m.
From San Francisco, Carson Valley, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 7 35 p. m.
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden ..... 9 35 a. m.
From Provo, Milford, Pioche via Bingham and Lake Side ..... 5 30 p. m.
From Tooele, Tintic and Gardo Ranch ..... 6 00 p. m.

DEPART

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City ..... 9 00 a. m.
For San Francisco, Ogden, Carson Valley and intermediate points ..... 9 00 a. m.
For Ogden and intermediate points ..... 4 0 p. m.
For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Butte, Portland and San Francisco ..... 7 00 p. m.
For Helena, Butte, Portland, Puget Sound, Carson Valley, Milford and Pioche ..... 7 45 a. m.
For Garfield Beach, Tooele and Tintic ..... 7 45 a. m.
Trains south of Juab run daily except Sunday.
* Sun daily except Sunday.

J. E. DOOLEY, General Agent Passenger Department.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street. Telephone 250.

J. H. H. CLARK, OLIVER W. MINK, R. ELLIOT ANDERSON, JOHN W. DONNELLAN, FREDERICK S. DUPONT, Receivers.
E. DICKINSON, General Manager.
E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. Agent.

We are positive.

We used to say: "We furnish service to Omaha, Peoria, Chicago, St. Joseph, Kansas City and St. Louis is better than that of any other line."

Now we say: "We KNOW it is."

For this reason: Scores of travelers who have tried every railroad in Denver to the East now use our line—and our line only.

For tickets and full information call on the local agent of the R. G. W. Ry. or write to

Burlington Route

W. F. McMILLAN, Gen'l Agent, Salt Lake City.

THE

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD

The only line running two Through Fast Trains daily!

LEADVILLE, ASPEN, PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS AND DENVER.

EFFECTIVE NOV. 25, 1894.

Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m., Salt Lake 8:00 a.m., arrive at Pueblo 5:15 a.m., Colorado Springs 7:51 a.m., Denver 10:30 a.m.

Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 6:00 p.m., Salt Lake 7:00 p.m., arrive at Pueblo 3:57 a.m., Colorado Springs 6:35 a.m., Denver 9:30 a.m.

Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all lines east. Elegant dry coaches, chair cars and Pullman sleepers on all trains. Take the D. & R. G. R. and have a comfortable trip and enjoy the finest scenery on the continent.

A. S. HUGHES, Traffic Manager. S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A. Denver, Colo.
E. T. JEFFERY, General Agent, Salt Lake City, Ut.

WE INSURE YOU

A safe, pleasant and comfortable journey on one of the finest ventilated trains in America. The limited trains on the Erie between CHICAGO AND NEW YORK are without a peer, and are

FREE

Of any Extra Charge. Don't forget it's the Erie, leaving Dearborn station, Chicago. City ticket office, 243 Clark Street. Going east or west you are on the train

FOR ONE NIGHT

And a day, and have all the comforts of home.

IT HAS BEEN INDORSED

By the medical profession that wine, especially in summer, is the most healthy beverage, providing it is obtained in a pure state, and that is what

We Offer You for One Month Only:

CLARET, 50 cents.
ZINFUNDEL, 50 cents.
BURGUNDY, $1.25.
HOCH, very fine vintage, 75 cents.
RIESLING, $1.00.
GUDEDEL, $1.25, at

UTAH LIQUOR CO.

167 Main Street.

SALT LAKE CITY BREWING CO.

We are again in the lead against all competition, with our Extra Pale Pre-mium Lager Beer, Half and Half, and Extra Fine X X X Stout Porter. In any quantity, in kegs or bottles.

Telephone 17.

JACOB MORITZ, Gen'l. Manager.

THE

WAGENER BREWING CO.

Established in 1864. Incorporated in 1890.

BREWERY AND PARK, AT SWIGRATION or PIONEER CANYON

Family Trade Solicited.

Principal Office, No. 64 East First South St. Telephone 818.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,

PIONEER

UNDERTAKER

OF UTAH.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Metallic, Wood and Cloth Covered Coffins and Caskets.

Full line of Coffin Furnishings kept constantly on hand.

Telephone and telegraph orders promptly filled.

Open Day and Night.

Factory and Warerooms No. 258 E. 1st South, 1½ blocks east of Theater.