AGRICULTURE IN THE SCHOOLS.

David Felmy's Interesting Address at Decatur, Illinois.

COUNTY SCHOOLS SHOULD

Teach Children to See All That is to be Seen in Life on the Farm.

In the fourth annual farmer's institute of Macon county, Illinois, held at Decatur last week, David Felmy gave a very interesting address on "The Problem of the Country School." Being a practical farmer for twenty years, and a school teacher, he is well qualified to speak intelligently upon the needs of the country school.

THE KIND OF SCHOOL WANTED.

The speaker referred to the many improvements made in the city schools as compared with the rural school. In many ways the country schools have lost greatly. It is so all over the country. The National Educational association has taken notice of it. In eastern states they are trying to establish big schools in central locations, taking the children to the schools at public expense. This we cannot do in the West. Even if this could be done the school would be too much like the town school and that is not the kind of school wanted for the farmer's children. The school should take color from the character of the people in which it is. In Moline, Illinois, a great manufacturing town, the schools are planned to fit the people for working in factories. So country schools should fit the farmers' children for being farmers. The school, too, should fit the children to appreciate all the life in the world. It should fill out and develop the children, fit them for their occupation in life and to see what is going on all over the world.

Some educators say that children must have training for their minds, so they set children to work on mathematics and Latin. Education should fit the pupil to see the most in his own life, to make use of what comes into his life. That is the training he needs, not a mental gymnastics that great thinkers have tried for centuries to disclose.

LEARN TO DO BY DOING.

Those who plead for the old time idea in the development of right character forget that the pursuit of study or an occupation is better training than reading or hearing about the great achievements of some one else. So a course in a laboratory is better than reading about what some one else has done in that line. The training should give the pupil a purpose in life. The farmer's children should know about art and literature, but their education should teach them to see the beautiful and the good in their own lives, as well as in that known more particularly as art and literature.

WHAT IS OBSERVATION.

Education should so fill us with an appreciation of things around us that we are interested and inspired by all that we see. That is what culture is, to be open to impressions as that we see and come before us. The talk about observation. What is it? Only education. After a man has learned about a horse he will know what is in a horse. Suppose three men walk down the street. The horse jockey sees the turnouts, the sportsmen knows the good and bad points of the horse, the architect sees new ideas in buildings, and gets ideas to use. The dry goods man sees the fabrics in windows, the styles, even if he sees a pretty girl he sees only an admiring figure for the display of dry goods.

If a child is rightly educated he is taught to see all things that come before him, so that when he goes abroad he will see many things to interest and instruct. The well educated man is the man of broad and well developed interests, so that every thing about him is interesting.

TEACH SURROUNDINGS.

The country school could teach children to see all that is to be seen in their lives on the farms. They should be taught civil government, mathematics, English literature, history, but the coloring should be different, so that the boy would look at them with a view to their relations to the farm. Nature should be taught, all about plants, what plants grow in different places, what will spring up in spite of the farmers' war on them, the relations of the plants to each other, the relations of the plants to the insect world, and so, the wonders lies there that come before them. A child can be taught to see a dozen things in a field where the common and despised dandelion. This information will in time be useful in developing the mind, training it to observe, and in encouraging that enjoyment that makes the broad, intelligent, well informed man. That is what we want in the farm schools. The child should be taught to study the soil. Every boy probably knows that the best potatoes grow where the hedge brush was burned, but he may not have learned that it is because of the potash added to the soil. Have these things taught not only by observation, but by the use of books and lectures and experiments. Have the boy so trained that when they notice the smell of ammonia on the manure pile he will know that money is going off into the atmosphere. Have him taught the texture of soils, so that he will know why some soil holds water and some holds more air than others, and what the relation of water is to soil.

This will not lessen his interest in farming. It will increase it, and will fill him how to make farming more profitable, and make his toil more pleasurable.

We often say that the farmer leads a lonely life. If he doesn't see anything on the farm but clods and corn shocks it is lonely. But if he sees the millions of things working with him to make the plants grow, and realizes that he is matching these hosts of workers, he will be interested and never will be lonely.

HOW TO GET THEM.

How can these things be got into the schools? They must first be wanted. If the farmer learns that these things will make farming more profitable he will want them. How many students, even in our agricultural colleges, are studying agriculture? How many, as compared with the number attending them. Some natural sciences that could be made to help in the farm work have been introduced into the schools, but they have not been taught as they should be. If the farmer just realized that all of these things will help him in his work he would get them into the schools, and in the right way too. Then there must be teachers interested in the country and in the farm. There must be more object teaching in the schools, then the book teaching will be made more interesting.

In the study of plants in our country schools we should have a school garden. In Germany they have them. Plant native ferns in a protected corner. Plant the violets in another bed. In the same way put on phloxes, asters, spring beauties and so on. The half acre so used would be the best used half acre in the district. Have beds in which shall be planted field plants, then let the child study the growth of corn, the germination of the seed, the growth of the stalk, the kind of weather that makes the plants develop best, and so on with all plants that he should raise. All the finer flowers that can be grown in our latitude should be grown in the school yards. Cannas, chrysanthemums, dahlias, and so on, should be grown before the children. In a short time every farm yard in the State would be a blaze of color.

Order begets order, neatness begets neatness, and the training will help the children in their lives. Drive through a section of the country and what a sense of desolate life you feel. How much better if all the farms had good looking door yards, neatly kept farms? If the flower garden is started in the spring there will be plenty of willing hands to look after it all summer. Employ the same teacher year after year, if she is a good teacher they will want her in town, but you should pay her enough to bring her back. It will pay you.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

We must have school libraries much like the Sunday school libraries. The books should be about the farm, agricultural school, and so on. The legislature should pass a law appropriating $10 a year for every country school in the State to buy books and they should be especially intended for rural schools.

THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

The arithmetic in the country schools should be centered in the farms. The bookkeeping taught in country schools should teach farm bookkeeping. No other business in the world needs systematic bookkeeping as much as does farming. Geography should be studied if the same way. Let the children learn where the products of their county farms go. Let him learn whence come the teas, the foods, everything used on the farm. Political economy, treating of the production and consumption of all things desired by man should be taught in the same way. Let him study geology in its relation to his own county. Let him study climate by watching the weather (let the weather map that the United States government will put into every district school. Study history in the same way, in its relation to the farm, our own township, county and State; and so on all through the whole school curriculum. In this way our farming communities will become as intelligent, prosperous and contented as the most favored residents of cities.

LACKED NINE VOTES.

Elected Senator Because His Sweetheart Rounded Up Votes.

(Detroit Free Press.)

There was a turmoil in the capital city of Idaho.

The man whose name had been bandied about among the politicians for the junior senatorship from that state found he needed nine votes to insure his election.

Wire pulling to gain them was ineffective. The spending of vast sums on mountain dew and "throwoff" cigars had no effect upon the mind and votes of the hangerout.

The prospective junior senator was crazed. He had banked upon the office. He had spent his money. He had made promises. He had worked all the influence he and his friends possessed. The war waged furious.

One night, three days before the end, he called upon a certain girl of his acquaintance, the daughter of a prominent Idaho citizen, and a politician of some repute—good.

To that girl he told his troubles.

"Are you sure of the nine who are hanging out?" she asked him.

"Dead sure," he replied, and he gave her their names.

"It's easy," she said. "Leave them to me. I know them all. You will be elected. You can make your bets on your success."

And two nights later that girl invited those nine legislators to a dinner party to meet eight of her girl friends. The state was held behind closed doors. What was done heaven only knows. The next day the prospective junior senator was constantly shown. And early this spring he and the girl are to be married. There's romance in a mitchell for you. The girl who did it all is visiting here in Detroit now.

A SENATOR A PLAGIARIST.

Chicago Tribune Washington Special.

Flagrant plagiarism in Congress is not common except from public official reports, but Senator McLaurin of South Carolina has been apparently trapped by a member of the House from his own State. On January 26, while the House was considering the army bill, Mr. Strait of South Carolina arose in the midst of the debate and said:

"Mr. Chairman, I desire to submit with the consent of the House, in this connection and at this point, some remarks of the Rev. Henry Vandyke, D. D., of New York. I have not taken any of the time in debate, and ask that I be permitted to submit these remarks as my own on this bill."

There was no objection, although Mr. Shattuc of Ohio made a protest too late. The sermon appeared in full without further comment from Mr. Strait. It is printed on pages 1384 and 1385 of the Congressional Record. No one knew at the time why the sermon should be printed. Now all is explained. On pages 711 to 714 of this same Congressional Record appears a speech delivered in the Senate on January 11 by Senator McLaurin against imperialism. A comparison of the two productions shows that Senator McLaurin's speech was cribbed almost bodily from the sermon. As Dr. Vandyke's remarks were part of his Thanksgiving sermon, and as Senator McLaurin's speech was not delivered until January 11, the charge of plagiarism rests on the senator and not on the divine.

BAD BLOOD

"CANCARETS do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have spent without any a medicine physician or take one at last. Have tried a lot of so-called "cures" and CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets is the best medicine I have ever used. Cannot say too much for them." Wm. Sallade, 1 Elm Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. ... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-TO-BAC Makes to be a MAN Full of Vigor. Sold by all druggists, $1.00.

AMONG THE BEE KEEPERS.

Text of the Law for the Protection and Encouragement of the Bee Industry.

Where Its Provisions Have Not Been Observed, Many Have Lost All Their Bees.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 17, 1899.

Editor Deseret News:

The bee industry is about the best organized in the State, but bee men say there is much room for improvement. The law made in the interest of the industry has resulted in much good in some of the counties where it has been put in force. Where the provisions of the law have not been complied with diseases has appeared among the bees and much has been the result, some of our beekeepers having lost nearly all of their bees.

With a desire to inform beekeepers throughout the State the protection afforded the bee industry by the laws of the State the full text of the law is given below.

THE UTAH BEE LAW.

1. The board of county commissioners of the several counties shall, when petitioned by a majority of the bee-keepers thereof, appoint one or more qualified persons inspectors of bees for their counties.

2. Such inspectors shall hold their offices for two years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. They shall qualify by taking and subscribing their official oath, and by giving bonds to be approved by their respective boards of county commissioners, which oath and bonds shall be filed with the county clerk.

3. Inspectors shall be paid out of the county treasury for services actually rendered at such rate per day as the board of county commissioners may fix. The assessor of each county is hereby required to assess each colony of bees in this county in the same manner as other assessments are made. All taxes shall be assessed and collected thereon in the manner provided by law for the collection and payment of county taxes.

4. All hives of bees in each county shall be carefully inspected at least once each year by a county or district inspector, where such inspector has been appointed, and at any time upon complaint that disease exists among bees of any person in the county to whom complaint is made shall immediately inspect the bees said to be infected. The inspector shall have authority to take charge and control of diseased bees and their hives, and the tools and implements used in connection therewith for treatment, or destroy such bees, bees and hives and their contents or implements as may be infected; provided that if any owner questions a decision of the inspector he may appeal to three arbitrators selected from among the bee-keepers of the county, one of whom shall be chosen by the owner, the second by the inspector, and the third by the two so chosen, whose decision, concurred in by at least two of their number, shall be conclusive as to the existence of the bees at the time of such examination.

5. Any person who shall hinder or obstruct, or attempt to hinder or obstruct, a duly appointed inspector from the performance of any duty required by this title shall, on conviction thereof before a justice of peace having jurisdiction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined for the first offense not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars, and for any additional offenses, any sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Approved March 11, 1897. To take effect Jan. 1, 1898.

Beekeepers should interest themselves for their own benefit and protection, not only in this matter, but also in the matter of purchasing supplies and in disposing of their products. Our State as a honey producer has been pretty well advertised, and dealers and consumers are beginning to find out that Utah alfalfa and white clover honey is par excellence in quality.

The question of profitable honey growing and other subjects of interest to beekeepers will be discussed at the next meeting of the State Beekeepers' association, to be held in the city and county building in this city, April 4, at 10 o'clock a. m. Beekeepers are invited to attend. Communications will be gladly received from those who cannot come in person.

E. S. LOVESY.

A BASHFUL COUPLE.

Wander All Over the Joint Building in Search of a Marriage License.

Bashfulness is not, as many suppose, confined to the young and unsophisticated. It is often found in men and women of advanced years. Nothing ever takes the bashfulness and awkwardness out of a boy like the fiery ordeal of "going to see his girl," especially if anyone else is "around" except the enamored pair. And nothing ever puts a young girl on her "mettle" more than to receive and entertain her first youthful lover.

An instance occurred in the joint city and county building yesterday wherein a man and woman, aged 65 and 58 respectively, (perhaps revealing their love experience) were so bashful to let anyone know that they were in search of a marriage license, and the result was they were put to a great deal of unnecessary trouble in looking for the clerk who later issued the precious document to them.

The incident happened during the busy hours of the morning, at a time when the elevator was crowded with passengers. The prospective bride and future husband entered the west door of the building, and after inquiring of the old gentleman who keeps the cigar stand, "which way do you go?" appeared at the elevator shaft ready for a "lift."

"Charlie," the elevator boy, was in the basement packing sweaters and representatives and other officials into the car, when he reached the second floor, where the couple was waiting, he was too crowded to "take anymore on." The lady peered through the cage bars and took a peep at the elevator as it ascended. "Turning to her companion she remarked: "I suppose we didn't know how or we was here?"

"Bring the lady," called out the old gentleman at the cigar stand. Now, on each side of the elevator shaft there has been placed a messenger alcove. The couple not knowing that these were for, and evidently supposing they would summons the elevator, turned in an alcove, both at the same time, and, the minutes into two boys got out of breath, entered the building. No one knew who had turned in the alarm.

After some more waiting "Charlie" finally got the couple aboard. He stopped at the third and fourth floors to let passengers out. Noticing the couple remained in the car, he concluded they wanted the fifth. Up to the fifth he took them and, throwing open the door called out the number, but the policeman budged.

"You can't go any higher," said the operator, "where do you want to go to?"

"If you please sir, we are looking for a young man who lives in the Fifteenth Ward and who works in the building." the lady timidly replied.

"What's his name, and where does he work?" "Charlie" next enquired.

She could not remember his name. All she knew was, he lived in the Fifteenth ward and worked in the city and county building.

"Charlie" had had message for breakfast that morning and consequently was not feeling in the best of humor. If there is one thing more than another that is calculated to arouse his Norwegian ire, it is to have people get on the elevator not knowing who they want, or what those they wish to get off at. His ire was aroused. He slammed the door and commenced to descend. Passengers got on and off, but the couple remained in the car. "Charlie" became more impatient and suggested to the couple that they go to the county recorder's office and find out if the Fifteenth warder was employed there. Enquiry at Mr. Jensen's failed to reveal the whereabouts of the Fifteenth warder. Other offices were visited, with the same result, the couple all the time keeping everybody in ignorance of the nature of their errand. The elevator was again visited but "Charlie" informed the couple that unless they knew where they were going, he did not want their aboard anymore.

A newspaper man, noting the couple's plight, made bold enough to enquire of them what they were looking for and what they wanted. The lady took him at one side and pointing to her prospective husband inquiringly asked, "we are looking for a place where they do sell marriage licenses." The reported "caught on" and escorted the pair to the county clerk's office where a license was issued to them by Deputy Clerk Sears, who also proved to be the person they were looking for.

The happy pair was a highly amusing one and they laughed heartily, while relating it to Mr. Sears.

THROUGH UTAH.

Graphic Description of the Beauties and Attractions of the "Queen of the West."

A few miles out of Grand Junction on one of the magnificent trains of the Rio Grande Western railway, we find ourselves in Utah. About this remarkable "Canaan" of the "Mormons" there must always cling memories of the heroic and romantic. "Zion" is rich in legends and corroborated data relative to the remarkable resources of the country as well as to the pluck and perseverance, the courage and fortitude of the people.

The ride across the Utah plains with snow-capped peaks looming up in the dim distance is indeed a pleasurable experience. Clear Creek canyon is entered and we find ourselves in a land of great coal deposits and superb scenery. The fame of Castle Gate has gone forth as one of the picturesque spots of the continent. Soldier Summit is passed and the train follows a beautiful mountain stream down the western slope of the Wasatch mountains into a scene of surpassing loveliness.

The far-famed Salt Lake valley bursts upon the vision and we exclaim "the mountains wafted treasury of liberty gods." "The desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose," has been more than verified in this great intermountain basin.

Half a century has passed since Brigham Young led his followers into this valley, where they planted homes and laid the foundations of a great commonwealth. Gray-haired men and women were prattling babes on their mothers' bosoms when the religious exiles from Nauvoo first behold the glittering rays of the sunlight reflected from the waves and ripples of the Great Salt Lake. No wonder the desert-scorched and travel-worn wanderers knelled down and offered thanks to the God of their fathers and called a halt half in their long journey.

The Salt Lake valley is a land of wonders. It is the mecca of the moneyed Rocky mountain community. It is a domain of fertile fields and happy homes, of pretty hamlets and prosperous cities. It contains two great bodies of water—Utah and Salt lakes, the former fresh and the latter salt, connected by the river Jordan, a beautiful little stream only miles in length. Fifteen miles southeast of Great Salt Lake stands the city of Salt Lake, a marvel of beauty and wealth. Its broad streets and avenues, its splendid public buildings and princely palaces, its Temple and Tabernacle and its great mercantile, manufacturing and smelting establishments confer upon it an enviable prominence. Brigham Young operated on a grand scale. His handiwork demonstrates that he was a master. His inexhaustible resources, tireless energy and great executive ability.

The "Temple square," embracing ten acres, is encloed by a wall fifteen feet high and five feet thick. Within it are located the "Mormon" Temple, the "Mormon" Tabernacle, with a seating capacity of 13,862 people. Its acoustic properties are so perfect that within the vast area of 250 by 150 feet a whisper or the dropping of a pin can be heard, and its magnificent pipe organ, built of native timber by "Mormon" workmen and costing $100,000, is pronounced the finest in the world—seven stops and contains 2,623 pipes. The doors of the Tabernacle are always open to the world. Within the square is also the Assembly hall, with a seating capacity of 2,500.

A TRIBUTE TO UTAH.

An eminent writer has been prompted by the inspiration of glorious facts to dedicate the following beautiful poem to Utah:

"Back in Utah, the Gem of the Rockies, where all grandeurs and glories of scene, all charms and adaptities of climate and all riches of soil and forest and mine, unite to form one of earth's greatest garden spots. It is a land of majestic dimensions, incomparable resources, and of peculiar beauty, a land of gold and silver mountains, of fruit trees and vineyards, of lowing kine and rolling grains, of valleys like a carpet of flowers, bespangled with gold dust, and the bluest of heavens bending above and resting its arch on the walls of the firmament."

"The most wonderful feature of all this wonderful tour, the mightiest marvel of all marvelous Utah, is ocean of salt water, which is known as the Great Salt Lake, the American Dead Sea. Among all earth's weird wonders its salt. It has but one rival or peer—the miracle-made sea whose waves of doom and shriven rain gave Sodom and Gomorrah, the Cities of forty centuries ago. Think of a lake from 1,000 to 1,000 square miles in area, lying a thousand miles inland, at an altitude of 4,218 feet above the sea level, whose waters are three times as salt as those of the ocean; and while it has no outlet, four large rivers pouring their countless floods of fresh water into it without raising its mysterious surface a fraction of an inch, or ever diminishing, so far as chemical analysis can determine, its indescribable saltiness. Where does all the water go? Where does all the salt that so streams can freshe come from? Where are the vast saline magazines from which it draws its everlasting supplies? One may stand upon its shores and ask a thousand such questions, but no answer comes back from its mysterious depths, in which nothing lives but death and silence."

"Dr. Warner describes a trip through Utah over the Rio Grande Western, in his own quaint way as follows:

"When God had reared the rugged walls
"Round Utah's royal vales;
Then man came on his mission and
He laid two shining rails,
Over which in perfect palace cars
Humanity is whirled
At sixty miles an hour through
This wonder of the world.

"From frozen, frigid mountains with
Their polished peaks of snow,
To fields of golden waving grain and
Meadowlands below,
Through gardens in whose presence
Paradise would pale,
At sixty miles an hour we
Are whirled along the rail."

But the interesting features of Utah would fill volumes. Her great agricultural valley and mining camps are rapidly increasing in importance and wealth.

SALT LAKE TO OGDEN.

The ride from Salt Lake to Ogden along the level valley, with lofty mountains on every side and the great lake glistening like a mighty mirror in the sunlight, is an experience of a lifetime.

At Ogden we leave the Rio Grande Western and find ourselves on the line of the famous Oregon Short Line, which also parallels the Rio Grande Western to Salt Lake, and branches out into many of the agricultural and mining sections of Utah.

Leaving Ogden, the train whirls up the valley to Brigham, the center of a great fruit and grain region, where the depot platform is lined with juvenile fruit vendors. No more luscious apples or pears ever tickled the epicurean palate of faithless mortal than are produced in the vicinity of Brigham.

The next place of importance is Cache Junction, located in a large and beautiful valley utilized as a farming and grazing country by a prosperous and progressive people.

A few miles further on and we enter the state of Idaho, a land shrouded in more mystery than dreamy old Egypt and yet shining with a lustre brighter than that of old Babylon before the dread handwriting on the wall bade the cohorts of Belshazzar to cease their orgies and meet their doom.

PERSONAL.

Dan Clays is down from Bingham.

John R. Gordon is down from Mercur.

Sidney O. Stevens is down from Ogden.

S. M. Pack of Kamas is at the Kenyon.

J. C. Wester is down from Park City.

M. V. Bailey of Park City is in town today.

Wm. H. Orr of New York is at the Kenyon.

J. C. Phillips of Park City came down last night.

Julius Sultan of San Francisco is at the Cullen.

Frank Hammond of Provo is in the city today.

E. A. Billington of Spring City is at the Walker.

Dean Harris of Canada is at the Knutsford.

Chas. McBride is in the city again from Tooele.

Lewis Morrison, the "Mephisto," is at the Kenyon.

J. H. Krauss is down from Ogden this morning.

S. D. Jackson of Philadelphia is a Cullen guest.

J. H. Fossel, Grand Rapids, Mich., is at the Kenyon.

Peter Fallon came down from Park City last night.

W. S. Kelson of Boise City, Idaho, is in on business.

J. B. Frank of Denver came in from the East last night.

W. H. Farnsworth came in from Denver last night.

Miss Clara Peacock of Manti is at the Walker House.

Gustave Anderson of Grantsville is at the White House.

J. A. Keyts of Silver City, Utah, is at the White House.

C. B. Nolan of Helena, Montana, is in on mining business.

F. G. Taylor of Boise City, Idaho, is registered at the Cullen.

R. E. Hall of Denver is among those registered at the Knutsford.

W. P. Neilson of Pocatello, Idaho, is in the city. He is at the Cullen.

F. E. Hurd of Payette, Idaho, came in this morning. He is at the Walker.

A. S. Christiansen of Evanston, Wyo., registered at the Walker this morning.

G. A. Flemming of Gunnison City, is registered at the White House this morning.

G. L. Becker of Ogden came down from the Junction City last night. He is at his old haunts at the Cullen.

Hugh Depreistre, the well known mining man, and his wife are at the White House coming in from Eureka this morning.

Have You Seen the Free Exhibition OF THE SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS

Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner?

If not, do not delay longer, as the days of the exhibition are limited. It will pay anyone to see the luxuriant growth of hair worn by the ladies in attendance, which, by the way, was produced by the use of the highly meritorious preparations they represent, and was not inherited, as some people think.

The ladies will cheerfully give to all visitors, free of cost, any information desired regarding the necessary treatment of the hair and scalp to produce the best results.

It costs nothing to see this great exhibition, so why not come today? Everybody is invited.

SMITH DRUG CO.,
Main and Second South Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Oregon Short Line Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JAN. 4, 1899.

ARRIVE

From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver ..... 8:00 a. m.
From Ogden, Portland, Salt Lake, Butte and San Francisco ..... 8:15 a. m.
From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Denver ..... 3:10 p. m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Montpelier and San Francisco ..... 7:40 p. m.
From Tintic, Nephi, Sanpete, Milford, intermediate points ..... 6:20 p. m.
From Tooele and Intermediate points ..... 4:00 p. m.

DEPART.

For Ogden, Park City, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis ..... 7:00 a. m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Montpelier, Butte, Helena and intermediate points ..... 8:30 p. m.
For Ogden, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco ..... 6:00 p. m.
For Ogden, Butte, Portland, San Francisco, Cache Valley ..... 9:45 a. m.
For Tintic, Nephi, Manti, Sanpete, Milford, intermediate points ..... 8:00 a. m.
*For Tooele and Tintic ..... 7:45 a. m.
*Express each of Junk do not run Sundays.
Daily except Sundays.

CITY TICKET OFFICE under Materic Hall, Second South street.

S. K. ELLIS, Gen. Traffic Manager. D. S. SPERRY, Gen. P. and T. A.

W. H. BANCROFT, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

CURRENT TIME TABLE

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY:

No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 2:30 a. m.
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 7:40 p. m.
No. 6—For Eureka, Payson, Provo, Manti, Salina and intermediate points ..... 8:00 a. m.
No. 8—For Eureka, Payson, Provo and all intermediate points ..... 3:00 p. m.
No. 1—For Ogden and the West ..... 8:15 a. m.
No. 3—For Ogden and the West ..... 9:45 p. m.
No. 5—For Ogden, intermediate points and West ..... 12:30 p. m.
No. 47—For Park City and intermediate points ..... 5:25 p. m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY:

No. 1—From Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 9:25 a. m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 12:40 p. m.
No. 5—From Provo, Ogden, Eureka, Salina, Manti and intermediate points ..... 3:25 p. m.
No. 7—From Eureka, Payson, Provo and intermediate points ..... 10:00 a. m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the West ..... 9:25 a. m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the West ..... 7:30 p. m.
No. 10—From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 3:40 p. m.
No. 48—From Park City and intermediate points ..... 9:45 a. m.

TICKET OFFICE, No. 201 Main street. Telephone No. 605.

H. M. CLAY, General Agent.

UNION PACIFIC THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY:

"The Overland Limited" for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver ..... 10:30 a m
"The Fast Mail" for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver ..... 3:15 p m

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY:

"The Overland Limited" from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver ..... 3:40 p m
"The Fast Mail" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver ..... 7:30 a m

CITY TICKET OFFICE, No. 201 Main street.

W. G. HUTCHINSON, City Ticket Agent.

J. H. MANDERSON, General Agent.

SALT LAKE AND OGDEN RAILWAY.

Daily Time Table in effect Sept. 18, 1898.

Leave Salt Lake	Arrive Ogden	Leave Ogden	Arrive Salt Lake
7:00 a m	11:00 a m	7:30 a m	11:30 a m
8:00 a m	12:00 m	8:30 a m	12:30 p m
3:00 p m	7:00 p m	3:30 p m	7:30 p m
5:30 p m	9:30 p m	6:00 p m	10:00 p m
8:00 p m	12:00 m	9:00 p m	1:00 a m

Additional Trains Sundays and Holidays.

Leave Salt Lake 11:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m. Leave Ogden 10:30 a. m., 3:30 p. m.

Round Trip to Beck's Hot Springs, $1.

H. W. EARLY, Passenger Agent.
SIMON BAMBERGER, Gen'l Mgr.

THE NORTH WESTERN

Through Car Route

From the Pacific Coast

IDAHO NEVADA UTAH
WYOMING COLORADO
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Double Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, Buffet Smoking and Library Cars, Superb Dining Cars, Upholstered Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars.

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A well-known New Yorker

pays his tribute to the Burlington's dining-car service:

"The dining-car service of the Burlington Route is about the best there is. On every table in the dining-car is a fresh bunch of American-beauty roses, one of which the waiter offers to your coat when you have finished your meal. The cloth is changed with each guest, no matter how little soiled. The menu, though not long, is wonderfully well-selected and admirably served."

On Elot on the Chicago Special which leaves Denver at 1.40 p. m., or on the Vestibuled Flyer which leaves at 5.50 p. m., and you can see for yourself how good, how clean, how reasonable in price, our dining-car service is.

Ticket Office, 214 S. W. Temple St.

I. A. BENTON, Ticket Agent, S. G. W. Ry., Depot Block.

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Great Rock Island Route

Best Dining Car Service.
ELEGANT EQUIPMENT.
Chair Cars Free.
TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY.

GUNPOWDER.

Let him now shoot who never shot before.
And him who always shot now shoot the more.

HAZARD'S "Kentucky Rifle,"
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Manufactured by
THE HAZARD POWDER CO.,
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Horses Kick

to self-defence. It is their most vigorous form of protest against the abuse of Split Shoe Nails. Horseshoes take their fate into their own hands. Humanities other one such nails in ignorance of the danger that so nails to follow.

This is what happens: One part comes out where it should be clinching, the other goes into the tender flesh, but nails are the result of the Coin-Rolled and

Shearing Process

by which the fibres of metal are separated and can often be pried apart with the finger nail. This kind of a nail can be easily clinched and will cut through sharp edge along the nails near the point.

Putnam Nails

are exclusively Hot-Forged and Hammer-Pointed, precisely like the best horseshoe nails. That process makes the particles of iron closely together and compact, thus nail that cannot Split, Sliver or Break and is

Absolutely Safe.

Examine the nails in your smith's shop, the box. If their edges are rounded, they are Coin-Rolled, but if the Hot-Forged Putnam, if they show clinks or sharp edges, you can feel that they are not safe and unsafe and dangerous.

Mascot ring, nickel plated, mailed on receipt of ten cents, in stamps or silver.

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