TELEGRAPHIC.

BRYAN ENTHUSIASM.

The Candidate Pays a Visit to the Town Where He Was Born.

AND IS GREETED BY HIS FRIENDS.

He Speaks of His Hopes and Desires in Case He Should be Elected to Office.

SALEM, Ill., July 13.—Never before in its history has this quiet little town of 2,000 people been so alive to glory as it was tonight. Ordinarily the citizens retire for the night by 9 o'clock. But tonight it was different. W. J. Bryan, leader of the Democratic national campaign, a native of this place, returned here. The whole town was out to meet him. There were fireworks and Roman candles, and bed fire was burning all along the route by which Mr. Bryan was conducted to the home of his sister. He will remain for the next two days.

It was on the 16th of Mr. Bryan's 16th birthday that he left this place. He two short weeks ago he was carried here to attend the death-bed of his mother. She was buried here by the side of Judge Bryan, who passed away eighteen years ago. But the people, in their enthusiasm and desire to honor the man who went away from here scarcely a score of years ago, unknown to fame, gave vent to their feelings. When the carriages reached the home of his sister, his former fellow-townsmen were there by the hundreds. They cheered and shouted, while the bands played and anvils boomed. They demanded a speech and Mr. Bryan acquiesced. As he stepped out upon the vine-covered porch in front of the home of his sister, in response to the calls of his friends, he showed by the twitching of the muscles of his face and the huskiness of his voice that he was deeply affected. He spoke as follows, in introduction. Everyone knew him as he came forward, and the noise and outburst ceased. As soon as he could control his voice he spoke as follows:

"Fellow Citizens—I don't know what to say more than to thank you. There is no spot I think that can ever become so dear to a man as the spot about which cluster sacred memories of early childhood. I have come back to Salem every few months since I left here, and enjoyed an early welcome at our hands. [Applause.] I assure You I appreciate the friendly interest which you manifest, and more so because in this there is no party, and I see here my friends in all parties, persons of different political faith as well as those who agree with the principles which I have advocated, and I am deeply touched with the manifestation of your esteem and confidence. I wish I could have with me tonight the gentleman who occupies the place with me on the national ticket. I wish you could see and become acquainted with Mr. Sewall, our candidate for Vice President. Although my acquaintance with him is not long, I think a great deal at him. I think he is a manly man, and I wish he could come and meet you and become acquainted with the enthusiasm that has been manifested tonight.

"If elected, my fullest hope will be realized. I have but one desire, and that is to bring back to our people our government as our fathers intended it, a government which shall be mindful of principles of equality before the law, which shall protect the rights of life and liberty, [applause] which shall know no difference between the simplest citizen and the greatest citizen in the land; a government which shall be no respecter of persons, but shall, the heaven, treat all alike. [Applause.] That is the ideal government which I learned from my father, and I love a man administer government on the Democratic theory that my father taught me. I believe that my conduct will meet the approval of a great mass of the people who ask no favors, but simply demand justice to all. [Applause.]

"It seems to me that a candidate for office has no right to ask people to vote for him as a personal favor, but has a right to claim the vote of all who believe that through his election they can best protect their own interest and serve their country. [Applause.] That is the only theory upon which a man can obtain support.

"Your votes are your own, to use according to your own judgment. I can simply appeal to you to take the issues and study them as citizens upon the issue and grave responsibilities, that when you have decided, as I can ask you to trust you show your vote to register your own will. Let your ballots register a freeman's will, and then no matter who is elected, we will be satisfied. I am only my own, over and over again, that I am deeply grateful for this very cordial reception at the place of my birth, and you will accept that until I can thank you personally for your consideration."

When he had ended his talk there was loud and enthusiastic applause. Then the assemblage of citizens turned to a line along the walk in front of the house beneath the huge trees, and Mr. Bryan passed along in front of them and gave each a hearty handshake. There were no other speeches. The people retired to their homes, and Mr. Bryan and his wife went to rest, weary and worn from the excitement of the day.

ARRESTS ON CUBA.

An Insurgent Claim Claiming American Citizenship.

HAVANA, July 13.—Several arrests have been made by the police of Havana of persons alleged to have been compromised by coin cable messages supposed to relate to the latest landing of filibustering expeditions on the island. In patrolling the coast between Bon Guanabo and Boca Cedigo, Colonel Ochoa found 12,000 cartridges, a chest of bombs, supposed to be using for the destruction of Matanzas railway trains, and a box of medicine.

The insurgent line is an engagement which Colonel Amor had on the Gomez farm on July 9th was hardly a fight.

George A. Guerra, an insurgent captain who is said to be an American citizen, is reported to have been captured in a boat by the gunboat Antonio Lopez, near Bacuranao.

Guerra is in solitary confinement at the navy yard. He says he was on board the vessel sent to succour his brother, Guillermo, to Colonel Jose Delgado.

Guillermo, who has also been imprisoned, says that before being captured Guerra threw overboard many papers and a revolver.

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

Diplomatic Correspondence Between the Two Countries.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It requires seventy-one printed pages in the volume of foreign relations to set out the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Spain during the year 1895, yet in no case was there a demand made or the nature of redress from United States officers touching the rebellion and its causes, progress or prospects.

The chapter on Spain begins with the celebrated Mora case, which, having been settled satisfactorily by the payment of an indemnity by Spain at a million and a half dollars, is now a closed incident. Next in order comes the Allianca incident, beginning with Secretary Gresham's vigorous demand upon the Spanish government for a prompt disavowal of the act of the Conde Venadito in firing upon the American steamship, for an expression of regret and the issuance of orders to Spanish naval commanders to refrain from interference with legitimate American commerce, whether within three miles of the Cuban coast or not.

The conclusion of this incident is for the first time told officially in the publication. The Spanish government showed its entire readiness to do everything that international law requires to smooth away the bad impressions made by the incident, and after procuring a report on the subject from the Cuban officials the Duke of Tetuan, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, delivered to United States Minister Taylor a statement in which he says that the Allianca was fired upon with a special purpose, not to hit her, she being outside of the jurisdictional zone of Spain. This was an involuntary error which no one could lament more than the government of his majesty, whose purpose never was to set in motion or insurrection to the legitimate commerce of the United States, and much less to give the slightest offense to the flag of a friendly power. He adds that instructions have been sent to the commanders of the ships of the navy to "avoid repetition of events similar to that now in question, which is disavowed by the government of his majesty."

Mr. Uhl, then acting secretary of state, closed the incident by accepting the note's commencement as a satisfactory explanation, without admitting that the exact location of the Allianca at the time the shot was fired can be considered as a matter of mere conjecture.

Correspondence passing between the state department and the resident Spanish minister relative to the enforcement of the United States neutrality laws takes up considerable space. It begins with the cases of the yachts Amodeus, Lagonda and Narcissus, but these cases already have been quite through local proceedings.

Half a dozen letters tell the story of the fruitless attempt of Matias Romero, then minister general, to prevent United States Consul General Williams from exercising diplomatic functions in intervening to protect American citizens arrested by the Spanish officials in Cuba. Secretary Gresham joins with Romero in this matter, addressing himself to Minister de Lomas here and to the Spanish government at Madrid at the same time, through Minister Taylor, and to one than a month Consul General Williams was recognized as having full powers to act, after such matters, being thus placed on an equality with the German consuls in Cuba.

A short letter from United States Minister Taylor to Secretary Gresham in February, 1895, tells the story of a diplomatic vicissitude, from its humorous value, deserves a prominent place in the volume. This was the final remonstrance by the Spanish government to the United States alliance of the right to pay reciprocity import duties on goods sent to Cuba.

A premonition of claims to be preferred against Spain appears in several letters of Eulalio & Co. of Boston to Secretary Olney, giving notice of the destruction of their valuable Spanish sugar estate by the insurgents. Incidentally, they note that the insurgents are mainly negroes and that the orders to burn their property were sent from Cuban headquarters in New York with a purpose of causing trouble between the United States and Spain.

The chapter on Spain ends with correspondence relative to the cases of certain American citizens arrested and expelled from Cuba, Francis Cattlin, John A. Somers and the Austeys.

Canadian Cabinet.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 13.—The following is the cabinet:

President of the council, Hon. Wilfred Laurier.

Trade and commerce, Sir Richard Cartwright.

Justice, Sir Oliver Mowat.

Finance, Premier Fielding.

Militia, Dr. Borden.

Marine and fisheries, L. H. Davis.

Public works, J. I. Haggart.

Railways and canals, C. H. Blair.

Agriculture, Sidney Fisher.

Postmaster general, W. Mulock.

Customs, W. Patterson.

Inland revenue, Sir Henry Joly.

Mines, H. Wetmore.

Solicitor general, C. Fitzpatrick.

The ex-ministers will be held at once for ministers, the writs being issued today. The dates of the nominations will be July 30th, and the elections about a week later. It has also been so good as arranged that Parliament shall meet August 19th. The constitutional customs and internal revenues are to be changed from full cabinet portfolios, with the regular ministerial salary.

British Columbia gets no representative in the new cabinet.

Walsh for Secretary.

CHICAGO, July 13.—C. A. Walsh of Iowa, who so ably handled the complaint of Horace Boies in the national convention just closed, was today selected temporary secretary of the National Democratic committee, and his appointment will probably be confirmed and made permanent when the committee meets again. Mr. Walsh's appointment was somewhat of a surprise to him, as he had not been an active candidate for the position. He was elected chairman amazing and was notified that he could have the position if he wanted it.

Spain Buying Warships.

MADRID, July 14.—The Spanish government, in addition to the two ironclads purchased some time since at Genoa, has decided to buy two other warships of 1,000 tons each in England, and besides this, 10,000 Mauser rifles.

In the Chamber of Deputies today Senor Gonzalez, minister of the interior, declared that Spain would not sacrifice any portion of her territory for the sake of a European alliance.

Call to the Gold Democrats.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The executive committee of the gold standard Democrats of Illinois met in a protracted session today and prepared an address to the Democrats of other states of the Union. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that a second national convention should be called to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

Andree's Polar Expedition.

LONDON, July 13.—Advices have been received from Tromsoe, Norway, that Arnold Spitz's steamer Victoria has arrived there, after having visited the Swedish scientist, Herr Andree, at Dane's island. The station of a balloon house has been begun, and Herr Andree expected to be ready to start on his aerial voyage toward the North Pole early in July.

Before starting, however, it was the intention of the aeronaut to test his balloon thoroughly, by sending it up attached to ropes and by telephone to the steamer Virgo, which vessel conveyed Herr Andree and his companions and their outfit to Spitzbergen.

On their way back from Spitzbergen the steamer Victoria called at Advent bay on June 19th, where it was learned that the members of the Nathorst-Chadwick party and the Swedish Nordenskjold expedition were well. Advent bay was full of ice.

LOOKING OVER THE SCENE.

Coroner Discovers the Details of the Railroad Wreck.

LOGAN, Iowa, July 13.—Logan was crowded today with visitors from the surrounding country to see the scene of Saturday night's disaster and discuss the details of the wreck.

The coroner, Dr. McFarland, has not yet arrived. He was reached by telephone and said he had not been notified by any one of the disaster, and received the news of it only through the newspapers. Dr. McFarland says he never authorized the removal of the bodies to Omaha.

At 3 a. m. Sunday morning a meeting of the city council was called to determine whether or not the bodies should be removed, and it was so ordered.

All railroad officials who were here have left, but they expect to return in morning to attend the inquest.

Engineer Montgomery and Conductor Hart of the excursion train walked to Missouri Valley after the wreck. The threats of the crowd, they feared, might be carried out and they thought it best to be distant from the frenzied producers. Both were later taken to Omaha from Missouri Valley in a car that was locked and sealed, to guard against any possible attack that might be made on them in a moment of excitement.

Ballah, Grand Mask Carnival, tomorrow. Special train, leaving city at 8:35 p.m., returning at midnight.

EAST BOUND EXCURSIONS

Via Rio Grande Western Railway.

Washington, D. C., and return, $67.15; July 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Buffalo and return, $36.50; July 2 and 3.

Chicago and return, $42.50; July 3 and 5.

Milwaukee and return, $45.80; July 13, 14 and 15.

St. Louis and return, $37.50; July 18, 19 and 20.

Omaha and return, $30.00; August 15, 17 and 18.

Milwaukee and return, $45.80; August 22 and 23.

St. Paul and return, $37.80; August 29 and 30.

Cincinnati and return, $50.30; July 2nd and 3rd.

Through sleeping cars. Cool and delightful trip through the mountains. Famous scenery. Comfortable equipment.

Godbe-Pitts Drug Co. are noted for the best Medicines and lowest prices.

E. E. CROSS, ROOM BROKER, 61 West Second South St. Tel. 97.

Buy all your Drugs and Medicines from the old reliable Godbe-Pitts Drug Co.

ONLY $1.50 TO OGDEN AND RETURN

via Union Pacific, July 16th.

Trains leave 7:00 and 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., returning arrive Salt Lake 9:35 a.m., 8:10 and 7:20 p.m.

Ballah, Grand Mask Carnival, tomorrow. Special train, leaving city at 8:35 p.m., returning at midnight.

MIDSUMMER EXCURSION

To All Points North, July 23.

On above date the Union Pacific will run special excursion from Salt Lake City to all points north as follows:

To	Rate	To	Rate
Brigham	$1 25	Anderson, Fair	$1 [illegible]
Collinston	1 50	Mendon	[illegible]
Deweyville	1 50	Cornish	[illegible]
Garland	1 50	Lewiston	[illegible]
Logan	1 50	Richmond	[illegible]
Smithfield	1 25	Benley	[illegible]
Richmond	1 50	Franklin	[illegible]
Preston	2 00	Oneida	[illegible]
Franklin	1 50	Montpelier Junc.	[illegible]
Pocatello	2 00	Nounan	[illegible]
Inkom	2 50	Dillon	[illegible]
Garrison	2 50	Grace	[illegible]
Montpelier	3 25	Caldwell	[illegible]
Bennett	3 00	Nampa	[illegible]
Soda Springs	3 50	Boise City	[illegible]
Bonneville	1 00	Weiser, Ida.	[illegible]
Pocatello	2 00	Huntington, Ore.	[illegible]
Blackfoot	2 00	Baker City, Ore.	[illegible]
Idaho Falls	2 50	Pendleton, Ore.	[illegible]
Market Lake	2 50	Spokane Falls	[illegible]
Beaver Canon	2 50	Portland, Ore.	[illegible]

Corresponding low rates will be made from all other points in Utah.

Limit on tickets to Pocatello and intermediate points, fifteen days; to other points, 30 days.

For other particulars call on nearest Union Pacific agent. City ticket office 201 Main street.

D. E. BURLEY,
General Agent.

To make your business pay, good health is a prime factor. To secure good health, the blood should be kept pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When the vital fluid is impure and sluggish, there can be neither health, strength nor ambition.

If you would have an abundance of dark, glossy hair, if you would have a clean scalp, free from dandruff and irritating humors, or if your hair is faded and gray, and you would have its original color restored, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is unquestionably the best dressing.

Dandruff is an exudation from the pores of the skin that spreads and gives forming scurf and causing the hair to fall out. Hall's Hair Renewer cures it.

Whisky and opium are disappearing more of the health and happiness of our homes than any other influences. They are diseases and can be cured. Write in the strictest confidence to The Keeley Institute at Salt Lake, 166 west Second North, or look box 480.

Ballah, Grand Mask Carnival, tomorrow. Special train, leaving city at 8:35 p.m., returning at midnight.

Joe. Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.

PHONE 1206.

Schlitz Half Extras, quarts, $3.75 doz.
Schlitz Extra Pale, quarts, $3.75 doz.
Schlitz Extra Pale, pints, $4.75 doz.
Schlitz Export, quarts, $2.25 doz.
Schlitz Export, pints, $1.50 doz.

Bottles allowed on when returned.

The Kentucky Liquor Co., agents, 11-13 East Second South St.

Which

do you enjoy most—the jokes that makes you laugh and shout for two minutes, or gentle easy magnetic humor, that gives you a warm cosy inside feeling as you turn it over in your mind, to-day, next week, next year?

Tea—good tea, fine tea, *Schilling's Best*—grows on your palate, like delicate humor; half pleases at first, then pleases, delights, and is a joy forever.

The money-back tea—your grocer has the tea and the money.

Schilling's Best coffee, baking powder, soda, spices, and flavoring extracts, are also money-backed.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

Deseret National Bank

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

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

Directors: L. S. Hills, Pres. Moses Thatcher, Vice-Pres. Wm. W. Riter, George Romney, Jas. C. Little, John C. Cutler, James Sharp, Henry Dinwoodey, H. H. Rogers, Frank W. Jennings, John R. Barnes, E. R. Eldredge, John R. Winder.

H. S. YOUNG, 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:

Wilford 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. S. 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.

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,
John S. Boyden, Spencer Clawson,
Wm. B. Preston, L. T. Farnsworth,
Isaac Barton.

COMMERCIAL BANKING

In all its Branches.

Accounts Solicited—Large and Small.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE.

Commercial National Bank

Capital Paid in $300,000

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

DIRECTORS:

E. R. Eldredge, John J. Daly, O. J. Salisbury, Herbert G. Fox, Chas. Stratford, W. H. Dyer, George M. Downey, John H. Dennis, Newell Lennox.

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 time and Sterling Exchange made on undiscounted at lowest rates.

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

J. E. DOOLY, 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.

WALKER BROS. Bankers

ACCORDING TO THE

UNION NATIONAL BANK

Established 1859.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

T. R. JONES & CO., Bankers,

150 MAIN STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1861. HO OFFICES

The Oldest and Largest.

R. G. DUN & CO., The Mercantile Agency.

George Ossmond, General Manager, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY — GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE

STANDARD GUAGE.

CURRENT TIME TABLE — Effective June 1, 1896.

Leave Salt Lake City

No. 5—For Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and all points West ..... 7:00 a. m.
No. 3—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 1:40 p. m.
No. 1—For Ogden and intermediate points ..... 4:30 p. m.
No. 7—For Ogden, St. Vincent, Minas Gas, Dragon and all intermediate points ..... 4:30 p. m.
No. 9—For Ogden and intermediate points ..... 6:00 p. m.
No. 2—For Denver, Pueblo, Provo, Grand Junction and all intermediate points ..... 10:45 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City

No. 6—From Eastern, Colorado and Pacific Coast points ..... 10:30 a. m.
No. 4—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 1:15 p. m.
No. 8—From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 9:30 a. m.
No. 10—From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 6:45 p. m.
No. 1—From Denver, Pueblo, Provo, Grand Junction, Dragon, Minas Gas and all intermediate points ..... 8:15 a. m.
No. 3—From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 4:45 p. m.

Ticket Office, 15 W. 2nd South.

E. L. POOLE, Gen. Manager.
J. H. SPENCER, Traffic Manager.
F. A. WADLEIGH, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

Time table in effect July 14, 1896.

Leave Salt Lake City

Leave Salt Lake City	Arrive Hot Springs	Leave Hot Springs	Arrive Salt Lake City
7:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
9:00 a.m.	9:15 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	11:15 a.m.	12:00 m.	12:15 p.m.
1:00 p.m.	1:15 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
7:00 p.m.	7:15 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	8:15 p.m.
9:00 p.m.	9:15 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	10:15 p.m.

Trains arrive at Salt Lake City from the Hot Springs at 8:15 a.m., 10:15 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 2:15 p.m., 4:15 p.m., 6:15 p.m., 8:15 p.m., 10:15 p.m.

Trains marked thus ( ) do not run on Sundays.

Sunday trains leave Hot Springs at 9:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 9:00 p.m.

Sunday trains leave Salt Lake City at 8:00 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 2:00 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 10:00 p.m.

Trains leave Salt Lake City for Bingham and Lark at 7:00 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 9:00 p.m.

Trains arrive at Salt Lake City from Bingham and Lark at 8:15 a.m., 10:15 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 2:15 p.m., 4:15 p.m., 6:15 p.m., 8:15 p.m., 10:15 p.m.

Trains marked thus ( ) do not run on Sundays.

Sunday trains to Bingham and Lark leave Salt Lake City at 8:00 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 2:00 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 10:00 p.m.

Sunday trains arrive Salt Lake City from Bingham and Lark at 9:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m.

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Trains marked thus ( ) do not run on Sundays.

Trains leave Lark for Bingham at 7:15 a.m., 9:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:15 p.m., 3:15 p.m., 5:15 p.m., 7:15 p.m., 9:15 p.m.

Trains arrive at Lark from Bingham at 7:30 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m.

Trains marked thus ( ) do not run on Sundays.

Sunday trains leave Lark for Bingham at 9:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:15 p.m., 3:15 p.m., 5:15 p.m., 7:15 p.m., 9:15 p.m.

Sunday trains arrive Lark from Bingham at 9:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m.

Trains marked thus ( ) do not run on Sundays.

Connections made at Provo with Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway for all points East and West.

Connections made at Ogden with Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Oregon Short Line, Utah Northern, Utah Central, Utah & Nevada,