AN INDIAN LEGEND.

During the summer vacation of 1879 I devoted my leisure to trout fishing, and for this purpose pushed away up into the wild, rocky region of northeastern Montana, near Canada, far beyond the limit of any of my former explorations. In the vicinity of Bracebridge I engaged an agreeable, philosopher and friend, an old Iroquois Indian who knew every inch of the country over which, if his own account was to be believed, he had roamed in many eighty years.

One day as we sat smoking on the bank of a river, which my guide said was the Ashle-Hub, the old Indian pointed to a spot about twenty feet up the face of a precipice and said:

"Do you that place? Wonderful thing happens there sometimes; me tell you about it."

I looked closely at the place indicated and saw, through a tangled mass of wild grapevine, what appeared to be a cave hole, some large bird nests and fine fish hawk. John said this was the entrance to a large cavern, the existence of which had been quite unknown to his tribe, formerly inhabiting the fertile plains, until revealed to them by the occurrence of events which he proceeded to relate. I will not attempt to follow the old man's vernacular, but give the legend in his own words as nearly as I can.

"A long, long time ago," said he, "when I was a very small boy, my people, a large band of the great Iroquois tribe, dwelt upon the good land, where we camped last night. Game was plentiful in those days, both winter and summer. The river, then much bigger than now, was full of fish. My people raised much corn and were contented and happy. Where are they now? Gone! Gone! All gone but poor old John! The white man's rum and smallpox, the white man's ways have swept them from the earth.

"Our head chief, Matchedash, was a great warrior and ruled his people wisely and well. He had no sons and but one daughter, Minnehoma, beautiful as the morning sun, fleet of foot as a wild deer, with eyes like stars, and hair glossy as the raven's wing. All the young men of the tribe laid their gifts at her feet only to be rejected. But one brave, Ojetka, would not be repulsed. Far and near he sought for the choicest spoils of the chase and brought them to her wigwam; yet still she turned coldly away.

"Ojetka was a crafty, cunning warrior, and with rich presents bought the off chief over to espouse his cause. All was in vain. Minnehoma's face was hard toward him and she would not listen. Matchedash was much angered; but she was his only child and had great influence in the tribe, and he would not give her away against her will. Now could tell why the maiden refused to marry, unless it might be that she had given her heart to a Huron lover; for some time before Tayenhaga, a noted warrior of that tribe, with which the Iroquois were then at peace, had asked her in marriage and had offered her fabulous great wealth in gifts; but the old chief scorned the offer, saying that his daughter man well only an Iroquois, and none of our tribe had seen the Huron save. Ojetka told his grief and put on a cunning plan to know Minnehoma's heart. Day and night he watched her closely, but all the time he was on the watch, and one evening when the sun was low he saw her leave the lodge and wander slowly away into the forest.

"Even Ojetka dared not venture to follow or spy upon Minnehoma's movements, so he went off, at first another way, to the woods and then made a wide sweep to strike her trail. Soon he found the end crept along, it, sure, slow and silent as a panther. In a little while he came to a clear spot, where had been an ash camp, and saw Minnehoma standing there with her proud head, listening. Petty soon he heard the low call of a person, and then Tayenhaga stepped out from the other side and clasped the young squaw in his arms. Ojetka's heart burned with rage, and softly he drew an arrow to its head, but dared not shoot while the two stood together. Bimeby, they turned and came straight toward him, and now he let his arrow fly; but the starry eyes of Minnehoma had seen him! Quick as the lightning's flash she knocked the Huron down, and the arrow passed over his head. Then out from his cover sprang Ojetka, and, whirling his tomahawk in the air, sent it fiercely at his rival's breast.

"But Tayenhaga, tall and springy as a young elk, strong as an oak, was ready and the bright blade whistled by without hurt, and with his own tomahawk upraised in three great leaps he was upon his foe. His first blow struck the knife from Ojetka's hand and the next buried the axe in his brain. Down like a log he fell dead! Tayenhaga shouted a cry of victory and stooped down to tear off the scalp, but at that moment was seized on all sides at once by six Iroquois, who were returning from a hunt and had come to the place of the fight just as Ojetka fell. Now they bound the prisoner to seven two warriors, and taking up the dead body set off to camp, singing the song of mourning as they went. From the council was called, and, although it was clearly shown that the arrow had killed in his own defense, he was condemned to die by running the gantlet. That night he was tied to a tree and guarded by three warriors, but he was well fed, and his legs were left unbound, so that he might be strong and make much sport when the time came.

"All night long Minnehoma watched for a chance to free him, but the guards kept out and the morning came. Then, when the sun was high, all the warriors and squaws and children went out to the place to see him run the gantlet. Two lines were formed, six feet apart, with fifty braves, face to face, in each line. At the top, where the prisoner was to start, were young men armed only with green rods and blunted spears; then came those armed with knives, and at the far end of the line stood old warriors with tomahawks and war clubs. The prisoner was to run between the lines, every man giving him a blow, and had reached so far without falling, the warriors then began to use the axes and clubs would surely kill him. The guards now led Tayenhaga out, stripped him naked, except moccasins and breech cloth, and placed him at the head of the line. He sang to death song, but bound proudly around upon his enemies.

"The word was given; the guards released him and stood up the page behind. Not the brave Huron, instead of running between the ranks, leaped with one mighty bound clear over the line to his left, and flew like the wind toward this cliff. The Iroquois were struck with wonder. No man had power to stir until Tayenhaga had got far away, and then, raising the war whoop, they all gave chase, speeding out like a fox as they ran. None had their bows, and even now Tayenhaga was beyond the reach of arrows.

"Straight and fast as a hunted deer he leaped along, and when he came to the top of the rock above us, was the half of a mile ahead of his pursuers; but they could see him all the time, for forest was bare. Now he never stopped or looked back, but with a wild yell of defiance sprang far out from the edge of the rock, down, down into the deep water below. It a little while the Iroquois, all crazy with anger, were much mad, came up. Tayenhaga was not to be seen; and they could not get down to the river at this place. Some kept watch on the bank, and others ran two miles down to the gap and brought back canoes. Everywhere they searched, but no sign could they find of the Huron young man. Then they knew that he was lying drowned at the bottom of the deep hole where no line could reach.

"In great shame they went back to the camp, and the squaws and little children were in great fear of them. For had not their prisoner escaped and died without torture? But Minnehoma rejoiced because of this thing; though she greatly mourned for her lover. Every day she walked alone through the woods and forests, always weeping and calling softly on the name of Tayenhaga. None followed or gazed upon her grief, for they said, 'The maiden's heart is sore.'

"Two moons passed away and the leaves were falling, when one day she wandered off to the spot where Ojetka died. Here for a long time she stood, faintly and scarcely whispered to the soft wind again and again her lover's name. Suddenly, near at hand, she heard the rustle of leaves and the cracking of a twig down, and Tayenhaga himself stood before her. No words can tell her joy when she found it was indeed he, and not his spirit, as she thought. Quickly he led her to a safe hiding place until it should grow dark, and as they went along he told her how, when he leaped that day into the deep waters, he rose again and climbed up the vines into a cave (that one above us), which none but he knew of, before the Iroquois came to the river, and when the search was ended and the black night came down he escaped easily to his own people. Also he told her that his canoe was now concealed down the river, and he had come to bear her off as his wife.

"Minnehoma's heart was stilled, and when great darkness fell upon the earth that night she went with the Huron chief away across the lake to his home. The next day all the Iroquois warriors looked for her in vain; but with great cunning they tracked the two footprints over bare rocks and through thickets down to the edge of the water. There they found marks of a canoe, and lying on the sand a chief's totem, which Matchedash well knew.

"'The Great Spirit,' said he, 'has saved Tayenhaga, and he has borne off my daughter. We will make a new peace with the Hurons, for they are mighty and strong. It is good medicine.'

"So, next moon, he sent the wise men of his tribe with gifts of wampum and tobacco and costly furs to that people; for the old chief greatly loved his child. Tayenhaga was now the head of the Hurons, and for the sake of his wife he accepted the gifts, and sent back many presents and kind words in return. Then all were happy. There was a long peace, and it was from the lips of Minnehoma that the Iroquois first knew of this cave I have shown you."

Poor old John told this little story with indescribable pathos, and it may be true. He lived for five years afterward, and if ever an Indian deserved to go to "The Happy Hunting Grounds," surely it was he.—W. Thompson in New York Ledger.

He Stopped the Prince of Wales' Pace.

Pittsburg boasts of a man who slapped the Prince of Wales in the face. He lives on the South Side and for many years has worked for the Monongahela Water company as a laboring boy. The circumstances of the adventure as told by himself are as follows:

In my early life I was a soldier in the British army, and once my regiment was reviewed by Queen Victoria, who held by the hand the youthful Prince of Wales. When the mother's back was turned the boy playfully experimented on my red coat, and I resented the insult to the British flag by slapping him in the face with my open palm. He told his mother, and were I seven the coloest beard of it and came dancing along to wreak vengeance on the man who dared lift his hand to a son of the queen.

"The queen sought me out and gracefully asked me what my name was. 'William Dickson, sergeant, your majesty,' said I, and she commended my sense of propriety in administering a timely rebuke to the heir apparent of the English throne, and recommended me for the promotion which never came."—South Side News.

A New Use for Tripe.

That good succulent and refreshing viand, tripe, so little known on the table of the upper ten thousand that more than one young lady of fashion has been known to exclaim that she always supposed it to be a variety of fish eaten chiefly by the poor, has been put to a new use. Some ingenious person, during the period when it was proposed to put a duty on hides, experimented with tripe as the raw material, and succeeded in producing a very unique article of leather, in which the honeycomb effect is admirably though unobtrusively preserved. Tripe thus tanned is soft and yielding, yet strong and durable, and especially fitted for the manufacture of slippers and other light footwear.—Boston Post.

Curious Effects of Poisons.

The animal body can be played upon as if it were a machine. The strokes of the central pump, the heart, can be slowed or quickened; the vital heat lowered or increased; the pupil of the eye expanded or contracted; the limbs paralyzed or convulsed; the blood sent to the surface or withdrawn to the interior; even the natural hue and color of the body can be changed by the subtle action of various poisons taken into the system.—Mail's Journal.

DRAGONS.

Some Pretty Big Tales About Gigantic Monsters That Once Existed.

The dragon is frequently mentioned by ancient naturalists as well as by scriptural writers and dreamers. Aristotle tells us that dragons 20 cubits in length were often met with in the vicinity of the Ganges. Reducing the cubit to feet, according to our mode of reckoning length, we find that these immense serpents were 30 yards in length. Alexander the Great and his army encountered one in a cave that measured 105 feet in length. An ancient work on serpents says:

Three kinds of dragons were formerly recognized in India. First, those of the hills and mountains; second, those of the valleys and caves; third, those of the marshes and fens. The first is the largest and is covered with scales as resplendent as burnished gold. They have a kind of beard hanging from their lower jaw; their speech is frightful and their cry terrible, being a hoarse hissing wail. They have crests of bright yellow, and protuberances on their heads which are the color of a burning coal. Those of the flat country are of the color of silver; they frequent the rivers, to which the former never come. Those of the marshes are black, slow of motion and have no crests. Strabo says the painting of serpents with wings is contrary to truth, but other naturalists and travelers affirm that some species are winged.

There is much confusion on this point. Some have mistaken the head of the naja for wings; others have confounded the innocent dragon lizard with dying serpents and report, as Pliny does, that their bite is venomous, which is not true.

At Batavia, Java, a serpent was once killed and the whole body of a negro woman and the carcass of a large stag found in its stomach. Lemnat says: "There are many serpents on the island of Java that measure more than fifty feet in length. At Batavia they still keep the skin of one which, though but twenty feet in length, is said to have swallowed a young woman whole."

St. Jerome says that all immense serpents are called boas, because they can swallow whole bovine (heroes) and lay utter waste a whole province. Roman says that three entire negroes were found in the gullet of an immense serpent killed on the gold coast of Africa. But Pliny caps the climax when he tells of the serpent which opposed the Roman army, under Regulus, at the river of Bagnada, Africa. It devoured several of the soldiers, and when it was at last that they turned spears and darts. At length it was besieged by all the military engines that would be employed in attacking a fortified city. When killed the skin of the monster was sent to Rome as a trophy to be preserved in one of the temples. After drying several days in the hot climate of Africa it was sent to the Imperial City and was even then found to be over 120 feet in length.—St. Louis Republic.

No Wonder He Fainted.

I have often wondered how large a delegation of ticket agents there was in the asylum. The tortures which the unfortunate man at the depot window endures are many, and as varied as the phantasmagorial conceptions of Dante.

A gray bearded man as deaf as a post limped up to the ticket office in the Union depot, and worried the man in the cage with:

"How much is the ticket to Nashway?"

"Which way do you want to go?" queried the ticket man.

"Wassay?" asked the gray beard, with his hand to his ear.

"Which way do you want to go?" fairly howled the agent.

"Wassay?"

"Which way do you want to go?" shrieked he in despair.

"Oh, I'm pretty well," said the old man, smiling. "How much to Nashway?"

The ticket man crawled half way through the window and howled the fare into the man's ear.

"Well," said he, "I don't want to go jest yet," and walked away.

Then the ticket man was pulled in by his colleagues and dashed with cold water and laid on the table until he recovered.—Albany Argus.

False Teeth Lengthen Life.

Very few people realize how much the dentist has done for mankind. To mention one thing only, the perfection to which the manufacture of false teeth has been carried has practically abolished old age—that is, old age in the sense that I used to know it. You see none of the helpless, mumbling old men and women that you formerly did. This is not because people do not attain the age their parents and grandparents reached, but because the dentist has prevented some of the most unpleasant consequences of advancing years. Men of 70 no longer either lack or feel old because they are not deprived of nourishing food at the time when they need it most. Estimates have been made showing that the average length of life has been increased from four to six years by the general use of false teeth.—Interview with a Dentist.

An organization of Arabs is the latest thing in syndicates in the United States. There are already in New York a number of wealthy Arab and Syrian citizens. Their countrymen are coming to America in large numbers. To provide for the new arrivals the rich Arabs who are already familiar with the ways of the country will purchase a large tract of land and settle their compatriots thereon. The syndicate will go into the business of fruit raising and silk growing, thus adding to the agricultural resources of the country. The members of the syndicate have been looking at lands in Arizona and in Pennsylvania. If there is anything in physical geography, the soil of Arizona will probably seem more familiar to the dwellers in a clime of sand and sun.

MABEL'S GRANDMA.

"The world is even as we take it,
And life, dear child, is what we make it."

This was the sentiment of an old lady to her grandchild Mabel. And many a friend has found it to be true, and she has taken care of her health. She knows or has learned of Dr. Pierce's Pellets, the best cathartic, and so is not troubled with those wretched headaches, sour stomach, disappointed appetite and bilious attacks, which drive many to despair, to misery, to the grave. Nothing else so cheap, so small, so easy to take, so sure to do the work. Sugar coated, as easy as candy. Druggists report increased sales of these little pellets. They are the only medicine for sick people to buy on trial, and cost no more than the poorest. Their action is mild, but sure. They are the smallest, cheapest, easiest to take, and most satisfactory pill made. They are the only pills guaranteed to be free from all injurious drugs. They are guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers and faithfully observed for many years.

"Favorite Prescription" is a nutritive medicine, and a tonic and a cordial, as it is sold by druggists, for weak women, it promotes digestion, gives strength to nerves and muscles, and restores health and vigor to the whole system. It contains no alcohol, nor any injurious drug. As a powerful invigorating tonic it imparts strength to the whole system, particularly benefiting the organs of digestion and nutrition, and the nervous system. For female weakness, irregularities, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, and kindred complaints, it is a specific. It is sold by druggists, or sent by express, on receipt of $1.00 for a bottle, or six bottles for $5.00.

"Medical Adviser" by Dr. R. V. Pierce, and Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, or Household Medicine and Surgery, 1008 pages, 700 illustrations, sent, in paper covers, for 21 one-cent stamps; in cloth, 31 stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS Purely Vegetable, Cathartic or Laxative, according to size of dose. Sugar coated, 25 cents a vial.

Ask for the Celebrated Sioux Pipe Elbow. Equal to the best in workmanship and sold with the best goods.

For sale by F. C. M. Lindschmidt

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Thomas C. Jones, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, administrator of the estate of Thomas C. Jones, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the date of the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence in Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Utah.

Dated January 9th, 1891.

ELIZA JENSON JONES,
Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas C. Jones, Deceased. 4 tues 10s

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Patrick Hall, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT MARY JANE HALL, administrator of the estate of Patrick Hall, deceased, has filed her petition for final distribution of the estate of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Wednesday, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court Room of said court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said court, for the hearing of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and approved and distribution made as prayed for.

Dated January 14th, 1891.

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

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Ellen B. Hagen, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ANDREW HAGEN, Administrator of the Estate of Ellen B. Hagen, deceased, has filed his final account of his administration of said estate, and petition for final distribution of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Saturday, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court Room of said Court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said court, for the hearing of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and approved and distribution made as prayed for.

Dated January 14th, 1891.

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

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of John Twaddle, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. THOMAS TWADDLE, administrator of the estate of John Twaddle, deceased, has presented for settlement and filed in said Court, his final account of said estate, and the same stands for settlement and distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, on Wednesday, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the Court Room of said court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said Court, for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and approved and distribution made as prayed for.

Dated January 14th, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN, Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy. 4tw

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

In the matter of the Estate of John Rowe, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Rowe, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the date of the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his office in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

ANNA M. ROWE,
Administratrix of the Estate of John Rowe, Deceased.

Dated January 9th, 1891. 4tw sun 10s

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Edgar Williams, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, administrator of the estate of Edgar Williams, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the date of the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence, 1017 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Utah.

Dated January 10th, 1891.

W. J. EVATT,
Administrator of the Estate of Edgar Williams, deceased. 4tuw 10s

SEALED BIDS,

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

The following will form the basis for bids for supplies, etc., to be furnished for the county office.

Stationery, envelopes, 500 notes, with manufacturer's name.

Blank stationery, manufacturer's name.

Writing utensils, same as the best retailers.

Tons and boxes, same as best retailers.

Abstract records, same as best retailers.

Blank and special ledgers to be equal to the standard records.

Plain book, 1 foot 3 inches by 1 foot 3 inches, of good ledger writing paper for making copy book, same as best.

Binding and greater interest.

Every book.

Envelopes for documents, same as now used in the office, with price in books of 500 each.

Strong district records and direct notes to come.

Some of these records have printed forms, and the amount can be determined by the number of blanks used.

Records are to be bound, "Full Russia calf, full leather," with Tucker's patent covers and Russia corners, the covering back, finger to be Russia, or bound morocco, sugar paper, 20 x 14 inches to contain 500 sheets ruled and printed, and as ruled and

Also for the clerk's office, other bids not previously mentioned, to be equal to best in quality and workmanship.

Bids to be filed with the County Court not later than noon, on the day of opening.

Bids will be opened and examined by the undersigned, in presence of the parties interested.

FOR THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Blank for orders.

Blank orders books.

Any other blank and stationery, same as above.

FOR THE CLERKS OFFICE.

Record books same as above, which shall have all of all papers and minutes, and not to contain.

Probate blanks, printed on 10 pound envelopes for any public, or of equal grade, the of such to be furnished.

Blank and Tucker's octagon pencils per gross.

Pens per gross.

Ink per dozen quarts.

Letter books and stationery, per 100, as above.

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

C. E. ALLEN, County Clerk.
SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 21, 1891.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE ANNual meeting of the Stockholders of the Salt Lake Park and Derby Company, will be held at the General Office of the Company, No. 36 East and 5 East, South Street, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated Salt Lake City, January 12th, 1891.

ISAAC W. WADDELL,
Secretary.

4 tues 10s

HARRISON CONVEYOR IRRIGATING PUMP

OPERATED BY HORSE POWER; IT is an expensive; where water is to be had from mains and Salt Lake City water supplies a system to control irrigation.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.

HORDER & SELLECK CO.,
36 S. Lake St., Chicago.

4tuw

NOTICE.

FOR SALE IN PROVO CITY, A GOOD Butcher's business. Apply to Horner Brothers, 4 street, Provo City. 4 weeks.

Utah Central Railway

Time Card to Effect OCT. 31, 1890

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

SALT LAKE CITY.

Train 1 serves Ish Beds & Mun ex. Sunday	Leave	8.00 a.m.
	Arrive	6.20 p.m.

PARK CITY.

Train 1 serves Park City	Leave	10.00 a.m.
" 2 " " "	Arrive	4.00 p.m.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Salt Lake at		7.00 a.m.
Arrive " "		7.45 p.m.
Leave Park City at		10.00 a.m.
Arrive " "		12.00 p.m.

No Passenger carried on Freight Trains.

PASSENGER RATES

Between Salt Lake City and Park City.

Single Fare, $2.00. Round Trip, $3

J. H. TOUNG, Gen'l. Supt. T. J. MACKINTOSH, Gen. Ticket & Pass

RIO GRANDE WESTERN RY.

GUN EST TIME TABLE, JAN. 1, 1891.

East Bound Trains.	No. 1 Mail.	No. 5 Atlantic Express
Lv. Ogden	8.10 a.m.	4.45 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	9.40 a.m.	6.40 p.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	9.50 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
Ar. Provo	10.50 a.m.	8.20 p.m.
Lv. Provo	11.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
Ar. Green River	2.50 p.m.	2.30 a.m.
Lv. Green River	3.00 p.m.	3.00 a.m.
Ar. Grand Junction	6.40 p.m.	7.20 a.m.
Lv. Grand Junction	7.00 p.m.	7.40 a.m.
Ar. Gunnison	11.30 p.m.	12.10 p.m.
Lv. Gunnison	11.40 p.m.	12.20 p.m.
Ar. Montrose	1.50 a.m.	2.30 p.m.

West Bound Trains.	No. 2 Pacific Mail.	No. 6 Pacific Express
Lv. Denver	8.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.
Lv. Gunnison	10.30 p.m.	11.10 a.m.
Ar. Montrose	1.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.
Lv. Montrose	1.40 a.m.	4.10 a.m.
Ar. Grand Junction	5.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.
Lv. Grand Junction	5.40 a.m.	8.10 a.m.
Ar. Green River	9.10 a.m.	11.30 a.m.
Lv. Green River	9.20 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Ar. Provo	3.50 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
Lv. Provo	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	6.30 p.m.	7.00 a.m.
Ar. Ogden	8.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m.

LOCAL TRAINS.

SALT LAKE AND OGDEN.

Leave Salt Lake 8.00 a.m. and 11.55 a.m., 4.45 p.m. Returning leave Ogden 7.00 a.m. and 1.40 p.m., 5.30 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Salt Lake 9.30 a.m., Ogden 8.00 p.m. Salt Lake 5.30 p.m.

AMERICAN FORK, PROVO, SPANISH FORK, THISTLE, ST. GEORGE AND MOAB.

Leave Salt Lake 8.00 a.m.; Provo, Arrive Salt Lake 11.55 a.m.

O. O. DODGE, General Manager. J. H. BENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agt.

DAVID JAMES & CO.

TINNERS

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters

DEALERS IN

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

—GARDEN HOSE AND LAWN SPRINKLERS—

No. 67 S. MAIN STREET.

The People HAVE NO USE

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

NEW TIME CARD, NOV. 30th, 1890.

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

ARRIVE.

Limited Fast Mail, from Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, and Cache Valley	9.30 a.m.
Mail and Express from Ogden, Cache Valley, Provo, Park City and San Francisco	9.35 a.m.
Atlantic Express from Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Ogden, and Butte	7.00 p.m.
Local Express from Ogden and intermediate Points	7.00 p.m.
Local Express from Salt Lake City	7.00 p.m.
Mail and Express from Mercur, Ophir, Provo and Eureka	7.00 p.m.
*Mixed Train from Terminus, Tooele and Garfield Beach	5.45 p.m.

*Mixed Train daily except Sundays.

DEPART.

Limited Fast Mail for Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City & St. Louis	7.00 a.m.
Local Express for Salt Lake City, Ogden and intermediate Points	8.00 a.m.
Atlantic Express for Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, San Francisco and Cache Valley, Park City, Ogden	8.30 p.m.
Mail and Express for Ogden and intermediate Points, Butte and Portland	6.00 p.m.
Mail and Express for Eureka, Provo, Ophir, Lake and Mercur	7.10 a.m.
Local Express for Provo, Spanish Fork and intermediate Points	4.00 p.m.
*Mixed Train for Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terminus	8.45 a.m.

*Mixed Train daily except Sundays.

TICKET OFFICE, WASATCH BUILDING, 201 MAIN ST.

C. S. MELLEN, Genl. Traffic Manager. S. H. ECCLES, Gen. Pass. Agt.

IA MAN

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

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY,

including main lines, branches and extensions East and West of the Mississippi River, Chicago, Joliet and from Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, Peoria, La Salle, Milton, Rock Island, in ILLINOIS; Davenport, Muscatine, Wilton Junction, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, in IOWA; Minneapolis and St. Paul, in MINNESOTA; Waterloo and Sioux Falls, in DAKOTA; Campbell, Hastings, Lincoln, Beatrice, Crete, in NEBRASKA; Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Colorado, in KANSAS; Horton, Topeka, Manhattan, Junction City, Salina, Colorado, in KANSAS; Denver, Colorado Springs, Brighton, Fort Lyon, in the INDIAN TERRITORY and Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, in COLORADO. Traverses a rich and vast area of rich farming and grazing lands, affording the best facilities of interchange of products to other States and to the Atlantic and other seas, northwest, and southwest from Chicago, and Pacific and trans-oceanic ports.

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E. ST. JOHN, General Manager. JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Ticket & Pass Agent

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