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ONE WHO KNEW JOSEPH.

The death of the aged patriarch, Elder Howard Coray, whose funeral is held today in Provo, removes another of the competent witnesses to the life and character of the Prophet Joseph.

The testimony of this witness, one of the few who at this distance of time, knew the Prophet as familiarly as they knew members of their own household, is therefore very significant. What was his belief and conviction as to Joseph Smith?

In 1838, when Howard was 22 years of age, his father came to Illinois, then for the most part a lonely prairie. He located at Perry, Pike county. Here his father heard of "Mormonism," from the refugees driven from their homes in Missouri the next spring.

Howard Coray joined the Church in March, 1840. He became well acquainted with the Prophet Joseph Smith, and was frequently in his company in Nauvoo. He first went there to see the Prophet in April of that year, and makes the following record of the event: "I obtained an interview with him. After eyeing and questioning me a little, he asked me if I could come and live with him and clerk for him. While thus engaged I had many very precious opportunities. Great and small [persons] almost every day were calling on him, some for one thing, some for another—politicians and preachers of different persuasions—some with the view of testing his knowledge, and if possible confounding him and putting (him) to shame. Well, what did I discover? That he was equal to every occasion—that he had a ready answer for all questions. I heard him say that God had given him a key of knowledge by which he could trace a subject through all its ramifications. Stephen A. Douglass called to see him and ask him some questions. One thing he desired to know was how he governed a people so diverse, and coming from so many different countries with their peculiar manners and customs. 'Well,' he said, 'I simply teach them the truth and they govern themselves.'"

"In the capacity of secretary or Church writer as assistant to Robert W. Thompson, who held an official position as clerk or secretary under the Prophet Joseph, Mr. Coray was present when the Prophet dictated to Elder Thompson a translation or explanation of certain chapters in the Bible. He writes: 'I never either before or since felt as I did on that occasion. . . . The spirit of God descended upon him and a measure of it upon me.' Elder Coray's unbounded trust in and admiration for the Prophet never diminished.

His simple and unaffected account of the Prophet's greatness and integrity as he beheld them at close quarters, has in it every element of candor and of truth.

It requires a man with the elements of true greatness in his soul to make great and long continued sacrifices for principle. While Elder Coray was with the Prophet Joseph and even while the recollection and commanding personality of the latter were fresh in his memory, we can explain devotion to the teachings of the Prophet on the ground of personal influence and individual contact. But when the devotion continues, as in this case, throughout the varied scenes of a long, busy, and trying experience of more than two-thirds of a century afterwards, and remains at the sunset of life, the same fresh, undimmed belief and conviction of the divine calling of the man Joseph Smith and of the high destiny and final success of the work which he found—such constancy proves both the quality of the man who and of the system which he cherished.

And this case is not unusual. Substantially the same thing can be said of thousands of strong, unflinching, and heroic characters who knew, trusted, and believed in the message and calling of Joseph Smith.

Very few make sacrifices for nothing. Strong and clear minded men do it only from conviction and from downright assurance. Weak and worthless characters never do it at all. Where a man's life is his testimony, it is scarcely necessary that his words be added.

ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

The conclusions arrived at by Dr. Hrdlicka after a searching investigation for the Bureau of American Ethnology is that so far no evidence has been found of the existence of man on this continent in the earlier geologic ages. In spite of all reports, he says, scientists recognize only fourteen "ends" as being worthy of scientific investigation. He has examined them all, and after a careful study of each of the fourteen, including the Nebraska "loess man" found by R. F. Gilder and others recently, has reached the conclusion that none of these supposed early skeletons or parts of skeletons date back to early types, such as those from the diluvial deposits of Europe. He is convinced that no reliance can be placed upon a low sloping forehead and prominent ridges in determining the degree of development, or the antiquity of the skulls.

The Professor does not deny the early existence of man here, but he contends

that convincing proofs have not yet been found. And the question is whether a similar investigation of finds of human remains in other parts of the world would not lead to similar conclusions. It cannot be denied that there has been a very marked tendency to exaggerate the antiquity of the human race. But one point is conceded by all. Man is the most modern manifestation of life on earth. It will, no doubt, be found true that man and woman, as the rulers of this terrestrial creation, the masters of the beasts of the field and the forces of nature, first appeared on this continent. Some eminent archeologists have taken this view. They have proved that civilization first flourished here, and spread from America to Asia, Europe, and Africa thousands of years ago. The proofs they give seem convincing beyond a doubt.

The fourteen American finds examined by Dr. Hrdlicka are: The New Orleans bones discovered in 1844; the Quebec skeleton of about the same time; the Natchez pelvic bone unearthed in 1846; the Lake Monroe, Florida, bones, 1852 or 1853; the Soda Creek, Colorado, skeleton, 1860; the Charleston, S. C., remains of a little later; the Calaveras, Cal., skull, 1866; the Rock Bluff, Ill., skull, the same year; the Penyon, Mex., skeleton, 1884; the Trenton skull, 1878-87; the western Florida skull and bones, 1871-88; the Trenton femur, 1899; the Lansing, Kansas, skeleton, 1902; and the Nebraska "loess man."

The last mentioned is the most interesting find. The "loess man" was unearthed with other skeletons from mounds by R. F. Gilder, Prof. E. H. Barbour of the University of Nebraska, and others, last year. The most significant bones lay deep down in the mounds, below others above them. But for all that the evidence of their alleged extremely high antiquity is not accepted as conclusive. It is pointed out that:

"Burying animals might well have carried bones through their tunnels to deeper levels; there are marks of gnawing on some of them; they are just like bones at higher levels, as far as discoloration, consistency, and markings go; some of the deeper bones have been scratched by some sort of knife, and similar scratches are on recent bones in the same mounds; skulls of low forehead and pronounced ridges like one of these, occur occasionally among modern Indians; in fact, there is little to support a classification of the bones found in the ancient soil apart from many others found near the surface."

SEES A YELLOW PERIL.

Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court believes that a conflict between the white and yellow races is inevitable. He is quoted as follows:

"We refer to the people of Asia as the yellow race. There are 400,000,000 Chinese, as strong physically and mentally as we are. There is over there another nation whose people are progressive and ambitious. We may some day see a skilled army in Japan of 3,000,000 to 10,000,000. They will say: 'You claim Europe as your country. This is ours. Get out!' I don't think they have any such idea now, and we have no hostility toward them. But there will be a conflict between the yellow race and the white race that will shake the earth."

We believe this prediction will come true. The Scriptures seem to predict as an epoch-making occurrence of the last days an invasion of pagan nations from Asia, which will finally be defeated in one of the plains of Palestine, after sanguinary battles.

GROWTH OF ONE BRANCH.

The New Year's number of the Daily International American, published at Douglas, Ariz., is an excellent advertisement of that progressive community. It is printed on heavy paper and devotes itself entirely to the resources and business interests of the region it represents. It has articles on mining, banking, farming, ranching, smelting, education, etc. Numerous handsome illustrations add to the value of the print.

One part of the paper is devoted to the churches and various societies. We find in this section, among the interesting illustrated accounts, the following report of the growth of the Branch of Latter-day Saints located at Douglas:

"One of the youngest of the religious organizations in the city is the 'Douglas Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints,' just as the pure body is one of the youngest of the country, and wonderful as has been the growth of this parent body, equally wonderful has been the growth of the Douglas Ward. 'The original organization' came as a branch of the Bibles Ward on May 24, 1906, and was formed with a membership of twelve. Its growth and progress was immediate and the first crying need for a place of worship and meeting, and a movement to obtain one was speedily set on foot. On September 16 of that year the first contribution to the building fund was made and contributions continued to pour in. A site was purchased and work on the edifice started while the balance of the necessary funds were obtained. Of this amount some \$200 was contributed by the business men and citizens of Douglas and the balance was raised within the Church. 'The Church edifice is substantially built of brick and has an inside measurement of 23x40 feet, giving ample accommodation for its rapidly growing membership. As last summer progressed the building drew to completion and on August 25 the first services were held within its walls. 'On October 12 last, the new church was visited by President Andrew Kimball of the St. Joseph Stake, who installed a bishopric and constituted it an independent Ward with J. Parley Bigelow at its head as Bishop, and a membership of 400, showing a growth of over 700 per cent in less than eighteen months."

From a private letter we learn that the Saints are honored and respected in that locality, as in every place, where agitators, for revenue, have not succeeded in kindling the flames of hatred that are fed by falsehoods and prejudices.

The check reign is almost over.

It seems there is no city so well governed but some graft is there.

Be sure that you ask for your transfer before you pay your fare.

The jurors judged Walsh not by the company but by the books he kept.

Many men of many minds, and each mind has a currency reform scheme.

According to the latest theory of the

Ford murder, Sullivan was the old dog Tray.

It is said that Secretary Taft will win in a walk. This relieves him of the riding test.

Everybody can name the issues but it takes a convention to name the candidates.

The estimated cost of the Panama canal can be expressed in one word—excellent.

Eureka is to have a library. Well, may the people of the big mining town exclaim, "Eureka!"

Admiral Brownson retiring to a California ranch comes near making human American Cincinnati.

George Ade has decided not to go into politics after all. A man who goes into politics should go in after all or not at all.

A weather prediction for tomorrow: Clear or cloudy, colder or warmer, snow or rain or both or neither, rising or falling temperature.

Now Justice Harlan vehemently denies that he has presidential aspirations. If the rumor persists he may have to enjoin it.

And now it is announced from London that the Times has not been sold. Then the public has, so that after all there has been a sale.

The crushers of the Edison cement works at Stewartstown, N. J., can crush a six-ton stone. Another instance of a crushing monopoly.

An effort is being made to start a boom for Judson Harmon. It can never be, for Judson once wrote a poem; and what is worse, thought it was poetry.

Luther Burbank not only can make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before but he can make anything grow on the blades that he wants to.

"Among the many things to the credit of Mrs. Russell Sage is the large amount of her personal taxes," says an exchange. And also her bank account.

Mae Wood declares that Senator Platt paid ten thousand dollars for the return of letters. If he did, they must have been letters of credit for very large amounts.

Before the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals, Colonel Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama canal, said that an alleged newspaper agitation demanding that "dirty fly" in the canal, had caused much needless excavating and heavy dumping of the canal before he became connected with the project. The demand that the "dirty fly" came from a much higher source than any newspaper agitation, and it was because it didn't fly fast enough that the entire Panama canal commission was reorganized.

NEW JERSEY AND HER LAWS.

New Jersey, like every other state in the Union, has caught the law-making fever. In 1895, when the last compilation of state laws was published—a new compilation is now in press—"There are statutes in force in this state. Since that year about 3,500 acts have been passed, many of which were repeals of existing legislation as well as revisions and codifications. Nevertheless, there are to-day practically 6,000 separate acts in force, a volume of legislation so immense that in reference thereto ex-Governor Griggs' words come to mind: 'The law is beyond the power of the legal mind to acquire it or of the judicial mind to interpret it.'"

A PRINCE AND HIS COUSIN.

Referring to the death of King Oscar, Dr. William Kohler tells this anecdote in a Mannheim paper: About 60 years ago Oscar, then a prince, boarded a passenger steamer at Marseilles for a North African port. Shortly after starting the captain said to the young man: "Did I see you at Marseilles yesterday in uniform?" "Quite likely," "And may I ask what the uniform was?" "That of an admiral." "Admiral? Are you not rather young for that rank?" "I owe it more to my name," he answered, smiling, "than to my nautical knowledge." "And the name, if I may ask?" "Bernadotte." "Possibly a kinsman to the great marshal?" "He was my grandfather, later king of Sweden, and I am Prince Oscar of Sweden, the king's brother." He was asked to make a respectful bow, and asked the young prince if he knew that he had relatives in Marseilles. "Yes," said Oscar, "but I have never had time to look them up." "There is one on board. May I present him?" "Do, by all means." The captain went to the speaking tube and called, "Bernadotte!" Presently a man came on deck, naked to the waist, covered with grime and soot. He stood at attention, awaiting orders, when the captain said: "Your royal highness, I have the honor to present your cousin."

LIFE SAVING CENTENNIAL.

Boston Transcript.
This year is the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of a life-saving station at Cohasset by the Massachusetts humane society, and that was practically the genesis of the service in this country, which has produced such a host of heroes and martyrs in saving thousands of lives and millions of property. It was a long time before it was taken under the direction of the government, but since that occurred it has developed and expanded, and within a year or two increased attention has been paid to it. The most pronounced step is to enlist the revenue cutter fleet in rescue work, and this will patrol the Atlantic coast the coming winter, the larger section of it quite properly cruising in northern waters from Delaware breakwater to Passamaquoddy bay. A year ago John Arbuckle made an appeal for an authorization by Congress to put his fleet of tugs, barges, and so forth, at the disposition of the service, free of charge. Information of wrecks to be furnished by wireless or otherwise. His proposition was not acted upon, and it is better that the government should assume the responsibility than to farm it out to private philanthropy, no matter how excellent the purpose behind the offer. The question of life-saving by vessels is awakening even more interest on the Pacific coast than it is here, and in the vicinity of Puget sound, where many wrecks have occurred, the maritime interests are about to provide themselves with one or more steam vessels to watch for trouble in those stormy waters. But

with all these additions there still remains need of the man on the shore with the lifeboat and the life-line.

JUST FOR FUN.

A Leap Year Proposition.
Since you're the first and only man I've asked
To share my fate,
Please contemplate
The almost herculean task
It seems to timid maiden modesty
To pop the question!
The more eagerly you ask
Would once have seemed grave impropriety.

But what a spinster maid would scorn to do
At sweet and twenty
With chances plenty,
Looks sensible at twenty-seven—and
two! and two!

This is so sudden? Well enough I know
That's but pretense,
Not innocence,
How many times I've said that, years ago!

Don't beat about the bush, and say,
'I'll see'
I don't want that,
Just answer pat,
Will you, or won't you, kindly marry me?

Or if you think it isn't right to do
Things just this way,
I'll change again
What you've said off: "Please let me marry you!"
Mazie V. Caruthers, in N. Y. Times.

Liz—"Me bruddah says dat young fellow wot calls on you travels in fast circles." Tom—"Yor bet he does. At takes de trickets on de merry go-round."—Chicago Daily News.

"Mamma!" "Yes, my child." "Did you ever see Santa Claus?" "Oh, yes, my boy." "Was he in a sleigh with reindeer, mamma?" "No, my child; he was in a trolley car, hanging on to a strap!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Philanthropic Lady—"You ought to be ashamed of yourself for making fun of a smaller boy because he cried when the doctor hurt him. Did you never have your own feelings lacerated?" Sister—"Yes, mum, but it didn't took."—Baltimore American.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Weekly for December 28 maintains its usual level of interest and timeliness in its various contributions, literary and pictorial. Virtually the whole civilized world is taking a keen interest in the momentous naval maneuver which was begun the other day, and a striking full-page photograph at close range of the flagship Connecticut will interest everybody, as will a spirited description of the start of the great armada from Hampton Roads. In contrast to these features is an illustrated article which will appeal to all lovers of sport: "The Romance of Some Wonderful Trophies," written by William Inglis and illustrated with some superb photographs of extraordinary specimens of beas and birds. Appropriate to the season is a charming story by Thomas L. Masson, conceived in holiday mood: "St. Nicholas and the Super-Child." There is, too, a second excellent piece of fiction, "Why Sluiceway Isn't on the Map"—a vivid and humorous story of western life by Dan Sayre Grosecbeck, illustrated by the author in his happiest vein.—Harper & Bros., New York.

The January number of The Circle is an auspicious beginning of the work laid down in the plan of the magazine for 1908. The opening article is by Francis Augustus Chitt, commissioner of imperial Chinese customs, entitled, "Modern China—America's Share in Her Awakening." Lyman Beecher Stowe has made a study of "The School City and Its Work." Probably the most timely article is one by James W. Van Cleave, who tells "Why We Need Not Fear a Panic. Among those who have contributed to the fiction of the anniversary number of the Circle are Elizabeth Pon (Mikado), Mark Twain, Radford, and Charles G. D. Roberts, whose story, "The Window of the Shack," is of intense interest. Some of the other articles are: Optimism in the Ultimate in Dramatic Art, by J. H. Cheatham; "The New Year Celebration in Japan," by Eva Dean, and "General Lee As I Knew Him," by John S. Wise. Joaquin Miller has written a verse, entitled "Resurrection," San Francisco. The department section of The Circle for January is excellent. A unique article in the Circle of Music is "The Music of the American Indians," by Edwin S. Tracy, while Mary Mears, for the Art Circle, has written interestingly on "Studies in and Out of Bohemia." The other departments are full of live matter.—Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

Current literature opens its campaign for the new year with a searching analysis of "The Panic in Politics." It follows its previous article on Taft's experience among the Celestials with a description of "The Men Among the Muscovites," John Johnson, "Dark Horse" of the Democracy, is the subject of a timely character-sketch, and "A Tale of Copper and Brass" relates the life of the interest of fiction, the romantic career of Heinze. "The Corrupt Pigmy on the Peacock Throne" is one of those picturesque articles that we look for in this magazine. "Do Witches Write Books?" by "Black Thumb Men," "The Spectral Loves of Edgar Poe," and "The Vampire Nature of Genius" are three of the most striking articles under Literature and Art. "Christmas Without Christ," "When Speculation is Immoral," and "The Education of the Superman," are leading topics in the Religion and Ethics department. The Second Bout in the Battle of the Opera is a striking tribute to the operatic triumph of Oscar Hammerstein, and "The Human Side of the Divine Sarah" reveals piquant details in the life of the most famous actress in the world. In the Miscellaneous department is reprinted a play by the author of Leah Klehna, of which Arnold Daly says it is the greatest one-act play ever written. Both the clergy and the laity may open their eyes upon perusal of a novel theory relative to the subject, "Whose Sermons Make Us Go to Sleep." "Pessimism as a Disease of Youth," and "Investigation of 'Frozen Melody'" through the microscope are especially startling and instructive. Recent Fiction and the Critics and the department of Recent Poetry keep the reader in touch with the most potent writers and books.—41-43 West 25th St., New York.

There are many holidays in the Japanese calendar, but New Year's day is regarded in the Mikado's kingdom as the greatest of them all. In the current issue of Leslie's Weekly, Clara W. Kaji writes entertainingly of the manner in which this Japanese national holiday—which is also the birthday of all the people—celebrations are especially the noteworthy illustrations are photographs revealing the extent of the recent terrible disaster at the mines in Monongah, W. Va.; pictures of United States sailors drilling at the naval training station at Newport, R. I.; attractive views of the metropolis of Michigan, Detroit; a group of holiday photographs; scenes in Hopkinsville, Ky., which town was raided and devastated by 4000 men; glimpses of the six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden, New York; a page of news pictures; the dramatic page, and the amateur photo contest.—New York.

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Joe Priest, in Salt Lake Herald, November 25, 1906.

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