PRESIDENT TO G. A. R.

Chief Executive Receives An Enthusiastic Reception.

HE SPEAKS OF THE UNION ARMY.

General Alger says this Nation Could Put Millions of Fighting Men in the Field.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—From the moment the special train that bore the President and his retinue to the city arrived until he retired last night, there was one glorious and spontaneous demonstration. From the depot to the Niagara hotel, a distance of two miles, the streets were lined with people, and at the hotel, in front of which there is a great square, the police and soldiers from the neighborhood had difficult work to keep the multitude in position. Even when, with Mrs. McKinley and Gov. Black, the President had entered the hotel and vanished from sight, there followed after him the cheers of the people until he was obliged to come to the balcony, when, after quiet was restored, he said:

"I come to greet you and thank you at the same time for your generous welcome. The Grand Army of the Republic seems to be on the tread today, but not carrying arms. Those were long since laid aside, and the Grand Army of the Republic is today dedicated to peace (applause), and the Union forever. I am glad to be in the city of Buffalo with my comrades of '61 and '65, and my comrades now. I thank you all and bid you good afternoon."

Shortly after 5 o'clock Columbia post, dressed in fatigue coats and white duck trousers, arrives at the hotel and acted as escort to the President to the Elliott hotel, to which place the President at a banquet.

President McKinley was introduced and for fully five minutes it seemed as though the roof would have to fall on the side while judge with the rest of applause and greeting.

Then the President said very slowly and distinctly:

"Mr. Commander and comrades and fellow citizens: I wish I might frame fitting words to make fitting response to the sweet, true greeting with which you have accorded me were to-night. I come with no set form of speech; I come with no studied purpose to present to you, but I come in the spirit of comradeship (applause) to talk to you, as we have often talked in the past around the campfires in war as well as the campfires in peace. (Applause.)

"Time, I see by the program, has been assigned the toast, 'The Country and its Defenders.' Mr. Irwin citizens, loyal to that country whose soldiers fight for it and are willing to give the best they have, the best that any man has, their own lives, to preserve it, because they love it. (Applause.)

"Such an army the United States has always commanded in every crisis of her history. From the war of the Revolution to the late Civil war, the men followed that flag to battle because they loved it. Love it and believe in what it represents. That was the stuff of which the volunteer army of '61 was made. (Applause.)

"Every one of them not only fought, but they thought, and many of them did their own thinking (laughter and applause) and sometimes they agree with their commanders. (Laughter and applause.)

"That young soldier, who in the late war, upon the battle field, bared his breast to old guard, bearing the Stars and Stripes way in front of the line, but the enemy still in front of him, when the general called out to the color bearer, 'Bring those colors back to the line,' a quicker than any doubt, that young soldier answered back, 'Bring the line up to the colors.' (Prolonged applause.) It was the voice of common sense was a man behind it; there was patriotism in the heart.

"No man is grandeur in our dust,
Or glory in our blood,
When duty whispers, 'lie thou dead,'
Each replies, 'I can.'"

"And so more than 2,000,000 brave men responded and more, as a army greater than any army that ever shook the earth with its tread, and engaged in a border more than ever soldiery did before. (Applause.)

"What defenders, my countrymen, have we now? We have the remnants of that old magnificent, matchless army of which I have been speaking, and there is alive in any future war, we have to brave men who fought against us in southern battlefields. (Great applause.)

"The army of great and the army of love are together. They are now one in faith, in hope, in humility, in purpose and in invincible patriotism (applause), and therefore the country is no longer in danger. (Applause.) In past days, in peace or war, as well as to overturn to the flag, as one. (Great applause.) My fellow countrymen, I thank you and bid you good night." (Prolonged applause.)

The President's mission to the South and its unity with the North, was received with vociferous applause, the audience rising to their feet as he closed, and at the conclusion of the toast, Gov. Black led the applause.

National Commander Clarkson responded to the toast "The Grand Army."

Secretary of War Alger, speaking to the toast "The army of the United States," said the army of the United States, as far as it went, was the best in the world. Instead. He had been to Santiago and had looked upon what the United States were attacked by the great military nations, "I answered," he said, "that in thirty days we could put millions of fighting men in the field and back them up with a wall of fire in the person of the veterans."

At the same time he thought that the army should be strengthened a number as to meet a day's notice could be ready. He complimented the national guard, and said that it would prove a great bulwark of the nation in time of need.

Henry Estabrook spoke to the toast, "The Militia."

Chaplain W. J. Anderson, a colored veteran, spoke of the colored troops.

C. F. Johnson responded "The American Volunteer," and John B. Wise spoke upon "Under the Flag."

Mr. Wise, who was a Confederate officer, was received with much enthusiasm, and his address was marked by the purest patriotic spirit.

Archbishop Ireland was the last to speak, and was received with vociferous applause.

Adopts a Gold Standard.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says:

The Herald's correspondent in San Salvador says that the country has been forced by the action of the Nicaraguan gold standard. Owing to the financial crisis in which Salvador is now feel, the depression in commerce and the shortfully Nicaraguan failure, President Guirero convoked an extraordinary session of congress to consider the monetary crisis. The president was authorized to negotiate a foreign loan of $2,000,000.

The new loan will go into effect within six months. After it becomes operative, all contracts will be payable only in gold.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Probability That the Decision Will Be Adverse to Cuba on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—It is understood Attorney-General McKenna will not make opinion on section 22 of the tariff bill by Friday.

There is considerable speculation as to how he will interpret that much-talked-of section, but he has kept his own counsel and has been a good listener and re-det of opinions from others. He has urged the opinions of experts and has many before him, in addition to a force of the lawyers who prepared for the railroads.

It is understood that the attorney-general had a conference with Col. W. R. Morrison of the Interstate Commerce commission, at which this section was discussed. Col. Morrison's opinion is valuable, because he has had considerable experience in tariff legislation, as well as in enforcing railway legislation, and believes that section 22 clearly imposes a discriminating duty on goods coming from Cuba or China in British ships to a Canadian port and into this country over the Canadian Pacific railway.

Col. Morrison stated in the attorney general that whatever was the intendment in section 22 left little doubt as to its meaning.

Were talks about the wisdom of such a provision, the Colonel said that would be was not a protectionist, that was the policy of the administration and the purpose of the new tariff law, and he saw no injustice in going back to the first principles of protection, as laid down in the tariff laws, and guard the vessels and railroads of the United States as well as the manufacturers.

The Lockport Trial.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The prosecution began a counter attack on the defense today in the trial of Adolph A. Lockport, charged with the murder of his wife, by preferring a motion to the objections of the defense to the drawing of a jury under the new jury commission law.

The objections, it was understood, were made by the defense merely for the purpose of providing an opportunity to issue the case before the supreme court on a writ of error should it go against Lockport, and the defense was evidently much chagrined when Judge Tuthill sustained the objections and ordered a special venire of 100 men under the old jury law. He issued an order for a special venire of 100 men and the case was adjourned until tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

How it Operates in Prussia as to Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Consul Monaghan at Chemnitz, Germany, in one of the state departments a report on Prussian railroads.

"State ownership of railroads," he says, "plays an important part in Prussia's finances. Earning enormous sums, serving commerce and manufacture in times of peace and for all strategic purposes in times of war, they have to be thus just. But the arguments that urged the government to own them and the liberal policies that have set them down and pushed them out into all parts of the empire."

The income for 1896-97 have gone beyond its estimate (the budget of 1,020,592,400 marks and the actuals for 1897 is 1,110,210,850 marks, while the total income of the kingdom of only slightly more than two million marks. After giving statistics in some detail, the consul continued: "No other branch of public property pays so surely and so well. The security of the receipts of this era, the time with which they are obtained, their cash character, render them the most useful of all the moneys turned into the public treasury.

"How successfully they are run in other respects, whether better than they would have been under private ownership, it is hard to say. The State has had to hence on the road from the very beginning. Being now successfully they would add Strongly and also how necessary they would be to the development of the empire, Prussia did not hesitate to take the railroads over to the state. Their quasi-public character has helped the people to understand that they should be constructed, at least, in the hands of the state. The tendency all over the empire is toward state and city ownership of all kinds of transportation facilities, as well as of telegraphs, telephones and other means of communication."

An Arctic Public.

ST. JOHNS, N.F., Aug. 23.—William Whiteway the premier has just returned from London, where he had gone to attend the diamond jubilee festivities. He has been accorded a series of popular receptions.

The public is anxiously awaiting the announcement of the result of an interview with the heads of the various departments of the imperial government. Owing to the poor prices realized for codfish in the Spanish markets some new policy must be adopted by imperial statesmen with reference to the colony and the French islands, in order to insure the future prosperity of Newfoundland.

Old Fogey No Thief

PARIS, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Gaulois from St. Petersburg says that Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian ambassador to France, will be recalled and will be replaced by Prince Dolgoroukoff, Russian ambassador to Berlin.

Another Polar Expedition.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Christiania says that Walter Wellman has been there to discuss a projected polar expedition with Dr. Nansen, who thinks the idea a good one. Mr. Wellman expects to make the start next summer.

INDIA'S SITUATION

Officially Admitted to be of the Gravest Character.

SULTAN MAY BE RESPONSIBLE.

Five Hundred Spies Suspected—Bitish Troops Forward as Rapidly as Possible.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—It is admitted, even in official circles, that the news from India is of the gravest description. All those who are familiar with the situation attach the greatest importance to the rising of the warlike Afridis, who are estimated to number 15,000 fighting men. The Afridis, however, only form a part of the insurgents.

A letter from India, published in the Standard, emphasizes the belief that the action of Turkey is at the base of the whole uprising.

The Indian newspapers commonly seriously, when they term the designs of Salisbury's bad diplomacy.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 24.—It is stated that the Afridis, who recently attacked the Sipahi post Fort Ali Masjid, about noon yesterday, numbering 500, captured a level office and killed twenty-one in large force to make an attack on the British garrison on the Lowergat.

There is a very uneasy feeling in Quetta, where the troops are under orders to be in readiness to march to New Cudam, which is the extreme point on the Afghan frontier, and in the edge of the Beglian district between the provinces of Toba and Pashin.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Later details of the capture of Fort Maude by the insurgent tribesmen show that the garrison of that place retired at 5:30 p.m. yesterday and the fort was carried half an hour later. The garrison reached Col. Westmacott's relief column, coming from Khat at 11:30 p.m.

At the same time that Fort Maude was abandoned the Kuyber rifles spiketing Fort Gulistan, which was compelled to abandon that place. The area of active fighting is enlarging rapidly.

The Afridis last evening attacked, with great determination, the fortified post at Saidu, but were not successful in capturing it.

It is believed the attacked today. The results of the attack and of the fighting at Fort Ali Masjid are not known. There are two English ladies with the garrison at Fort Gulistan.

The British military authorities have now in hand 32,000 men for frontier operations which, with the frontier garrisons, make 42,000 troops available for use against the insurgents.

OPERATORS ARE ANGRY.

They Make a Vigorous Attack on President Ratchford.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 24.—The press conference of the operators who participate in the conference issued a statement tonight purporting to be an account of the proceedings in conference. After reciting the several propositions under discussion in the conference and emphasizing the fact that the miners' representatives peremptorily rejected all propositions submitted by the operators, the report says:

"It was in view of the fact that in submitting these various propositions for a settlement by conciliation or arbitration they have exhausted every effort to yield to Mr. Ratchford's settlement with the officials of the miners. The proposition of Mr. Ratchford could not be accepted because it involved an advance of 27½ per cent in wages and would entail irreparable losses upon the producers. The price at which coal contracts have been taken for the year were so fixed by the conditions which ruled the markets in open competition from which producing fields, it should be remembered that operators are confronted constantly with two forces—the pressure of buyers to get the lowest price, which is determined by a remote but competition, and by the miners who demand the highest wage rates at all times. In addition to these is the feature in the cost of transportation to the market.

"Amicable and conciliatory methods have failed to convince or to move the leaders. The responsibility for whatever privations follow to the miners and their families must rest upon the miners' officials.

"The miners' officials having rejected the proposition made for an agreement the operators can only ask the miners to consider the existing conditions and to determine whether they are justified in continuing a line of action which is disastrous at any willing to work at a price which insures a good living, and they decline to be fair and just under existing conditions, a board guided by the impulses of equity and justice and having the humanity of humanity in the scale for low wages."

Continuing, the report attacks President Ratchford in a vigorous manner. After recapitulating the facts that he proved at Columbus, O., "the home of the leading operators of the Hocking Valley district, and then goes on to the current report that the Hocking Valley operators have paid to the miners' organization more than $100,000 in dues during the past four years. Thus it is clearly established the action of Mr. Ratchford is not all we implied and it is strongly indicated that the miners' officials are acting in league with the Hocking Valley operators against the interests of the Pittsburg district miners.

Arkansas' Pearl Deposits.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 24.—New discoveries of Arkansas deposits of pearls in lakes and streams in Arkansas have added greatly to the excitement already existing over similar discoveries, and today thousands of people are wading through the water in different parts of the state searching for the precious gems. The latest and most sensational discoveries were made in the Arkansas river and the creeks, lakes and bayous near Little Rock, where pearls have been picked up ranging in value from $10 to $200 each.

Hundreds of people are working the Saline, White and other rivers, and many valuable finds have been reported. Additional discoveries were made on the Fourche river yesterday, and hundreds of people are searching in that vicinity.

A staff representative of the Arkansas Gazette, who has spent much time in investigating the matter, says there are fifty-seven streams in the state that are rich in pearls of large size. It has now developed that in the month of July great quantities of pearls were delivered by members of the party in the course of their travels.

Recent discoveries lead to the assertion that never in man's history were so many and so large pearls discovered. Pearls of from thirty to fifty grains in weight are no uncommon things to find in the possession of country lads who didn't know pearls for pearlins. The pearls are of every color, that of a native tree, and the texture is fine-nous.

THE FURBISH RACE.

L'Alouette Surprises Everyone by Coming in First.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The unexpected happened at Sheepshead Bay today, and the Billy D'Alouette of Thompson sterling and the Paddy Wine's meeting to spare. Her betters were happy, for, although her victory was a surprise, she was equal to the handicap. Hotel Salvator, Gibraltar and The Huguenot, and so low cable was the favorite for the race for the big stakes. The other horses finished strong, the Paddy Wine Lyman, who got the second place.

The race was in anything but satisfactory condition, the heavy rains of last night and early in morning having thrown the soil mud, which had dried out sufficiently to make the going heavy and slow. Nearly 40,000 was there. When the first race was called the gathering was small and not more than 12,000 were present at a quarter to 3, when the huge crowd came pouring in the eighteen starters for the richest stake of the year.

As L'Alouette passed the wire 100 in a mile and a half, followed by Hotel Gibraltar, who was a head in front of Paddy, while the others were strung out from a sixteenth of a mile.

In the Fall Handicap, Hotel Gibraltar was backed for Voter and Hastings were about equal favorites, the former having the outside of the course. The odds were 10-1 for Hastings and Voter went away in the lead. They ran close to the head of the stretch, when Clapham jumped Voter, and it looked like a close finish between the two, but Gilmartin came from the rear with a rush and won easily.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

ATHENS, Aug. 24.—The British, French and Russian ambassadors to Greece have notified the respective governments that it is impossible for Greece to pay an indemnity exceeding 3,000,000 pounds sterling.

Greenfield, Ind., Aug. 24.—At the auction sale yesterday, Lady Anderson, a gaited pacing Wonder, made a mile in 2:08 and a half mile in 1:04 and a half. Racing experts say a half mile made in five or six seconds slower than a mile track.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 24.—Tom Carey, one of the principals of the Derby pool room, which was raided by the police last week, was tried before Judge Kinnear today for maintaining a place for the purpose of selling pools. As a result of the decision, the three pool rooms which have been closed show no sign will be open for business soon.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 24.—Great interest is shown in the sea, added arrival at the Portland, and all sorts of speculations as to the possible amount of gold she will bring. The Portland, which probably arrive tomorrow, being reported off Cape Flattery tonight. Lewiston has been posted, all the way up the middle of the state to report the first sight of the steamer so the populace is ready to go wild with enthusiasm when she arrives.

A Paris, Aug. 24—Baron Mackau, one of the chief promoters of the charity bazar of the Rue Jean Goujon, which was destroyed by fire on May 4th last, with a loss of over a hundred lives, has been sentenced to pay a fine of 500 francs. One of the employes of the cinematograph establishment, the film in which the fire broke out, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and fined, and another employe was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and to pay a fine.

PURE FOOD AND DRINK

Schilling's Best Tea is your money's-worth of your money back.

And then, if you should get all or part of that $1000, wouldn't it be nice?

Rules of contest published in large advertisement about the first and middle of each month. ay

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the trouble incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing SICK HEADACHE, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured HEAD ACHE they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills invaluable in many ways that they will not hesitate to tell us about. But after all SICK HEAD ACHE is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe, purge, or sicken. Regular size, 25 cents. Five for $1.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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U. S. DEPOSITORY

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Capital, - - - $200,000.
Surplus, - - - $200,000.

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SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

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

CASH CAPITAL, - - $200,000
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Zion's Savings Bank & TRUST CO.

No. 1-3 East Temple Street.

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Established 1873. Incorporated 1889.

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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,

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Capital, - $500,000.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS Co-op

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WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK,

SALT LAKE CITY, - - UTAH.

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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 collection of items and Bonds. Advances made on consignments at lowest rates.

Particular attention given to collections throughout Utah, Nevada, Montana, Oregon and Idaho. Accounts solicited.

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Capital Paid in $200,000.

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R. G. DUN & CO.,

The Mercantile Agency.

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

Oregon Short Line

RAILROAD

Pullman and Palace Cars Run on all Trains.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT JULY 11, 1897.

Trains arrive and depart at Salt Lake City as follows:

DEPART

For Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver and Pueblo 7:00 a.m.
For San Francisco, Ogden, Carbo Valley and intermediate points 7:00 a.m.
For Ogden, Denver, Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City 8:00 p.m.
For Ogden, Pocatello, Butte, Helena and intermediate points 8:00 p.m.
For Thayne, Preston, Paris, Bedingham, Portland, Astoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane 7:00 a.m.
For Ogden, Logan, Pocatello, Butte, Helena and intermediate points 8:00 p.m.
For Ogden, Logan and intermediate points 5:00 p.m.
For Bingham, Stockton, Ophir, Cole Sherman, Alta, Brighton, Big Cottonwood, Little Cottonwood and intermediate points 8:00 p.m.
For Tooele, Ibapah, Gold Hill, Eureka, Ely, Tonopah, Goldfield and Bullfrog 8:00 p.m.
For Garfield Beach, Grantsville, Tooele and Stockton 5:00 p.m.
For Saltair Beach 10:00 a.m., 2:00, 4:00, 7:00, 9:00 p.m.

ARRIVE

From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver 10:30 a.m.
From San Francisco, Ogden, Carbo Valley and intermediate points 10:30 a.m.
From Ogden, Denver, Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City 6:00 p.m.
From Ogden, Pocatello, Butte, Helena and intermediate points 6:00 p.m.
From Thayne, Preston, Paris, Bedingham, Portland, Astoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane 10:30 a.m.
From Ogden, Logan, Pocatello, Butte, Helena and intermediate points 6:00 p.m.
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From Bingham, Stockton, Ophir, Cole Sherman, Alta, Brighton, Big Cottonwood, Little Cottonwood and intermediate points 6:00 p.m.
From Tooele, Ibapah, Gold Hill, Eureka, Ely, Tonopah, Goldfield and Bullfrog 6:00 p.m.
From Garfield Beach, Grantsville, Tooele and Stockton 10:30 a.m.
From Saltair Beach 10:00 a.m., 2:00, 4:00, 7:00, 9:00 p.m.

*Daily except Sunday.

City Ticket Office, Under Masonic Hall, Cor. Second South and West Temple.

D. S. SPERRY, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.
E. W. TOWLES, Gen. Traffic Mgr.
W. H. BANCROFT, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

THE RIO GRANDE GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE WESTERN RAILWAY

STANDARD GAUGE

CURRENT TIME TABLE.

Effective July 26, 1897.

Leave Salt Lake City.

No. 10—For Ruby Junction, Colorado Springs and Denver 7:00 a.m.
No. 2—For Provo, Scenic Junction and Denver 8:00 a.m.
No. 4—For Provo, Scenic Junction and Denver 1:40 p.m.
No. 6—For Provo, Scenic Junction, Spanish Fork, Leaves Spanish Fork and intermediate points 5:00 p.m.
No. 8—For Provo, Scenic Junction, Spanish Fork, Leaves Spanish Fork and intermediate points 6:00 p.m.
No. 1—For Provo, Payson, Nephi, Juab and intermediate points 8:00 a.m.
No. 3—For Ogden and the West 12:30 p.m.
No. 5—For Ogden and intermediate points 1:00 p.m.
No. 7—For Ogden and the West 7:30 p.m.
No. 9—For Ogden and intermediate points 8:00 p.m.

Arrive Salt Lake City.

No. 10—From Colorado Springs, Denver and Scenic Junction 10:30 p.m.
No. 2—From Denver, Colorado Springs, Scenic Junction and Provo 3:00 p.m.
No. 4—From Denver, Colorado Springs, Scenic Junction and Provo 10:00 a.m.
No. 6—From Leaves Spanish Fork, Spanish Fork, Scenic Junction and Provo 8:00 a.m.
No. 8—From Leaves Spanish Fork, Spanish Fork, Scenic Junction and Provo 8:00 p.m.
No. 1—From Nephi, Juab, Payson, Provo 10:30 a.m.
No. 3—From Ogden and the West 1:30 p.m.
No. 5—From Ogden and intermediate points 10:30 a.m.
No. 7—From Ogden and the West 3:00 p.m.
No. 9—From Ogden and intermediate points 6:00 p.m.

Only one trains between Salt Lake City and Ogden, Colorado Springs and Denver, Salt Lake City to Provo, Salt Lake City to Leaves Spanish Fork and Salt Lake City and Ophir.

Trains will be run on Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway between Salt Lake City and Ogden on Sundays only, for the accommodation of Ogden, Salt Lake City and Intermediate points.

For sleeping car reservations, time cards, etc., address City Ticket Office, 103 West Second South, Salt Lake City.

Ticket Office, 103 W. 2nd South, (Dooley Block.)

D. C. DODGE, Gen. Agent, Denver.
C. H. BANCROFT, Traffic Manager.
E. A. WADLEIGH, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND ROUTE WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE

The People's Favorite

Trains leave and arrive Salt Lake City as follows:

(In effect March 28, 1897.)

LEAVE

For Cheyenne, Omaha, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Pueblo 7:00 a.m.
The Fast Mail 8:00 p.m.
Leave Lincoln, Kansas City and Denver 6:15 p.m.

ARRIVE

The Overland Limited from Chicago, St. St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Pueblo 3:10 p.m.
The Fast Mail from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver 10:30 a.m.
Arrive Lincoln, Kansas City and Denver 8:30 a.m.

City Ticket Office, No. 201 Main St.

Telephone No. 564.

Only one train a day out to Ogden, two night to Ogden and 1 night to Provo and one night to Lehi.

The Union Pacific is the only line through to Ogden without change of cars and is the only line operating Buffet Sleeping and Dining Cars, Palace Sleepers and Coaches with Dining Cars between Ogden and Chicago.

E. L. LOMAX, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.
J. H. MANDERSON, Dist. Pass. Agt.

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