FIFTY THOUSAND MEN

Needed to Preserve Order in Cuba, Says Adjutant General Corbin.

HE GIVES HOUSE COMMITTEE POINTERS.

It Will be Necessary to Keep a Large Army to Cope with Unruly Elements.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Adj. Gen. Corbin appeared today before the House committee on military affairs. His statements attracted unusual interest because of their direct reference to troubles in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and the military movements on which the war department was acting. As to the end of the present army, Gen. Corbin said this was a most serious proposition. He presaged:

"The Cuban evacuation commission—consisting of Gens. Wade and Butler and Admiral Sampson, has submitted a statement that in order to preserve order in Cuba it will require the presence of an army of 50,000 men." Gen. Corbin said he would add this recommendation, in confidence to the committee, and later it was arranged that it should be submitted without qualifications or reservations. It was, accordingly, he said, Gen. Corbin said, "that the plan of sending troops to Cuba was based on the idea that it would be found that 50,000 men would not be absolutely necessary. But we are holding 30,000 men in readiness to go to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines." He went on, "Now, this, in command form, but two months ago would have 25,000 men ordered there. In Porto Rico the officers in command there say that the force now there is inadequate. It is not commensurate. The present force there is 5,000. That made 10,000 men, 30,000 for Cuba, 5,000 for Porto Rico, 10,000 more sent for Porto Rico, leaving us with an army of 100,000, about 10,000 in reserve at home."

"I must be frank in mind," said the Cuban, "that an army in time of peace is like a fire company. It is a preparation for an emergency. If we had had such an army last June, there would have been no such loss of life as occurred."

"Do you think 50,000 for Cuba is a conservative estimate?" asked Mr. Joy of Missouri.

"I think it is," answered the gentleman.

"And how long will that last?" asked Mr. Hay.

"I wish I could say," answered Gen. Corbin, "that we can see, yet, the settled view conditions in Cuba are such as to leave no Pennsylvania. For 100 years there have been troops in the army. They used to be used in Iowa. The officers there lived with them even as the officers in Cuba. The troops are not there trouble may come."

He went on to show how the Spanish troops were used throughout the country during wars, the rural police forces and the municipal police force at Havana.

As to the trouble which had occurred in Porto Rico, Gen. Corbin said it was not due to the disposition to fight the United States, but to a tendency in certain classes—wandering, unlawless bands toward disorder. Which question Mr. Hay of Virginia asked how soon the United States troops could be withdrawn from Cuba, Gen. Corbin said it was impossible to say even approximately. "There is not a man living, in my judgment," he said, "who can foretell even for 30 days what the future will bring forth."

The large increase of staff officers, Gen. Corbin said, was due to the special law duties devolving on army officers in the Philippines. For instance, there were commissaries of subsistence and would remain so until Congress provided otherwise.

Mr. Hay suggested that Gen. Miles estimated 4,000 for Porto Rico, while Gen. Corbin proposed 5,000. He said he would defer to Gen. Miles in the view of the major general in command of the army on that point. Mr. Hay said, then that it would be advisable, as he has been on the ground and knows the situation there."

"Has Gen. Miles expressed an opinion" without reference to the recommendation of the Cuban commission as to the number of men needed in Cuba?" asked Mr. Hay.

"I would not have an opinion against gen. Corbin's statement," responded the gentleman. The future events of the last few days might be the raising of the standard of Spain, even." Gen. Corbin was asked as to Cuba, and it was a most serious question as to how long it would take to establish order in the state and permanent basis on the island. A volunteer reserve would not answer. The national guard offered an admirable body of men for this ordinary emergencies, such as the breaking out of Indian wars and better suited for a regular soldiers' life.

When members of the commission referred to the support given by the volunteers coming from civil life, claim that of the regular soldier, Gen. Corbin said the Indian wars showed the equal in intelligence to the volunteer for acting to the right requirements in each case. The charge made by the gentlemen of the men who went into the Santiago campaign was second to none they were well disciplined and well officered.

The general was asked if he had received any complaints from the volunteers coming from civil life. He said he was not in a position to give the information. He said he was put to hear a complaint from a volunteer soldier, or a complaint as some were heard from the regular army, knowing nothing about the facts and conditions.

Would it be proper, under military usage, for a subordinate to submit a complaint?" asked Mr. Hay.

"Not only proper, but it is the very thing he should do," answered Gen. Corbin.

Mr. Mahony and Mr. Foster, spoke of the complaints reaching them. Gen. Corbin intended that he had never received a complaint, adding that he had received a letter, which he had sent to the proper bureau to their views.

Chairman Hull added the statement that the army would be well disciplined. Then any army that had ever taken the field.

At another point, Gen. Corbin said the exact format could be made as to the Philippines, the possibility of trouble. Aguinaldo was regarded as now an army of 15,000 men, but when that army would do no one could tell. It was no large a force for the future to enter upon in this off-hand way.

Owing to importunities of congressmen for the release of volunteers the president Peter was requested to write Gen. Corbin's statement on that point. He said, "The department is disposed to act very leniently as to letting off men who are needed at home. In some cases colonels have been instructed to return volunteers to civility so as to let off men who were urgently needed at home. And even below eighty we are making discharges on satisfactory showing of the necessity of the men are needed at home."

LABORERS PROTEST.

Federation of Labor Makes a Move Against Anti-Scabbing Bill.

Kansas City, Dec. 11.—Speech-making marked the morning session of the third day of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. The discussion focused with interest to the talks of William Thorne and Wilson Inskip, delegates from the British labor congress, who had come as a response thereto by President Samuel Gompers.

The particular bantling of Mr. Thorne's talk was that American organized labor should strive, especially for better organization and the wield over-powerful power in politics. In England, said he, was now a moment of unparalleled interest, for it was the last day political problems were held by so great a percentage of unionists.

Delegate Inskip urged not only a stronger organization but a stronger friendship between American and British labor. Mr. Inskip said, he was not, he said, was not only a federation of trades organizations, but a federation which was a federation of all classes. The sentiment was heartily echoed. Mr. Inskip went on to express his belief in the principle of arbitration of all difficulties, and commended instances of the settlement of British strikes by arbitration, which had been more possible than the fact that arbitration in England was constructed on a solid basis.

President Gompers said, in the course of his remarks, that there was sometimes a misapprehension as to the duties of workers of our country. A greater percentage of labor unions the speaker said, had been more successful than in America than in any part of the globe. Small concessions were not necessarily an indication of lack of strength. While he declared that unionists were active in defending their principles in politics, the fact was seldom mentioned. Mr. Gompers more memorable of the Colorado state legislature. Mr. Gompers nevertheless urged permanent party alone this line.

Upon the employment of women, Mr. Gompers said, the Federation of Labor had always stood for the organization and recognition of these women who are compelled to earn their livelihood, they are denied work, and the men always demand equal pay for equal work. These sentiments were greeted with applause.

Mr. Gompers paid a warm welcome to the British delegates and in closing the talk said that the two English-speaking nations came together in fraternal alliance the quality would approach the ideal of universal peace.

At the afternoon session a resolution presented by Adrian S. Jones of Chicago, protesting against the passage of the anti-scabbing bill recently passed by the National House of Representatives, was adopted without discussion.

The resolution protests against the passage of the bill or similar measures as "being a blow at the liberty of individuals, and claims it is legislation enacted in the interest of a monopoly of capital and trust."

"It is the sense of this convention," continues the resolution, "that a bill purchased from any transportation company should in all equity and justice be treated as a bonded property, and should have the same right to dispose of it as of any other lawfully acquired property."

A copy of the resolution will be sent to each United States Senator.

The income tax resolution, offered by J. S. Kent, of Nebraska, was not adopted, but this substitute was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor is of the opinion that the Congress of the United States in imposing the income tax are not in accord with the Constitution of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and the demand of Congress is now making a tax on income a bounty of Federal taxation."

Cassidy labor came in for a share of the convention's attention. The resolutions condemning the labor by C. W. Coy were referred to the executive council with instructions that it take such steps as may seem to its executive council open the interests of the honest working people of the land.

The convention unanimously reaffirmed the boycott on the American Tobacco company, declaring it to be a monopoly and a trust and to be under the ban of organized labor.

Adrian Jones, of Chicago, offered a resolution calling upon all labor organizations to hold a labor congress in Paris in 1900. It was sent to the executive council for consideration.

A resolution urging the Commercial club and the Kansas City for some action to attend the convention on Saturday afternoon, when Clarence Darrow of Chicago will deliver an address on The Court and the Working Men, was adopted.

A resolution providing for a fund to pay the organization of trades unions in the Philippines and United States was adopted.

At 5:30 o'clock the convention adjourned for the day.

WITH VIVID INTEREST.

Dreyfus Trial in San Francisco is Proceeding Before Crowded Courtroom.

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—The trial of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin is becoming more interesting to that part of the public which takes an interest in such proceedings. Today was cold and stormy, but the crowd which assembled to pass itself into Judge Cook's courtroom was as large if not larger than on any previous day. Every seat was filled long before proceeding began. Never has a murder trial of such import presented itself to the people of San Francisco. Witnesses are subjected to hot, sight cross-examination as a rule, but the witnesses in this case were subjected to a fire of questions from the prosecution and the defense.

Thomas Price, the analytical chemist of this city, who examined some of the candies sent to Mrs. Dorsing, was the first witness called for the defense. Price said he had examined eight samples of the candy from Chief of Police Lees on December 20th, and that his analysis showed no arsenic. Some of the samples from grains of arsenic to the candy supplied to him. He described the different methods he had used to test the health of the jury, and was excused.

On the stand, the chemist, remarked that he was sorry he had ever been called upon to testify in this case. He stated that he had never heard of arsenic being used for poisoning strychnine. He replied to the cross-examination by saying that he was sorry for the reason that Mrs. Botkin was tried shortly after her arrest, that she had suffered a great arsenic for the purposes mentioned.

Frank Gray, a pharmacist, furnished the chemist with the samples regarding the purchase of one arsenic by Mrs. Botkin. He said that on the 2nd of June Mrs. Botkin, whom he knew slightly, called upon him for some arsenic, and volunteered that she wished it for the purpose of killing a stray hat. Gray said he had seen several other times, but Mrs. Botkin said she was familiar with arsenic and preferred it to other poisons. He said he had taken book of the sale, indorsed the name in which it was to be entered. He entered the name on the book as "Mrs. Botkin."

David Green, a druggist on Geary street, said he had sold to Mrs. Botkin arsenic, Mrs. Botkin said she was familiar with arsenic and preferred it to other poisons. She said she was about to use it for killing a stray hat. Witness had seen Mrs. Botkin, but only in a limited extent.

Mrs. Sophie Hoyt, a widowhood, for Gray, Hoyt & Ross, candy manufacturers and retailers, was the main witness, witness then identified some of the candy sent to Mrs. Dorsing as being from the stock of her employers. She identified the boxes and stated that they were similar to those in the store. Mrs. Hoyt described a week and a half before the murder, she had seen Mrs. Botkin in the store. Mrs. Botkin said she was in the habit of buying candy for her children. Mrs. Hoyt said Mrs. Botkin was the person to whom she sold the candy.

CRIMINAL'S SANCTUARY.

Mexican Gulf is Likely to Become the Malefactor's Haven.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Unless the unexpected happens the United States and Mexico will be in perfect accord with regard to the limit of the gulf. The situation promises to be one of gravity, and the Mexican border is likely to be a paradise for criminals from justice and consulate of every description until a new treaty can be negotiated.

Mexico disapproved the extradition clause our government wished to insert in her treaty with us, and we have, in return, made Mexicans who had escaped across the line and were pursued by their city government in Mexico, free from any government claim on them, yet, it is asserted, was really wanted for political crimes. The area of thieves, who now abound in some of the principal cities across the line, for of New Mexico organized by the Mexican government, is large.

Mr. Carvajal, United States minister to Mexico, is endeavoring to make a new treaty, but with the present differences in principle between the two governments as to whether a state (the State's) is guilty of a crime or not, or the act of a brigand, he task will be difficult.

WITHIN FOUR HOURS.

After Receiving Orders the Brooklyn Was on Her Way to Havana.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Within half hours from the moment the order was received by Admiral Sampson, commanded the Brooklyn, to proceed to Havana the ship was steaming away on the high seas. The Brooklyn, at the moment the order was sent, and at 1:30 word came that the ship had left Tompkinsville, with 300 men on board. The crew expected to have for Cuba at 5 o'clock yesterday and not away soon afterward, from Hoboken, Hoboken, that the Brooklyn will overhaul her before the Sandy Hook.

On the Brooklyn as a passenger is Commodore Cromwell, who goes to take command of the Havana naval station. There are also some officers of the Texas, who happened to be in New York when their own ship was ordered south.

The Castine, which is to form a part of the Havana squadron, will make a stop at Norfolk before sailing.

The Resolute, which was also ordered to Havana, will not be able to start from Norfolk before Friday or Saturday. All of the ships carry marine guards and it is expected they will be able to maintain the peace in Havana should the local authorities prove unable to do so. All of the crews have been ordered to be ready to sail for Havana Saturday, have been removed.

Pension Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The pension appropriation bill carries $141,223,000, which is less by more than $1,000,000 the service est. due to the increase in pension disbursements which now from $139,000,000 to $140,000,000 in 1899. The total number of pensioners on the roll is 993,776.

President Nominates.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The President today sent the following nominations to the senate:

To be brigadier surgeon with rank of major, Acting Assistant Surgeon D. T. Leach, U. S. A.

To be assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, First Lieut. W. T. Phillips, Twenty-fourth infantry; Second Lieut. C. Bailey, Arkansas volunteer infantry, Harry Texas of Iowa.

First lieutenant of engineers—First Lieutenant, to be captain, J. B. Livingston; second lieutenant, to be first lieutenant, H. H. Bandholtz; to be second lieutenant, Henry E. Harward, engineer II.

Medical inspector Joseph G. Ames to be surgeon of division; surgeon Franklin Dexter to be medical inspector.

Postmasters—Ohio, William H. Tucker, at Tiffin; Illinois, Frederick P. Fisher, Jackson; Idaho, R. H. Parsons, Moscow. Also some confirmations of postmasters made during the recess.

ELECTRIC ETCHINGS.

At Tacoma, N. W., Thursday night, Albert Gillette shot and killed Lorenzo Trujillo, sheriff of Taos county.

Advices received at Chicago from Mexico city, that both associated British interests in Mexico are for sale.

The Upper lake ports of Boat, Nicolet & Co., Marquette, have been destroyed by fire, with the exception of engine room. Loss about $100,000, insurance three.

At the Russell cutlery company Ashley, Ohio, Thursday night, Fred Fisher, John Ancelmier of the city, had the best of the Hungarian cutlery fight.

The trial of the murder case was begun in Judge Wallace's court, San Francisco, yesterday. Witness appeared at the trial of the case which is behalf of the prosecution.

At a recent banquet at Shanghai, Lord Beresford said: "Gentlemen, I drink to the Queen. Whenever I have met Britishers they have shown themselves ready to uphold the honor of the Queen, and I hope they will continue to do so."

A dispatch from Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary islands, announces the official report of the Spanish steamer Cabo Tortosa, which left Havana on November 5th with Natural Bueno Islands, that she never reached Santa Cruz.

Mrs. Sampson, wife of the admiral, has received an anonymous letter stating that the Spanish people in Havana are plotting against her husband. The letter, which was received in Washington, declares that the Spanish people in Havana are determined to make it hot for the admiral if he should come to Havana. The letter is signed "Cuba."

Dr. H. C. Hide, formerly Kansas City police surgeon and now proprietor of a sanitarium in Chicago, was shot and killed by a patient in his office yesterday morning. The murderer then turned the pistol on himself and died in a few minutes. Both were prominent in Masonic circles.

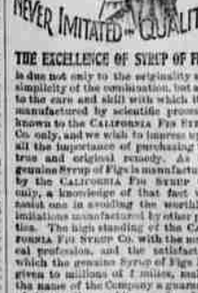
The National Baseball league ended the whole of yesterday and only one game was played in the Eastern division between Chicago and Boston. The Chicago team was defeated by a score of 10 to 4.

PURE FOOD AND DRINK

Substitutes

There are none for *Schilling's Best* tea. There is none other fresh-roasted.

35



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of f miles, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of the remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. It is the only fig laxative, to prevent the beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

WALKER'S STORE.

Friday and Saturday,

UNCOMMON BARGAINS AT AN UNCOMMON TIME.

However much or little you care to spend, the list of gift-giving things here offer great scope for choosing, but mention is made in this only of a two days'

USUAL, UNUSUAL PRICE CUTTING.

$3.98 to $7.50 Cashmere Wrappers, $2.55.

And right here at the beginning let me tell you they are handsome enough and good enough for present use, and for next year. Some styles are very desirable, others of the great season, all are well made, some trimmed, some with yoke; others with a yoke, all have a yoke, and lined throughout, beautiful fancy sateen and percalines. Colors—cardinal, green, brown, black, brown, navy, pink. Not one in the whole lot of them but sells regularly for $7.50, from that up to $10 each. Two days are given to clear out the lot at

$2.55

CUT DOWN PRICES

On Suits, Jackets, Capes, Waists, Silk Petticoats.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Simply as helps to memory do we make the following cuts. The cape has been no-tickets, unless you call it one. Only a seamless cloth cape, without cape, and all of the wide sweep of the cape. Cut to half price. Cut to half price for women.

$1.00

Also 75 Silton Rugs, size 27x54 inches, regular 75c, two days—

$1.20

$2.25 Misses' Shoes, $1.48

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

If you are often inconvenient in the matter of the shoes, here's all every you'd best get right.

They are Misses' Lengths Kid Shoes, but have narrow side cuts, good of latest styles, have always been $2.25, but since our entire set, two days—

$1.48

INSOLES, New Kinds,

Made of solid sole leather, extra quality lamb's wool thread, no nails or tacks to wear out or cut—most good dress shoes of old kinds. Make a lot of crochet Bedroom Slippers, men's sizes, 25c, women's sizes—

25c

Up to $4.50 Men's Trousers, $2.98,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

A lone story indeed to tell. Hard cried to keep. Tempt prices are normal, but leaves here down with each terrific force, buttons were completed in price. Some of these all merchandise winds that blows good to you. We found there's just a little more than half of them. Dress Trousers—Good all wool kinds in Cassimeres, cheviots and worsteds, pearl patterns, neat stripes and checks, perfectly tailored and well lined, regularly sold at $4 and $5, two days only, $2.98

SILKS TO BE REMEMBERED.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

As last two days at these prices.

Entire Stock of Black Silks, 15 PER CENT OFF.

Entire Stock of Evening Silks, 20 PER CENT OFF.

Two million yards—enough for sixty of shopping, carefully selected from the world's most famous fancy silk mills, of the greatest and most popular kinds, and at unusual prices. Two days only are permitted to change profit margins, the unusually wide one permit of Take advantage of the two days of Sale.

$1.25 Rugs, $1.00

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Visit Carpet Store and find the more desirable of gifts. Purchase a Rug and will be laid aside and delivered at any time wanted. Some odd prices will sale for Friday and Saturday. Some

90 inches Rugs, size 36x72 inches, heavy bright colors, regular $1.25, two days—

$1.00

Also 75 Silton Rugs, size 27x54 inches, regular 75c, two days—

$1.20

Table Cloths, Covers and Towels.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Some so bold you of on Sunday and some additions we've grouped and make our extensive assortment of Exquisite Table Cloths, Covers, Towels, imported from several different world famous linen centers, whose regular selling prices are $6.50, $7.50 and $12.50 each, on to and during the week, of which just two days remain, at—

$4.00

Fine one all long Towels of superior quality, hemmed fringe, white and colored borders, each—

19c

Fine Huckaback Towels, fringed very superior in quality, sell regularly for 18 c—

12½c

TABLE COVERS.

All our French Tapestry Table Covers, handsome designs and coverings, two days only—

15 Per Cent Off.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

Deseret National Bank, U. S. DEPOSITORY.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

L. S. HILLS, President. Capital, $500,000
HENRY THEOBALD, Vice-Pres. Surplus, $250,000

DIRECTORS.

Geo. Romney, A. W. Carlson, D. C. Peery,
W. H. Rowe, Wm. Jennings, Geo. A. Lowe,
W. H. Dinwoodey, John C. Cutler, David Dodds.

H. S. YOUNG, Cashier. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

THE.....

State Bank of Utah,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

HEBER J. GRANT, President.
WM. B. PRESTON, Vice-President
HEBER M. WELLS, Cashier.
CHAS. S. BURTON, Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS:

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Commercial Banking in all its Branches.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE.

B. H. Schettler,

Who does a ---

General Banking Business

At No. 22 Main Street.

Opposite Co-op.

And pays 4 per cent interest on deposits. Makes your accounts.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

... Established 1852.

Drafts and sells exchange, make telegraphic transfers on principal cities of the United States and Europe, and all points on the Pacific Coast. Issue letters of credit available in the principal cities of the world. Special attention given to the selling of ores and bullion. Advances made on consignments at usual rates.

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

J. E. DOOLY, Cashier.

Walker Bros.

Bankers. . .

Established 1850. | Successors to the Union National Bank.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Established 1841. -150 Offices.

The Oldest and Largest.

R. G. Dun & Co.,

The Mercantile Agency.

GEORGE OSMOND, General Manager.

Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. Office in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

T. R. Jones & Co.,

. . BANKERS,

160 Main Street.

Commercial National Bank.

Capital Paid in $200,000.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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Dr. Thos. Maeser, John J. Daly, O. J. Salisbury, Moyle C. Fox, Thos. Marriott, W. F. Adams, George M. Downey, John W. Donnellan, Newell Beeman.

Dr. O. B. Hewett,

The Leading Dentist.

In the last 10 years nearly 20,000 fillings have failed. Old fillings all replaced free. Over 500 fillings all doing good work for 10 years. Filling and extracting teeth without pain. Why not patronize THE BEST.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR

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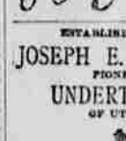
OF UTAH.



Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Metallic, Wood and Cloth Covered Coffins and Caskets.

Full line of Coffin Furnishings kept constantly on hand.

Telephone and telegraph orders promptly filled.

Open Day and Night.

Factory and Warerooms No. 258 E. 1st South, 1½ blocks east of Theatre.

SALT LAKE AND OGDEN RAILWAY.

Daily Time Table in effect Sept. 18, 1898.

Leave Salt Lake	Arrive Farmington	Leave Farmington	Arrive Salt Lake
7:00 a.m.	8:45 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
8:00 a.m.	9:45 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	11:45 a.m.
3:00 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	5:45 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	7:45 p.m.

Additional trains leaving Farmington at 7:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. daily except Sundays.

Leave Salt Lake 11:30 a. m. 7:00 p. m.
Leave Ogden 8:00 a. m. 5:30 p. m.

Hourly trains to Black's, Saltair beach, Tickets at Black's, Passenger Agent, Simon Bamberger, Gen. Manager.

OREGON SHORT LINE Railway.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 8, 1898.

Trains arrive and depart at Salt Lake City daily as follows.

ARRIVE.

From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Park City and Ogden ..... 7 [illegible] a m
From Helena, Butte, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 8 [illegible] a m
From Ogden, Logan, Preston, Oneida, Cache Valley, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 7 [illegible] p m
From Park City ..... 6 [illegible] p m
From Salt Lake, Provo and Ogden ..... 8 [illegible] a m
From Bingham, Provo, Grand Junction, Eureka, Marion, Silver City, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 6 [illegible] p m
Mixed train from Garfield Beach ..... 6 [illegible] p m
From Garfield Beach ..... 4 [illegible] p m

DEPART.

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City ..... 7 [illegible] a m
For San Francisco, Carlin, Carlin Ogden and intermediate points ..... 6 [illegible] a m
For Denver, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago and intermediate points ..... 8 [illegible] a m
For Helena, Butte, Helena, Portland, San Francisco ..... 8 [illegible] p m
For Ogden, Logan, Preston, Oneida, Cache Valley, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 4 [illegible] p m
For Bingham, Provo, Silver City, Eureka, Marion, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 7 [illegible] a m
Mixed train for Garfield Beach ..... 7 [illegible] a m
For Garfield Beach ..... 7 [illegible] a m

*Trains south of Juab run daily except Sundays.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, UNDER MASONIC HALL.

Telephone No. 250.

Ticket office at Depot, South Temple street.

Telephone No. 250.

Excursion and mileage Tickets on sale to all points of the world.

Pullman Palace car ticket office.

J. H. SCHULTZ, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

E. W. EUTLER, General Traffic Manager.

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

CURRENT TIME TABLE.

Leave Salt Lake City.

No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 8 30 a m
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 7 40 p m
No. 6—For Ogden, Logan, Pocatello, Butte, Helena and intermediate points ..... 8 00 a m
No. 10—For Eureka, Payson, Provo, Manti, Richfield and intermediate points ..... 5 00 p m
No. 12—For Ogden and the West ..... 3 00 p m
No. 14—For Ogden and the West ..... 12 30 p m
No. 16—For Park City and intermediate points ..... 9 35 a m

Arrive at Salt Lake City.

No. 1—From Bingham, Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 12 30 p m
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 9 00 p m
No. 5—From Pocatello, Butte, Helena, Ogden, Logan, Manti and intermediate points ..... 6 10 a m
No. 9—From Ogden and the West ..... 3 30 a m
No. 11—From Ogden and the West ..... 1 30 p m
No. 13—From Ogden and the West ..... 10 00 a m
No. 15—From Park City and intermediate points ..... 6 40 p m

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"The Fast Mail" for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver ..... 5 00 p m

Arrive at Salt Lake City.

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

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