GEN. CHAFFEE VISITS WATERLOO

Says the Allies Clearly Had The Advantage of Position.

CAUSE OF NAPOLEON'S DEFEAT

It Was a Division of Forces—In Other Battles He Had Always Massed Them

Waterloo, Belgium, Aug. 31.—Lieut.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee arrived here this morning and spent the day going from point to point, studying the famous battlefield.

The Belgian ministry of war had wished to assign a distinguished escort to accompany the commander of the United States army over the field, but Gen. Chaffee preferred to go as a plain citizen. He was accompanied by his aides, Capt. Hutchison, Capt. Nolan and Lieut. Crimmins, and also by Mrs. and Miss Chaffee and Congressman William Alden Smith of Michigan and family.

The party was joined on the field by Congressmen Burke of South Dakota, Moon of Pennsylvania and Dickerman of Pennsylvania, who, as well as Congressman Smith, were members of the American group at the interparliamentary congress at Brussels.

Arriving at the position where Wellington took his stand after Quatre Bras, Gen. Chaffee led the party to the top of the mound where a Belgian lion marks the center of the conflict and from which the vital points, La Haye Sainte, Hougoumont and La Belle Alliance, are plainly discernable.

The general showed perfect familiarity with the technical developments of the battle, and graphically outlined the offensive movements of Napoleon, the defensive tactics of Wellington and the final defeat of the imperial forces. The congressmen pressed the general with questions, which brought out interesting comparisons between past and present military conditions.

"It is a great field for a battle," said the general, looking out over the vast rolling plain. "The allied armies clearly had the advantage of position, for the center of Wellington's lines is high and is screened by that sweeping ridge, while the position occupied by Napoleon's forces is on that low ground without cover."

When Congressman Smith asked what was the main contributory cause of the disaster, Gen. Chaffee replied:

"It was the division of forces. Always before the battle of Waterloo, Napoleon's successes had been gained by the massing of one solid and irresistible force, but Blucher's approach from the east for the first time compelled a division of forces. That was the fatal turning point."

Congressman Burke asked the general concerning the claims made by some military authorities that had the battle opened earlier in the day the result would have been different. Gen. Chaffee dissented, saying:

"No, it would merely have brought about the same result, and that much earlier."

Congressman Moon asked how the fact that 41,000 were killed or wounded in a nine-hour fight compared with the battles of the American civil war and the Russo-Japanese war.

"That is about 33 per cent," answered the general, "which is a terrific percentage. Japan's losses will not exceed 20 per cent. At Gettysburg we had a loss of 30,000 in three days.

Gen. Chaffee then visited La Belle Alliance and carefully inspected the French artillery position. He looked over the old house, where on the night before the battle, Napoleon drew his plan of battle and Wellington and Blucher successfully met. He also visited the battered farmhouse at La Haye Sainte, with its doorway still riddled with bullets, but the general's chief interest was in Hougoumont, where the deadliest fight occurred. Here he inspected the crumbling defenses and thrust his hands into the huge rents made by cannon balls.

Gen. Chaffee, with his staff and family, returned to Brussels. He will leave for Paris tomorrow to attend the French maneuvers.

UNION TYRANNY

May Cause Trouble in Chicago's Parade on Labor Day.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Conflicting orders issued by the Labor day parade committee and by the Teamsters' and Freight Handlers' unions may result in trouble on Monday.

Some months ago the Chicago Federation of Labor declared that all union musicians should wear a uniform of a certain design, and a "flying squadron" has been appointed to see that no musician appears in the parade without this uniform. If one is discovered the orders of the "flying squadron" are to take the musical instruments away from him.

The Teamsters' and Freight Handlers' unions have contracted for bands whose members, although union men, do not wear the uniforms prescribed by the Chicago Federation of Labor, and they assert that any attack upon their musicians by the "flying squadron" will be promptly resented.

Wanted for Murder.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 31.—Requisition papers were received by Gov. Pardee today from the state of Arkansas, demanding a warrant of arrest for a man named Robert Chestney, who is under detention in Fresno, and who is wanted for the alleged murder of one W. T. McNally.

It seems that Chestney was identified and arrested by a railroad detective, but the claim is made that it is a case of mistaken identity, and that the man under arrest is in reality William Henry, whose mother, brother and sisters all reside in Fresno and are willing to testify that their relative has never been in Arkansas during his lifetime. They have retained the services of an attorney and will contest the granting of a warrant of arrest.

Baseballists in Collision.

Kansas City, Aug. 31.—Seven members of the Louisville baseball club were injured in a collision today between a trolley car and a wagonette in which the club was being taken from the ball park to a hotel.

The wagonette had reached Eighteenth and Olive streets, one block from the ball grounds, when the accident occurred. The trolley car, going at a good rate of speed, struck the rear wheels of the wagonette squarely, turning it over and dragging it several yards.

Pitcher Kenna, who was most seriously injured, was caught in the fender of the car, while Center Fielder Clay was under the car in front of the front trucks when the car was stopped.

TEA

There is wholesome tea and bad; there is bad in a dozen ways.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best.

PAINFUL PERIODS

AMERICAN WOMEN FIND RELIEF

The Case of Miss Irene Crosby is One of Thousands of Cures Made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women realize that menstruation is the balance wheel of a woman's life, and while no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it is not the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely.

Thousands of American women, however, have found relief from all monthly suffering by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It cures the condition which causes so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors.

Miss Irene Crosby, of 313 Charlton Street East Savannah, Ga., writes:

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a true friend to woman. It has been of great benefit to me, curing me of irregular and painful menstruation when everything else had failed, and I gladly recommend it to other suffering women."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, backache, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhœa, falling, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that "bearing-down" feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for further free advice. Thousands have been cured by so doing.

Tartars Massacring Armenians.

Tiflis, Aug. 31.—The town of Shusha is besieged by the Tartars, who are well armed and are massacring the Armenians.

Telegraphic communication with Shusha was cut off this afternoon.

Beer Boycott Forbidden.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—United States District Judge De Haven granted an injunction today to the Seattle Brewing company restraining labor unions from boycotting its product.

Bjornson's Latest Drama a Success

Christiania, Norway, Aug. 31.—Bjornstjerne Bjornson's latest drama, "Daglannet," was produced tonight at the National theater with great success. The author, who personally stage-managed the production, was recalled repeatedly.

Admiral Dewey's Brother Dies.

Burlington, Vt., Aug. 31.—Charles Dewey, the only surviving brother of Admiral Dewey, died at his home at Montpelier tonight, aged 79 years. He was president of the National Life Insurance company from 1877 to 1900, retiring from business at that time.

Aged Man Murdered.

Kalama, Wash., Aug. 31.—The body of Charles Green, aged about 72 years, who disappeared in February last, was found today near Hoffman's landing. From the appearance of the body it was thought that he had been murdered, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict to that effect. There is no clue to the murderer.

Root Returns from Labrador.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 31.—Elihu Root, the United States secretary of state, returned from Labrador by the mail boat and left tonight for New York. Mr. Root expressed great gratification that peace should have been achieved at Portsmouth, believing the best interests of the entire world were promoted thereby.

Mr. Root said he had had a most enjoyable trip to Labrador, going to Nain, the farthest point reached by steamer. He was favored by splendid weather throughout, and conditions were favorable for a view of the solar eclipse, but the boat left Cartwright before the phenomenon occurred.

Tolstoi on the War.

Moscow, Aug. 31.—Count Tolstoi received information Tuesday that peace at Portsmouth was practically assured, according to an intimate friend of the family. Commenting then upon peace as an established fact, Count Tolstoi said:

"I am indeed very happy to see the end of this fearful butchery, but it is a great pity that this war will not be the last. It cannot be the last, because nations will fight each other so long as the social system remains unchanged; so long as opposition and threats are considered dogmas of society."

Tolstoi made no comment on the conditions of peace, declaring them to be quite unimportant in comparison with the final results to be attained through the conference.

A Long and Stormy Voyage.

Honolulu, Aug. 23, via. Victoria, B. C., Sept. 1.—The ship Henry Villard arrived here on the 19th, 215 days after she started from New York for this port, having made one of the longest and most eventful trips in her history. She encountered damaging storms at the start and abandoned the Horn route to go round the Cape of Good Hope. After sustaining further damages she put in at Melbourne for repairs, spending 58 days there. On June 14, near Cook's Islands, she again encountered a gale which disabled her. It carried away three topsails, a foresail and the main lower top sail yard. The ship was leaking during most of her trip around a large part of the world.

HISTORY OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Russian Government Issues a Statement Explaining Their Course.

PRESIDENT STARTED THEM.

His Proposition Accepted June 9—Later on He Also Saved the Day—Czar Very Grateful.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—The government has issued the following communication explaining the course of the peace negotiations:

In the month of June the emperor consented to accept the proposition of President Roosevelt for a conference of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries in order to ascertain how far it was possible for the two powers to determine conditions of peace. This important mission was entrusted to M. Witte and Baron de Rosen, who received full powers by virtue of which they could, in the event of the acceptability of the Japanese propositions, proceed to the conclusion of a treaty of peace. It was mutually agreed that the negotiations should take place in American territory.

The first interview between the plenipotentiaries took place at Oyster Bay on Aug. 7, and the conference opened at Portsmouth on Aug. 9. At the second sitting the Japanese plenipotentiaries presented the conditions of peace as elaborated at Tokio.

Considering that several of these conditions were absolutely unacceptable, according to the instructions given the Russian plenipotentiaries and that the wording of the other conditions was interpretable as a detriment to Russian interests, M. Witte proposed a detailed discussion of each point separately.

Having devoted several sittings thereto, the Russian plenipotentiaries came to the conclusion that an agreement was unattainable on four points, whereupon the Japanese plenipotentiaries declared their willingness to ask for complementary instructions with the view of finding a conciliatory outcome to the serious difficulties that had arisen.

After communicating with Tokio the Japanese plenipotentiaries intimated that they renounced, firstly, the question of the limitation of the Russian naval force in the far east, and, secondly, the demand for the surrender of the interned warships; but they continued to demand the cession of the island of Sakhalin and especially the payment of an indemnity.

In accordance with the instructions they had received, the Russian plenipotentiaries positively rejected these last demands, declaring that they could not continue to discuss the other conditions of peace if Japan continued to insist on the payment of the expenses of the war.

Taking into consideration that such a state of the negotiations could only lead to rupture, President Roosevelt decided to address himself to the emperor through Ambassador Meyer, appealing to his majesty's humanitarian sentiments and asking that he consent to accept a new Japanese proposal in order to avoid further bloodshed.

This proposal was that Russia, in view of the actual position of Sakhalin, on account of Japanese descent on the island, agree to cede to Japan the southern part, belonging to her up to 1875, the northern part to be returned to Russia in consideration of the payment of 1,200,000,000 yen (about $600,000,000).

In expressing to President Roosevelt his gratitude for the efforts made to aid in restoring peace, his majesty said he could not find it possible to accept the aforementioned proposals, which were defacto equivalent to the payment of an indemnity.

The Japanese plenipotentiaries were informed of his majesty's decision by the Russian plenipotentiaries, and they announced at the sitting of Aug. 29 that according to instructions from their government Japan renounced her demand for the reimbursement of the expenses of the war, but adheard to her claim for the southern part of Sakhalin, undertaking not to take military precautions therein, not to construct fortifications, and to keep La Perouse strait open.

Thus after the above had been inserted in the protocol, the sittings of the plenipotentiaries were terminated so far as regards the preliminary questions looking to peace, which will serve as the basis of a final treaty of peace between Russia and Japan.

RUSSIAN PRESS SORE OVER PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—Judging from the press comment today on peace it would appear that, while pleased with the prospect of the removal of further bloodshed from the far east, a large portion of the public is unable to reconcile itself to the loss of territory, however insignificant. The national pride seems to be offended by the cession of part of the island of Sakhalin.

Yesterday the people spoke of "today's shame," meaning peace. Many of the utterances show evidence of regret that the army had not been given another chance to try the fortune of war, though no one questions or underrates the humanity of the course followed by President Roosevelt, the plenipotentiaries and Emperor Nicholas.

The tone of the utterances concerning peace induces one to believe that a further sacrifice of human lives would not be unacceptable if the national self-respect could be regained thereby. One word of disapproval of the terms from Tokio suggesting that Japan did not desire to be bound by the terms might result in a flare-up here in defense of war and the national honor.

Embittered by what they declare to be a dishonorable peace, the extreme patriots do not always refrain from criticising President Roosevelt and the American people, who, they declare, have offended Russian sentiment by underrating the Russian preparations, strength and ability to cope with the Japanese.

The people almost without exception welcome peace and express the hope that the shackles which kept American enterprise out of Russia will be removed. Preference for American enterprises in Russia as against Germany is expressed.

The Russ says:

"All we could have expected was avoidance of diplomatic defeat. This seems to have been accomplished."

The Novoe Vremya says:

"Japan is dissatisfied with the peace. So are we. President Roosevelt was in favor of Russia ceding the island of Sakhalin and paying an indemnity. This does not please us. This peace is only one phase in our relations with Japan which are only beginning. We shall rest and then doubtless go on. As men who have spent 18 months together we now shake each other by the hand and say au revoir. English and American capitalists should rejoice over the peace."

The Slovo says that peace should have been concluded before the battle of the Sea of Japan, adding:

"Then we would not have lost any territory. The present agreement with Japan may result in relations which will reward us and heal the wounds inflicted on Russian patriotism by the war."

The Syn Ortechestva says:

"Whatever we may have paid at Portsmouth, it was not the price of peace but of war. We fear that secret treaties have been signed which are disadvantageous to Russia."

The Nasha Shisu remarks:

"We must acknowledge that the peace terms are most disadvantageous. We cannot rejoice over them. We have lost too much."

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

Via. D. & R. G., Sunday, Sept. 3rd.

To Ogden 10:25 a. m., 1:45 p. m.....$1.00
To Upper Falls, 8:00 a. m..... 1.25
To Pharaohs, 8:15 a. m..... .50

One-third off Oriental Rugs, to close stock. Z. C. M. I.

Hardie's Uintah Reservation Township Map and Guide, 15 cents coin, at book stores or 914 So. 2nd West St.

Denver Letter Carriers' Band in Grand Free Concert at Lagoon Saturday.

SALT LAKE PHOTO SUPPLY CO

Developing, Finishing. Main and 3rd So.

FREE PEACHES—FREE PEACHES?

At Brigham.

September 7th. All you can eat. Excursion via Oregon Short Line. Round trip only $1.25. Further information later.

G. A. R. EXCURSION TO DENVER.

Via D. & R. G., Sept. 1st-2nd.

Official train leaves Ogden 2:50 p. m., Salt Lake 3:50 p. m., Sept. 2nd. Fare $18.00 round trip. Good returning Sept. 20th. Everybody invited. Those desiring accommodations on official train will report to Comrade Sleater, 167 So. West Temple St.

New lot Navajo Blankets just from the reservation. Z. C. M. I.

SUNDAY EXCURSION

Via. D. & R. G., Sept. 3rd.

To Ogden 10:25 a. m., 1:45 p. m.....$1.00
To Upper Falls, 8:00 a. m..... 1.25
To Pharaohs, 8:15 a. m..... .50

Free clam bake at Lagoon Labor day.

HOT WEATHER CONTINUES.

But the prices of our elegant new Hammocks have dropped one-third in price.

DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE, 6 Main St.

BELLE PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

Developing, Finishing. 21 E. Third So.

LAST EXCURSION NORTH.

Saturday, Sept. 2nd.

Via Oregon Short Line. The usual greatly reduced excursion rates will prevail. See agents for further particulars. City Ticket Office 201 Main St.

Utah Federation of Labor at Lagoon Labor day. Free clams for everybody.

New lot Navajo Blankets just from the reservation. Z. C. M. I.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The State School of Mines offers complete four year courses in mining engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, civil engineering, and chemical engineering. All of these courses lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering.

The Utah School of Mines has one of the best metallurgical laboratories in the United States, as well as splendidly equipped laboratories in chemistry, physics, mechanics, electricity, mineralogy, geology, etc.

The School of Mines is one of the three state schools that comprise the University of Utah.

Catalogue and full information sent free upon request to

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, Salt Lake City, Utah.

$1.00 and bank to stop race suicide. 43 W. 2nd South, Newell.

GREATER AND GREATER GROWS THE ENTHUSIASM!

Carstensen & Anson Co.'s Sacrifice Sale of Pianos a Remarkable Success.

Nothing Even Approaching the Bargains Offered By this Company Ever Known in Salt Lake.

The interest in this piano sale grows apace. Yesterday was even a better day than Wednesday in the number of sales. Each day we are told that the prices we are quoting on the best makes are the lowest in the city, and each day marks a greater enthusiasm among the many purchasers who are taking advantage of this offering. Many have shopped around among the various places in Salt Lake endeavoring to locate some one of the many wonderful bargains that they read about, but seldom find. It has remained for this company to live up to the letter of its advertising, to "deliver the goods." It is indeed gratifying to know that the public can easily distinguish the genuine from its opposite.

There is one particular feature of the Carstensen & Anson company's sale that has added materially to the success we are meeting with, and it is a point that purchasers have noted with much satisfaction. This refers to our system of quick delivery—a small enough thing in itself, true, but it is a matter that appears to strike many purchasers as really quite novel. For it necessarily follows that in this manner the stock is kept in such a condition that one is seldom confronted with "Sold" (?) placard adorning the lower priced instruments—pianos, by the way, that have been strongly featured in the daily press.

It has been our experience that a purchaser wants immediate delivery. His object in buying a piano is to use it—not to have it left in a salesroom for days placarded as sold (?) in order to offer some tangible evidence of a salesman's ability. Purchasers at this salesroom seek to have the instruments placed in their homes immediately, and we find it quite satisfactory to do so, inasmuch as it leaves the salesroom better conditioned for other business, and the purchaser is satisfied. When you are ready to visit this place of business, the feature here noted will appeal to you, for if you are modest in your desires, we will have no difficulty in supplying you, although the stock has materially diminished within the week. On the other hand, if you desire one of the finest makes, we can offer incontrovertible evidence of the superiority of the instruments we are placing at a reduced price.

It is well to bear in mind these facts; that the sale we have inaugurated this week carries a most material reduction on every piano in the stock, that the terms we are making are yours, that the instruments we are offering are of the highest order of pianoforte manufacture, and that immediate delivery is possible. Some few used uprights in good condition can be had at merely nominal prices—far and away under the manufacturers' cost. Mind you—we are prepared to SELL these instruments. When sold, they will be delivered at once, either in the city or country, and will not adorn the salesroom with a "Sold" (?) tag.

We invite you to call and ascertain the truth of these statements, whether you have preference elsewhere or not. It is well to know where the real bargains in pianos can be found. It is better to be able to take immediate advantage of what the present time is offering in the piano line—for 40 to 60 per cent reductions means something to any piano purchaser, no matter how well his purse may be filled. It is well to know and realize that this sale is the pacemaker in Salt Lake—that it has followers and fables in the "also ran" class. And again let us repeat to you that

It is to Your Interest to visit the Show Rooms of the LARGEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE MUSIC DEALERS and examine such makes as the Weber, Everett, Hardman, Ivers & Pond, Krakauer, Fischer, Ludwig, Kimball, and many others.

Carstensen & Anson Co

TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 74 MAIN STREET.

SALT LAKE & LOS ANGELES RY.

Trains to Saltair Beach.

Time Table in Effect May 31st.

Leave Salt Lake		Arrive Salt Lake.	
No. 2	10:00 a.m.	No. 1	11:00 p.m.
No. 4	2:00 p.m.	No. 3	3:30 p.m.
No. 6	3:00 p.m.	No. 5	4:30 p.m.
No. 8	4:00 p.m.	No. 7	5:30 p.m.
No. 10	5:00 p.m.	No. 9	6:30 p.m.
No. 12	6:00 p.m.	No. 11	7:30 p.m.
No. 14	7:00 p.m.	No. 13	8:30 p.m.
No. 16	8:00 p.m.	No. 15	9:30 p.m.
No. 18	9:00 p.m.	No. 17	10:30 p.m.
No. 20	*10:00 p.m.	No. 19	*11:30 p.m.

*Sunday last train leaves Salt Lake at 9:00 p.m., and Saltair 10:30 p.m.

J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

"The Lagoon Road"

Simon Bamberger, Pres. and Gen. Mgr. A. D. Pierson, G. P. & T. Agt.

Time Table in Effect May 30th, 1905.

Leave Salt Lake—
6:30, 9:00, 11:00 a.m.; 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 p. m.

Leave Lagoon—
7:50, 10:00 a. m., 12 m.; 2:00, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00, 10:30 p. m.

Extra Trains on Sundays and Holidays.
Leave Salt Lake 3 and 5:00 p. m.
Leave Lagoon, 4:00 and 6:00 p.m.

OREGON SHORT LINE Railroad — Time Table IN EFFECT June 1st, 1905.

ARRIVE.

No. 4—From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver ..... 5:15 a.m.
No. 8—From Ogden, Portland, Butte and San Francisco.. 8:30 a.m.
No. 6—From Ogden and Intermediate points ..... 9:30 a.m.
No. 12—From Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points 11:45 a.m.
No. 2—From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco. 4:45 p.m.
No. 10—From Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Portland and San Francisco ..... 7:40 p.m.

DEPART.

No. 5—For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis ..... 7:10 a.m.
No. 7—For Ogden, Portland Butte, San Francisco and Intermediate points ..... 10:20. am.
No. 1—For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco ..... 1:40 p.m.
No. 11—For Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points 4:10 p.m.
No. 3—For Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago ..... 6:05 p.m.
No. 9—For Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Helena, Portland, San Francisco and intermediate points ..... 11:45 p.m.

T. M. SCHUMACHER, Traf. Mgr.
D. E. BURLEY, G. P. & T. A.
D. S. SPENCER, A. G. & T. A.
City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street. Telephone 250.

Note:—Train numbers shown above are Oregon Short Line train numbers and do not apply to the Southern Pacific west of Ogden or the Union Pacific east thereof.

COLORADO-UTAH

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

SHORT LINE. TO ST. LOUIS.

Through car Salt Lake City to St. Louis and Kansas City. Only one change to New York, Buffalo and principal points east—low rates for summer travel.

Especial attention to ladies and children.

Tourists sleepers through to Chicago, Boston and other points, without change.

TWO TRAINS DAILY.

Inquire at ticket office, 105 Dooly Block, Salt Lake City. Any information cheerfully given.

H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. A. Missouri Pacific Ry., St. Louis, Mo.

WE MAKE TRAVEL EASY.

Santa Fe

The Sign of Safety, Speed and Comfort.

3—TRAINS DAILY—3

From UTAH to Kansas City, St. Joe, Chicago, Galveston, El Paso and the Mining Camps of New Mexico and Arizona.

Ask us about Cheap Rates this Summer.

C. F. WARREN, General Agent, The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fee Railway Co. Salt Lake City, Utah.

SAN PEDRO, LOS ANGELES & SALT LAKE R. R. CO.

SALT LAKE ROUTE

TIME TABLE.

Effective May 1st, 1905.

DEPART DAILY.

From Oregon Short Line Depot, Salt Lake City.

No. 85—For Stockton and Tintic District ..... 7:00 a.m.
No. 83—For Provo, Mapleton, Manti and Points on Sanpete Valley ..... 3:00 a.m.
No. 81—For Provo, Nephi and Lyman ..... 5:00 p.m.
No. 1—For Los Angeles and Intermediate Points ..... 5:30 p.m.
No. 85—For Nephi and Intermediate Points ..... 11:30 p.m.

ARRIVE DAILY.

No. 2—From Los Angeles and Intermediate Points ..... 6:30 p.m.
No. 86—From Lynn, Nephi and Intermediate Points ..... 9:00 a.m.
No. 56—From Manti, Nephi, and Intermediate Points ..... 1:30 p.m.
No. 84—From Nephi, Provo and Intermediate Points ..... 5:40 p.m.
No. 88—From Tintic District and Intermediate Points ..... 6:00 p.m.

Standard Pullman Service Daily Between Salt Lake, Milford, Caliente, Las Vegas and Los Angeles.

Direct Stage Connection for All Mining Districts in Southern Utah and Nevada including Bullfrog.

Telephones 1886. City Ticket Office, No. 17 W. Second South St.

E. W. GILLETT, General Pass. Agt. J. L. MOORE, Dist. Pass. Agt.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

Current Time Table.

In Effect May 21, 1905.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 13—For Heber, Provo and Marysvale ..... 8:00 a.m.
No. 102—For Park City ..... 8:15 a.m.
No. 6—For Denver and East ..... 8:30 a.m.
No. 13—For Ogden and Local Points ..... 10:35 a.m.
No. 5—For Ogden and west..... 10:35 a.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and west..... 1:40 p.m.
No. 2—For Denver and East.. 3:50 p.m.
No. 8—For Provo and Eureka... 3:00 p.m.
No. 113—For Bingham ..... 5:10 a.m.
No. 114—For Bingham ..... 3:00 p.m.
No. 11—For Ogden and Local points ..... 6:05 p.m.
No. 4—For Denver and East.. 8:00 p.m.
No. 3—For Ogden and West.. 11:10 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 8—From Ogden and the West ..... 8:40 a.m.
No. 12—From Ogden and Local points ..... 9:50 a.m.
No. 1—From Eureka and Provo. 10:00 a.m.
No. 5—From Denver and East. 10:35 a.m.
No. 1—From Denver and East. 1:35 p.m.
No. 14—From Ogden ..... 3:05 p.m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the West ..... 3:40 p.m.
No. 101—From Park City ..... 5:15 p.m.
No. 9—From Heber, Provo and Marysvale ..... 6:00 p.m.
No. 115—From Bingham ..... 10:50 a.m.
No. 116—From Bingham ..... 6:40 p.m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the West ..... 7:00 p.m.
No. 3—From Denver and East. 11:00 p.m.

*All trains except Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive stop at intermediate points.

Ticket Office, Dooly Block. Phone 205.

J. A. BENTON, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE TO CHICAGO AND THE EAST

Fast through trains daily to Chicago via the CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY the double-track line between the Missouri River and Chicago. Direct connection with all lines to the East. Two trains daily Omaha to St. Paul and Minneapolis; excellent service to Duluth and Superior.

The Best of Everything.

Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars, buffet smoking and library cars, Booklovers library, dining cars, a la carte service, free reclining chair cars and standard coaches.

For further information apply to C. A. WALKER, Gen'l Agt. C. & N.-W. Ry. 38 and 40 West Second South St. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Burlington Route

TO THE BIG HORN

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