MINING, BUSINESS AND STOCKS

BUSINESS FELL OFF 50 PER CENT

Records of the Year 1903 of the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange Make This Exhibit.

AS COMPARED TO YEAR 1902.

Transactions Were Heaviest During First Half of Year—August Was The Lightest Month.

The completed record of the sales for the year on the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange were made up yesterday at the close of the afternoon call and the totals are found to be 10,388,622 shares, which brought the sum of $6,270,834.60. The sales for the month of December aggregated 753,975 shares, selling for $404,510.22.

In the Christmas News the December business was estimated at 475,400 shares, the value of which was placed at $325,397, consequently the totals for the year which appeared in that edition are increased by 287,576 shares and $79,133.22.

The books of Secy. James Shorten make the following exhibit:

	Shares.	Amount.
January	779,850	$ 622,189.83
February	995,197	66,657.37
March	1,003,022	868,913.37
April	824,290	654,201.20
May	1,251,591	815,861.32
June	874,765	553,171.62
July	606,066	299,082.25
August	710,679	282,985.63
September	1,265,022	422,163.00
October	831,359	346,815.50
November	492,804	334,213.24
December	753,975	404,510.22
Totals	10,388,622	$6,270,734.60

In 1902, 20,908,534 shares were sold for $11,609,401.30, the decrease being nearly 50 per cent this year, as compared to last.

CAME FROM ALASKA.

B. N. Lehman, En Route East, Tells of Conditions in Northern Possessions.

B. N. Lehman, a well known Pennsylvanian, who is at the Kenyon for a few days, has returned from a mining trip to Juneau, Alaska. He says there is so much blasting going on there by miners that the noise of the explosions seems continuous, and it sounds like an unending thunder storm as the great peaks send echo rolling on echo, hour after hour. It was very wet in that country, but the wet seemed like a dry wet, Mr. Lehman says, because it occasions no inconvenience, while the same amount of moisture in this latitude would mean any amount of pneumonia. The tundra is covered by a thick moss, which absorbs moisture like a sponge, and it feels queer to walk on it. Mr. Lehman believes that the Katchikan country will yet be one of the greatest quartz mining sections in the world.

THE GOLDFIELD FINDS.

New Camp Near Tonopah Attracting Not A Little Attention.

A number of prospectors and operators returning from Goldfield to Tonopah for the holidays, says the Bonanza, bring in most flattering news of the new camp. The Combination mine holds up to the most sanguine expectations of the leasers. The hard, blue quartz which has heretofore been looked upon with disfavor and which at the surface was low grade has become enriched in depth, and now carries uniform values of nearly $80 free gold per ton. The oxidized and brecciated portion of the vein continues in value at an average of $200 per ton. This is the ore which during the past two months has been and is now being sacked and shipped. The wagon haul from the camp to the railroad at Candelaria is 65 miles. Permanent winter quarters are about completed on the Combination ground.

THIS YEAR IN THE CAMPS.

Outlook Encouraging for Great Activity Everywhere.

A very hopeful view of the future is taken by the Mining & Scientific Press, and predicts a very prosperous year in the mining regions of the west. While many districts have been inflicted with the presence of the "walking delegate," it finds conditions quite satisfactory at the present time. It says:

"With the close of the year 1903 the mining industry in the United States may be said to be in a prosperous condition, though the trials of the past year have been numerous and severe in some districts. This has mostly been due to labor disturbances. These have been confined to one state or region. Colorado, Arizona, California, Nevada, Montana and Utah have been the states chiefly affected. Miners' unions have had usually a peaceful and prosperous existence in the mining regions of the west for many years, and it is only within the past three or four years that they have shown a disposition to depart from methods in securing their desires which would meet with the moral support of the people generally. About four years ago the miners of the Coeur d'Alene district, Idaho, in an effort to gain their point, destroyed the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill at Wardner. Since then this sort of thing has become to be recognized as a weapon of the lawless element, to be employed when other means fail. That arson and murder are not approved by the people of the western mining states as a method to securing desired ends is shown by the fact that in several states it has been necessary to call out the militia to protect property."

That the better class of union miners also disapprove of such measures is evidenced by recent events. In Cripple Creek district, Colo., the mine managers have shown their ability to secure all the men they require, who are not members of the Western Federation, or who have left it, when the proper protection is afforded the men who are peacefully disposed, and only desire an opportunity to earn an honest living at their chosen calling. In southeastern Arizona a similar result is reported in the copper regions, and in Utah the militia is protecting the property of the coal companies and the lives of men desiring to work, and it is not unlikely the result there will be the same as it has been at Cripple Creek. It is true that the trouble at Cripple Creek and Telluride, as well as in the Colorado and Utah coal mines, is still unsettled, and in Yavapai county, Ariz., trouble continually in progress the last six months, is still unsettled, but the outlook for the future is not unpromising. In California there have been several strikes in various districts. In the southern part of the state, and in southern Nevada, the miners gained nothing; in Amador and Calaveras counties the miners gained their demands made last fall, but a new difficulty, which promises complications, has recently occurred in Calaveras county. Aside from these several districts scattered throughout the country, the industry has gone on prosperously, with a hopeful outlook for the coming year.

It is evident that the better class of miners, those who have houses and property of their own—the result of their industry and frugality—do not care to jeopardize their homes for the sake of uncertain gain, and a season of idleness with the possible excitement of a "brush" with the militia. In a number of instances it is known that prospective strikes have been averted by the clear-sightedness of this better element of the organized miners in districts where they have worked peacefully and contentedly for years, and where there was no thought of strike or trouble of any kind until the arrival in their midst of the professional agitator. The influence of these wiser heads is spreading, and the outlook for 1904 in the mining industry is more promising than it has been for several months past.

TINTIC ORE SHIPMENTS.

Completed Record Shows a Production of 6,480 Car Loads.

The completed reports will show that during the past year the mines of the Tintic district have dispatched to the smelters a total of 6,480 carloads of ore and concentrates, the contributions coming from 33 properties. During the month of December 586 cars were sent in, as follows:

Ajax, 8; Bullion-Beck, 20; Centennial-Eureka, 296; Carisa, 43; Eagle & Blue Bell, 4; Grand Central, 102; Gemini, 25; Lower Mammoth, 51; May Day, 3; Star Consolidated, 5; Swansea, 16; South Swansea, 13; Tetro, 14; Uncle Sam Consolidated, 4; Victor Consolidated, 6; Yankee Consolidated, 27; Dragon Iron mine, 39; total, 586.

RAILROAD

CONCENTRATES.

Mining men are observing New Year's day. All offices are closed.

The Mining Exchange wil hold a call as usual tomorrow, beginning at 10 o'clock.

The ore and bullion settlements for the month of December were reported at $2,052,100.

The forces at the Alliance shaft on Silver King ground were scheduled to be increased today.

D. P. Rohlfing has returned from a pilgrimage to the Couer d'Alene mining regions in Idaho.

The annual meeting of the Silver King Mining company is scheduled to be held in Park City on the 18th inst.

An assessment of an eighth of a cent a share has been levied by the directors of the Old Susan Mining company.

A decided improvement has taken place in the shaft of the Minola mine at Park City, which is most encouraging to the management.

Manager P. W. Madsen of the Century and Ione mines in the Park Valley mining district has returned from a trip to camp well pleased with conditions there.

Walter J. Bowring, the holder of the lease and bond on the property of the Copper Mountain Mining & Milling company is expected home from Beaver county tomorrow.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; market steady. Good to prime steers, 5.60@5.75; poor to medium, 3.30@5.60; stockers and feeders, 2.00@4.10; cows, 1.75@4.25; heifers, 2.00@4.75; canners, 1.75@2.40; bulls, 2.00@4.25; calves, 2.50@6.75.

Hogs—Receipts today, 21,000; tomorrow, 15,000; market steady. Mixed and butchers, 4.60@4.90; good to choice heavy, 4.75@4.85; rough heavy, 4.40@4.80; light, 4.35@4.70; bulk of sales, 4.60@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; lambs, steady. Good to choice wethers, 3.75@4.25; fair to choice mixed, 3.00@3.75; western sheep, 3.45@4.25; native lambs, 4.25@6.00; western lambs, 4.50@6.00.

OMAHA.

South Omaha, Jan. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200; market active to 10c. higher. Native steers, 3.25@5.25; cows and heifers, 2.50@3.75; western steers, 3.00@3.80; Texas steers, 2.50@3.60; range cows and heifers, 2.25@3.35; canners, 1.50@2.25; stockers and feeders, 2.20@3.85; calves, 3.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., 1.75@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,200; market stronger. Heavy, 4.65@4.75; mixed, 4.60@4.65; light, 4.50@4.65; pigs, 3.75@4.50; bulk of sales, 4.60@4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,500; market stronger. Westerns, 3.90@4.50; wethers, 4.40@4.80; ewes, 2.55@3.50; common and stockers, 2.75@3.50; lambs, 4.75@5.75.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Jan., 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market steady to strong. Native steers, 3.60@4.75; native cows and heifers, 2.40@3.85; stockers and feeders, 3.25@3.75; bulls, 2.25@3.50; calves, 2.50@5.60; western steers, 3.40@4.10; western cows, 1.50@2.90.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market steady. Bulk of sales, 4.50@4.70; heavy, 4.55@4.75; packers, 4.55@4.85; pigs and lights, 4.30@4.70.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS IN GERMANY.

The Wuertemberg agricultural winter schools, of which there are eight, are now open as usual. They are intended for the sons of small holders who have left school and wish to become farm workmen, or for small farmers. The various courses are carefully framed with a view to consolidating and extending the education acquired at school, and to giving such instruction in agricultural work as will enable the pupils to understand the principal agricultural processes on small farms. Intending pupils must have attained their fifteenth year, and show a satisfactory degree of educational ability. Two courses are held annually. The fees are moderate, amounting to about $3.75 per course. The schools are under the supervision of the ministry of education and royal bureau of trade and commerce; the expenditure is borne principally by the state, but the communities in which the schools exist are required to stock them with furniture, and to light and heat the schoolrooms. In addition to the instruction provided in these elementary schools, provision is made for lectures to be given in villages by traveling teachers and experts. These traveling lecturers are to be found, not only in Wuertemberg, but in the whole of Germany. It is their duty to disseminate useful agricultural knowledge in all directions, even in the most inaccessible quarters, to induce the peasants and small farmers to make agricultural experiments on a small scale, and to assist them in doing so in every manner. Some of the traveling lecturers are delegates or officials of the chamber of agriculture, or of the larger agricultural societies, from which quarters their remuneration is drawn.—Country Gentleman.

UTAH, IDAHO, THE WORLD.

Three new maps, just issued, Utah and Idaho on one side, the World on the reverse side, including population of countries and towns according to the 1900 census, with a brief sketch of every country in the world. Size 27x31½ inches, value 75 cents; sent to any address for 25c. Address Deseret News Book Store, Salt Lake City, Utah.

TOMBSTONE IS AGAIN PROSPEROUS

After Years of Idleness the Mines Of This Famous Arizona Camp Are Being Re-Opened.

SOME BITS OF EARLY HISTORY.

Claim is Made That District Has Produced $40,000,000 in Past—Population Increasing Rapidly of Late.

Special Correspondence.

Tombstone, Ariz., Dec. 25.—To those interested in the development of the mining industry, or the rehabilitation of once famous mines and mining camps, perhaps a brief history of what was once, and promises to soon be again one of the most wonderful mining camps of America, may not be entirely devoid of interest. With this object in view, the writer will attempt a description of the discovery, development, decline and subsequent resuscitation of life and activity, of the world famous camp and city—Tombstone.

SOME EARLY EVENTS.

In the year 1877 a man named Ed Schieffelin, who had been prospecting for nearly a year, in Yavapai county, took advantage of the opportunity to travel southward under the ample protection from hostile Apaches, afforded by a detaachment of United States soldiers who were going from Whipple Barracks, near Prescott, to Fort Huachuca, a military post near the southern boundary of the territory.

HOW TOWN GOT ITS NAME.

From the foothills of the Huachuca mountains can be seen two ranges of mountains of considerable elevation and superficial extent; to the northeast the Dragoons, and to the southeast the Mult mountains. About equidistant from each range, and 30 miles from Huchucas, is a low range of hills of not sufficient importance to have received a name prior to the discovery of mineral in them. These hills seemed to have an inviting fascination for Schieffelin, and he finally declared his intention to prospect them. Those who were better acquainted with the danger attending such an undertaking, jokingly told him that among the hills he proposed to prospect he might not find a mine, but he would almost surely find a tombstone. Remembering this warning, afterward, the first claim which he located he named Tombstone; hence the derivation of the name of the present city.

DANGER FROM INDIANS.

Schieffelin discovered rich float in the different gulches leading down from the hills, but did not make any locations at that time on account of the danger of being attacked by Indians, but returned to Prescott, where he had the samples of ore assayed by a friend named Richard Gird. The result of the assays, while highly satisfactory, were not divulged to any one except a brother of Schieffelin; and in the spring of the following year, accompanied by Gird and the brother just mentioned, he returned to where he had found the float, and they proceeded to locate a number of claims. After making the locations and having them recorded, at Tucson, the news of the new discovery spread rapidly, and within a short time a large number of prospectors were on the ground and making locations.

In spite of the fact of many encouraging prospects having been found, and the further fact that the ore was of very high grade from the grass roots down, there were the usual number of "knockers" who, either through disappointment at not having reached the ground in time to secure choice locations, or through ignorance, persistently declared there was no indication of permanence about the prospects, and that the camp would never amount to anything. The writer of this article, while at Globe, in July, 1878, was told by a man who had just returned from the new camp, that he would not give $10 for all the prospects and mineral there.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRESSED.

Notwithstanding all predictions to the contrary, additional development had the effect to show larger and richer bodies of ore, and the fame of the new discovery extended to all parts of the mining states and territories, and caused the population to increase with such amazing rapidity that in the summer of 1881, it was estimated to be 14,000.

BAD MEN IN CAMP.

As was naturally to be expected, in those days, the community was infested by a large number of bad men and pseudo desperadoes, "tin horn" gamblers and "gun toters;" and the result was a number of armed conflicts in which several lives were lost. With perhaps one exception, in all these cases, every one of the conflicting parties were of the class whose taking off would inure to the benefit of society. The most noted of these conflicts was the result of thieves falling out with each other and resulted in ridding the territory of both factions. With the exception of the danger from hostile Apaches, the lives and property of good, law abiding citizens was as safe as in any part of the United States, and much safer than at present in the larger cities of California.

CAPITAL BECAME INTERESTED.

Capital soon became interested in the development of the mines, and within the year 1880 several quartz mills were erected, by the different companies, at the San Pedro river, about nine miles distant from the mines, and the ores were hauled there for reduction by raw amalgamation; in the transportation of the ores, some of the largest freighting outfits of the Pacific coast being employed.

Until the year 1884 the output of ore and the production of bullion steadily increased; the records of the different companies showed the amount to have reached the sum of $40,000,000.

WHAT LABOR UNIONS DID.

At this time a disagreement arose between the Miners' union and the mine owners, over the wages paid to the top men. The disagreement culminated in a strike and the shutting down of the principal mines. An additional disaster, which overtook the camp soon afterward, in the destruction, by fire, of the "Contention" hoist and pumping plant of the "Grand Central," seemed to sound the knell of mining in Tombstone. Work was continued, however, in a desultory way, on some of the mines until the disastrous slump in the price of silver which began in 1891.

In the days of Tombstone's prosperity, one of the leading spirits in the development of the mines was Mr. E. B. Gage, the general manager of the "Grand Central." At the time of the trouble between the Miners' union and the operators, the company, represented by Mr. Gage, had in operation a pumping plant of sufficient capacity to drain the water from all the mines of the camp. The other companies, thus benefitted, refused to pay their share of the expense of pumping, and thus, another disturbing factor was introduced into the mining economy of the camp.

PROSPERITY WANED.

As a result of these unforutnate circumstances, the camp gradually declined. The busy hum of industrial life almost entirely ceased; and the once crowded streets presented a deserted appearance. The great freighting outfits gave place to an occasional four horse wagon that hauled all the merchandise and supplies required by the fast decaying city. Merchants sold out their stocks of goods or moved them to a more promising field. Elegant, well appointed business houses and dwellings were abandoned, and it semed that the sun of Tombstone's prosperity had forever set.

No cause, however apparently, hopeless, is without its faithful adherents; no scheme or project of improvement but finds those willing to devote energy and capital to its promotion. To this fact may be attributed the renaissance of Tombstone.

When it became apparent that the industrial troubles of the camp would be of indefinite duration, and the stopping of the pumps had permitted the water to fill the lower workings of the mines, Mr. E. B. Gage directed his energies and capital to other directions; and, finally, acquired a large interest in the "Congress" gold mine in Yavapai county, which, under his careful and prudent management, has become one of the most profitable of the many dividend paying mines of Arizona, and has demonstrated the often disputed theory that the fissures of the territory are of unknown depths.

REHABILATION CAME.

During all the years from the time he left Tombstone until he returned to re-open the mines, Mr. Gage never ceased hoping and striving to bring about the rehabilitation of the mines and city. In all his efforts to that end he was ably assisted by Colonel A. L. Graw, a pioneer of Arizona and one of the early settlers at Tombstone, who has always lent his best and most earnest efforts toward the development of the territory and particularly Cochise county. Mr. Gage's desire was to consolidate all the mines under one ownership or management, and thus obviate the possibility of any trouble, in the future, over the matter of unwatering the mines. The consolidation was finally effected in 1901, under the name of the Tombstone Consolidated Mines Co., and immediately active preparations began to re-open the mines.

To those who have an interest in, and a knowledge of, mining, it is only necessary to say that the equipments of the new company are all of the very best that the enterprise requires and that American inventive genius has evolved. The principal shaft is a four compartment of more ample proportions than ordinary, all the stations are lighted by electricity. The shaft is now at a depth of seven hundred feet, at which level are being installed two powerful pumps to be worked either as a unit or singly; either being of sufficient capacity to raise all the water so far encountered. The daily records of the amount of water now being raised show an average of 2,300,000 gallons. The water is now being pumped from the sump to the 600 level by three powerful sinking pumps, and from there to the surface by a pump of the capacity of those now being placed at the 700 level. The normal water level is 580 feet; since the pumping began this level has been reduced one hundred feet. As soon as the additional pumps are in operation, at the 700 level, sinking will be resumed and stations cut out at each hundred feet of depth. There are now three hundred men employed.

ORES GO TO EL PASO.

The ores extracted in the camp are being shipped to the smelter at El Paso, for the present; during the month of November the shipments amounted to 72 cars. The greater part of this amount has been taken out in the work of reopening and timbering old stopes and drifts. A considerable proportion of the ores shipped are of high grade, the higher value being in gold; the proportion of gold to silver being as 60 ounces gold to 1,000 ounces silver. As soon, however, as the development has reached the stage of extensive stoping, the company will erect suitable reduction works on the ground.

GEOLOGY OF REGION.

The geological formation is shale and carboniferous limestone with an occasional intercalation of quartzite. The present work is being done, principally, in the shale formation. The veins have a strike in an easterly and westerly direction and are nearly vertical. The anticlinal fold of the superficial strata, as well as the quartzite and shale, are evidence of the enormous pressure during the cooling process of the earth's crust. Another result of this incalculable pressure is a granite intrusion in contact with the shale and limestone on the western side of the mineral zone, and another about 14 miles to the eastward; between these zones of granite the water has been held for unknown ages, as in a reservoir. The operations, so far, have demonstrated that when this vast reservoir is exhausted the flow of water will be much less than at present.

CAMP IS BUSY AGAIN.

The quietude of a dead camp has been broken by industry's trumpet call of resurrection. The long vacant stores and dwellings are being repaired and refurnished to meet an urgent demand. The city lots, made vacant by the removal of such of the houses as could be removed, to build other towns, in the years past, are again being covered by better houses than those that were removed. A railroad now connects the city with the main line of the El Paso & Southwestern, with four daily trains each way. Everything indicates a sure and permanent revival of the good old days with the turbulent element left out. From a population, in 1900, of 646, the city now numbers 2,000, and is constantly increasing. The confidence of the people in the future of the city is derived from, and stimulated by, the confidence in the future greatness of the mines, as shown by the mines company in the permanent and extensive character of the improvements being made by them.

The clouds of disaster and the mists of doubt that obscured the early day of Tombstone, are gradually being dissipated by the rising sun of hope and prosperity; and long before its rays slant to the eastward, the present generation will have passed away, leaving behind a populous city of prosperous, contented people.

TEACHERS.

Dr. Talmage's new book, "The Great Salt Lake (Present and Past)," should be in the hands of every educator. The amount of information it contains relating to the great saline sea, makes it an invaluable work for reference or study. Deseret News Book Store, Salt Lake City, Utah.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

All who desire to consult the list of the representative professors and music teachers of Salt Lake should read the "Musicians' Directory" in the Saturday "News."

Today's Metal Quotations.

Local settling prices as reported by the American Smelting and Refining company:

SILVER,	56 1-4
COPPER,	11½
LEAD,	$3.50

New York Quotations:

LEAD,	$4.25
COPPER,	12⅜ @ 12½

PUTTING IN SIGNAL STATIONS

Pile Drivers at Work on the Lucin Cut-off and Making Finishing Touches.

The statement that the piledrivers now at work on the Lucin cut-off are engaged in strengthening the track is denied by the engineering department of the Southern Pacific in Ogden. It is asserted that the work now being done is along the lines of establishing signal stations across the lake at intervals so that when the line is eventually completed and put into commission for transcontinental traffic the traveling public will be afforded every protection from accident.

White House Cook Book.

This standard book, well bound in oil cloth covers, with colored plates, weighing 4½ pounds, on sale at the Deseret News Book Store for—

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SALT LAKE ROUTE

TIME TABLE.

San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. R. Co.

DEPART.

From Oregon Short Line Depot, Salt Lake City:

For Provo, Lehi, Fairfield and Mercur, connecting at Nephi for Manti and intermediate points on San Pete Valley Railway ..... *7:30a.m.

For Garfield Beach, Tooele, Stockton, Mammoth, Eureka and Silver City (via Leamington cut-off) ..... 8:00a.m.

For Provo, American Fork, Lehi, Juab, Milford, Frisco, Calientes and intermediate points ..... *6:05p.m.

ARRIVE.

From Provo, American Fork, Lehi, Juab, Milford, Frisco, Calientes and intermediate points* ..... *9:35a.m.

From Provo, Lehi, Fairfield, Mercur and San Pete Valley Ry. points ..... *5:35p.m.

From Silver City, Mammoth, Eureka, Stockton, Tooele and Garfield Beach* ..... *5:35p.m.

*Daily.

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Direct stage connections for all mining districts in southern Utah and Nevada.

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J. L. MOORE, Commercial Agent.

For particulars call on or address agents, Salt Lake Route, or E. W. Gillett, General Passenger Agent.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD

Time Table

In Effect Nov. 22 1903.

ARRIVE.

From Ogden, Portland, Butte, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Denver ..... 8:30 a.m.

From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 9:10 a.m.

From Ogden, Cache Valley, and intermediate points ..... 11:55 a.m.

From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco ..... 4:05 p.m.

From Ogden, Cache Valley, St. Anthony, Portland and San Francisco ..... 6:55 p.m.

DEPART.

For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis ..... 6:00 a.m

For Ogden, Portland, St. Anthony, San Francisco and intermediate points ..... 10:20 a.m.

For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco ..... 1:10 pm.

For Ogden, Cache Valley, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago ..... 5:45 p.m.

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. P. & T. A.

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THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE AND THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN

Current Time Table.

In effect Nov. 22nd, 1903.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 10—For Bingham, Heber, Provo and Marysvale ..... 8:00 a.m
No. 102—For Park City ..... 8:15 a.m
No. 6—For Denver and East ..... 8:20 a.m
No. 5—For Ogden and West ..... 10:50 a.m
No. 1—For Ogden and West ..... 1:45 p.m
No. 2—For Denver and East ..... 3:15 p.m
No. 8—For Provo and Eureka ..... 5:00 p.m
No. 9—For Ogden and Local Points ..... 6:05 p.m
No. 4—For Denver and East ..... 8:05 p.m
No. 3—For Ogden and West ..... 12:10 a.m

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY:

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