STATEHOOD SYMPOSIUM.

What the Journals of the Country Say.

RAWLINS PRAISED BY ALL

NEARLY EVERY PAPER FAVORS THE IMMEDIATE ADMISSION.

But the New York Mail and Express Gives a Wail Long and Loud—The Question from Various Points of View.

Below are given all the expressions of newspapers and other journals that have so far reached The Herald on the passage by the House of the Utah statehood bill.

Three Cheers for Rawlins.

Well may we all feel proud of the record which Delegate Rawlins is making at Washington in this statehood matter. He has done yeoman service and we believe that all the people of Utah rejoice that this matter is placed in his hands. Perhaps it will not be out of place to say that Mr. Rawlins is a son of this university, and we therefore naturally take an interest in him. As the statehood bill has passed the House by an almost unanimous vote, it is impossible to believe that it will meet any serious opposition in the Senate. It is only when the bill goes to Mr. Cleveland that we have any cause to fear, but, after all, we think that the president will approve the measure, even if it does give two silver senators and one silver representative.

It would seem that Mr. Rawlins, by the words which he uttered at the time of his resignation, had drunk his fill of the bitter water of politics, and has eaten more than the proverbial peck of political dirt. The delegateship, as Mr. Rawlins stated, is a mere nonentity, but there is something in a senatorship. We can't see how Mr. Rawlins can very well withdraw from politics. His countrymen need him at Washington. His brilliant repartees to Morse, of Massachusetts, show that his mind is trained to logical discussion, and as a debater he is able and incisive. If honor is to be given where honor is due, Mr. Rawlins, in view of the splendid service which he is doing Utah, will certainly be elevated to the Senate. He has discharged his duties with earnestness, steadiness, intelligence and courage. Three cheers for Joe Rawlins.—University of Utah Chronicle.

Let Them All In.

There was no sound reason for admitting as states of the union such sparsely peopled territories as Montana, Idaho and Wyoming and refusing the same privilege to a great and flourishing commonwealth like Utah, or like New Mexico, not to mention Arizona, whose claims to statehood are quite as good as those of some of the territories already admitted.

It would have been better if nearly all of these territories had been compelled to wait for more mature development. Nevada is a conspicuous instance of the wrong done to the whole nation by the creation of a state where no real state existed. But this matter has been determined all along by considerations of party advantage rather than of public benefit, and it was party considerations mainly that in creating states out of nearly all of the remaining territories excluded only three.

The time seems to have come to make this work complete and to put Utah, New Mexico and Arizona upon the same standing with their neighbors. In the case of Utah the obvious objection to its admission to the union has been the theocratic government of the Mormon church. This has been gradually dying away under the advance of American civilization; the peculiar institution of polygamy is no longer upheld, and with the religious tenets of the Mormons, however unreasonable they may appear, the rest of us have nothing to do. Utah is one of the strongest, richest, most industrious and best organized territories of the far west. There is nothing to fear from its admission to the union and possibly something to be gained.—Philadelphia Times.

Afraid of a Boomerang.

The success which attended the passage of the Utah statehood bill induced General Wheeler, the chairman of the committee on territories, to bring up in the House yesterday a measure proposing to add Arizona to the list of states. Immediately the Republicans began to filibuster, demanding a quorum of the Democratic members to pass a motion to go into the committee of the whole. Other dilatory motions were interposed during the afternoon, and finally, when the patience of the House was about exhausted, General Wheeler moved that the House adjourn. As a special order has been adopted setting aside such afternoon for the discussion of bills admitting Arizona and New Mexico until they shall have been disposed of, the filibustering will not be finally effective, although it may cause delay. It is a fact, however, that there are a number of Republicans who do not sympathize with the attitude of the minority managers in this matter. They regard it as an exhibition if bad politics for the Republican party to place itself in the attitude of opposing the admission of these territories, especially as an election is approaching. According to the arguments which these dissenters have brought to bear upon Mr. Reed and other leaders, it would be better to acquiesce in the proposed legislation and by sharing in the credit of securing the admission of the territories enables the Republicans in Arizona and New Mexico to meet the Democrats upon the stump. These Republicans call attention to the fact that Idaho and Wyoming when admitted, presented no more claims to statehood than Utah, Arizona or New Mexico, and they are afraid that the present attitude of the Republican members will prove a boomerang in the future.—Washington Post.

It Is Not Strange.

It is not strange that the bill for the admission of Utah as a state passed the House yesterday without a division, and that the Republicans did not feel anxious to make a record upon it by a call for the yeas and nays. Their party in 1890 admitted Idaho, which had only 84,385 people by the census of that year, and Wyoming, which had but 60,705; whereas Utah had three years ago a population of 207,905, and is growing much more rapidly than either Wyoming or Idaho. Nevertheless, it is a mistake to admit Utah or any other territory now. Because we have several states which ought to be territories is no reason for making another mistake of the same sort. Congressman Harter, of Ohio, put the argument against the proposition very forcibly when he said that we do not want any more states until we can civilize Kansas; in other words, that so long as western states of the age of Kansas are capable of the follies we have seen the past three years, we ought not to increase the risks of the nation by making new states of even less promising material.—New York Evening Post.

A Not Long and Loud.

It is our duty to keep Utah out of the Union until Utah has put Mormonism out. The bill to admit to statehood has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate. The American people cannot afford to be deluded upon this subject. Utah possesses many natural qualifications for a high development of thrift and civilization, but over all resources and advantages, natural and acquired, there hovers the specter of Mormonism. It is true that in the anti-Mormon acts of Congress and the action of the United States courts in Utah the offensive feature of the Mormon faith, known as polygamy, has been abated, if not abandoned. While polygamy is an insult to civilization, a curse to the home and an outrage upon woman, still it is not the worst feature of Mormonism when considered from a civil standpoint.

There is a far greater curse to this territory, which inheres in th Mormon system, and in regard to which there no pretense of surrender, namely, the right of priesthood government on American soil. Polygamy is simply the offshoot of priestly dictatation in civil affairs. They have thrown off this little sprout, but have left the Upas tree unmolested. To admit Utah to statehood would be to practically surrender all Congressional control over its internal and local affairs. Such matters would come within the definition of police powers, which, according to the constitution, belong exclusively to the individual states. The people of Utah, in the event of their admission to Union, can intrench behind the bulwarks of state enactment its hideous Mormon rule. We have regarded this politico-ecclesiastical anachronism more in the light of a disgrace than a danger; more as a grotesque caricature of religion than as a serious menace to our civilization. We must remember that polygamy is not essential to the Mormon system. It is a growth and not a root of the Mormon creed. Mormonism thrived before polygamy was introduced, and it could still exist after its abolishment and possess all the deadly qualities of it original nature.

The United States district court in Utah decided, in refusing citizenship to Mormons, that the oath which all Mormons take upon entering the church is incompatible with that allegiance which the United States government requires of its citizens. The real danger, therefore, from Mormonism, arises from the fact that it is a politico-ecclesiastical organization, molding the ignorant immigrant class with which it is constantly augmenting its forces, to suit its vicious and venal purpose. Only recently one of the Guion line steamships brought over more than one hundred new converts to the Mormon faith. These people can never become assimilated to our institutions, for all they are ever permitted to learn of our laws and government is through Mormon instruction. Mormonism is not, therefore, simply a perverted religious system, but it is an "imperium in imperio," animated by a spirit that is utterly inimical to our institutions and government.

Before Utah can be safely admitted to statehood the axe of retributive justice must first be struck at the root of this deadly upas tree of Mormonism. If admitted to the Union with Mormonism practically in control, this evil tree might in the near future furnish from its own growth, a helve for an axe with which to mutilate, if not destroy, our glorious temple of freedom.—New York Mail and Express.

No Sectionalism.

The admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah, which will probably be accomplished this year, will add nine votes to the Electoral College and seat six new United States Senators.

The policy of admitting states which have not yet attained rank and standing as centers of wealth and population has been very seriously questioned, but the sentiment of the American people is so strong in favor of local self-government that territories have as a rule been welcomed as soon as they desired to set up for themselves. There are objections to this liberality, the chief of which were suggested last summer during the great fight against repeal. Special interests are very active in sparsely settled territories and often make themselves conspicuous and formidable in newly settled states. But it is doubtful if their real power relative to the power of the people is any stronger in the mining states of the west than in the great manufacturing communities of the east. The difference seems to be that in the west railroad and other great corporations and business combinations are frankly "in politics," and buy senatorships and judicial offices, while in the east they operate with more caution and reserve, but exercise just as much influence in public affairs.

So far as sectional considerations go the west and south can now dictate legislation and draw the line at the Alleghenies, if they please, as tightly as ever it was drawn along the Ohio. But no vital question arising out of sectional differences is probable. Neither the east nor the west has a "peculiar institution" to which it is pledged. Future issues will be national, involving the relations of social or economic classes, and no party is likely to acquire complete control of a large section. The population will divide along lines of class rather than locality, that is, the questions to be settled are social, affecting the people of all states alike. Education, the corporation problem, property right and kindred economic issues cannot be localized and all fears of mere sectional jealousies are, therefore, groundless. The people of the east and the people of the west have the same aspiration, must encounter the same foe and will share the same fate.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Building Up Hopes.

Before the Congress ends the country west of the Mississippi with any three states east of the river will control the Senate of the United States. The temper of Congress upon the question of new states is a surprise. Bills for the admission of Utah and Arizona have passed the House. The New Mexico bill will pass before the holidays. Action by the Senate will be as certain, though perhaps not as rapid. A majority for admission seems to be already assured in the Senate by the avowed intention of the silver state Republicans to vote for the friends of the admission. Utah, Arizona and New Mexico it now appears, will be able to send two senators apiece to the United States Senate in a very few months, that is, barring a presidential veto of the bills. This did not seem at all probable a few weeks ago. The current of sentiment in favor of admission has set in very suddenly and vigorously. This current of sentiment is not based so much on old party lines as it is on the growth of feeling on the part of the west against the east. The west, with enough southern support to win, is pushing this fight for three more states.

The admission means a great deal more than appears on the surface. How many people have thought to count that with these admissions there will be twenty-one sovereign states west of the Mississippi, that is, if Louisiana be counted as trans-Mississippi. There will be forty-seven states, and twenty-one of them west of the river. These, with Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, which border on the Mississippi, or with any three other states east of the river, will hold a majority in the United States Senate of 48 to 46. With the admission of Utah, Arizona and New Mexico the center and control of the legislative branch of this government moves to the Mississippi river.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Statehood.

A new era is dawning for Utah. The old territory is about to put on a new dress, which is now being cut and fitted to become the robust form of the struggling infant, by the Washington modistes.

The House has already passed the bill with only five dissenting votes and the indications are that the Senate will act favorably without devoting any very great amount of time to its discussion. Delegate Rawlins deserves credit for the able manner in which he has handled the statehood problem but he does not propose to let the matter rest but to push the bill through the Senate as soon as possible.

Unfortunately the people of Utah are not of one mind in regard to statehood, among other objections being that of increased taxes. But in summing up the various advantages and disadvantages, it would appear that the good which will result will far outweigh the evil. The one point, that of adding another silver state with its representation in Congress, is alone, to our mind, sufficient to compensate for any drawback which might follow.

All hail! State of Utah!—Sandy Independent.

The Most Important.

Utah is the most important territory of the three now seeking admission to the union, and in organization possesses a government superior to that of many states. With an area of 84,970 square miles, placing it on even terms with Pennsylvania and Ohio, the census of 1890 gives it a population of 207,905. That of 1880 was 143,963, showing an increase equal to that enjoyed by any western commonwealth. There are twenty divisions or counties, with Salt Lake city as the centre. The latter has a population of 54,843, divided among 7,657 families, an average of 5.86 persons to a dwelling. In view of the interest attaching to Salt Lake city as the capital of the Mormon sect, it is especially important to know that the average returns give 4.84 persons to a family in New York, 5.10 in Philadelphia, while in communities of like population, as Portland, Or., and Springfield, Mass., the average is 6.82.

The material interests of Utah are confined to agriculture and mining. By means of irrigation the Jordan valley, in which Salt Lake city and Ogden are located, has become very fruitful. A public school system, with property valued at $2,300,000 and caring for 79,937 children, is the pride of the territory. The production of gold, silver and lead is equal to $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 annually, and the agricultural product is estimated at $25,000,000 for this year alone.—Philadelphia Times.

A Political View.

One reason why the Republicans in the House made no more serious opposition to the bill for the admission of Utah is the hope which many of them entertain that their party, instead of the Democratic, may profit by the movement. Although the present Democratic delegate from the territory was elected by nearly 3,000 majority last year, the Republicans have been gaining ground in Utah of late years, and it is by no means impossible that they will be in control before a great while. But it is the height of folly for either party to pin its faith to the future of a new state. The Democrats consented to the admission of Colorado in 1876 because they were sure to carry it, and then found that but for Colorado Hayes could not have been seated even after South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana had been counted for the Republican candidate. When Idaho was admitted in 1890, with only 84,385 people, the Republicans regarded it as sure for their party, and yet only three years later the Republican candidate for president lost its three electoral votes.—New York Post.

Shake, Bartow!

Uncle Sam with his whole power will never be strong enough to force Utah, fair, blooming, active Utah into the arms of that attenuated, hard pressed, bankrupt old concern known as Nevada. There is not a man in all Utah, Gentile, Mormon or Jew, who would not feel that he had been personally insulted and who would not be willing to accent his dissent with a gun in his hand if that were necessary. We have no fears of the passage of such a bill, but were it done, we should like to know how the hyphenated state could ever have a constitution, because submitted to a vote Utah would out-vote the sage hens till the cows come home, and thus would the adoption of a constitution become forever impossible. There are not more than six men in Utah who would vote for the measure outside of the Tribune office. Oh, no! the government at Washington is not made up of fools.—Provo Dispatch.

A Consummate Ass.

The bill for Utah's admission as a state passed the lower house of Congress, the only fight being made against it was to an amendment prohibiting polygamous marriages. Should the Senate act favorably, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma will soon follow and the territorial era of the United States will be a thing of the past. Harter, of Ohio, opposed Utah's admission on the ground that so sparsely a settled country would exercise too much influence in the Senate. It is strange how such a consummate ass can break into public view as a Congressman. It indicates a poor average of intellectuality for his constituency.—Rawlins Journal.

Not If We Can Help It.

There is every prospect that the bills for the admission of Utah, New Mexico and Arizona will be reported favorably by the Senate committee on territories. There, however, may be opposition enough in the committee to prevent a favorable report in the case of Oklahoma, for that territory is supposed to be Republican. It is to be hoped that all four of these territories will be admitted, but it would be well if Utah were to come in by being united with Nevada, and if Oklahoma should be made to embrace the present Indian territory.—Denver Republican.

Must Look Out for Herself.

The territories are making a move for statehood, which means more western representation in Congress. The bill admitting Utah to statehood had no sooner passed the House than a similar bill admitting Arizona was passed. That there is a bitter feeling on the part of some eastern people against the west and western interests seems apparent. One thing is sure, if the west does not look out for itself, hardly any one else will.—Hailey, (Idaho), Times.

Let It be Enlarged, Then!

If we get a few more states into the Union, it will be necessary to enlarge that section of the flag devoted to the stars. The House has already admitted Utah, and proposes to discuss the question of the admission of Arizona and New Mexico till they are finally admitted. It would be a good plan to annex Hawaii, even if it were only for the purpose of having one remaining territory.—Scranton (Pa.) Tribune.

Their Only Fear.

There no longer appears to be any doubt that Utah, Arizona and New Mexico will be admitted to the Union during the present session of Congress. The only real objection to them is the fear of six new silver senators, but as both the Utah and Arizona bills have passed the House, they will have little trouble in forcing their way through the Senate.—Cheyenne Leader.

He Was Emphatic.

Mr. Rawlins is quite emphatic in his belief that polygamy is a product of New England. Polygamy and mugwumpery are rather serious offenses for one especial section to shoulder on a great and growing country.—Washington Post.

Should Go With a Whirl.

Utah is on the way to statehood and there are no apparent obstacles in her path. With such a good start as the House gave her she ought to go through the Senate with a whirl.—Houston (Tex.) Post.

Doing Different Duty.

The terms "sagebrush states" and "sagebrush senators" have withdrawn from the Democratic newspapers and will now be found doing business in the columns of the Republican organs.—Washington Post.

Inclined to Be Humorous.

The Indiana man who has had so many wives that he has forgotten the names of some of them, is not troubling himself about the admission of Utah.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Her Swaddling Clothes.

Utah promises to be relieved of her swaddling clothes at an early date and clothed with beautiful statehood garments.—Durango (Col.) Herald.

Four Democratic Votes.

Utah will furnish two Democratic senators and two Democratic representatives when admitted. Let Congress hurry the work.—Blackfoot News.

UTAH PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Committee Meeting Held in This City Yesterday.

The committee on permanent organization of the Utah Press association met yesterday in this city and transacted the usual preliminary business, all the members of the committee being present except Mr. Tomson, who was unavoidably detained from being present.

It was the sense of the committee to make all arrangements for a meeting in Salt Lake January 20 next to this end. The matter of arranging for hall and entertainment was left to J. B. Rawlings, John E. Hansen, John James of the News and others.

The following address was drawn up and approved:

AN ADDRESS.

To the Editors and Publishers of Utah:—Greeting:

Several efforts have been made to organize an association of the newspaper men of Utah for professional and fraternal purposes. As you doubtless are aware, a goodly number of editors met in Lehi on Sunday, Dec. 17, 1893, formed a temporary organization and appointed a committee to draft a plan for a permanent organization of the Utah Press association.

The benefits which will result to Utah journalism from the binding together of the newspaper men will be many and far reaching, and therefore the move to found the association should and doubtless will elicit the enthusiastic support of every editor and publisher to the end that an influential and dignified organization may be built up. Fortunately for Utah, a new day has dawned in our mountain-walled home, and a new and happier order of society is taking root, to grow, blossom and bear fruit such as has never yet been seen in this territory. The great influential factor in helping to bring about the long desired change has been the newspaper. While political parties have seemed to be in the lead of public sentiment during the period of transition from the old regime to the new life, they have but followed where the newspaper led. We have seen recently how the adherents of political parties have been kissing and making up, burying the past, grasping each other by the hand in a brotherly way, and making pledges of friendship and partisan adhesion for the advancement of the interests of the side which they respectively espouse. In thus forming friendly and fraternal ties the members of the respective political parties are at the head of the procession, and so have set the workers in the field of journalism an example which we should not hesitate to follow, so as a matter of putting ourselves in touch with the spirit of the hour—a spirit of peace and good will, of fraternity and progress, it is our duty to form an alliance and become helpers in making permanent and strong the new bonds of friendship and patriotism which evidently will be cemented more firmly as the years roll on.

From a purely professional point of view an editorial or press association will surely redound advantageously to the makers and readers of our papers. By association we would become better acquainted with each other and a kindlier feeling would prevail among us—of itself that would have a great tendency to stop the streams of editorial personal abuse which so frequently deluge the columns of our newspapers, to the disgust of the public; association would also tend to raise our ideals in the sphere of journalism, and make us ambitious to elevate the standard of the newspaper in the public estimation as a medium of reliable news and information, as well as a political and moral power in the land. Among the objects which should at once (after permanent organization shall have been effected) claim the attention of the association, are the following: Favorable legislation regarding the publication of legal notices, tax sales, ordinances, etc. Bidding on public printing, abstracts, briefs, etc. Railroad transportation, editorial excursions, etc. Buying paper in carload lots at wholesale prices and distributing it in such a way as to make the cost price much less than now. Securing a better feeling and more sociability among members of the newspaper fraternity. These and many other properly come within the purview of an editorial and press association.

You are therefore invited to come forward and aid in this praiseworthy move, by giving us the benefit of your experience, counsel, and moral and fraternal support.

Thus you will assist in dignifying your profession and making more influential as an educator of the people the great modern civilizer the American newspaper.

We therefore beg of all concerned to meet with us in Salt Lake city on Jan. 30, 1894, to perfect said organization

E. A. LITTLEFIELD, Chairman,
A. B. TOMSON, Secretary,
A. N. ROSENBAUM,
W. L. WEBB,
J. B. RAWLINGS,
Committee.

The Difference.

(Yale-Princton grounds after Thanksgiving game.)

Oh, grandpa, why these doleful signs
Of grim, red-visaged war?
This gouged-up field, these symptoms all
Of blood and strife and gore?
These pantaloons, this soleless shoe,
And last of all, this ear.
Oh, tell me, grandpa, tell me why
We see these lying here?

My boy, in days of long ago
Men risked both limb and life
In tournament and deeds of war
And sanguinary strife.
They fought for glory and renown
For "ladye" and for state,
And for the sacrifice so free
Their fellows called them great.

And, grandpa, was this battle ground
Like Blenheim field of old?
And was this fight as glorious
As my "readers" told?
My lad, this fight was not for king,
Though "King" was in the fight,
And not for added lands and towns
And not for "ladye" bright.

'Twas not because some monarch's spleen
Must find a fitting vent,
It was not that the Congress had
Has all our money spent;
And yet, as I recall the tale,
As it was told to me,
A glorious victory.

That was an anxious day, my lad,
That started with the light;
We knew how fierce the strife would be,
How desperate the fight,
And when the glad result was known
I danced and yelled with glee,
The odds were all against us, but
Our boys had won, you see.

A missing car in football, lad,
Is quite a common thing,
And players take their chances just
Like fighters in a ring.
Of course the field looks more or less
As Blenheim did "that day,"
But there is just this difference, lad,
You see, we call this—play.

—W. L. L. in Chicago Inter Ocean.

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NOTARY WORK.

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Portland, Oregon—First National Bank.
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JOHN H. KEENE, Commercial Agent,
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Room 23 Merian Block, 15 West Second South street, Salt Lake city, Utah. Mention this paper.

"SANTA FE ROUTE."
Rio Grande Western,
Colorado Midland,
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railways.
THE ONLY LINE WHICH RUNS PULLman Palace Sleeping Cars between Ogden, Salt Lake City and Chicago without change and Pullman Palace Reclining Chair Cars between Ogden, Salt Lake City, Denver and Chicago.
Leave Ogden or Salt Lake City on the evening train, in order to see the most beautiful scenery in America.
Train leaves Rio Grande Western Depot, Salt Lake City at 9:25 p. m.
H. C. BURNETT, General Agent Pass. Department.
305 DOOLY BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

RAILROAD ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE Denver & Rio Grande RAILROAD.
THE SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD.
The only line running two Through Fast Trains daily to Leadville, Aspen, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.
EFFECTIVE NOV. 19, 1893.
Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 7:00 a. m. Salt Lake 8:05 a. m.; arrive at Pueblo 5:50 a. m., Colorado Springs 7:20 a. m., Denver 9:40 a. m.
Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 8:30 p. m., Salt Lake 9:25 p. m.; arrive at Pueblo 7:30 p. m., Colorado Springs 9:07 p. m., Denver 11:30 p. m.
Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all lines east. Elegant day coaches, chair cars and Pullman sleepers on all trains. Take the D. & R. G. and have a comfortable trip and enjoy the finest scenery on the continent.
A. S. HUGHES, Traffic Mgr., Denver, Col.
S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Col.
B. F. NEVINS, General Agent, SALT LAKE CITY.

Union Pacific SYSTEM
THE THROUGH CAR LINE.
TRAINS ARRIVE AND DEPART AT SALT LAKE CITY DAILY AS FOLLOWS:
(Effective December 7, 1893.)
ARRIVE
From all points east ..... 3:00 a. m.
From Butte, Portland, San Francisco, Cache Valley and Ogden. 10:10 a. m.
From all points east, Park City and Ogden ..... 4:35 p. m.
From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 7:25 p. m.
*From Milford, Juab, Provo, Sanpete and Eureka ..... 6:10 p. m.
*From Terminus and Tooele ..... 4:00 p. m.
DEPART.
For Ogden, Park City and all points east ..... 7:00 a. m.
For Ogden and intermediate points ..... 8:30 a. m.
For Ogden, intermediate points, San Francisco, and Cache Valley points ..... 2:45 p. m.
For Ogden, all eastern points, Butte, Portland and San Francisco ..... 7:00 p. m.
For Eureka, Provo, Sanpete Valley, Nephi, Juab and Frisco 8:00 a. m.
*For Tooele and Terminus ..... 7:05 a. m.
*Trains south of Juab run daily, except Sunday.
†Runs daily except Sunday.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 201 MAIN ST.
Telephone No. 250.
D. E. BURLEY, Gen'l Agt. Passng'r. Dept.
S. H. H. CLARK, OLIVER W. MINK, E. ELLERY ANDERSON, JOHN W. DOANE, FREDERICK R. COUDERT, Receivers.
E. DICKINSON, Gen. Manager. E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. Agt.

Rio Grande Western.
Standard Gauge.
CURRENT TIME TABLE.
IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1893.
LEAVE SALT LAKE.
No. 2.—For Bingham, Provo, Grand Junction and all points east ..... 8:05 a m
No. 4.—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east ..... 9:25 p m
No. 6.—For Eureka and Sanpete.. 4:25 p m
No. 3.—For Ogden and the west...11:59 p m
No. 1.—For Ogden and the west.. 2:15 p m
ARRIVES SALT LAKE.
No. 1.—From Eureka, Provo, Grand Junction and the east...12:20 p m
N. 3.—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east ..... 11:45 p m
No. 5.—From Provo, Bingham and Sanpete ..... 8:45 p m
No. 2.—From Ogden and the west. 7:55 a m
N. 4.—From Ogden and the west.. 8:15 p m
Only line running through Pullman Palace sleeping cars Salt Lake to San Francisco; Salt Lake to Denver via Grand Junction, and Salt Lake to Kansas City and Chicago via Colorado points.
TICKET OFFICE, 15 W. SECOND SOUTH ST
D. C. Dodge, Gen. Mgr. A. E. Welby, Gen. Supt. J. H. Bennett, Gen. P. & T. A.

Burlington Route
BEST LINE TO KANSAS CITY AND CHICAGO
Secure your tickets and sleeping car accommodations at Rio Grande Western Railway office, 15 West Second South street.
W. F. McMillan, Gen'l Agt.
Room 506, Dooly Building