RHODES' APPOINTMENT

An Eleventh Hour Explanation of the Move.

THE CHANGE IN THE LAW

CAME WITH THE DAWN OF THE NEW YEAR.

Arthur Pratt's Chances to Be Chief of Police Apparently Less Substantial Than Ever—Who Will Be President of the Board of Education.

It is not unlikely that Mayor Clark will have to wait the council's pleasure in providing a place for Arthur Pratt, or any other appointee to the head of the police department. Of course, it is not expected that the council will delay enacting an ordinance re-creating the office of chief of police, which was abolished two weeks ago, to avert a condition that forebode ill to the police force. But if his honor-elect should submit the appointment of Mr. Pratt without first arranging to secure the concurrence of the council in the removal of Sergeant Rhodes as officer in command of the department, that is, if no other provision is made to create an office for Mr. Pratt in advance of the appointment, a large-sized stumbling block will be in the way of the plans of both the mayor and the ex-chief.

From a group of city officials and leading attorneys a Herald reporter yesterday heard a discussion of the conditions and the law's authority which foreshadow the peculiar and unlooked-for combination of circumstances coming and likely to come to pass. It appears that Mayor Glendinning feared Arthur Pratt would attempt to assume command of the police force at the close of the year, that being the time when the police commission became officially dead. To prevent any clash of authority, the mayor appointed Sergeant Rhodes to the post of command "until otherwise provided by proper authority."

The Dale ordinance, so-called, saved the organization of the police department, but without a chief, after midnight on Dec. 31. The revised statutes of Utah furnish the authority for the action taken thus far and in prospect. The ordinance which Councilman Dale introduced and was passed, simply preserved the number of men in the police and fire departments, but it did not designate a chief's office.

The contention is made by some few that if Mayor Glendinning had a right to appoint an officer in charge of the force on Dec. 21, Mayor Clark would have a similar right on Jan. 3, after 12 o'clock, noon, the time of his assuming the mayoralty chair. But this plea is met with a statement that the force is full to the limit allowed by the ordinance, and, further, that no vacancy exists. In refutation also of the claim that the new mayor has as many prerogatives in this respect as had the retiring executive when he placed Sergeant Rhodes in command, the law is cited, showing that with the dawn of the new year there was a change in the law, whereby the mayor must have the concurrence of the council if he wishes to create a vacancy, by removal, in office. To be more explicit, so legal talent reasons, Mayor Clark must remove Sergeant Rhodes as commanding officer of the police force before he can appoint Arthur Pratt to fill the sergeant's shoes, pending the enactment of an ordinance re-creating the office of chief.

It is laid down as a sound legal proposition that there can be no removals of the police and firemen by the incoming mayor, unless the council consents to create vacancies in this manner, so that Mayor Clark can name new subordinate members for either department. It is equally sound to contend that the incoming executive cannot appoint any policemen or firemen until vacancies are created in the manner just related.

Incidentally it may be remarked that while similar but not identical conditions obtained in both the fire and police departments at the close of the year, the new law governing both departments went into effect on the 1st inst., only the late ordinance directly affecting the police chieftaincy, and hence Mayor Glendinning was moved to act impartially in designating pro tempore commanding officers for the firemen and the policemen in the interest of the public welfare.

The ultimate solution of the dilemma that is supposed to confront Mayor Clark and Mr. Pratt will be the enactment of an ordinance creating the office of chief of police and designating the number and personnel of the force. Then, of course, removals must be legally made before appointments of the rank and file will be in order. The milk in the cocoanut that Mayor Glendinning cracked with the new law, and his prerogative on the dawn of the year 1898, is that if Mr. Pratt is to be appointed chief of police, he will have to wait a few days longer than he had anticipated to let the situation clear itself a little.

WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT?

Snag In the Way of Electing a Short Termer.

The organization of the board of education next Thursday evening is a matter around which no little interest centers, but upon whom the honors will fall will remain an uncertainty until the last hour. Through courtesy and by precedent the presidency would go to one of the short-term members, and plans have been working to make the selection in accordance with this theory. Now, however, a serious obstacle is in the way, and if the president is chosen from among Messrs. Critchlow, Colton, Newman, Young or Baldwin, who were elected for the term of one year, it will be because eminent legal minds concur in expressing the opinion that the law permits the naming of a president for a shorter term than two years. R. W. Young or W. F. Colton are regarded as the choice of the members-elect for the presidency, but if neither is vested with the honor it will be for the reason that the term of office for which they were elected makes them ineligible. Mr. Critchlow is the only other one of the short-term members who has not served on the school board. The law in the case is to the effect that the board's president shall be chosen for the term of two years. After the next election there will be easy sailing, from the fact that the members will be elected biennially, five at a time, for a term of four years. The other five members-elect of the board, Messrs. Wilson, Glauque, Moyle, Brigham and Neldan, will serve for three years, and none of them is anxious to deprive one of their short-term colleagues of election to the presidency if they are lawfully qualified for service in the chair for one year. It is a unique proposition, and some legal advice will be necessary to make it clear as to who will be the board's president.

For treasurer, the names of Josiah Barnett, Harry T. Duke and H. G. Whitney are freely mentioned, as is also L. H. Farnsworth. The latter has never been custodian of the board's funds and the fact that the other three have is being made to count in Mr. Farnsworth's favor. Since no salary has attached to the treasurership the custodian has in reality been a representative of one of the banks, three of the banks having taken it in rotation. In line with precedent, the treasurership will go to a bank official and if the fates decree that an institution that has not been favored thus far it is not unlikely that L. H. Farnsworth, of Walker Bros.' bank, will be chosen.

It is anticipated that John B. Moreton, the efficient clerk of the board, will be re-elected. At least that is what a couple of prospective opponents to the present clerk concede.

Superintendent Millspaugh's term of office does not expire till next June.

THE CHRISTMAS HERALD

In Wrappers, Ready For Mailing, at the Herald Business Office. Price Five Cents. Postage, Three Cents.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DOOLEY AND HIS DUST.

Chicago Evening Post: Mr. Dooley was bent over a little leather-covered book when Mr. Hennessy came in, and he was muttering to himself: "Sivin an' six is 13, put down three an' carry wan; eight an' four is 12, plus wan is 13; put down all iv it. Wan hundred an' thirty-three. My-ah, 'tis har-rd wurruk r-runnin' th' finances iv a large business."

"What ar-re ye doin?" said Mr. Hennessy.

"I've opined a bank account," said Mr. Dooley, with pride; "an' I'm goin' to close it to-morrah."

"I had twinty dollars in a savin's bank wanst," said Mr. Hennessy, "an' it bust up. Th' thief that r-run th' bank carried it over to Europe with him an' spint it on wine, women an' song. May th' wine pixen him, th' women bate him, an' th' song break th' drums iv his ear. If ye had a wife, ye wudden't put ye-er money in a bank. Ye wudden't be let. Th' good woman keeps mine in a pocket that Spike Hinnissy cudden't find his way to. Anny wan that robs me'll have to steal her, too—an' he'll have none th' best iv it."

"Ye'er speakin' th' truth," said Mr. Dooley. "I've always kept what little change I had, I'll not tell ye where, Hinnissy. I thrust ye, but ye might walk in ye'er sleep. 'Twas Father Kelly put me up to takin' it to th' bank. He says, says he: 'Th' best thing that can happen to a man is to soak away th' roly-boly. It makes him careful,' he says, an' him an' me wint down to th' Tinth Naytional bank, where he has a friend. He took me up to la-ad—an' wan that didn't look any too square at that—an' says he: 'This is me frind, Misther Dooley,' he says. 'He's anxious to make a deposit in ye'er bank.'

"'Very well,' says the la-ad, with his nose in th' air. 'Write ye'er name down in this here book,' he says.

"'What f'r?' says I. 'I've been mighty suspicious iv signin' me name to annything since I signed a petition f'r a rayform candydate f'r alderman when I thought I was askin' to lave a man out iv th' pinitinchry.'

"'We want to know ye'er signature,' says he.

"'For why?' says I.

"'Sign ye'er name,' said Father Kelly. 'It's all right.'

"So I signed me name an' he give me this here little book an' wan iv them check books, an' sent me acrost to where there was a bit av a boy behind th' bars.

"'Well,' says th' kid, 'where's th' money—th' money ye're goin' to deposit?' he says.

"'An' what's it to ye,' says I.

"'I want it,' says he.

"'Do ye?' says I. 'Well, if ye think ye can git it come out an' thry,' says I. 'If me eyes don't deceive me 'tis wantin' people's money that's put ye in that there cage,' I says.

"'Do ye want to make a deposit?' says he.

"'I do,' says I.

"'Thin give me th' money,' he says.

"'Divvle a cint,' says I. 'I don't like ye're looks. I can't thrust ye. I wurrked hard f'r this money playin' forty-fives, an' I'll put it nowhere but in an iron safe,' says I.

"Be this time Father Kelly come up, an' says he: 'Foolish man; give him ye're money. An' I give it to th' kid. D'ye believe it, Hinnissy, he thrun it on one side as though 'twas an ol' shirt.

"'Be careful,' says I; 'ye'll break it. Man alive, don't ye know no more thin to be handlin' good stuff like pig iron?' But Father Kelly dhragged me away.

"I was half a mind to jump off th' ca-ar an' go back an' dhraw it out. Thin I though I'd write to me frind Jawn Are. I've bought his paper f'r years off an' on, whin it was Dimmycratic. I wisht I had it now.

"'This mornin' Dorsey th' plumber come in f'r a little bill I was owin' him.

"'How much is it,' says I.

"'Five dollars,' says he.

"I set down an' wrote out a check th' way Father Kelly showed me, an' tossed it to him.

"'What's this?' says he.

"'A check,' says I, 'f'r five bucks on th' Tinth Naytional bank, where I keep me capital.'

"'Look here,' says he. 'I didn't fix no catchbasin an' no beer pump f'r th' Tinth Naytional bank,' he says. 'I done it f'r you, an' I want ye'er money.'

"'My good sir,' says I, 'that check is as good as money, an' even betther,' I says. 'Behind it,' says I, 'is not only me own capital, but th' entire capital, includin' money lint on Alley L stock, iv th' Tinth Naytional Bank,' says I. 'I had the facts f'm th' good ma-an. 'More than that,' says I, 'th' whole governmint iv th' United States is behind it,' I says. 'Th' ar-rmy an' navy an' th' park polis will fight f'r that check,' I says. 'McKinley was elected to make that check good,' I says.

"'I don't care a-a cloth f'r wipin' j'ints,' he says. 'I voted f'r Bryan an' I want money,' an', bedad, I had to give it to him.

"Well, sir, I thried that there check on five diff'rent men an' ne'er a wan iv thim wud take it. Th' last wan was O'Connor, th' butcher.

"'What is it?' says he.

"'A check,' says I.

"'So it is,' says he. 'So it is. An' a very purty wan, too. Where'd ye git it?'

"'I made it,' says I.

"'Did ye so?' says he. 'Well, ye dhraw well. What ar-re ye goin' to do with it?'

"'I want ye to take it again that bill ye sint me.'

"'What?' says he. I told him agin.

"'Faith,' says he, 'ye must think I'm crazy. I can buy a pitcher tin times as big as that f'r three dollars,' he says. Well, sir, wud ye believe it, they've had the story round that Martin Dooley's gone daft an' is up an' down the road thryin' to pass off a piece of green paper as money. Th' loot was in to see if I was vilent just before ye came. I haven't had a cint iv money all day except what little I took in, an' yesterday I was fair rowlin' in wealth. What will I do about it?"

"Get it out iv the bank," said Mr. Hennessy, eagerly. "I'll go down an' give that kid a talk an' do you sneak th' roll."

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "I'm goin' to see Father Kelly. I hope he ain't in on th' play."

A Definition.

Puck: "How would you define repartee?"

"Repartee is the brilliant remark you didn't think of in time."

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: "I wish to establish a fine private library. What book is the best to start on?"

"I would advise a pocketbook."

GEN. PANDO GIVES UP

Acknowledges His Inability to Cope With Insurgents.

EXPEDITION A FAILURE

LARGER ARMY NEEDED TO SUBDUE SPAIN'S ENEMIES.

General Pando Found Troops In the East In a Deplorable Condition—Hundred Million Pesetas Sought to Be Raised By the Sale of Cuban Bonds—Cuban News.

New York, Jan. 1.—General Pando's campaign has been brought to an abrupt halt, owing to the impossibility of continuing an aggressive campaign in default of the receipt of supplies and munitions repeatedly demanded from the government, says the Havana correspondent of the Herald.

The general and his staff have left the scene of operations on the Cauto river for Santiago City, where it is said they will return to Havana to impress upon General Blanco the utter futility of making any impression on the rebel strongholds east until the Spanish forces are reinforced and supplied with all essentials to carry on a campaign.

General Pando found the troops in a deplorable condition—many were ill, food was short, and the men were in a condition of general demoralization; in spite of this he made a brave effort to carry out extensive operations, but failed completely.

Two gunboats forced a passage up the Cauto, but the effort to relieve the inland garrisons was frustrated, on account of the activity of numerous insurgent bands and difficulty of operating in the country districts.

SWEARING IN THE CABINET.

Ceremonies Connected With Launching Cuba Into Home Rule.

Havana, Jan. 1.—Many people assembled at the palace today, to witness the swearing in of Senor Rafael Montero, Marquis of Montero, Senor Francisco Zayas and Senor Laureano Rodriguez as secretaries of the provisional government.

Marshal Blanco, the captain general, escorted by a number of his Spanish officials, the consular corps, army and navy officers, politicians, etc., reached the throne room at 9 o'clock a. m. A new Bible was opened on a table, and upon it the secretaries took the oath of fidelity to the queen, the monarchy and the Spanish government, placing their right hands on the Bible and kneeling as they repeated the words required.

Senor Galvez, president of the cabinet, was first sworn in, and then the oath was administered to the others. To Marshal Blanco's inquiry, "Do you swear fidelity to Spain, the queen and Spanish institutions?" all replied, "We do."

Marshal Blanco then addressed the officials, saying: "Consecrated by the oath just taken, the autonomous government of Cuba is now established, in accordance with the royal decree of Nov. 28, 1897. Your names and the places you occupy in the political parties to which you belong are ample guarantees of the liberal policy which the government expects the new regime to adopt.

"The new government should be inspired by high, conciliatory, impartial and just motives. It is your duty to study the necessities of the island and especially economic questions and the means to restore the property destroyed. Peace and the welfare of Cuba form the best propaganda we can make in behalf of autonomy and against the revolution which, although it was never justified, will hereafter have no pretext whatever to exist.

"May God concede you the good luck which I sincerely wish may accompany you in fulfilling your noble and thorny mission, so that we may together restore to this privileged island, for which I have had great affection for years, the peace and prosperity so much needed. To consecrate the carrying out of our good wishes, let us cry with hearts full of loyalty to our institutions, 'Long Live Spain,' 'Long Live Cuba—always Spanish'."

After the conclusion of this ceremony all present attended the celebration of mass by the bishop in the chapel of the palace. All present knelt down at the elevation of the host excepting the British and German consuls.

When bidding goodbye to the consular corps, General Blanco shook General Lee's hands. He shook them warmly, saying in broken English, "I thank you," a distinction which the captain general did not bestow on any of the other consuls.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the captain general remitted the death penalty imposed upon persons who had been convicted of common crimes.

Cable messages of congratulations were exchanged during the day between Senor Sagasta, premier of Spain, and Marshal Blanco. The new secretaries have expressed thanks to Dr. Congosto, the secretary general of Cuba, setting forth that it is due to his constant activity that the provisional government was established today. For two months Dr. Congosto, who was formerly Spanish consul at Philadelphia, has hardly slept two hours a day, which has greatly surprised everybody here, as most of the officials work scarcely three or four hours daily. For this constant activity and the final success it has met with, Dr. Congosto has been most cordially congratulated by all concerned.

The first action by the new cabinet was to send a cable message to the queen regent of Spain, offering their respects and pledging their loyalty to the crown.

Embargo On Tobacco Raised.

Havana, Jan. 1.—The official gazette publishes an edict of Captain General Blanco, raising the embargo upon the exportation of tobacco. The decree provides for the payment of a duty of $12 in gold per 100 kilos on tobacco of all grades except Santiago de Cuba tobacco, which continues to pay the ruling tariff. All export duty on manufactured tobacco, cigars and cigarettes is abolished, including the 50-cent stamp duty. On cut tobacco the duty remains as at present, plus 10 cents stamp duty per kilo.

The importation of tobacco from Puerto Rico and other places is prohibited.

GENERAL RIVERA IN CHAINS.

In This Way the Cuban Is Conducted to His Spanish Prison.

Barcelona, Jan. 1.—General Ruiz Rivera, the insurgent leader, who was captured, badly wounded, in the province of Pinar del Rio by the Spanish troops under General Velasco, on March 29, 1897, and who was condemned to death, and his sentence modified, has arrived here and was conducted on foot and in chains to Mount Juich fortress, between lines of soldiers and mounted gen d'armes. General Rivera was calm, but he protested against being chained. No one was allowed to speak to him. There was a big crowd of people in the vicinity, but there were no manifestations.

Money to Carry On War.

Madrid, Jan. 1.—The government is convinced that General Weyler is guilty of having committed several misdemeanors, and is inclined to act in the most rigorous manner.

Senor Moret, minister for the colonies, believes that the government will be able to raise 100,000,000 pesetas by the sale of Cuban mortgage cedulas, and Senor Puligerver, the minister of finance, hopes to raise another 100,000,000 pesetas by a fresh issue of Spanish treasury bonds, which will be guaranteed by the Spanish customs.

As the Cuban expense amounts to 40,000,000 pesetas monthly, these sums will provide the funds needed until the cortes re-assembles.

General Weyler this afternoon called at the palace in order to personally apologize to the queen regent and exculpate himself.

IS IT A TRIFLE.

THAT COMMON TROUBLE, ACID DYSPEPSIA, OR SOUR STOMACH

Now Recognized as a Cause of Serious Disease.

Acid dyspepsia, commonly called heartburn or sour stomach, is a form of indigestion resulting from fermentation of the food. The stomach being too weak to promptly digest it, the food remains until fermentation begins, filling the stomach with gas, and a bitter, sour, burning taste in the mouth is often present. This condition soon becomes chronic and being an everyday occurrence is given but little attention. Because dyspepsia is not immediately fatal, many people do nothing for the trouble.

Within a recent period a remedy has been discovered prepared solely to cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles. It is known as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and is now becoming rapidly used and prescribed as a radical cure for every form of dyspepsia.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been placed before the public and are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. It is prepared by the Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., and while it promptly and effectually restores a vigorous digestion, at the same time is perfectly harmless and will not injure the most delicate stomach, but on the contrary by giving perfect digestion strengthens the stomach, improves the appetite and makes life worth living.

Send for free book on Stomach Diseases by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Furs at Half Price.

Mehesy, the Furrier, Knutsford.

Don't Do It!

Surely you're not going to push that overcoat through the winter. Maybe you're disappointed at not getting one for Xmas. Better get provided for the new year. Don't cost much, we've got one for $12 that we like to talk about, it's such good value. Black Kersey, velvet collar, best linings all through, made proper length. Just the dressiest coat you can get for dressy people. Come and see it, if it's not worth more than any $15 coat in the town, you needn't take it. Don't cost anything to look, and won't cost anything even if you buy and are not suited, for, your money back, you know. Of course, we have others, from $5.00 to $30.

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THE PROMISED CHANGES.

Drs. Shores & Shores Announce Some Radical Changes for the Year 1898 for the Benefit of the People.

They go into effect today, and all who begin or renew treatment from this date will receive the benefit of these new rules.

Having closed a most successful year, the Doctors have again determined to clinch their claim to the title "The People' Friends," by still further reducing the actual cost of treatment for all classes of Chronic Diseases, and giving more for the money than has ever been attempted by any man or men before. Carefully read the following and compare the plan with the methods of other physicians the world over, and you will agree that nowhere in the world can you get the same skill, the same treatment, the same results, for as little money, or for double the money, as is given by Doctors Shores.

THE NEW RULES.

FIRST—On and after January 1st, all patients under treatment shall be entitled to DAILY consultation, treatment and advice at the office without extra charge.

SECOND—On and after January 1st, a special department will be conducted, treating exclusively private trouble of both sexes—as will be seen by our new list of Specialties. (This has become necessary in order to protect many sufferers from the wiles of Quacks, who seem to have concentrated their efforts in this one class of troubles.)

THIRD—In order to save every dollar possible for patients suffering from Catarrh and Chronic Diseases, and make the cost of a cure certain, Drs. Shores will, after January 1st, issue cards entitling bearer to five months' treatment, and medicines, for the sum of $20 cash. Said cards to be good for treatment for any other member of the family, if the purchaser is cured before the expiration of the five months, and in case the trouble proves obstinate and does not yield in five months, then the card shall become a paid-up contract entitling purchaser (only) to treatment and medicines free until cured. Thus the total cost of any case of Catarrh will be not to exceed $20—and in mild cases two or three may be cured on the one card.

Here! You Skeptics! Read This—Study It!

And then Go See the Gentleman and Ask Him if it is True.

MR. THOMAS NAISH, FOREST DALE,

Can be Found at Young Bros., 38 S. Main Street, where He has Worked for the Past Fourteen Years.

Mr. Thomas Naish, whose picture is given above, has been in the employ of the Young Bros. Co., 38 South Main street, for the past fourteen years. He says I have suffered from Catarrh and Asthma for some time—how much no one can realize but myself—and several times thought I was dying as I could not get my breath. I tried an eminent physician of this city who gave me no relief, and finally called in another physician to consult with him. They then advised change of climate as my only hope—and in despair I came to Drs. Shores & Shores. Under their treatment—I GOT RELIEF IN ONE WEEK—and MY SYMPTOMS ENTIRELY SUBSIDED IN THREE WEEKS. I have been under treatment but one month and you cannot express my gratitude too strongly. These doctors are beyond doubt master of their art—and I cordially and gladly recommend them to all.

EVIDENCE THAT COUNTS.

Mr. Jacob Bauman, East 12th Street, Ogden, Utah.

Mr. Jacob Bauman, the subject of the above picture, says: "I have my residence in Ogden, Utah, but at present am working in the Woolen Mills in Salt Lake City. I am 51 years of age, and have suffered for over ten years from Catarrh of the head and throat and a disordered stomach. My symptoms were a constant stuffy feeling in the head, hawking and spitting, headaches, pains behind the eyes, tired and nervous all day and restless at night. I had sharp pains in my stomach and my food would not digest. I have tried different treatments without relief until I tried Drs. Shores. I have had one month's treatment from these doctors and I feel 70 per cent better today than I did one month ago. I eat better, sleep sound, head clear and relieved from pain, and, in fact, I hardly have an ache today. I cannot say enough in praise of this New Treatment, and honestly say to my friends Go to Drs. Shores and be cured."

CONSULTATION AND ADVICE ALWAYS FREE.

Office hours—Weekdays, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 12 noon; evenings, Tuesdays and Fridays only, 7 to 8 p. m.

SPECIALTIES:

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Skin Disease, Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Malaria, Nervous Diseases, Kidney Diseases, Female Complaints, Insomnia, Dysentery, Paralysis, Rickets, Scrofula, Consumption in the first stage, Liver Disease, Diseases of the Bowels, Sciatica, Spinal Diseases, Varicocele, Rupture, Stricture, and all Chronic and Private Diseases.

Home Treatment Cures

No one deprived of the benefits of Drs. Shores' treatment because living at a distance from the office. The same wonderful and uniform success attending the treatment of Drs. Shores in their office is found in their home treatment of patients by mail.

$5.00 A Month for All Catarrhal Diseases—MEDICINES FREE.

IF YOU LIVE OUT OF TOWN

Write Drs. Shores & Shores for their new symptom list and get their advice free.

DRS. SHORES & SHORES,

SPECIALISTS,

HARMON BLOCK, 34 East Second South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD.

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

(In Effect Oct. 31.)

ARRIVE.

From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Park City and Ogden ..... 3:10 p.m.
From Helena, Butte, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 9:30 a.m.
From San Francisco, Cache Valley, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 7:15 p.m.
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, and Ogden ..... 3:30 a.m.
*From Frisco, Milford and intermediate points ..... 9:35 a.m.
From Mercur, Tintic, Provo, Nephi, Sanpete Valley and intermediate points ..... 6:20 p.m.
**Mixed train from Terminus, Tooele and Garfield Beach ..... 4:00 p.m.

DEPART.

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City ..... 7:00 a.m.
For San Francisco, Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points ..... 8:00 a.m.
For Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago and intermediate points ..... 6:25 p.m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and San Francisco ..... 8:45 p.m.
For Eureka, Mercur, Provo, Nephi, Sanpete Valley ..... 7:50 a.m.
*For Provo, Nephi, Milford, Frisco and intermediate points 6:00 p.m.
*Mixed train for Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terminus ..... 7:45 a.m.

*Trains south to Juab run daily except Sunday.
**Daily except Sunday.

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THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY

GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE

Current Time Table.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 3, 1897.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 1—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east ..... 9:30 a.m.
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east ..... 7:40 p.m.
No. 6—For Bingham, Lehi, Provo Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Richfield, Belknap, all intermediate points ..... 8:00 a.m.
No. 8—For Eureka, Payson, Provo and all intermediate points ..... 5:00 p.m.
No. 2—For Ogden and West ..... 9:10 p.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and West ..... 12:30 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 1—From Bingham, Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 12:20 p.m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and East ..... 9:05 p.m.
No. 5—From Provo, Bingham, Eureka, Belknap, Richfield, Manti and all intermediate points ..... 5:25 p.m.
No. 3—From Ogden and the West ..... 9:20 a.m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the West ..... 7:30 p.m.
No. 7—From Eureka, Payson, Provo and all intermediate points ..... 10:00 a.m.

Only line running through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Salt Lake City to San Francisco and Portland; Salt Lake City to Denver via Grand Junction and Salt Lake City to Kansas City and Chicago via Colorado points.

Through tourist or family sleepers without change, to Kansas City, Chicago and Boston.

Free reclining chair cars, Salt Lake City to Denver.

Ticket Office No. 103 West Second South Street (Postoffice Corner.)

D. C. DODGE, Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr. S. H. BABCOCK, Traffic Mgr.
F. A. WADLEIGH, Gen. Pass. Agent.

UNION PACIFIC — THE OVERLAND ROUTE — WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE

Trains leave and arrive Salt Lake City as follows:

(In Effect March 16, 1897.)

Leave.

"The Overland Limited," for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Park City ..... 7:00 a.m.
"The Fast Mail," for Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver ..... 6:25 p.m.

Arrive.

"The Overland Limited," from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Park City ..... 2:10 p.m.
"The Fast Mail," from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver ..... 3:30 a.m.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main street. Telephone No. 605.

Only one night on the road to Omaha, two nights to Chicago and St. Louis. Other lines one night additional.

The Union Pacific is the only line through to the above points without change of cars, and the only line operating Buffet Smoking and Library Cars and Pullman Dining Cars, with 11 and 12 hours quickest time to Missouri River and Chicago, respectively.

H. M. CLAY, General Agent.

TO THE East

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Rock Island is foremost in adopting any plan calculated to improve speed and give that luxury, safety and comfort that the popular patronage demands.

Its equipment is thoroughly complete with Vestibuled Trains.

BEST DINING CAR SERVICE IN THE WORLD.

Pullman Sleepers, Chair Cars, all the most elegant and of recently improved patterns.

Its specialties are

FAST TIME,
COURTEOUS EMPLOYEES,
FIRST-CLASS EQUIPMENT and
FIRST-CLASS SERVICE GIVEN.

For full particulars as to Tickets, Maps, Rates, apply to any Coupon Ticket Agent in the United States, Canada or Mexico, or address,

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

T. J. CLARK, Traveling Passenger Agent, 604-605 Dooly building, Salt Lake City.

L. A. BENTON, Ticket Agt., R. G. W. Railway.

SALT LAKE & OGDEN RAILWAY CO

Daily time table in effect Sept. 26.

Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Farmington & Lagoon.	Leave Farmington & Lagoon.	Arrive Salt Lake.
7:00 a. m.	7:40 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	8:40 a. m.
9:00 a. m.	9:40 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:40 a. m.
3:00 p. m.	3:40 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	4:40 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	6:40 p. m.	7:00 p. m.	7:40 p. m.

Additional Sunday trains:

Leave Salt Lake 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.
Leave Lagoon, 12:00 m. and 2 p. m.

SIMON BAMBERGER, Gen. Manager. H. W. EARLY, Gen. Manager.