ON THE THIRD HEARING

Hyams and Erwin Against Bamberger and Salisbury.

ED. CROUSE IS NOT GUILTY

WAS CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING EDMUND HARRIS.

Angus M. Cannon, jr., Pleads Guilty to Assaulting Charles Crane—New Actions Filed in the State Courts—The Jury Awards Bradish $250 Damages—Colorado People Want $40,000 Damages From the U. P. Railway Company, Case Now in the Federal Court.

The case of Louis Hyams and J. A. Erwin vs. Simon Bamberger and O. J. Salisbury was commenced before Judge Street and a jury yesterday, with Attorneys Jones & Schroeder representing the plaintiffs and Attorneys Rawlins & Critchlow and W. C. Hall for the defendants. The plaintiff asked judgment for $20,693.

The case is one which has been before the courts for years in various forms and is now pretty well hackneyed.

The facts, according to an agreed statement, are that on May 11, 1891, the plaintiffs borrowed $8,000 from O. J. Salisbury and gave him two promissory notes in the sum of $4,000 each payable on November 11, 1891, secured by notes of John Beck aggregating $14,719, which carried with them 2,000 shares of the capital stock of the Bullion-Beck and Champion mine as security. When the notes became due neither principal or interest was paid and on November 18, 1891, Mr. Salisbury sold the notes of John Beck at public sale, Simon Bamberger being the purchaser for a consideration of $9,000.

At this time the amount due by the plaintiffs, principal and interest, was $8,748, and Mr. Salisbury tendered them $252, the amount realized by the Beck notes above the indebtedness. The tender was refused and immediately after that Hyams and Erwin offered $8,748 for the notes and the offer was accepted on the condition that the money was paid by 2 p. m. on November 11. Mr. Erwin, however, had left the city and did not receive the notification of the acceptance of his offer until about a month later. The money was not paid and on November 18, 1891, Hyams and Erwin brought suit against these defendants alleging that they had sold the Beck notes and the security accompanying them for $15,291.61, for which sum judgment was prayed.

The case came on before Judge Anderson as referee in December, 1892, who found in favor of the plaintiffs for $252 and the finding was affirmed by Judge Zane. The defendants appealed to the supreme court where the judgment was reversed and a new trial granted. The new trial was had before Judge Merritt a year ago last March and a verdict for the plaintiff for $11,000 granted. Neither party was satisfied with the verdict and the present trial was granted by consent.

The hearing will probably occupy several days.

ED. CROUSE NOT GUILTY.

Charged With Assaulting Edmund Harris With a Deadly Weapon.

The trial of Ed Crouse on an indictment charging him with assault with a deadly weapon was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Hiles and a jury.

Crouse was charged with striking Edmond Harris on the head with a monkey wrench on March 16 last.

The evidence went to show that Harris was watchman at the premises of the Salt Lake Lithographing company, where the defendant was employed in the capacity of a lithographer. The latter was working on the evening of the 16th of March after the usual hour for quitting and Harris insisted on his leaving immediately so that the premises might be locked up. Crouse wanted to finish the job he had in hand and an altercation arose resulting in an exchange of blows, culminating by the defendant striking Harris with an iron wrench.

The case reached the jury about noon and after only a few minutes consultation a verdict of not guilty was returned and the defendant discharged.

CANNON PLEADS GUILTY.

Will Be Sentenced Tomorrow For Assaulting Charles Crane.

Angus M. Cannon, jr., who was indicted by the grand jury at the last term of court for battery, yesterday withdrew his former plea of not guilty, entered a plea of guilty and Saturday was set as time for passing sentence.

It will be remembered that Cannon assaulted Hon. Charles Crane in the office of the latter, striking him several blows in the face, and was proceeding to "do him up" when Mr. Crane overpowered him and the parties were separated by friends who were attracted by the noise of the scuffle and rushed into the office.

Short Orders.

George R. Barse Live Stock and Commission company vs. Range Valley Cattle company et al.; demurrer to complaint argued and submitted.

John W. Judd vs. John O'Connor et al.; judgment and decree of foreclosure for the plaintiff.

Robert A. Dawson vs. Angus McKellar et al.; leave granted to amend complaint by adding James O'Reilly as defendant.

Nephi Savings Bank and Trust company vs. Fish Springs Mining company; order made confirming report of referee in proceedings supplemental to execution and allowing plaintiff to bring suit against H. P. Henderson.

A. T. Schroeder vs. John M. Young; settled and dismissed.

Actions Filed.

John Park has commenced an attachment suit against Frank K. Gillespie, James Moffat, J. A. Kelman and J. Elliott Condict, to recover $341.10 alleged to be due for work and labor performed between December 9, 1895, and February 15, 1896, by the plaintiff and six others, who have assigned their claims to him. The work was done at Big Cottonwood, where the defendants are interested in an electric power company.

George Cullins is suing Adelia M. Hoagland et al. to collect $700 with interest from June 10, 1893, on a promissory note and for foreclosure of the mortgage securing the same.

Minnie A. Bettess has begun suit for divorce from John Bettess, alleging that the marriage took place on September 18, 1893, and that for nearly two years the defendant has wilfully failed and neglected to support her, although amply able so to do, and that she has been obliged to sell her personal property, clothing, etc., to obtain the actual necessaries of life. She asks for a decree of divorce and to be allowed to resume her maiden name of Minnie A. Powers.

FEDERAL COURT.

Jury Awards Mr. Bradish Damages in the Sum of $250.

In the United States district court the jury in the damage suit of C. E. Bradish vs. the Southern Pacific Railway company, came in yesterday morning and returned a sealed verdict according to instructions given by Judge Marshall. The verdict found the issues for the plaintiff, assessing his damages at $250. He sued to recover $10,000 for being wrongfully ejected from a train at Ogden and his ticket taken up.

ANOTHER DAMAGE SUIT.

Colorado People Claim Forty Thousand Dollars From the U. P.

Another damage suit was commenced, that of A. E. Wright, against the receivers of the Union Pacific Railway company, and with it was consolidated the suits of George M. Pyle and Harry Pyle, by his guardian, George M. Pyle, against the same defendants, and all three cases tried together.

All three plaintiffs were crossing the railroad tracks of the defendant company on Fourth West and Second North streets in this city on July 13, 1895, in a two horse wagon and were run into by a passing train, the wagon demolished, the horses killed and the occupants of the vehicle severely injured.

The party came from Buena Vista, Colo., and were bound for California, making the trip by wagon. The plaintiff Wright is a physician aged about 80 years. George M. Pyle is about 60 years of age and Harry, his son, a lad of 12.

All three were very severely injured and for a time the lives of the two old men were despaired of. They lay at the Union Pacific hospital in Ogden for weeks in a precarious condition and even now say they suffer greatly from the effects of their injuries.

They alleged that the accident was caused by the company's carelessness in running the train at too high a rate of speed, and in failing to sound whistle or bell as the train approached. Dr. Wright claimed $20,500 damages, George M. Pyle $15,351.50, and Harry Pyle $5,000.

Evans & Rogers appeared for the plaintiffs and Parley L. Williams represented the railroad company.

The hearing was not concluded when court adjourned till this morning, at which time the trial will be resumed.

NATIONAL GUARD.

OFFICERS TO HAVE A MEETING THIS EVENING.

The Governor's Office the Place and All Are Expected to Be Present—Signal Corps Will Elect a Captain Saturday Evening—Axel Steele Chosen Second Lieutenant of the Battery—Honorary Members Elected Last Evening.

All the officers of the national guard have been requested to meet in the office of the governor this evening. The new commander of the guard and the staff of the ex-officio commander-in-chief will be included in the attendance. It is expected that at the meeting some suggestions as to the government of the state troops and the improvement of the condition and discipline will be submitted and acted upon, informally, of course.

An impression, general in character, prevails among both officers and men that a lack of encouragement to the militia has been the rule in the past. This lack of encouragement will be dissipated, if possible, and the men given to understand that their devotion to the cause is appreciated and that the state wants them to become the finest body of their size in the country. It is expected that all officers who are able will attend.

There are one or two organizations in the city which are far from being in a first-class condition. There is a lack of discipline. The officers, too young by far for holding such positions, do not command the respect they should in order to accomplish success, and one company of infantry has been subjected to severe criticism from official quarters.

But with the appropriations made by the legislature and the amount of ordnance stores which will be received from the general government, it is believed that the guard can be put through this year, and that by the time the next session of the legislature meets there will be funds enough to warrant an appropriation which will place all the organizations throughout the state on a good footing.

SIGNAL CORPS ELECTION.

As previously announced in this paper, the captain of the signal corps, W. W. Hall, has resigned. An election has been ordered for Saturday evening at the Industrial building, to fill the vacancy. It is hoped by the officers of the corps that every member will be present and take part, as it is the desire of the retiring commander to turn over to his successor all property in his possession and thus avoid the possibility of having a second transfer from the first lieutenant commanding to the captain elected at a succeeding meeting.

BATTERY ELECTION.

First battery, light artillery, elected a second lieutenant last night to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant Kuehner. Alex Steele was selected, the number of votes received being so great that the other two candidates do not care to have theirs published—at least, that is the case with one of them, and the other's is taken for granted. Although Steele is a late addition to the battery, he promises to be an officer who will work to the interest of all concerned, and the men are satisfied with him.

On the first Thursday evening in May the battery will give a ball at its armory. A committee has been appointed to take charge of the affair, which bids fair to be a very successful event.

Hon. Thomas Fergusson, Harvey Hardy, John Butters and Harry Haines were elected last evening as honorary members.

The battery will turn out on Memorial day as the escort for the G. A. R., and for the first time in its history promises a full attendance. Although up to date it is the only organization in the city which has maintained weekly drills right along and has passed the finest inspections, still when it came to a parade it was difficult to get a full turnout. This will be obviated in future, and when the First battery swings around the corner the people will recognize it as the finest in the country.

In Our Great Grandfather's Time.

big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they were big and clumsy, but ineffective. In this century of enlightenment, we have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver, stomach and bowel derangements in the most effective way. If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, by the use of these little "Pellets," they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases. The "Pellets" cure sick and bilious headache, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks and kindred derangements of liver, stomach and bowels.

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no Pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug dept.

THE NEW MANIFESTO.

Hon. John Seaman "Speaks Right Out in Meetin.'"

HE DEFINES HIS POSITION.

STANDS BY THE ACTION OF THE RECONVENED CONVENTION.

Holds That If All Citizens of the United States Are Equal, Then One Man Does Not Have to Ask Another What Business He May Engage in or When He May Seek Office—A Church Assuming Such High Ground, Sets the Whirlwind in Motion.

To the Editor of The Herald:

My Dear Sir:—As there has been time for the "sober second thought" of the people to come to them I trust it will not be out of place for me to present my views on the "new manifesto" and some other matters growing out of the controversy occasioned by its publication.

So far as I am advised, I am not the only member of the Mormon church that has "spoken right out in meetin'" refusing to support the manifesto. While there are many who have talked under their breath, doubting its utility or its wisdom, when it came to the point where a man should assert himself, they lacked the courage of their convictions.

At the reconvened convention of the Democratic party of our territory in October last I cheerfully endorsed the eight declarations of truth which were presented and adopted by that convention. (You, Mr. Editor, were a conspicuous figure on that historic occasion.) I believed them right then, and I believe them correct now.

To me there appears to be on your part an inconsistency. You claim in your editorial of April 8 that our contention in those eight declarations and the manifesto, are in accord. I quote from the manifesto:

"We unanimously agree to and promulgate as a rule that should always be observed in the church and by every leading official thereof * * * THAT BEFORE ACCEPTING ANY POSITION POLITICAL OR OTHERWISE, which would interfere with his ecclesiastical duties, and BEFORE ACCEPTING A NOMINATION AND ENTERING INTO ENGAGEMENTS TO PERFORM NEW DUTIES, SAID OFFICIAL SHOULD APPLY TO THE PROPER AUTHORITIES AND LEARN FROM THEM WHETHER HE CAN," etc., etc.

The sixth declaration referred to before reads, "That a trust is imposed upon each citizen in a free country to act politically UPON HIS OWN JUDGMENT, AND ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM CONTROL OR DICTATION ECCLESIASTICALLY OR OTHERWISE."

I frankly confess, Mr. Editor, that to me there is a wide difference between the ideas conveyed by the words in capitals in the quotation, from the manifesto, and those in capitals in rule six, above quoted.

One says he must LEARN FROM THEM, etc., and the other says he is FREE TO ACT, etc. You claim the church, as such, has a right to establish such a rule; I maintain the church as such has not the right to establish any such rule. It has been asserted that one citizen in the United States is the equal of any other citizen. If he is, he does not have to ask any other citizen what business he may engage in, and when he may seek an office in the gift of his fellow citizens.

The argument used that a man in the employ of another cannot expect to continue to draw his salary and divide his time and take pay from another is not applicable "in the case at bar," for there he sells his time and ability to his employer and thus secures the maintenance of his family, and the employer may properly claim his undivided labor and ability.

While in the Mormon church there are at present few if any salaried officers, and every man is expected to care for those dependent on him in connection with his ecclesiastical duties—how does it impress the average mind that after refusing an allowance to a church official, to claim the right to shut the door in his face that opens to him the opportunities to earn in an honorable way the needed support for his family? If it is deemed incompatible with the duties of certain ecclesiastical officers to take an active partisan part in politics, or accept nominations, let these offices be named and there let it end. But do not let the church establish a system of indulgences that "if we please to permit, you may indulge. If we do not please, you are not at liberty to act."

"Defying our right to thus control, and acting on your own judgment, the price you pay is your standing as an officer in the church, and the knowledge that your file leaders and fellow church members do not have full fellowship for you."

In short, such a man would virtually be an outcast among his brethren.

The contest for civil liberty took definite shape at Bunker Hill and through tears and blood became established, when Cornwallis gave up his sword at Yorktown. Looking backward we can now see that every attempt that has since been made to abridge that right by ecclesiastical authority or otherwise has gone down in inglorious defeat.

The handwriting is on the wall and all church organizations may as well take cognizance of it. But, Mr. Editor, is anything gained by publishing such a manifesto? Has there ever been a time when the church officials were denied the right by its members to remove any officer who failed to properly discharge the duties imposed upon him by his office? Does this new declaration do any more?

It has been done time and time again, and no one has objected. History instructs us that the granting of indulgences by a certain church degenerated its high officials, who in time came to sell them for money considerations; a more demoralizing agency could hardly be suggested. As all men are more or less alike, and subject to temptations, it is not necessary that we lay anew the foundation for such abuses.

I ask, is not the purpose of said manifesto rather to make all members of the Mormon church who took part in the reconvened Democratic convention last October, and those who approved of the address then prepared in their precinct meetings, now declare by their approval of said manifesto that all they then claimed was untrue, and that the eight rules of truth then promulgated and approved by them are now to be cast aside?

Can a man support in toto this manifesto, and not stultify his act of last October?

Mr. Editor, these questions confront us today, and will have to be answered. Much depends upon how they are answered by the people who took part in that convention.

If we are true and loyal to the declarations then made, peace is assured. If on the other hand we stultify that act, and demonstrate we are not to be trusted, the end I cannot see. I have confidence in the people and still trust them.

We told our Republican friends last fall that they were as deeply interested in the contest we were then waging as was the Democratic party. Scorn and ridicule were their only replies. Presto, change! today none more aroused than they. Now they think it means them. Let them adopt those same eight rules as their slogan, and the victory is won. And no anti-church party will be necessary.

The church and state should be in perfect harmony. But harmony can never exist where one assumes to be greater than the other, and inflicts any kind of punishment upon the individual, either penal or mental, for the loyal support he may properly render to either.

No amount of protestation from high church officials, of any sect or creed, that they will not unwisely use such authority if their members confer it on them, will ever satisfy the true American heart. The danger lies in their being clothed with such authority. And well may the non-churchman say, if they do not intend to use, why are they so persistent in clamoring for it? When any church assumes such high ground, they set the whirlwind in motion, and they are contending in these United States against fearful odds. I feel very deeply on this all absorbing topic, friend Herald, and offer it as an excuse for so long an article, believing that now is the time to speak. Yours for peace and right. JOHN SEAMAN.

View, Weber county, Utah, April 21, 1896.

JUST GOSSIP.

It is related by one of the young men employed in an official capacity by the state government that a tenderfoot struck Leadville in the early days and wishing to become as "tough" as the men in that section usually are, he went into a saloon and started his career by ordering a drink.

The bartender set up a bottle, a glass and a whisk broom. The man from the land where all bugs have gilded wings, caught on to the bottle right away, also the glass, but when it came to the broom he was puzzled. He didn't like to show an ignorance of western customs, so he decided to take his time and accordingly took his time in pouring the drink. While he was engaged, one of the denizens of the town came in and called for a snifter.

The tenderfoot watched him carefully pour out the drink, swallow it and then take the broom, go to a corner, sweep a clean place and then acting upon the effect of the whisky, lie down and have a fit.

The youth pleaded dislike for whisky and ordered beer.

* * *

Manca's restaurant has an aquarium. It is filled with mountain trout and visitors to the place and people on the outside have good times feeding them and watching them catch flies and do other trouty things. A few days ago, Manca, the elder, thought it would be a good thing to purchase a few small trout and have them for company for the big fish. He argued that as hens protected their chickens, cows their calves and other mammas and papas of different kinds, perhaps trout would do the same. So he ordered a hundred small fry about two inches in length and dumped them in.

The old trout had a picnic right there and then and in less than two minutes they were sliding around the glass sides of the tank, looking for after dinner naps.

* * *

It is rumored that Charley Johnson will shortly write a work on "How to Miss the Train." Charley accompanied the choir to California, and succeeded in getting left at San Jose. Then he moved on and caught the singers at Sacramento and all went well until Reno was reached. Here Charley took another stroll and succeeded in missing the train again. This time he failed to catch up with his companions and didn't get into Salt Lake until the next train.

* * *

A young man who figures in the very swell set was going down Main street yesterday with the hired man who works on the family's farm below the city. He wanted to treat Reuben right and make him feel good, but the granger was a total abstainer, and the Bock beer signs had no charms for him, so the swell hardly knew how to entertain him. It happened that they were passing a peanut stand and it occurred to the swell that a lot of "hot roasted" would prove acceptable, so he said, "Jake, have some peanuts."

"Thanks," said Reuben, "but if it's all the same to you I'd rather have doughnuts."

* * *

Dr. Wright, who is the plaintiff in a damage suit against the Union Pacific Railway company, now on trial before Judge Marshall in the United States district court, is quite a character. He is a man somewhere about 80 years of age, and has seen a great deal of life in the west before this section of the country could be said to have been brought under the influence of civilization.

When on the witness stand yesterday describing the injuries he had received last summer by being run into by a Union Pacific train in this city, it was noticed, notwithstanding his long bushy gray locks, that his left ear was completely gone. In reply to questions by counsel he said the railroad was in no way responsible for the loss of his aural appendage, and went on to tell the story of how he came to lose it, which, although it was entirely irrelevant to the case, proved so interesting to the court and the lawyers that a digression was permitted and the old man allowed to tell his tale.

* * *

It was in the early days in California. He and a friend were out in the wilds, far away from the haunts of men, when he, single handed, encountered a twelve hundred pound grizzly bear. It was in close quarters and the bear meant business; escape by flight was impossible, and the situation resolved itself into a hand-to-paw encounter with the grizzly. The bear forced the fight, reared up on his haunches and gathered the man, who was armed only with a long knife, in its terrible embrace. The doctor hacked and slashed so effectually that bruin loosened his clutches and striking out with his huge paws scratched and lacerated the flesh of the upper part of Wright's body, and with one claw tore off his left ear.

* * *

While the unequal struggle was going on Wright's companion arrived on the scene with his rifle, but realizing the imminent danger of killing his friend was exceedingly loth to shoot. Something had to be done, however, and that quickly, so he blazed away, with the result, as Wright said, that the bear was hit so hard that he desired to cease hostilities and call it a draw. Wright, however, was also hit, a ball shattering his arm and another passing through a powder flask he carried, igniting the contents so that, as the old man phrased it, he was blown up and shot at the same time. The bear soon rolled over dead, and it was many months before Wright was himself again.

* * *

At the conclusion of the recital Mr. P. L. Williams, counsel for the railroad company, facetiously remarked that it was no use trying to kill a man who could successfully cope with a bear and a railroad engine in single combat.

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"For over 12 years I suffered from sour

Stomach

with severe pains across my shoulders, and great distress. I had violent nausea which would leave me very weak and faint, difficult to get my breath. These spells came oftener and more severe. I did not receive any lasting benefit from physicians, but found such happy effects from a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I took several bottles and mean to always keep it in the house. I am now able to do all my own work, which for six years I have been unable to do. My husband and son have also been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla—for pains in the back, and after the grip. I gladly recommend this grand blood medicine." MRS. PETER BURBY, Leominster, Mass.

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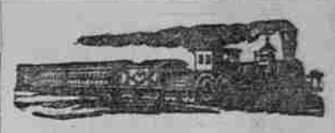
In connection with the Santa Fe route is the shortest and quickest route to Prescott, Phoenix and all interior Arizona points. The scenic line of Arizona. The only north and south line of the territory to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Petrified Forest, Great Pine Forests, Cliff Dwellings, Great Salt River Valley and numerous other points of interest. Beautifully illustrated book free on application, giving full information regarding Arizona's wonderful mining developments and prospects, and the agricultural resources of the Great Salt River Valley, which yields all semi-tropical products, and is the finest climatic winter resort in the world. For further information apply to any Santa Fe route agent, or GEORGE M. SARGENT, Gen. Passenger Agent, Prescott, Ariz.

Patronize Our Want Columns
BEST RESULTS,
MOST RESULTS,
SUREST RESULTS,
QUICKEST RESULTS.



UNION PACIFIC System
THE THROUGH CAR LINE.

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

(In Effect April 5th, 1896.)

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 ..... 9:05 a. m.
From San Francisco, Cache Valley, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 7:25 p. m.
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden ..... 3:30 a. m.
*From Frisco, Milford, and intermediate points..... 9:45 a. m.
From Mercur, Tintic, Provo, Nephi, Sanpete Valley and intermediate points..... 6:30 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 and intermediate points ..... 4:00 p. m.
For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Butte, Portland and San Francisco... 7:00 p. m.
For Eureka, Mercur, Provo, Nephi, Sanpete Valley..... 7:40 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 of Juab run daily except Sunday.
**Daily except Sunday.
*Daily except Sunday south of Juab.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 201 MAIN ST.
Telephone No.
Through Pullman Palace Sleepers, Latest Improved Tourist Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, Elegant Day Coaches.

D. E. BURLEY, General Agt. Passenger Dept.
S. H. H. CLARK,
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E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
JOHN W. DOANE,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT,
Receivers.
E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. Agt.
E. DICKINSON, Gen. Manager.

THE RIO GRANDE
GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE
WESTERN RAILWAY

Current Time Table.

IN EFFECT APRIL 19, 1896.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.
No. 2—For Bingham, Provo Grand Junction and all points East ..... 7:50 a. m.
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junctions and all points east .... 7:40 p. m.
No. 6—For Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Salina and all intermediate points ..... 1:30 p. m.
No. 5—For Ogden and intermediate points ..... 5:30 p. m.
No. 8—For Eureka, Payson, Provo, and all intermediate points ..... 5:00 p. m.
No. 3—For Ogden and west..... 11:45 p. m.
No. 1—For Ogden and west..... 12:25 p. m.
ARRIVES SALT LAKE CITY.
No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east..... 12:15 p. m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east..... 11:35 p. m.
No. 5—From Provo, Bingham, Eureka, Salina, Manti and all intermediate points ..... 5:25 p. m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the west ..... 7:40 a. m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the west ..... 7:30 p.m.
No. 6—From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 9:40 a. m.
No. 7—From Eureka, Payson, Provo and all intermediate points ..... 9:55 a. m.

Only line running through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Salt Lake City to San Francisco; 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, 15 West Second South Street.

D. C. Dodge, General Mgr. S. H. Babcock, Traffic Mgr.
F. A. Wadleigh, General Passenger Agt.

—THE—
Denver & Rio Grande
The Scenic Line of the World

The only line running two through fast trains daily to Leadville, Aspen, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.

EFFECTIVE APRIL 29, 1894.

Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m.; Salt Lake 8:05 a.m.; arrives at Pueblo 4:10 a.m., Colorado Springs 7:15 a.m., Denver 10:30 a.m., Cripple Creek 9:50 a.m.
Train No. 4 leaves Ogden at 6:35 p.m.; Salt Lake 7:40 p.m.; arrives at Pueblo 5:20 p.m., Colorado Springs 6:53 p.m. Denver 9:25 p.m.
Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all lines east. Through 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. Shortest line to Cripple Creek, Colorado's great gold camp.
A. S. HUGHES, Traffic Mgr., Denver, Colo.
S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo.
B. F. NEVINS, General Agent.
H. M. CUSHING, T. P. A.,
SALT LAKE CITY.

UTAH CENTRAL R'Y.

General Office 202 Wittingham Building
DAILY TRAINS AS FOLLOWS
Leave. Arrive.
S. L. City, 8:00 a. m. Park City, 10:20 a. m.
Park City, 3:00 p. m., S. L. City, 5:15 p. m.
Depot, Main and Eighth South Sts.
J. McGregor, Clarence Cary, Receivers.
I. H. Burgoon, Gen. Supt., Frt and Pass. Agent.