

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, August 4, 1870.

WEAPONS OF PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

It is generally conceded that it was neither the physical superiority nor the skill of the Prussians which conquered the Austrians in the last war between Prussia and Austria; but it was the needle-gun. In the present war all feel that much depends upon the character of the weapons used by the combatants. Prussia still has her needle-gun, which she has tested in actual warfare. Her men thoroughly know and have confidence in it. France has her Chassepot, for which she claims the deadliest precision; but it has not been fairly tested on the field of battle—unless in the affair of Saarbrücken, some of the particulars of which appeared in our last evening's and to-day's issue—and until it has been tried with the needle-gun, the French soldiers will not have full confidence in it. As many of our readers may not be acquainted with the respective merits of these weapons, we give some particulars which we have gathered in regard to them; they can be relied upon.

The needle-gun, is the invention of Mr. Dreyse, a manufacturer of arms at Sommerda, who spent over thirty years in trying to construct a perfect breech-loading rifle. The weapon invented by him is a breech-loader, constructed with a plunger or slide which may be drawn back from the breech end of the barrel by a short handle, the cavity of the breech being then exposed to view, with its upper side open. In this the cartridge is placed, and the slide is pushed back and secured by a catch. In the centre of the front end is a small hole for admitting the steel needle by which the charge is fired, and which exactly fills the hole.

The range of the needle-gun is from 1,200 to 1,400 yards, and not four or five miles. The powder is not ignited at the rear end of the cartridge, but next to the ball, where the igniting matter is placed in a kind of socket of paper mastic; and this is what gives more power to the ball, the powder burning from the front to the rear. The cartridge is made up—ball in front, ball socket with lighting matter, powder. The shape of the ball resembles the shape of a cucumber. The recoil of the gun is only felt when it becomes very much heated, and the air chamber filled with the refuse of powder. When clean no recoil is felt at all. In case the needles should break or bend or otherwise become useless, a new one can be inserted in less than five seconds. Each soldier carries an extra supply of about six needles.

The Prussian army has but one calibre for all small arms, so that infantry or sharpshooters can be supplied with cartridges from any cavalry pistol or carbine cartridge wagon. The ball is spherico-conical. The charge of powder is fifty-six grains. The weight of the Prussian needle-gun is 10.27 pounds to 11.3 pounds. The mechanism can be taken apart without a screw-driver, vice, &c. It can be safely and easily cleaned, and the gun being small is particularly adapted for use in the contracted space of loop-holes, on horseback, &c. The objections to the Prussian needle-gun are the danger of a weakening of the spiral spring and the possibility that the needle may not be propelled with sufficient force to pierce the cartridge.

The Chassepot rifle is the weapon of France. It is by some, who have given it a study, regarded as the most formidable weapon ever put into the hands of a soldier, resembles the Prussian needle-gun, but possesses several improvements. Its inventor is M. Chassepot who, having the Prussian gun to aid him and improve upon, after long and careful study brought it out.

One of the principal improvements which the Chassepot has over the needle-gun is that its movement is simpler, and instead of being tightly enclosed in the breech by a cylinder it is almost fully exposed. The employment of India rubber as an obturator is also another novelty. It is argued that the needle-gun, after it has been discharged several times in quick succession, becomes hot and damp in the chamber, owing to the inability of the gas which comes back after the explosion of the cartridge to escape. The inside soon becomes dirty, and the soldier is required to take his piece apart and clean it. The Chassepot is always open, and while there is no gas shut up in a chamber to corrode the metal, it can in a moment be cleaned from dirt or rust, and the soldier is always able to quickly discover any accident to his weapon. It is also claimed that the Chassepot is not so easily clogged as the needle-gun, and is more substantially built.

The Chassepot is also a needle-gun; its projectile is a rather long slug with the end rounded and pointed like our rifle ball. The charge which is attached to it in a paper covering, is composed of a peculiar powder, specially manufactured for the purpose. The distance at which this gun carries is very considerable—over 1,100 yards. Both the

infantry and the chasseurs have only the one model.

Beside these, there is the explosive bullet, designed by a Frenchman named Pertuiset, and executed by a French artisan in the celebrated fire-arm factory of Devismes.

Externally quite similar to the original Minie, a cylindrical conical mass of lead, it is discovered, by an unscrewing of its length about midway, to be internally a magazine of fulminate. The explosive compound—dynamite powder, condensed powder, or whatever it may be—has an explosive power six times that of gunpowder. Experiments which have been made demonstrate not only its effectiveness, but the singular properties its inventor has given to it. The magazine can be so constructed that the passage of a bullet through a sheet of paper will explode it, or so that the severe impact of iron or hard wood is needed for such a result. It is comforting to be assured that "a ball which would not explode in the body of a soldier or of a horse, if not at a very limited distance, would explode in the more resisting body of an ammunition wagon."

At a recent trial of Pertuiset's projectile, made by the Ordnance Department at Washington, the purpose of experiment seems to have been to demonstrate its utility in exploding caissons, artillery wagons, etc. The twenty-seven shots made at all sorts of targets proved the excellence of the fulminate for such purposes.

The French have another weapon, which is considered by them the most destructive military weapon known. It is called the Mitrailleuse; but it is as yet untried in practical warfare. Recently, three hundred wretched horses, already condemned to the poleax, were purchased at the rate of four or five francs each, and ranged at a considerable distance. Two mitrailleuses were brought to play on them, and in three minutes after two discharges not one of the animals remained standing. On a second occasion, five hundred horses were brought down at a single trial. This formidable weapon is a light 37-barrel gun, so arranged that its barrels may be discharged simultaneously or consecutively. This firing apparatus is moved by a handle, and if moved slowly, the cartridges are fired one by one. If the plate be withdrawn rapidly they follow each other so quickly that their discharge is all but simultaneous. The invention seems very well adapted for use in forts or other permanent places of defense or offense, but it is said to be unsuitable for general use.

Prussia claims to have an invention that is superior to their own needle-gun and the Chassepot. It can be fired twenty-two times a minute with ease. They have also another invention of which they think highly. It is a kind of heavy and very large rifle with a cast steel barrel four and a half feet long, and mounted on two light wheels very much like a piece of artillery. This rifle has been distributed extensively among the infantry, every battalion of which has now a number of them. It is aimed and fired off by a soldier kneeling behind it, and catching the recoil, in order to steady the aim, by means of a padded cushion or saddle. The distance at which this new gun carries is very great, the same as that of the heaviest artillery. It shoots with great precision, and seems to be more particularly destined to be used against the enemy's artillery, for the killing of the men serving the guns, their horses, and the explosion of ammunition chests, although it may also be used against infantry and cavalry. The projectile is filled with a highly explosive substance.

It is frightful to contemplate how the ingenuity and skill of man are being used in our day to manufacture engines of warfare for the destruction of his fellow-man. So-called Christian destroying his fellow-Christian and doing his best to send the other to heaven or hell, making but little difference to him where he goes so he gets him out of the way, though it is presumable that he would prefer his going to the latter place for a little while at least! While Christendom is in this state, is it any wonder that men are infidel to her claims and pretensions and look upon the popular religions of the present age as enormous swindles? Judging by what they have done and are still doing these pseudo-Christians, if they had access to the substance which their preachers often allude to—hell-fire, would try and get the monopoly of its use, and do it up in some form to fire at their opponents, and offer long thanksgivings for the advantages which had been placed within their reach.

Correspondence.

42 ISLINGTON, LIVERPOOL.

July 14, 1870.

Dear Bro. Geo. Q. Cannon.—It has been my intention to write a short synopsis of our travels since leaving our beloved home, which took place on the 13th of May. We (myself and my son Seymour B.) made a short stay at Philadelphia, visiting two or three families of our acquaintance. I trust with some good results. These we proceeded to New York and visited Long Island, where we held two meetings, after which we returned to New York City. On the 25th of May we embarked for Liverpool, on the steamer "Idaho," Capt. Price, where we landed June 5. Here we tarried six days. Thence we proceeded to Manchester,

where we held three meetings. That conference is small, compared with what it once was, and the Saints are very scattering. Thence we proceeded to Birmingham, where we remained one week, held six meetings, and visited the Saints in their different localities, filling up the time by attending to the best possible advantage. After finishing our labors there, we proceeded to the renowned metropolis of the world, London, where we tarried another week, visiting and holding meetings every evening while there. We resorted to Westminster Abbey, where we witnessed pomp, arrogance, and cruelty in statutory and paintings, and saw and walked over the tombs of kings who murdered their wives, and queens who burnt heretics. In that place, London, is presented the wonderful contrast of the luxurious and royal and grandeur on the one hand and poverty and misery in the most hideous forms on the other.

In the mean time we have visited the Saints at their different places of residence, eaten at their tables, and shared their scanty lodgings. Their hospitality has been extended to us with the greatest possible apparent cheerfulness, and all have regretted that they have not had something better for their much esteemed visitors and friends from Zion. It would be difficult to properly represent, in every particular, the condition of the Saints in Old England. So far as we have traveled, we have found them uniformly poor, almost without exception, but they are not without their own resources. For hurting their Saints feelings, we should have found it sacrilege to eat or lodge with them, yet their faith and ours also was that God would bless them in an extraordinary manner with at least as much in return as they bestowed upon us. While at home we had often heard of the hard fare of the Saints in the old world, but this song was sung like the casting up of dollars and cents, and when we had canvassed it over in our reflections it passed like a dream out of our memory; but after having traveled among the Saints and witnessed their hard fare and hard work, and the consequent privations which they pass through, it will be to me hereafter something more than a dream.

So far as I can recollect, we have not seen a family of Saints who are owners of land, or who live under their own roof. Being poor, they consequently rent the poorest houses that are possibly habitable, in order to curtail their expenses. They are generally located in the back streets of the cities, where they have no yards or vacant ground in the rear or in front of their residences. They are strangers to their nearest neighbors, and their neighbors are strangers to them having no associations in the farming districts, as we have in our beloved mountain home; consequently they have no friends to visit in the remote country, nor have they in the towns in which they live. The result is, many of the Saints in the Old World have no associations with any but one another, and opportunities for such association only occur once a week, at their public meetings, when they must sing and pray and preach and do up all their visiting in the little space of time which is allotted them during one portion of the Sabbath, for on the Sunday morning their preparations for meeting are attended with the same drawbacks as with other people. Frequently they have a great distance to walk to meeting. Many of the young sisters are in service. Such, frequently have to leave the meetings early, and it is not uncommon for a brother and his family to have to leave in order to be ready to fulfill their engagements for the ensuing week. A certain portion of the Saints drop into the brethren's houses on a Sunday evening, after meeting, for a short visit, and sometimes, before meeting, in order to travel among them, this in part no doubt has been in consequence of the presence of strange visitors from Utah, whom they had the curiosity and desire to see and to hear talk. Their desires, as a general thing, to be gathered to Utah, are intense, so much so that when we have made any general remark in relation to their removing to Zion, whether in our visits or in public congregations, it has excited their attention more than any other subject that we could possibly introduce. It is no wonder that this people desire to break, or have broken for them, the chains of bondage which hitherto have bound them down in slavery. In the old world even the poor, without the knowledge of the gospel, as we all know, have sighed for American freedom, but when we come to preach to them the liberties of the gospel and the sweetness of that association which mingles their hearts together, how painful is the thought to them that they are and still must be separated from those they love and to mingle in whose society they desire above all things!

Still the Saints do not complain, to my knowledge. Their scanty earnings in this country are insufficient, as a general thing, to feed them, leaving out of the question their fuel, their clothing and their house rent. How, I have asked, can they live? It has occurred to me that the Lord has done and does magnify and increase their stock of provisions, as He gave the prophet power to increase the stock of meat and the oil of the poor widow in ancient Israel. I was so impressed that this was a reality that I made a public announcement before the congregation to that effect. I asked one brother to state to me his finances, his income, his wages. He had four persons to sustain. He informed me that his wages on the average amounted to twelve shillings per week. Out of this he paid six shillings and sixpence for rent, leaving five shillings and sixpence for food, light, bread, meat, butter, sugar and other things. His wife informed me that she went a week previously to the market and purchased with the above sum provisions, which lasted them five days. Four persons for five days would be equal to one person for twenty days, and if we reckon after the English fashion of living, it would be eighty meals of victuals, purchased for five and sixpence. Whether it is admitted that this was sufficient or not, it is what they subsisted on, and out of it she had treated some of her friends, ourselves among the rest. It may be said that this was an extraordinary instance. There are more families among the Saints in England, so far as my knowledge extends, that are worse off than those that are better off than this. There are many in the different conferences that we have visited, so far, who are so poor that our brethren who reside in different places have informed us that the brethren and sisters would have been very glad to see us, but they could

not afford to set anything before us and have anything for themselves, consequently their feelings were less hurt to receive a visit from us under such circumstances. It is common to set something before our friends when they visit; but such hospitality is impracticable among the Saints who are so poor. This made our hearts ache.

In our visitings in the conferences we have been received by the various presidents with great kindness. They have taken every pains to answer all our questions and walk or ride with us, as the case might be, to our appointments, or to visit the Saints or the places of public resort, and I am happy to say that these presidents, all that we have seen, and the elders who are laid aside with them, are straightforward, upright and virtuous men, and, as a general thing, as the saying is, anyone might tie to them with safety. We have not seen all the elders and presidents yet, and probably shall not, but we shall take another tour, visiting three or four conferences, before we leave for home.

Of the missionaries who are laboring in this field, the following we have visited, more or less: Elders Wm. W. Taylor (Manchester), Lot Smith (Birmingham), Lewis Shurtliff and Geo. Ronson, his successor (London), George H. Peterson and George Groo (Nottingham), Frank H. Hyde and Geo. G. Bywater, his successor (Sheffield), Andrew Shumway (Liverpool). These, with Elders Levi Garrett, George H. Kowlden, C. Shumway, Jr., W. H. Piddock, Thos. Richardson, S. M. Price, Nephi Pratt, Thos. Rodgers, M. B. Shipp, A. Dewey, S. Taylor, R. F. Nealen, John Tuddenham, W. Farr, J. M. Ferris, H. O. Spencer, J. S. Richards, H. B. Clemons, Karl C. Minton, Lewis M. Grant, Bishop David Brinton, and any others whom I have seen and may not remember, I can with confidence affirm, so far as my knowledge extends, have honored their ministry and mission in their respective places and callings, according to the ability which the Lord has given them.

In giving this brief notice of my brethren, the elders generally, I must not omit the man who stands as fair upon the records of the British mission as any other that has ever visited these islands—I mean Albert Carrington. His career in this mission was commenced, carried on and consummated without a drawback or blemish, so far as my knowledge extends of any reports or suggestions of any of the Saints during any of our brief travels through the conferences. Brother Carrington's course in this mission has been pure without exception, so far as I have heard reported, and he stands to-day as high in the affections of the people as any other man that has ever presided in this country. He returned to Utah, his beloved home in the mountains, with the prayers and blessings of the humble Saints in Europe. His prudence, his straightforward course, his pure examples and fatherly counsel to all the Saints in this mission, have won for him the highest eulogies that can be conferred upon him in the estimation of his brethren; and I believe that his successor, Brother Horace S. Eldridge, will take a course that will be equally commendable and satisfactory to the Saints over whom he is called to preside.

The Lord being my helper, and guiding me safely home, I intend that my humble efforts in behalf of the gathering of the European Saints shall be renewed, with all the energy and influence that God may bestow upon me, and I shall feel thankful to find any degree of success in this direction as the result of my humble efforts.

I am yours truly in the bonds of undiminished friendship, gospel peace and good will,

JOS. YOUNG, SEN.

MANTI, July 31, 1870.

Editor Deseret News.—Dear Bro.—During this last week we have had some very refreshing showers, which will help our pasture lands and our corn and potato crops very much. Yesterday we had one of the most severe thunder storms that we have experienced for years. During the storm a young man belonging to this place, by the name of John Wilkinson, came home from the pasture where he had been for a span of horses, to do some work. He was riding one, and on coming to his own door he got off and ran into the house to get out of the storm, leaving both horse and rider at the door. He had no more than got into the house when a flash of lightning came and struck both horse, killing them in an instant. The young man feels thankful for such a miraculous escape, yet it is quite a loss to him as it was all the team he had. However, Bishop Moffitt very kindly took steps to-day to secure him another team by donation.

Respectfully,

JAMES C. BROWN.

LEVAN, July 24, 1870.

Editor Deseret News.—Dear Bro.—The citizens of this place are enjoying the blessings of health and peace, and although the "hoppers" have taken nearly all our crops of small grain and our creek is not quite as large as the Amazon, yet we are not discouraged, for our crops of corn, sorghum, potatoes, etc., look first-rate, and our gardens and orchards have not been much injured by the pests, and are doing remarkably well.

Our location seems to be adapted for fruit and sorghum; also for general crops. Our friend who wrote that we had "too much land and too little water for farming purposes," must have had an attack of the blues, as the opinion of good farmers is that we can raise fall grain without much irrigation; also that by expending not a very large amount of labor in improving the water channels in the canyons of Chicken and Pigeon creeks, the water can be increased, as there is much more water a few miles up said canyons than flows into the valley. We have also a good site for a large reservoir, where we can store the surplus water until needed.

When Pres. Young was last here he stated that he believed much fall grain could be raised in this neighborhood, with but little irrigation. This we believe. The people of this settlement have performed a great amount of labor in leveling land, opening canyons and building during this season, and they are full of hope and faith that they can be comfortably sustained as Levans. The water can be increased, as there is much more water a few miles up said canyons than flows into the valley. We have also a good site for a large reservoir, where we can store the surplus water until needed.

Our stock is doing well in the canyon.

I remain,
Yours very Respectfully,
A CITIZEN OF LEVAN.

SALT LAKE CITY.

August 4th, 1870.

Editor Deseret News.—I see that the Mercantile Institution are fully determined, as fast as circumstances (capitally) will permit, to open fresh avenues of home trade. The recent purchase of the Big Boot establishment is quite a feature, and one that will doubtless meet with much support. Our genial and obliging friend Crompton is in charge. Every thing will be done to make this the most desirable place for boot and shoe purchasers to visit, besides being thoroughly in the line.

Other branches of home industry have had close and proper attention, but have so far failed for want of some capitalist to strike out and start the manufactory, and thus concentrate the scattered ability and material into a success. I notice that several workmen have had a brilliant opportunity to display their mechanical ability. First, in the show window work, by Bro. W. Paul, which, together with his fine cornices, bespeak him a workman that needeth not to be ashamed. Bro's. Midgely and Evans have shown the artist as painters. Bro. Fowler, in the beautiful paper panel work, done in the ceiling of the show window. Bro. Neve in his upholstery. All this is thoroughly home labor, and is a good advertisement of a class of men deserving of patronage, besides showing samples of goods the various departments have in stock, as also the ability at the command of the institution.

ITEM.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. W. R. James, of Cheokoe Flat, Butte Co., Cal., would be glad to hear from Mr. William Lewis, who formerly presided over the Monticello conference, England, and emigrated to this territory four years ago.

Died.

At Paris, Bear Lake Valley, U. T., June 27th, 1870, of quick consumption, Joseph, son of Thomas and Mary Humphreys, aged 22 years, 9 months and 11 days. Deceased was born at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, England. Mill Star, please copy.

ARRIVALS AT THE TOWNSEND HOUSE.

AUGUST 4th, 1870.

O. F. Davis, Omaha.
Isaac Pierson, Mass.
C. W. Mead, Omaha.
D. Martin.
O. S. Colton, wife and child.
G. M. Dodge, Council Bluffs.
Miss Ella Dodge.
A. Chesnut, Madison, Wis.
W. H. Hume, Corning.
Jas F. Aglar, St. Louis.
James B. Wheeler, Elizabeth, N. J.
Miss Nellie Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clarence Eddy, Woodside, N. Y.

ARRIVALS AT SALT LAKE HOUSE.

AUGUST 4th, 1870.

Jno W. Kerr, City.
Jas Stramp, Corning.
Fred Lutz.
J. W. Parks, Wash.
P. S. Fisher, Elko.
G. F. Reynolds, Colorado.
Thomas Smith, Helena.
Z. Swaininger, Cal.
Len Smith, C. P. R. E. Ogden.
H. W. Childs, Ogden.

Special Notices.

Lost on Wednesday last, a pair of New Boots, just half sold, S. A. Woolley, 9th Ward.
d214 2

Dayton Sulky Bikes just arrived and for sale by Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. Those wishing to purchase should apply early, as the supply is limited.
H. B. CLAWSON, Sept.

d201 49 U
ALL DRUGGISTS sell Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair. It is a nice preparation. FRAGRANCE dwells in Burnett's Florimel, SUN-BURN, as well as Frost-bites disappear after using Burnett's Kallistion.
THE "FIFTH AVENUE," at New York, writes "Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best in the world."
TO CURE ASTHMA.—Whitcomb's Remedy acts more directly than any other known panacea. In thousands of cases its effects have been wonderfully successful.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.

AUGUST 2nd & 4th.

Still ahead, excelling all competition

DUPREZ & BENEDET'S

Mammoth Gigantic Minstrels.

Coming from their Beautiful and Elegant

DOUBLE TROUPE and BASS TRUPE.

COMPOSED OF THIRTY FAMOUS ARTISTS

Extraordinary new feature in minstrelsy

Never before attempted by any other troupe.

Introducing each evening at the same time

FOUR GREAT COMEDIANS on the ends

Two Bone Players and Two Tamborinists

SEE OUR FIFTEEN BIG GUNS:

Hughes Dougherty, Charles Reynolds, George Bishop, Frank Parkhurst, Justine Robinson, John Woolsey, James Kosh.

Lewis Benedict, Charles Gleason, Frank Kent, Lewis Collins, D. Swasey Vernon, S. Barrow, S. B. Neizer.

Most stupendous Organization in existence

Read our incomparable Programmes.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 O'clock

Admission, as usual.

19th and 20th STS. CHARLES H. DUPREZ,

Manager.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: that entry for the town site of Moroni, embracing south-west 1/4 of section 10; south-east 1/4 and south-west 1/4 of north-east 1/4 of section 9, in township No. 15, south of range No. 3 east, containing 800 acres, has been made, and this is to notify all claimants that, on the 10th day of August, 1870, at 10 o'clock a.m., I will appear at the U. S. Land Office, Salt Lake City, U. T., to make the necessary proof and show that I am entitled to have the entry of said land confirmed, under the Townsite Act of March 2nd, 1867, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons so disposed shall appear and contest.

Witness my hand and Seal at Salt Lake City, Utah, this 24th day of July, 1870.

ABNER LOWRY.

TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

THE undersigned have opened an office for the disposal of Eureka City Lots, and the transaction of all Mining Business in connection with the City Recorder's office.
Abstracts of Titles furnished on short notice.
NOON, EVANS & CO.
Eureka City, 20th July, 1870. d215 2nd ed.

REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE!

THERE is no disease but Walker's Vinegar Bitters will cure. Their great success in healing all ailments is proving to the world that Doctors are the greatest humbugs of the age. Mr. Walker challenges the medical fraternity to show him a disease for which his BITTERS are not a cure, and if it can be he stands ready to donate FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any benevolent Institution in the United States to be named by the person who will prove that the above assertion is not true.
J. WALKER,
d211 3m 32 & 34 Commercial St. N. Y.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION

A SMALL Light colored Mare MULE, branded with a double S on left thigh; the male was found on the Jordan Range, and had a rope dragging. Apply to
BISHOP COOLEY,
Brighton Ward.
d215 442 w2 1c

BREWERS & BEMIS

Brewing Co.

BREWERS OF

CHAMPAGNE & STOCK ALE

LAGER BEER & PORTER,

And Dealers in

MALT, HOPS, AND A GENERAL STOCK OF BREWERS' MATERIALS.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

d209 3m

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

THE

Chicago, Rock Island

PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE

GREAT CENTRAL IOWA SHORT LINE

ROUTE BETWEEN

OMAHA & CHICAGO

VIA DES MOINES & ROCK ISLAND.

This Great Central Route

IS OVER 100 MILES SHORTER

than via St. Joe, and no change

of CARS.

IS WELL STOCKED WITH

Elegant New Cars

AND

PALACE SLEEPING COACHES

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

FOR ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

Two Express Trains leave Council Bluffs

Daily, upon arrival of Trains from the

West, and make quick time

over a thoroughly well constructed

ROAD BED

Which is being laid with heavy steel

Rail, giving passengers the

advantage of

SPEED, COMFORT and SAFETY COMBINED.

Both Trains connect at Chicago with

East Express Trains for the East.

Through tickets via this Line can be had

at all Through Ticket Offices of the

Pacific Railways, at Wells Fargo

and Co's Office, Salt Lake City,

and at Company's Offices at

Omaha and Council Bluffs.

S. A. Stevens, General Agent, Council Bluffs

L. Viole, Gen. Freight Agent, Chicago

High Middle, Gen. Supt., Chicago.

A. H. Smith, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.

COLE E. F. HOOKER, Western Agent

at SALT LAKE CITY.

d206 1y

LIME! LIME! LIME!

TO EXCHANGE

For SHINGLES, LUMBER, COALS,

GRAIN, Etc., Etc.