

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, August 5, 1870

LAND WARRANT FEES.

MANY inquiries have been made by our citizens, who have had lands to enter, about the fees chargeable by the land officers in such cases. We have received a circular issued by the General Land Office, in which we find the following statement of the fees which are to be paid at the time of location:

For a 40-acre warrant, 50c. each to the Register and Receiver,	1.00
For a 60-acre warrant, 75c. "	1.50
For an 80-acre warrant, \$1.00 "	2.00
For a 120-acre warrant, \$1.50 "	3.00
For a 160-acre warrant, \$2.00 "	4.00

Any higher charge at the time of location than these enumerated in this statement is illegal and ought not to be paid. Those who have entered land will know by this whether or not they have paid more than they ought, and, of course, those who enter land hereafter can know what fees they ought to pay. And while upon this subject we will add that those who go to the Land Office to enter land should be careful to enter it properly, and be sure that they have got the right quarter section, or other sub-division of a section that they want, and not a piece of land that has already been entered. If we are correctly informed, either through the ignorance or neglect of the proper officer here, entries have been made in the Land Office of land which lies somewhere under Salt Lake, and which, for anything the present generation knows, has never been uncovered since the days of Noah's flood. In other instances the same land has been entered twice and even three times, and these duplicate and triplicate entries have been noticed in the General Land Office at Washington. Such neglect, or ignorance, or mismanagement on the part of an officer is utterly inexcusable, and plainly shows that he is unfit for the position to which he has been appointed. We are inclined to think there is a combination of two causes in the case referred to; first, incompetency, and second, inattention to his business. An incompetent man might by diligence and close attention to the duties of a position, acquire sufficient knowledge and experience to discharge them with tolerable credit; but when he, instead of taking that course, is self with a restless and insane desire to reach a position for which it is very clear nature never designed him, his incompetency and utter worthlessness become too apparent to escape animadversion.

THE MITRAILLEUR.

By to-day's dispatches we learn that the new French weapon, of which we wrote in yesterday's issue—the Mitralleur—has had a practical trial in actual warfare. At a distance of over 1,700 yards the enemy were cut down by it in a most fearful manner, half of two detachments which threw themselves in sight being either killed or wounded by its destructive fire. With such weapons, if armies will only come within range, the fate of nations will soon be decided.

FALSEHOOD CONTRADICTED.

"General Augur, Commandant of this Department, returned from Utah yesterday. The General's account of the statement contained in a recent telegram that he was insulted by the people of Salt Lake."

The above we clip from the Omaha Herald, and we do so with the more pleasure because it shows that General Augur is not willing that sensational dispatches, based on falsehood, in which his name is concerned, should be circulated, even if they are sent with the intention of damaging the "Mormons." We thank the Herald for placing the General's statement on record. But how must he feel towards the persons who were doubtless introduced to him as respectable, who suffered this falsehood to go uncontradicted, and especially when he learns that one of them, if we have been correctly informed, by the name of O'fly was the author of the dispatch itself, which he has deemed it necessary to contradict? We understand this W. P. O. person assumes to be the agent of the Associated Press in this city; we are surprised at this, for we have known several agents of the Associated Press and they were gentlemen. Judging by his dispatch relative to the occurrence in which General Augur and the people of this city figure, we expect equally false dispatches in relation to the election recently held in this Territory, and other occurrences, have been sent off. We heard yesterday that a certain would-be prominent man had been circulating the report that he had been turned out of his boarding house by the influence of the Church authorities here, because he had thrust himself forward as an opposition candidate. It would be strange if this agent suffers such garbage to pass without preserving and transmitting it over the wires for the delectation of those having similar tastes with himself. He will never mention, of course, how it has been a matter of surprise how any decent

boarding house keeper could endure for any length of time the presence of such a person as this expelled boarder. But we shall probably see, in a few days, what kind of dispatches he has sent; and it will be a little satisfaction to know who it is that makes it a business to misrepresent and defame the people of this Territory.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, August, 1870.

Editor News:—The history of the mining excitement that have been inflicted upon the people of the West, since California's palmy days of '49, would fill a volume of no mean proportions, and would afford a study that would be highly interesting.

In the years '52 and '53 placer mining was at its height, from \$10 to \$30 and even \$40 per diem was the munificent return that California gold mines gave to their owners; they were not satisfied but a few newspaper articles were sufficient to send four-fifths of the entire mining population in the direction of the head waters of the Amazon in Peru. These articles served their purpose, enriched a few swindling speculators, and then came Kem river. Miners abandoned good claims; farm laborers and clerks left their employers, all bound for the new El Dorado, Kem River. Then came, in October, '55, the discovery of Ancient River, Tuolumne County, California, and soon every river bed was full of prospectors, the mountain gulches were filled to overflowing with excited miners, but another failure was the only result. In '58 Fraser River was discovered, and the confident belief prevailed that the "good old times" of '49 were come again. In four months 18,000 men, nearly one-sixth of all the voters in the State, went to Fraser River. Suddenly, and with only the practical miners' evidence, the conviction burst on the people that Fraser River was a most stupendous fraud; and five-sixths of the frantic miners returned before the end of the year.

In '59 the celebrated Comstock lode of Nevada was located; the insecure foundation of a single silver discovery the State of Nevada sprang into existence. The chief silver mining town grew up at the Comstock lode, and was soon the home of a large and excited population. Every man owned thousands of feet of argentiferous lodes, and considered himself possessed of a fortune, or certain of soon acquiring one. The confidence in the boundless wealth of the country was universal, but, as it is today, many were bothered to convert their ore into ready cash. Men who considered themselves millionaires and sometimes not enough money to pay for a dinner, and in their dress they looked like beggars. Then came Washoe, including the silver discoveries of Esmeralda, Bodie, Potosi, Coso and Humboldt. At a later date came Salmon River, Sweetwater, Pahranagat and White Pine, and if Little Cottonwood was not so insignificant I would flush with it, but I do not wish to include even the played-out miners of Washoe and Reese River by classing it with them.

Where, to-day, are all the grand and glorious prospects that so dazzled the eye and enchanted the mind of the enthusiastic miner of that bygone day? Disappointment and failure are all that remain in the great majority of instances. Have not our people learned that they "that sow to the wind shall reap of the whirlwind," and how fearfully, how terribly has this been fulfilled, all the way down through the long vista of years since '49. Death and the devil have been reaping a rich harvest from this source. Bright intellects, whose forensic, ecclesiastical and literary efforts would have adorned any age, strong arms, whose strength would have been pillars of granite to society and the government, have been drawn into this terrible maelstrom of sin and wickedness, where murder ran riot, brute force was the governing power, and justice committees the executors of the sentences of Judge Lynch. Life was counted as nought, and to all human appearances, the antediluvian period of depravity was again being rehearsed in the high noon of the nineteenth century in the mines of California, Nevada, Montana and Idaho. And shall this monster with its hydra head now be allowed to raise itself into notice in the midst of the pastoral agricultural people of Utah, to add to the number of victims that it has already destroyed? Are not they who are its instruments for the accomplishment of evil satisfied? Do they still want victims to immolate upon the bloody altar erected to the God of Mammon? Must the young men of Utah be induced through this fascinating influence to leave the plow, the workshop, the anvil, the factory, the school room, the every day avocation for the almost certain mental, moral and physical ruin that awaits them at the mines? And this too without any sure prospect of procuring compensation, but rather with the certainty of failure before them! The miners of California have certainly had every opportunity offered them to amass wealth by mining, but in the following table of statistics is shown the true state of affairs in 1865. Of 17,650 miners, 838 were all that paid tax on incomes over \$1,000; while 12,482 out of 14,786 farmers paid income tax for amounts over \$1,000. Does not the above prove to any unbiased mind the fact that mining has not, in the past, paid? and the prospect is not at all flattering for the future, to judge from the success of Utah miners.

Since the year 1860 Nevada has sent into the market \$100,000,000 in bullion, about one-third gold, the rest silver; \$80,000,000 of it came from the Comstock lode. The Gould & Curry Co. owns 1200 feet in this lode, original cost \$180,000. They have taken out \$14,000, at a cost of \$10,000,000, leaving a margin of \$4,000,000 to be returned as dividend to stock holders. But since '68 the stock holders have been compelled to pay heavy assessments to keep their mine in operation. Its glory has departed never more to return. Its owners and proprietors are, to-day, financially worse off than before the greatest silver bearing lode was discovered, and they began to use their capital in its shafts and tunnels. "Another great company, the Ophir, has taken out \$18,000,000, but used nearly all up in expenditures, and has probably not returned to the stock holders as much as they have paid in."

The two cases above cited, from Sam Bowles' "Trip across the Continent," page 289, are frequently brought up by the friends of mining, and referred to as evidence of its practical success in Nevada; but facts and figures show that they have been most stupendous failures, involving their owners in loss rather than bringing them gain. And these mines are undoubtedly the greatest discoveries ever made, as far as paying ore is concerned. Now it is with the thousand and one efforts, like Little Cottonwood, that have been a drain on the pocket from the start? Out of six thousand claims, at Austin, that the owners have worked, seventy-five have been brought to the producing point, and only twelve have ever paid expenses. The truth is that mining from its first inception has proven a failure throughout the entire world.

I again quote from Sam. Bowles, page 300, "Nothing so great has many in human history as the fascination of mining for the precious metals, and the readiness with which people invest in it, against the testimony of all experience, not merely to its uncertainty, but to its general direct loss." Certainly Brigham Young's assertions to that effect has yet to be disproved. California has received a hundred million dollars in silver and gold from Nevada; but her wisest business men say, she has spent more than an equal sum to get it. The blanks are largely in excess of the prizes in the lottery of mining, even when everything is conducted honestly. There were seven hundred companies organized in California to work on the Comstock, yet only one hundred ever owned property there, and of these but forty ever worked mines there, and less than half of this reduced number ever paid dividends. One company, that owned and worked a mine, even in that rich lode, spent a million of dollars and got back nothing. Boston people have within five years put two millions of dollars into the mines of Colorado and Reese River and got back nothing! I do not wonder at the remark of a Nevada man, "that he didn't see why eastern gentlemen invested so freely in mines out there, when there were 'far banks' so much nearer home."

But recently the Reese River Reville prophecies "that unless some change, in a business point of view, come to Nevada, her principal town will be deserted." And now if nature has not supplied this state with pastoral and agricultural grounds, I ask, where is she to obtain the means to liquidate in the future, the immense debt she has contracted in the past? In the very nature of things it is utterly impossible for miners to build up and sustain any country. To Utah in the past, they have been a detriment and an injury, and I hazard the assertion that they will be in the future. In your local column, recently, I noticed a "communicated" article, stating that 470 tons of ore had been shipped from Utah, and that \$49,350 had been received in return. On another occasion an article purporting to come from the same source, appeared in your columns. On both occasions the writer stated that so many tons of ore had been shipped, and so many dollars received. Would it be any argument in favor of farming for me to say that a farmer had sold 100 bushels of wheat, without giving any idea of the cost to him of that 100 bushels? Now if it cost him more to produce the wheat than he obtained for it, he loses money. Do these parties who seem so much interested in keeping up mining stock in Utah suppose for one moment that the Territory at large is to be benefited through their mines? I judge not. The people of Utah are fast coming to look upon this vast mining effort as about the completest thing yet heard of. Sweetwater was bad enough when it seemed that the entire country had gone crazy over it, that Bedlam had broken loose, and that if the crazy geologists extant had been corralled in this particular portion of the country. Men acted as though another chance would never present itself to make money, and they were determined that the opportunity should not pass unimproved. On meeting, instead of passing the usual salutations, only enquired, as they plucked from their well-filled pockets a piece of quartz, "What do you think of it?" During the day they stood apart, talking in couples, pointing mysteriously hither and yonder, showing that their thoughts were occupied by the all-absorbing topic, and their only fear appeared to be that gold had been found in such abundance that it would materially affect its value, and in all probability day rank alongside of the precious article in value. These things are recent to me, that I only need to recall to them to bring to our minds very vividly the stupendous extent of the great sell of '68, that was the fruitful cause of the loss of so much money.

Let us in the future learn by past experience to give no heed to this wild phantasmagoria that smacks of metallic lustre, but which invariably only ruins those who follow in its footsteps, disorganizes society, and breeds a moral pestilence wherever it has an influence! Let us keenly scrutinize the actions of these gentlemen, who inform us, "that if Utah capitalists, do not take hold of the mining question Eastern capital will." I for one say let it. If Eastern capitalists have not yet learned the nature of these mining operations, a few million dollars paid to companies that have no existence, will in all probability open their eyes. But let Utah means be expended in building Utah up, in building factories, homes, roads, and raising wheat and potatoes. Let mining gentlemen sink their shafts, dig their tunnels, build their smelting works, and sink their money as fast as the nature of the case will permit; but let no hard earned dollar, the property of a mechanic, or farmer, pass into their hands.

Respectfully,
J. MORGAN.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

Deaths by sunstroke. Terrible execution by the Mitralleuses.—The French account of the Saarbrücken affair.

BUFFALO.—A foolish fellow named Thorne, who advertised to jump from the new suspension bridge at Niagara, on the 18th inst, jumped to day from an elevator, 135 feet high, into Buffalo Creek, and was seriously injured.

NEW YORK.—There have been six more deaths from sunstroke.

A fire in Long Island woods is doing great damage.

The Tribune's London special, dated 2d, says the disappointment at Gladstone's failure to make a positive declaration to protect Belgium, on Monday night, seems far more general and even indignant than yesterday. Throughout his speech, the House had an air of painful watching, changing at its close to one of unsatisfied expectation. To-day the people are no longer silent. The liberals and conservatives complain bitterly that the Government fails to comprehend the determination of the people, and that Gladstone's economical and sentimental shrinking from war, threatens to precipitate England into the very conflict he seeks to avoid. The complaints of the German press on England's irresolute policy and imperfect neutrality are felt to be unjust. Influential liberals have already represented to the Government the danger of deserving the same reproach from Prussia as from the United States, and urge some decided step to be taken or some clear declaration of neutrality. Lord Russell's speech to-night against France, represented the liberal feeling far better than Gladstone's, and was heartily approved in both Houses. The statement he drew from Granville was not explicit but was significant of a more decided policy than before announced; still it does not meet the view of the strong party, which insist that the only way for England to keep out of the war is by a frank assertion of her readiness to get into it when necessary. Nobody here cares anything about the shadowy policy of future mediation, which seems to be alluring Gladstone, hence the journals are solicitous that England do her whole duty. The Press says Lord Granville's words go beyond their literal sense, and insists that they mean all the country wants them to; and the Daily News of tomorrow pays his response was prompt and satisfactory, adding that his language was not as unreserved as Lord Russell's, but it was clear and unmistakable. Lord Granville said that at some future time he might be more specific; he could not be more intelligible, and even Lord Russell professed himself satisfied. Referring to Monday's debate, the same paper says an armed neutrality in conjunction with another great military power cannot but have a meaning, significance, but Disraeli only gave utterance to the prevailing sentiment in Parliament and out of doors when he insisted on our neutrality being in a condition to make itself respected.

The new foreign enlistment bill, which was read a second time on Monday, forbids the enlistment of British subjects or of aliens anywhere in the kingdom; the building of ships is criminal equally with fitting and equipping them, and the Secretary of State may issue a warrant to seize and the Court of Admiralty condemn them. If they escape and their prizes are brought here they shall be restored to their owners.

A Herald's special, dated Paris 3rd, says it is positively asserted that Austria and Italy have entered into an alliance with France. The menacing attitude of England toward France, as exhibited by the English press, and the pressure in Parliament for an increased armament, seeming to suggest more than the possibility of English co-operation with Prussia, in which case, the security of Austria might be endangered, is said to have hastened the alliance.

ILLINOIS.

Custom played out.

CHICAGO 3.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the 8th Ill. District, to-day, being the fourth of the session, in the one hundred and eighty-sixth ballot, nominated Colonel Jonathan Merriam, Tazewell county. The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Tenth District, to-day, nominated Judge E. G. Rice, of Montgomery county; the District is now represented by A. F. Burr.

VIRGINIA.

Terrible accident.

FORT MONROE, 3.—A terrible accident occurred this afternoon: A party of men were handling some fixed ammunition outside the fort, when a shell exploded, firing the building and killing John Tunison, white and Jos. Johnson, African, and Kenny Allen, colored and surrounding F. Chessman, colored. The fire destroyed five other small buildings containing shell. The fire department could render little assistance on account of the burning of the shell, which fell in every direction in and about the fort.

CALIFORNIA.

Murders among the cattle—Shock of earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—The cattle in Los Angeles County are reported to be suffering from murrain. A shock of earthquake was felt in Santa Cruz yesterday.

MONTANA.

Grains suffering from drought—Wonderful paying mines.

DEER LODGE, M. T.—The weather is very dry, and the grain in Bitter Root Valley is suffering considerably, and there will not be one half or two-thirds of a crop. Harvesting is now in progress.

The Cedar Creek mines are yielding on an average sixty dollars per day to a man. About 1200 men are now in the camp at Pilgrim Bar, fourteen miles from Deer Lodge, which is the best camp in Montana. Some claims are paying \$6,700 per week.

FOREIGN NEWS.

HUNGARY.

Neutrality favored.

PESTH.—The Diet of Hungary, yesterday, emphatically declared in favor of Austrian neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war.

FRANCE.

Public feeling indignant at Gladstone's indecision—Great decrease of specie.

PARIS.—Specie in the bank has decreased 47,000,000 francs during the week.

In hourly anticipation of a great battle, active preparations are being made here for the reception and care of the wounded. Twenty-four thousand beds have already been prepared. Twelve hundred men are specially employed in making bread in Paris for the French army.

The French journals this morning publish the following account of the Saarbrücken affair:

"METZ, 2.—The French troops passed the frontier and instantly encountered the Prussians strongly posted on the heights commanding Saarbrücken, which were carried by a few battalions. The capture of the town immediately followed, the artillery compelling the Prussians to evacuate it in great haste. General Frossard with one division defeated three divisions of the enemy. The buildings in Saarbrücken caught fire from the French artillery and half the town was destroyed. The mitralleuses were used for the first time, and are reported to work wonders. The Emperor was on the ground at Metz after the battle. He sent the following dispatch to the Empress: 'Louis has received his baptism of fire; he was admirably cool and little impressed. A division of Trossard's command carried the heights overlooking the Saar. The Prussians made a brief resistance. Louis and I were in front, where the bullets fell about us. Louis keeps a ball he picked up. The soldiers wondered at his tranquility. We lost an officer and ten men.' (Signed) NAPOLEON."

The city of Metz was illuminated at night in honor of the victory. After the retreat of the Prussians the French did not occupy the place. The Empress, with her niece, went this morning, to the Chapel of Notre Dame des Victoires to offer prayers of thanksgiving for the safety and success of the Emperor and Prince Imperial.

Metz, 3.—Yesterday, when the heights of Saarbrücken were occupied, a battery of mitralleuses played upon the enemy's position in presence of the Emperor, who ordered the officer in charge not to fire unless it was necessary, as the Prussians were hidden in a prairie, but afterwards a detachment of the enemy were seen near the railway, at a distance of 1,600 metres, they were fired at and left half their number on the field; a second detachment met the same fate, after which the enemy feared to appear. The prisoners taken confess to the superiority of the French guns.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No Augmentation of the Navy—Liverpool Getting Afraid.

In the Commons Baxter, Secretary of the Admiralty, said no augmentation of the navy designed. Sailors could easily be had and coal was abundant. Southern called attention to the shipment of horses to the Continent; he said 1,500 were shipped daily, and he feared horses would soon become scarce. Cairwell admitted the fact, but said he saw no legal means to prevent it.

A movement is on foot in Liverpool to organize measures for the defense of the port.

Violent religious disturbances occurred yesterday at Brussels and Ghent. Mobs held the streets for some hours and sacked a convent and other buildings. Troops were called out when the riots were suppressed. Both cities are now tranquil.

RUSSIA.

A Russian Fleet to cruise in the Baltic.

ST. PETERSBURG.—A Russian fleet has sailed from Cronstadt, to cruise in the Baltic.

Special Notices.

PURE CANDY.—Greatest variety in town made by H. WALLACE.

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. R. CLAWSON, Sept.

ALL DRUGGISTS sell Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair. It is a nice preparation. FRAGRANCE dwells in Burnett's Perfumery. 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.

Get the Best, Celebrated, Genuine

CONCORD HARNESS!

All kinds and descriptions constantly on hand and made to order, from the lightest Buggy to the heaviest Team Harness and in every variety and style of modern harness, genuine unless stamped with our name and trade mark. Price and circulars on application. Address JAMES S. BROWN, HILL & Co., Concord, N. H., Sole Proprietors and only Makers.

We have arrangements by which goods are delivered by R. K. East Freight at lowest rates.

d216 w2 3me

LOOK OUT FOR THEM!

STRAYED or Stolen, from the range, south of South Cottonwood, some time in June, a large span of Dark Bay or Brown MULES; with out any brands visible, have not been worked since last March, the hair is lighter colored than the horse, and in better condition.

Any information that will lead to their recovery will be thankfully received by

JAMES S. BROWN,

17th ward, Salt Lake City, U. T., or it can be left at the DESERT NEWS Office.

d213 w2 2

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 done 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.

Address J. WALKER, 17th ward, Salt Lake City, U. T.

d213 w2 2

RACES! RACES!

The following is the list of ENTRIES for September 2 & 3.

RUNNING HORSES:

Five Heats, Entries, \$25.00; Half Mile Heats, \$15.00; Six Hundred Yards, \$10.00.

TROTTING HORSES:

Two Best in Three, Mile Heats, all horses that have no record of three minutes or under. Entrance, \$25.00; Second, all horses that have no record of three minutes and a half or under, \$20.00.

PACERS AND RACKERS:

That have no record of three minutes and under, \$25.00; Second Class, all that have no record of three minutes and a half or under, \$20.00.

Owners expected to drive except otherwise arranged with the referee.

Entries must be made by the 25th of Aug.

Parties from the country can enter by sending the Entrance Fee to

FAUST'S STABLES,

H. J. FAUST.

d216 w2 2we

LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

COARSE & FINE PAPERS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

14 & 16 Wabash Avenue,

CHICAGO.

Grocers' Bags, Writing Fluid and Printing Inks.

Bookbinders' Stock & Machinery,

Of Every Description.

d216 6m

BREWER & 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.

d219 3m

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

THE

Chicago, Rock Island

AND

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 Railway, at Wells Fargo and Co's Office, Salt Lake City, and at Company's Office at Omaha and Council Bluffs.

S. S. Stevens, General Agent, Council Bluffs.

L. Vile, Gen. Freight Agent, Chicago.

Hugh Riddle, Gen. Supt., Chicago.

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

COL. E. F. HOOKER, Western Agent.

C. E. SMITH, Ticket Agent.

d220 1y

JAMES HAGUE,

EAST TEMPLE STREET