

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, June 1, 1890.

FINAL TRIUMPH OF DISESTABLISHMENT IN THE COMMONS.

On the second reading of the bill, in the House of Commons, for the disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland, the last of May was set for its final reading. This morning the telegraphic dispatches contain the intelligence that it passed its third reading, last evening, by over a hundred majority. On the introduction of the subject last evening, by Mr. Gladstone, a large number of petitions against its passage were read, and a motion was made and seconded for its rejection; but, on this occasion, as on every other when this subject has been before the Commons, every measure in opposition to it met with prompt defeat, and again the government gained a memorable triumph.

Disestablishment may now be considered an *unfait accompli*, for though the bill has yet to go to the House of Peers, and is almost sure to meet with determined opposition, and may possibly even meet with defeat, that defeat can not be long-lived, for when the will of the nation is expressed through the Commons as decidedly, in relation to any measure, as it has been in relation to this bill, its speedy and ultimate triumph is sure.

The history and progress of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, as it is misnamed, are remarkable. It was a bill that but a very few years ago no minister would have had the temerity to introduce into the Commons, because, aimed at the supremacy of the established church, so dear, and so firmly enthroned in the hearts of the landed and money aristocracy of the nation, it would have met with the most signal defeat, and its author would have been regarded as one of the worst class of traitors. But of late years the working classes of the nation, formerly looked upon as little better than the goods and chattels of the law making classes—have been making themselves felt as a power in the nation; and the majority of them, keenly alive to and detesting the imposition of a church established by law, have latterly begun to see the necessity of returning men to represent them in Parliament who would, to some extent, legislate according to their wishes. To this may the passage of the bill for the disestablishment of the English State Church in Ireland, probably the most remarkable event that has transpired in the legislative halls of Britain during the present century, be mainly attributed.

There can be no doubt that the introduction of this bill was owing in part to the Fenian agitation. Englishmen may not like to admit such an idea, and probably the English Government would repudiate it in toto; but there is nevertheless some truth in it. The rulers of Britain may not have felt much alarm at the wild, filibustering, and hitherto almost contemptible moves of this enthusiastic order; but they are a growing and persistent power, and though their efforts to achieve the independence of their much loved country will probably never be crowned with success, still they could cause considerable alarm, distrust and trouble, and concession and reform were necessary. And as forced contributions for the support of a Protestant Church was one of the greatest impositions to which a Catholic nation could be subjected, its removal has been determined upon, and may now be regarded as certain.

But this concession will not satisfy the Fenians, or the Catholic portion of the Irish people; nothing short of separation from Britain and national independence will ever satisfy them. And as far as the Orange, or Protestant portion of the Irish people, is concerned, instead of being remarkable for their loyalty to the British crown, as they have ever been hitherto, they will now be most likely arrayed against the government, so that instead of the pacification of Ireland following the triumph of the disestablishment bill an increase of troubles there will be almost sure to follow. One thing will result therefrom, and at no very great distance in the future, and that is the separation of Church and State in the whole of Great Britain proper,—that is in England, Scotland and Wales. A bill for this has already been noted in the House of Commons. This is of far greater importance in the minds of the masses of the people there than the pacification of the turbulent and discontented Celts of the sister Isle, and is one of the great ends for which the liberals of Britain have so long and faithfully labored, and which they will never stop short of attaining.

At Provo.—President Young left this city yesterday morning for a short visit to Provo, at which place we learn by Deseret Telegraph line, he arrived safely between six and seven last evening.

Napoleon III. escaped from Ham in 1856. The Fort was guarded by four hundred men and his door by three jailors, but during a time of making repairs he passed them all in the disguise of a workman.

A CASE FOR SYMPATHY.

The name of James S. Brown is one that is familiar to many of our readers, especially old members of the Church, through being one of the "Mormon Battalion," and one of those who worked at Snitter's Mill, California, when the first gold was discovered; also as a missionary to the Society Islands, and afterwards to the Indian tribes and to England. In August, 1864, he went from this city to Alexander's canon, Silver Creek, for the purpose of getting out logs for lumber with which to build. The first day he secured there he looked around and considered for the best place to commence operations, and in the afternoon, nothing in good health, and feeling well, he laid down to rest. While lying down a feeling came over him that he would have one of the main bones of his body broken; and as strong was the impression that he jumped up, seized his axe and made his preparations to leave the canon. Upon second thought, however, he concluded that it would appear foolish for him to go away without accomplishing what he had come for, that probably this feeling was given him as a warning that he might be careful in his logging operations. After this he met a she bear and cub, and was restrained from attacking the bear by the recollection of the warning. That night he stopped in the camp of two of the brethren, who kindly welcomed him to their quarters. With them was a young man from near St. Louis, Missouri. The conversation during the evening was upon bear hunting, and it was not until about midnight that he retired. Between 11 and 12 o'clock Bro. Brown had occasion to get up, and while he was pulling on his boots he noticed that one of the three men, whose bed was a little distant from his, had raised himself up and was in a sitting position. He stepped out and saw a she bear standing in the moon shining dimly at the time, and in a moment or two he heard a gun go off. His first thought was, what can he be shooting at; bears or Indians? As this inquiry passed through his mind he turned over sideways; he put his hand to his left thigh and found the shattered point of his thigh bone protruding through the flesh. He was shot. The Missourian, his head full of the evening's conversation, it is supposed, hearing the rustling of his getting up and of his stepping out, and seeing his form in the dim moonlight, had mistaken him for a bear, and had fired at him with a U. S. rager. The bullet passed his face, through the thickness of his cheek, carrying with it his brass suspender buckle, making a deep furrow through the fleshy part of his hand and struck his thigh, shattering the bone. Had he not cried out, he would have probably been killed, for as soon as the man had fired the other dropped his gun and seized another with the intention of shooting again. It appears that when Bro. Brown was getting ready to go out of the tent the Missourian was engaged in pulling out four rifles that were lying at his own and companions' heads. Bro. Brown expressed his full confidence in the man that transpired afterwards, that the young man was really under the idea that he was shooting at a bear. He was carried to Wanship, Summick county. A man by the name of Macklin, who professed to have a knowledge of surgery and to have been a surgeon in the U. S. army for five years, set the leg but it was not properly done. He was no surgeon. After remaining there eleven weeks he was brought to this city. But his leg was not sound; the wound continued to slough. A piece of the bone was cut out from the under part of the thigh by Dr. Anderson, which gave him some relief. After a few days the slough opened the thigh for about five inches and took out sixteen pieces of bone, two pieces of the bullet and a piece of suspender buckle. The wound not healing, he underwent another operation and had the bone exposed and decayed portions chiseled out. The wound then healed, and though the leg was weak and stiff, he managed to get about with the aid of a crutch and stick. In the summer of 1867, having an interest in the Sweetwater mines, he went out there, and while out from among the men a man named Jones was killed by about twenty-five Sioux Indians, and was a very narrow escape. His experience was of great service at that time in organizing the white men and preparing for defense; but his exertions were too much for him. He returned home, and his leg became very painful. He was unable to do any labor so he was very much distressed. Finally, he was compelled to abandon this labor, and for nine months past he has suffered excruciating pain in his leg. The limb was recently examined by Doctors Anderson and Heber J. Richards, and Dr. Anderson inserted in the wound to enlarge it. A week ago last Wednesday Dr. Anderson extracted a piece of bone and a piece of the bullet, and Thursday last was fixed upon to give it further examination. It was hoped that a portion of the thigh bone might be taken out, and the necessity of amputation be avoided. On Thursday afternoon Doctors Anderson, Bernhisel and Richards examined the thigh, Dr. Anderson operating. After opening it to a considerable length and carefully examining it, the conclusion was reached that the bone was too much decayed and it was necessary to amputate it. The decision was to amputate the limb, which was successfully performed. The patient has suffered so much of late that it was with a feeling akin to relief that he submitted to the operation.

Since the amputation of the limb the thigh has been dissected by Dr. Heber J. Richards. The bone was found much enlarged for a space of four inches. The entire circumference is thickly studded with fragments of the bullet. Wherever one of these fragments was in the bone there it was diseased. There were several pieces of loose, dead bone within the main bone, with an opening leading to them, from which there had been a constant discharge of matter.

Bro. Brown's long confinement has reduced himself and family to poverty. His case deserves consideration and appeals strongly to the sympathy of his friends and the benevolent in the city and country, and we hope some movement will be started to extend to him and his family that assistance they so much need. We feel convinced that all who are acquainted with him, his past labors and the circumstances in which he is now placed, will feel prompted to contribute to his relief, and we hope that while sympathy is awakened it will not be suffered to die away without assuming some tangible form.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

Detroit.—Six prisoners escaped from the jail in this city, yesterday noon; among them was Johnson who attempted to assassinate Allen Pinkerton. The lock of the inner door had been taken off for repairs, leaving the prisoners secured by the outer door only. The jail, at the hour named, was in charge of a boy seventeen years old, during whose absence in the basement the door was unlocked by a false key, and the prisoners walked out and proceeded to Canada.

St. Louis.—A special from Fort Leavenworth says that Fossil Creek Station, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, was attacked by Indians on Friday night last, when two men were killed and four wounded. The track was torn up and the train from Hays thrown off the track. A squad of General Custer's regiment, now at Hays, has been ordered in pursuit. It is hoped that they will overtake them. Orders have also been sent to recapture the mules stolen from Hays. A company of seventy cavalry has been ordered to scout and picket the country about Asher Creek, near the mouth of the Solomon River, New York. One Bull has tendered his services to the peace jubilee in Boston.

The contracts between the New England associated press, also the New York State associated press were, today, closed with the New York City association for the next two years.

Auburn.—The Archdeacon, axle works, of Barber, Sheldon & Co., at Auburn, Mass., were partially destroyed by fire this morning; loss heavy, partially insured. The store room and kitchen of the prison, together with the provisions were also destroyed.

Washington.—Dr. Wm. Magroder, an ex-Mayor of this city, died last night.

Washington.—General Reynolds telegraphs the War Department that an engagement took place near Double mountain, west of Fort Griffin, between a scouting party from the Fort and a band of Comanches and Kiowa, in which fourteen of the Indians were killed.

The President has determined to attend the ball at the Naval Academy next Friday; he will leave for West Point, June 14th.

Col. R. M. Douglas, of the President's Staff, leaves to-night to attend the funeral of Mrs. Granger, his grandmother, at Clinton Springs.

Among the callers on the President today, was Hon. A. S. Curtin, Minister to Russia, and B. F. Wade. The latter has received a commission as a director of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Philadelphia.—The will of Dr. James Rush, disposes of a million dollars. The estate, after providing certain moderate legacies, goes to the Philadelphia Library Company, to purchase a lot and erect a building to be called the Ridgeway Branch of the Philadelphia Library.

New York.—Three men and two women, servants at a hotel at New Brighton, Staten Island, were out in a small boat last evening, when a squall came on and the boat capsized, and three of them were drowned; it is said they were all Catholics.

Governor Hoffman declines to interfere in the case of Messner, the Rochester murderer, sentenced to be executed on Friday next. It seems that Messner uttered threats of killing more people, in case he should ever regain his liberty.

New York.—In the case of the steamship *Quaker City*, three of the owners of the vessel file their answer which simply denies allegation and say that the vessel was fitted out as a privateer.

The claimant and owner of the steamship *Quaker City*, or *Columbia* has filed his answer to the libel against her, denying all the allegations, and praying that the libel be dismissed.

Montgomery.—Messrs. Bingham, Langbridge and Eldridge, of the Congressional Committee to investigate the charges against Judge Busted reached this city on Saturday night. Judge Busted adjourned his court to-day, until Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

The Immigration State Convention meets to-morrow; a number of delegates has already arrived.

Boston.—There was a single scull race, for five hundred dollars this afternoon, on Charles River, between F. C. Butler and J. W. Randall, the former winning. The distance was three miles, time 24 minutes and 20 seconds.

Indianapolis.—Very heavy rains have fallen here during the past three days; the streams are all swelled beyond their usual proportions. The damage to farms and crops in the bottom lands will be very heavy. A number of culverts and small bridges on the railroad were washed away; no very serious damage was done.

Pittsburg.—Mrs. Mary Taster, a widow lady residing on Pennsylvania Avenue, was struck by lightning during a violent storm to-day, and instantly killed; she was putting down the window at the time.

The Republican Convention met here on Tuesday to nominate the county ticket and to select delegates to the State Convention, and to nominate candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge.

Memphis.—The first shipment of new wheat was received on Saturday, from Panola Co., Miss.; it consisted of 5000 bushels, and was classed as "fair."

The commemoration services at the national cemetery were attended by the G. A. R. colored societies and a number of citizens. An oration was delivered by Judge Pierce, and addresses were delivered by Captain Lee and Dr. Shaw.

Boston.—The carriage manufactory of L. Chapman, at Cambridge, was burnt yesterday; loss, \$15,000.

About noon to-day the roof of a carpenter's shop on 7th Avenue, N. Y., severely injuring several workmen.

In the case of J. D. McHenry, convicted on Saturday last, of perjury, and making false affidavits, etc., against Messrs. Rollins, Harland and others; a motion is to be made for arrest of judgment, pending the argument on a motion for a new trial.

The ceremony of decorating the graves of the Union dead in the Brooklyn cemetery, took place to-day; the principal ceremony took place at Cypress Hill, where there are about 3000 graves of Union soldiers, many of whom died from privations at Andersonville and Libby prisons. The several details assigned to decorate the graves at the other cemeteries united here, and the attendance was very large. The services were solemn and impressive, occupying several hours.

Washington.—Mr. Curtin leaves, on the 7th of June, for the Russian mission.

Cincinnati.—Dispatches from Logansport, Vincennes, and Gosport and the region of Whitewater Valley, Indiana, report serious injury to the crops by the recent storm; corn will have to be replanted. Similar damages are reported from the country between here and Dayton.

Chicago.—Charles Crocker, Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad, Mr. Campbell, Division Superintendent of the same, Mr. Barstow, of the *Alta California*, and several other Californians in the city, besides other railroad officers, yesterday took a trip on a special train of elegant cars to the Union stock yards, as the guests of Mr. Pullman, of the Palace Car Company; the party were hospitably entertained and expressed themselves highly gratified.

D. O. Mills, President of the Bank of California, passed through the city yesterday, bound for home.

The trains from the east daily bring an immense number of passengers, bound for the Pacific coast. Passengers arrive regularly in five days and a few hours from Sacramento.

The *Tribune's* New York special says that at Plymouth Church, yesterday, Henry Ward Beecher read the announcement of an entertainment in behalf of the Cuban patriots, and then took occasion to say that if any people were ever justified in relieving themselves from their government the people of Cuba were justified in throwing off the yoke of Spain; and if any people deserved freedom it was the Cubans. Some people said it was an incorrectness, but if so it was based on a right cause and ought to succeed.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the War Dept. has advice from the Plains, showing that the quartermaster is forwarding supplies with unusual rapidity. Many military agents are enroute for their posts. There is increased confidence here that general trouble with the Indians will be avoided.

A delegation of Georgians, to-day, called on the President, and represented that a man had lately been appointed assessor of Internal Revenue in Georgia, who had been a volunteer officer in the rebel service and had been discharged for drunkenness and gross immorality. It is believed the President has ordered his removal.

Bassett, Minister to Hayti, had a long interview with the President yesterday regarding affairs in the West India Islands.

The opinion of the Attorney General on the rights of military commanders to take prisoners from the civil authorities will probably be considered by the Cabinet to-day. It is held that Georgia, in the same condition as Texas, Mississippi and Virginia, so if the Attorney General decides that the military have the right to interfere it will probably put an end to lawlessness in all those States.

The national division of the Sons of Temperance of North America will commence its annual session at Washington June 9th; the delegates will be entertained by the Grand Lodge of the district.

Chicago.—The breach of promise case of Amanda J. Craig, a Cincinnati school teacher, against Elihu C. Sprague, also of that city, but latterly a resident of Chicago, where he is a heavy owner of real estate, is on trial at DuPage county court; the damages claimed are \$100,000. The trial excites much interest.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool.—Motley received addresses of welcome, presented by the Liverpool and American Chambers of Commerce, and then left for London.

London.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Gladstone moved the third reading of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. A large number of petitions against the passage of the bill were then presented, after which James Laiden Holt, member for north-east Lancashire, made, and Lord Eliboe, member for Lanarkshire, seconded the motion, that the bill be rejected. A long but uninteresting debate followed, terminating in the refusal of the House to accept Holt's proposition, and the passage of the bill by a vote of 360 against 247, was the result, which was received with uproarious cheering from the Ministerial benches. The House shortly afterwards adjourned.

Vienna.—It is said that Ismail Pasha is on a tour, which will extend throughout Europe, for the purpose of determining the question whether the Suez Canal is to be considered a subject for the neutrality of all nations and for all time.

Worms.—The Protestant Congress, which assembled here to-day, was attended by 20,000 persons, including representatives from all the States of Germany. The Congress, by a unanimous vote, resolved against the Papal exhortation to return to the Roman Church, and in condemnation of the encyclical letter and syllabus. The idea of the formation of a United German Church is mooted.

Havana.—The troops are in active pursuit of the filibusters who landed in the Bay of Nipe, and have captured three of their leaders, killed Manuel Guerra, the commander of the filibusters. A heavy engagement has taken place at Puerto Padre. The insurgents are passing their forces in the vicinity of Los Timas. A skirmish is reported near Cienfuegos between the regulars and insurgents. Captain General Dulpe's order, sending a number of political prisoners to Spain, is revoked.

Liverpool.—Minister Motley, the new Minister of the United States, received the addresses of the Chamber of Commerce at his hotel this morning. In reply to that of the American Chamber of Commerce he returned thanks for the welcome he had received, as representative of the United States. He said it was the earnest hope and belief of President Grant's administration, and of the people of America to retain faithfully, friendly and equitable relations with the government and people of Great Britain. He said the happiness of the world, the advancement of civilization, and the best hopes of humanity depend on the concord of all branches of the human family, and more especially on that of the two leading nations, both connected by personal interest, albeit by blood, dedicated to commerce and the cultivation of the arts of peace. Mr. Motley concluded as follows: "My most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to further a good understanding on the basis of enduring friendship and kindly relations, in accordance with the great principles of justice and honor which we know to be the only sound and lasting grounds in the conduct of nations."

In answer to the address of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce Mr. Motley expressed his high appreciation of the friendly sentiments expressed toward America, and assured them that during the period of his term of office he should endeavor to promote a good understanding between two nations of the same race, bound by a unity of interest, hitherto unequalled; and that the best and highest purposes of both were to be fulfilled by faithful friendship. The American people and the American Government desired amicable relations with Great Britain on the basis of justice with regard to the rights and duties of both, and it was the earnest wish of the Americans to extend

commerce, but the question of free trade was beyond the limits of his functions, his settlement being vested by the people, in Congress.

New York.—The *Herald's* Liverpool special says that in the interview between the American Minister and the American Chamber of Commerce, the latter presented an address, congratulating the Minister on his nomination, also on his safe arrival, and expressing a desire that friendly relations might continue to be maintained between the two countries. The address concluded by offering the services of the Chamber whenever they could be useful. Motley replied as telegraphed last night.

The address from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was then presented, which expressed the deep interest the members felt in the United States, and the maintenance of cordial relations between the two governments; they trusted that sentiments of moderation and justice would animate all, and that all questions would be solved in accordance with mutual interests. They furthermore alluded to the probable removal of the last vestige of English protective policy, and expressed hope that Motley would be instrumental in bringing about reciprocal free trade on the part of America. To this, Motley repeated his sentiments, as formerly expressed, and furthermore stated that although the American nation was animated by an earnest hope and desire for peace, based upon justice, it has a passionate regard for its honor and its interests, in its dealings with other countries, and while cherishing an earnest desire for extension of commerce, the Government at Washington could not go beyond its functions in the fiscal arrangements of America, they being in the hands of Congress. After changing personal introductions the members and delegations withdrew.

Correspondence.

TAYLOR'S MILLS.
May 27th, 1890.

Editor Deseret News.—Dear Sir, Mr. Watson was the hero of rather a perilous adventure on the railway this afternoon. A car loaded with coal was switched on the main track by the conductor and left standing. The grade near the mills here happens to be somewhat sharp and the lone car with its cargo of coal started for Ogden, Corning, or some western port, gradually accelerating its speed until it ran at the rate of about 25 miles per hour. Mr. Watson, Baggage Master, observing the nature of the case, ran, mounted the flying car and endeavored to stop it. Finding that the brake was broken, he signalled an engineer close at hand who started his engine after the runaway at a pretty lively rate of speed which was gradually increased until it assumed the appearance of quite an interesting and exciting chase. It was known that an exciting chase was due in a few minutes, and if the car was allowed to proceed alone there was danger of a collision.

After running some distance, endeavoring vainly to couple to the locomotive, Mr. Watson caused the whistle to be sounded and raised a red handkerchief as a signal of danger to the approaching train, which he rightly supposed must be near at hand. It was too late. Just then the car rounding a curve came full upon the train at too close quarters to avoid a collision. Mr. Watson having done all that could be done under the circumstances to prevent the occurrence, which he now plainly saw was inevitable, made a bold spring from the car over the embankment, and had the remarkably good fortune to escape, after performing sundry eccentric evolutions, without breaking his neck. "It is better to be born lucky than rich." The cars collided and the cow-catcher was "knocked into a cocked hat." Some other damage resulted, in all, estimated at about \$100.

Respectfully,
G. J. TAYLOR.

THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers—H. E. Olmstead & J. T. Gains.
The Management take pleasure in announcing an Engagement with the Renowned

HOWSON
OPERA, BURLESQUE AND COMEDY
TROUPE!

consisting of the following well-known Artists—
THE CHARMING SISTERS,
MISS EMMA HOWSON,
The Celebrated Prima Donna

MISS CLERIA HOWSON,
The Fascinating Bonbonette
MR. FRANK HOWSON,
MR. JOHN JEROME,
MR. F. A. HOWSON.

WHO WILL APPEAR NIGHTLY.
This Evening,
TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1890,
SECOND NIGHT OF

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE,
Offenbach's Comic Opera, in 3 Acts,
entitled
LA GRANDE
DUCHESS
DE GEROLSTEIN!

La Grande Duchesse, (her Original Character in California)
Wanda.....Miss Emma Howson
Princess Paul.....Miss Cleria Howson
General Bonaparte.....Mr. Frank Howson
Baron.....Mr. John Jerome
Baroness.....Miss Emma Howson
Napoleon.....Mr. F. A. Howson
Ladies of Honor, Soldiers, etc., etc., etc.,
by EFFICIENT CHORUS, composed of Ladies and Gentlemen of Company, and other Musical Talent.

The whole of the Original Music, by
The ORCHESTRA under the direction of Prof. CARELESS.
The Opera will be produced with every attention to Stage Mountings, Gorgeous Costumes, etc., etc.

Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8.

University of Deseret.

THE NEXT TERM of the University will OPEN ON MONDAY, JUNE 7th inst.
Classes beginning Latin, German, French History, Surveying, Photography and the more Common Branches, will be organized at the Commencement of the Term.
To persons desiring it, Private Special Lessons will be given in the Languages and Photography.
ROBT. L. CAMPBELL,
ISAAC GROO,
DAVID O. CALDER,
Ex. Committee.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A HOUSE, containing two rooms and two garret rooms, with one-quarter of a lot, good Orchard and Flower Garden. Also, a lot adjoining the above, planted full of choice fruit-bearing Trees, of every kind. This property can be bought separately or in one lot. Enquire of R. A. BLISS, on the premises, one block north of half a mile east of Third Ward school-house.

Wyeth & Vandervoort
MALTING COMPANY,
2 and 4 MICHIGAN AVENUE,
CHICAGO, - ILLINOIS.

WE have always on hand a large stock of
BARLEY MALT,
Ground and ung.ound, which we are prepared to sell at lowest market rates. Also,
HOPS AND BREWERS' MATERIALS
d162-1m For Sale.

Wonderful Medical Discovery!
THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY of the age, the knowledge of which is a sure cure for every disease in Man, Woman or Child. No person can take them with proper instruction and maintain long sickness. JOSEPH W. ALLEN, Sold at all the principal Druggists. d162-1m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE!
IN THE TENTH WARD, opposite the School House, a House, containing six rooms, cellar, well, half city lot, a large number of fruit trees, in planing, will be sold cheap for cash, mules or horses.
d162-1 THOMAS GRITTEN.

NATURALIZATION!
ON TUESDAY, the 26th inst., the Court will issue Naturalization Papers to all. All interested should avail themselves of this opportunity which may not specially occur again.
d162-533-1 Clerk 3rd District Court.

CASH
WILL be paid for TWO PIGS, from two to three months old. Enquire at
d162-2 "DESERET NEWS OFFICE."

Proposals for Fresh Beef
AND
BEEF CATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATE, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, OMAHA, NEB., May 20, 1890.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1890, for furnishing

NET BEEF FROM THE BLOCK
To the troops and others supplied at the following military posts, viz:
Fort Kearney, Neb., probable garrison, 1 company Fort McPherson, " " 3 companies North Platte Station, Neb., " 1 company Fort Sedgewick, O. T., " 3 companies Key West, Fla., " 12 companies Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., " 12 companies Fort Laramie, " 4 companies Fort Fetterman, " 4 companies Fort Sanders, " 4 companies Fort Fred. Steele, " 4 companies Fort Bridger, " 4 companies Camp Crook, S. D., " 4 companies

The contracts to commence on the 1st day of September, 1890, and continue in force for the period of one (1) year, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct.
There is nothing positive as to the number of troops, etc., at each post. The above is as close as it can be stated at this time. The following prices will be bid for in groups as below indicated, viz:
Fort D. A. Russell, Fetterman, Sanders and Fred. Steele.
Fort Sedgewick and Sidney Station.
Persons who bid for the above posts in groups as indicated, are willing to take them separately, may also bid for them separately. All other posts may be bid for separately, or in groups. Contracts must be made at the place of delivery. Bids will also be entertained for all of the posts together, or for all excepting Fort Bridger.

The best to be of a good, wholesome and marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, necks, shanks and kidneys. The carcasses of the cattle to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters to be cut from three to four inches above the knee-joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock-joint.
Each beef, when dressed, must net at least 400 pounds.

The contractor will be required to furnish, weigh and deliver the beef from the block, on the order of the Commissary. The place from which to issue the beef will be furnished by the Government, as well as transportation for the beef from the place of slaughter to the place of issue. The beef must be slaughtered at each post and at such point on the military reservation as may be designated by the commanding officer. The contractor must furnish slaughter houses and corral at their own expense.

The contractor for Forts Laramie and Fetterman must have on hand at each post, by the 1st day of December, 1890, such supply of beef cattle and corn and may to feed the troops, as may be determined upon by the commanding officer as necessary to last through the winter.

Proposals must also state at what prices per pound, gross, will be furnished such number of BEEF CATTLE, ON THE HOOF, (all steers, between four and six years of age, in good, healthy condition, average weight of 1,000 pounds and none received under 800 pounds.) as may be called for by the Commissary of Subsistence at the place of issue. The proposal during the period of the fresh beef contract. Payments to be made monthly for the quantities of fresh beef issued and in such funds furnished by the United States for public distribution; but in the event of being without funds, the contractor must advance the same. Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at the back. Each bid, to have consideration, must be accompanied by the written guaranty of two responsible parties (not bidders) to the effect that if the bid is accepted, the bidder will immediately enter into a written contract in accordance therewith, and that they will become parties to the same.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.
Proposals should be enclosed in an envelope, addressed to the Commissary of Subsistence, and should be opened at the place of issue.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals.
By order of S. M. J. Gen. AGUR,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., Chief C. S.
d162, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162.