

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, JUNE 12, 1886.

NOTICE

MEMORIAL Joseph A. Young, Brigham Young, Junr., and John W. Young, agents for President Brigham Young, left this city on the 8th inst., for the head of Echo Cañon, to let contracts for grading on the Union Pacific Railroad, and will begin the lettings on Thursday, the 11th inst. Parties wishing contracts on that road can now start their bids, provisions, tools, &c., as fast as they can get ready. As soon as the line is all located, about 10,000 men will be wanted.

MORALS OF PUBLIC MEN.

In an article on "The Morals of Public Men," the New York Observer says that public opinion in the United States and in England and France does not regard moral character as essential to the possession and exercise of the highest public office. In England Gladstone has been declared to be the only statesman who is pure and unselfish, and on that account he is not considered fit for the leader of his party. And, adds the Observer, it is a lamentable fact that in this country it is not considered necessary that the President, Senator, Representative or Judge should be a man of good morals; and that intemperance, or at least frequent inebriation, is a vice of our most distinguished public men. The facts that come to us from the halls of Congress are enough to startle the nation when it hears that legislation is in the hands, and sometimes liable to be settled, by the votes of men who are so besotted by drink as to be unfitted for public duties. The Observer concludes as follows:

"We have no other evidence to give than the unchallenged statements of those who see and hear what is going on. We accept the facts and deplore them, but see no remedy and no hope. The financial interests of the country are now suffering, in consequence of a public demoralization that has paralleled in the history of our country, and perhaps in no country on earth where the Christian religion has prevailed."

We are sometimes accused of a love of exaggerating and distorting the evils that exist in the present state of society; but we venture to assert that the above statements of the Observer, a paper having no sympathy with us or the views we entertain, so far as we are aware, contains a more sweeping exposure than ever appeared in our columns. The fact of immoral men and sons being eligible for and holding the highest public offices is preposterous and criminal. It proves the existence of an almost universal venality among electors and is amply sufficient to account for partisan legislation, heavy taxation and for that sectional strife and animosity which threaten the complete ruin of the country. Men elected to legislate for all the material interests of millions of people ought to be the very best of men—men far above venality and corruption, and whose morality integrity and sobriety are invulnerable. No wonder that England and America no longer occupy the proud positions as nations which they once held, if the statements made by the Observer are true, and very few will attempt to question them.

The Observer deplores the existence of such a state of things, but sees no hope or remedy. This is worse than all. Is the nation so far gone that the Halls of Legislation cannot be purified, and the welfare and interests of the people be placed in worthy hands? What is the good of our boasted enlightenment and education if this cannot be done? They surely cannot be working out the effects we have a right to expect. Are the people generally too corrupt to elect good and worthy men to legislate for them? Are they so ignorant of political science that they cannot see that the most momentous interests of the nation are being played away and trifled with by men, many of whom care for office only for the power and influence it may give them? If so, it is a poor compliment to their public teachers. Let it be henceforth the aim of the latter, to rouse the attention of the masses to the fact that in the Halls of Legislation, and in all public positions integrity, honesty morality and purity are more needed if possible than in the pulpit. Instead of men who are intemperate and immoral being eligible for the highest public office, they should not be for the lowest. The servants of the great public ought to be men of exemplary life, men of wisdom men of tried integrity; not anxious for office, but elected because of their goodness and virtue.

In the early days of the Republic the men elected to control the affairs of the nation were of this class. Then the wisdom manifested in our halls of State commanded the respect and admiration of the world. Our legislators had the spirit of their callings, and too lofty in soul to make laws for selfish or party purposes, they sought only the real good of the people at large. But in our own day politicians are notoriously venal, and brass and loud-mouthed baloney have, to a very great extent, replaced the patriotism which was the distin-

guishing feature in the characters of those who fought for and founded the Republic.

The people of Utah are accused on almost every hand of barbaric tendencies. They are said to be opposed to the building of the railway and to everything else indicative of progress; but with all their blindness and ignorance they are far too wise to elect for law-makers and all offices of public trust, men who are either intemperate or immoral. Far from electing such individuals, they look upon them as among the most disreputable members of society. Our law-makers are elected, not because they want office, but because their wisdom, disinterestedness, invulnerable integrity and patriotism render them especially eligible for office. The result is that in no country in the world is there so little partizanship and so little waste of the public means; and in no country in the world are peace and good will so general among all classes of the people as in Utah.

When our enlightened fellow-citizens in the other States and Territories of the Union will adopt the same principles in the election of their law-makers and public men they may confidently expect similar results to follow, but not till then.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

On Sunday the 8th ult., there was a Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, held at Bradford, Yorkshire, England. Among those on the stand were President F. D. Richards, Elders C. W. Penrose, A. Miner, A. E. Hyde, Henry Woodmansee, James Needham and other elders from Utah.

After singing and prayer the Presidents of the various Branches in the Leeds Conference were called upon to represent the condition of their fields of labor. Their report was satisfactory—the Branches being represented as in good standing, the majority of the Saints being diligent and living so as to enjoy the blessings of the gospel. The statistical report for the half year ending March 31st, 1886, showed that the Conference numbered 397 members, including officers, 48 of whom had been baptized during that half year.

The morning's services were closed by an address from C. W. Penrose, his subject being the "Importance of Continual Improvement, among the Saints." In order to reach the prize held out to the faithful in the service of God, the members of the various Christian sects aspire to become angels of God, but the Saints looked beyond that—to a position in which they would be crowned kings and priests unto God, to whom angels would be ministering spirits. He spoke upon the necessity of emigrating to Zion and the way Saints should conduct themselves during their journey. He presented the Authorities of the Church, who were unanimously sustained, and then gave counsel to the priesthood in respect to their labors in out-door preaching and when visiting in the capacity of teachers.

In the afternoon Elders A. E. Hyde, E. Walker and Richard Benson bore testimony to the truth of the work, and ably touched upon the blessings enjoyed by the faithful in the kingdom of God. Elder A. Miner next addressed the congregation upon the benighted condition of the Christian world through departing from the gospel of Christ.

In the evening President F. D. Richards delivered a discourse, taking as a text the 20 and 21 verse of the Acts of the Apostles: "And He shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you, whom the heavens must receive until the time of restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began." Just before this church was established there was much excitement in the religious world about the coming of Christ. Christ's coming must be preceded by the restoration of the apostleship, which had taken place through Joseph Smith. But the people were not willing to receive his testimony, although the gospel with all its gifts and blessings was again made known to man through him.

The time referred to by the Apostle, when the ties between parents and children were snapped asunder, had come, and the ruling principle in society seemed to be every man for himself. This was the result of forsaking the patriarchal order of government, which has been subverted by Nimrod and others, who set up a kingly government, from which time to the present the order of God had been perverted. Elijah the Restorer had come in this day, and the order of the government of God was being again introduced and established among the people of Utah. The ancient order of marriage had been restored; and parents in Utah were learning the value of children. The patriarchal order and the institutions connected with it must be introduced before the coming of Christ. The work of restitution had commenced, and all who wished to take a part in it must forsake the kingdoms of the world, which were tottering and decaying, and transfer themselves and their interests to the kingdom of God growing up in the mountains.

ANOTHER CITY.—The Deseret News of the 5th inst. states that another city has commenced at Green River. It is expected that the "end of the track" will be there next winter.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL. REGENTS ORGANIZED. San Francisco, 12.—The Board of Regents of the California University has completed its organization and will proceed at once to carry out the plans for the university.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRALIAN, &c. The bark Dana brings later news from Australia. An intense Antifeminist excitement prevailed in New Zealand. The task of forming a new ministry at Melbourne had been abandoned. Seditious movements were reported in various parts of the colony.

Correspondence.

CEDAR VALLEY, June 11, 1886. Editor Deseret News.—We have had an abundance of rain this last Spring. Three or four days ago it turned warm, and it seems that Summer has set in in good earnest. The brethren seem to be in good spirits, in spite of the destruction the locusts are making. It is thought there will be some grain raised here; although some that have planted will not raise anything.

The farmers are planting all the corn they can; thinking perhaps that it will escape the ravages of these little pests if the wheat does not. Our meetings have been well attended this Spring. Brothers Geo. A. Smith and A. M. Musser visited for a few Sundays, and preached to us. There is nothing that seems to do so much good, or strengthens our faith more, than to have our brethren, who stand in authority over us to visit us, and preach the words of life and salvation to us. The Sunday after Bro. Geo. A. Smith and Musser were here, our Bishop David Evans visited for a few days, and held a two days' meeting with us. They spoke upon the various texts given to us to preach from; more particularly upon Home Manufacture, and emigration. We all enjoyed ourselves exceedingly well.

Last Sunday, the High Priests held meeting here. Jas. Rodeback is President of the High Priests here, and at Fairfield also. The sisters have organized a Relief Society, and are taking hold with a spirit, that is calculated to do a vast amount of good. God bless the sisters in their efforts to relieve the poor and suffering of God's people, everywhere where it may be their lot to labor. Our Sunday School is prospering finely; we have over one hundred scholars that attend regularly.

There is some little stir in regard to the Railroad. Some are making arrangements to go to work immediately on the road. We are decidedly in a prosperous condition in this place. In consequence of the prospect of obtaining material for building purposes at very low figures; several of the brethren are making arrangements to build frame houses this summer and fall. Higby, Philpitt & Dayton are running a Blandy's sawmill in the North Cañon eight miles north of here. Bro. Wilcox is building a stationary saw mill here, and expects to have it running by the first of September. Lumber can be obtained for one half what it could be had for heretofore.

There is nothing that seems to afford us so much pleasure as the reading of your valuable paper, and there is nothing that seems to create as much grumbling and dissatisfaction as to call at the Post Office, at the time our paper should be there, and find that, through the carelessness of somebody, our papers have gone to Cedar City or some other place. Such is the case often. Sometimes our papers are a month coming here from Salt Lake City. It is very annoying to us indeed. Still, we live in hopes that the time will come when our mail matter will come to us when it is directed properly.

Yours truly,
Geo W. THURMOND.

THE "BODY SNATCHERS" OF NEW YORK.

There are several medical colleges in this city, and more than a thousand young men are engaged in preparation for the title of M. D. The consequence is that there is a large demand for subjects. The latter generally are in good supply, inasmuch as all paupers who die in the hospitals are not claimed by their friends within twenty-four hours after death, may legally be taken for dissection. These being in the hands of the sub-officials of the hospital, are at once sold to any one who will pay the best price. The consequence is that the price of dead bodies is varied by the rule of supply and demand, and they are worth from \$5 to \$25, according to circumstances. Besides the subjects obtained at the hospitals, in the manner referred to, there is a class of body snatchers who, by a sacrilegious term are sometimes called "resurrection men." These fellows prowled about the Potter's new in small parties, and in a favorable evening will get a dozen bodies, which they convey in boats to suitable hiding places, and when night again comes, they take the bodies to the medical colleges. Here they find a purchaser in the janitor, who in turn disposes of them to the different students. The janitor doing a wholesale business makes but one dollar a head. The dissecting theater of a medical institution exhibits contrasts between life and death. The subjects are laid on tables and four students generally club together to purchase one. This they divide in convenient arrangement, one taking the head, another the arms, another the trunk and another the legs. For the use of the room and the privilege of dissecting, each student pays \$5, and as much more is charged for subjects by the college; or, in other words if the students have to pay over \$5 for a subject, the college makes up the excess. Subjects are now scarce, and bring what you would have been considered an enormous price. They used to be plenty at \$5, but now are worth \$25. As a consequence, the body snatchers and resurrection men are having a fine harvest. If these fellows don't make money it is their own fault. They often come down from Potter's field with half dozen bodies and get their cash on delivery. These bodies are brought in sacks or in boxes as may best avoid public notice, for this trade not only omits advertising but hides its operations in

the most secret manner. The reason why subjects are of so much higher cost is not owing to the infatuation of our currency, but to the fact that there are many medical colleges in inland cities, such as Albany, Geneva, Ann Arbor, etc., and these institutions are chiefly supplied with subjects from New York. They are now offering large prices, and their agents stir up a lively competition with our new colleges. They also forestall the winter demand by purchasing subjects during the summer, and laying them down in salt for winter use. There have been several hundred dead bodies in casks either held on storage in this city or else in transit for the west during the past season, and they have since then arrived at their destination and have subverted the interests of science.

—Letter to the New York Times.

ADVENTURES WITH SPANISH BANDITS.—The Spanish journals publish an account of the release of a captive to brigands after an imprisonment of more than two months under most extraordinary circumstances. At the beginning of January last a wealthy inhabitant of Priego, near Cordova, named Chavarri, aged 73, was carried off by bandits, who demanded a sum of more than 200,000, as a ransom. Notwithstanding a minute search made by the authorities, no traces of the missing gentleman were obtained until about a week back, when the commander of the civil guard, named Anjona, discovered the mouth of the cavern, in which, from information received, he had reason to suppose that M. Chavarri was concealed. Taking with him a party of his men, he got himself down by a rope to the floor of the cave, at a depth of about sixteen feet. He then lighted a lantern, and on looking around saw an opening to a second subterranean cavity still deeper. The prisoner, who was with one of his men, was let down by the same means to the second cavern; they, however, found no sign of any prisoner, and were about to abandon the search when they heard some groans from behind a heap of stones at one extremity; they then set to work, and after an hour's labor had made an opening to the third cavern, in which they found the unfortunate prisoner, who was then drawn up to the surface with the rope. He stated that he was provided with food every two days, and that he had suffered but little from cold.

EXTRACTING A SERPENT'S FANGS.—The Lexington (Ky.) Gazette says: A short time ago there was presented to the museum of the Kentucky Agricultural College a live rattlesnake about seven feet long, and, for fear that he should some day bite some one, it was determined to extract his fangs. So, on Tuesday, Professor Coleman and his two assistants prepared themselves for the operation. Sealed pairs of forceps, which were called into requisition. First, a pair of gas-fitter's tongs were carefully wrapped with bits of cotton rags, so as not to bruise or hurt his skin. Slipping these back of his head, and bringing it gently over the top of the box in which he was secured, the lid being shut down to prevent his coiling around anything, with a pair of forceps his lower jaw was laid back like the mouth of an alligator, and a square block of pine pressed down his throat to prevent his shutting his mouth and thus the fangs, which he did very copiously, fortunately not on any one. The fang was extracted, breaking off a small portion, and the same operation performed in extracting the other more successfully, getting it out whole, preserving the fangs and the virus.

CHEESE FROM THE MILK OF SHEEP.—The January number of the Report of the Department of Agriculture furnishes a curious statement in explanation of the art and mystery of "Roquefort cheese." It appears that in the neighborhood of Roquefort, France, 8,000,000 pounds of cheese are made each year from about 400,000 sheep of a native breed, which are all that can be kept there. The factory is called a cave, and is niched high up in the rocky table land. The sheep are milked twice a day. The milk stands a short time, is then warmed and partly skimmed for butter, made into curds with whey, whey fat, inoculated with a bit of cheese, and carefully deposited in the "cave." Either from some peculiarity of feed or influence of the scent of the cave, this cheese is infumigated, and other sections near by have failed in all their attempts to produce the genuine Roquefort cheese.

THE LOWLANDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—These average over fifty miles in width from the Ohio to the Gulf—a distance of 1,100 miles. Before settlement this valley was a shallow, densely wooded lake during high water in the river; and when the water was drained off it left a rich deposit. The height and distances of the flood surface of the river, respecting the Gulf, are 922 feet and 1067 miles at Cairo; 85 feet, 930 miles at the mouth of the Arkansas; 50 feet at 816 miles at the mouth of the Red; 15 feet and 100 miles at New Orleans, giving a fall of ten inches to the mile from Cairo to New Orleans, and from that to nothing for the remaining distance. A tidal oscillation is detected 250 miles from the mouth. The width of the river diminishes towards the Gulf. The annual discharge is about 193 trillions of cubic feet, varying from 11 to 27 trillions. Crevasse occur at every flood, and the loss is estimated by millions. The system of levees was begun in 1719. General Humphreys showed, in 1861, that levee system, protection to the whole valley could be furnished for \$17,000,000. As Congress has appropriated \$70,000,000 in bonds and as much more in lands for the Pacific Railway, \$33,000,000 in gold, there is no reason why the Mississippi levees should not be built; The cost of restoring them to the condition they were in before the rebellion is \$4,000,000. The area of the bottom land is about 32,000 square miles, which, properly drained and protected, would give 2,500,000 acres of available sugar lands, 7,000,000 of cotton land, and 1,000,000 of corn land.

RECIPE FOR MAKING WHITEWASH.—Put one bushel of well-burned lime in a barrel, slake it with boiling water, add 14 pounds of salt, let it stand two days, then take eight pounds of rice flour and make four pailfuls of paste, which is to be added to eight gallons of skim milk, and mixed with the wash. I painted my house with this mixture three years ago, and it looks as well as ever.—N. Y. Tribune.

CHANCES OF LIFE.

An old document contains some interesting information unknown to many, and rarely encountered in our papers. Among other things it contains a table exhibiting the average ages attained by persons that are employed in the various popular professions of the day. In this particular, as in most others, the farmers have the advantage of the rest of mankind, as their average is sixty-five. Next upon the docket come the judges and justices of the peace, the dignity of whose lives is lengthened out to sixty-four. Following them, immediately in the catalogue of longevity, is the bank officer, who sums up his account at the age of sixty-three. Public officers cling to their existence with as much pertinacity as they retain their offices, but life forsakes them at fifty-six. Coopers, although they seem to stave through life, hang on until they are fifty-eight. The good works of the clergyman follow them at fifty-five. Shipwrights, hatters, lawyers and ropemakers (some very appropriately) go together at the age of fifty-four. The "Village Blacksmith" like most of his contemporaries, dies at fifty-one. Butchers follow their bloody career for precisely half a century. Carpenters are brought to the scaffold at forty-nine. Masons realize their cry of "mortality" at the age of forty-seven. Traders cease their speculation at forty-six. Jewelers are disgusted with the tinsel of life at forty-four. Bakers, manufacturers and various mechanics die at forty-three. The painters yield to their color at forty-two. The brittle thread of the tailor's life is broken at forty-one. Editors, like all other beings who come under the special admiration of the Gods, die comparatively young—they accomplish their errand of mercy at forty. The musician redeems his last note and plays his dying falls at thirty-nine. The professional dancer shuffles off his mortal coil at thirty-nine. Printers become dead matter at thirty-eight. The machinist is usually blown up at thirty-six. The teacher usually dismisses his scholars at the age of forty-four, and the clerk is even shorter lived, for he must need prepare his balance sheet at the age of thirty-three. No account is given of the average longevity of wealthy uncles. The inference is fair, therefore, that they are immortal.—Albion.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

'Barleigh' giving the history of a New York bank cashier, writes the secret of success and promotion for every young man:

The cashier of one of our leading banks resigned some time since, and the paying teller was immediately elected to fill his place. He was quite a young man, and was promoted over the heads of those who had been in the bank many years in subordinate positions. The secret of the promotion is well worth knowing. The new cashier lives some miles out of the city. He resolved to make himself useful. Living further away, he was the first to rise in the morning. Having the first start to go, he was the last to leave. He never was afraid to work, and never hesitated to lend a hand when his own duties were done. Others would go out to restaurants and hotels for their lunch. He brought his with him, and ate it in his little closet. For his own pleasure he never left the bank during business hours. If any of the clerks wanted to go away he was always ready to take their place. He could always be found, and was prompt at any call. His spare time was devoted to an intelligent comprehension of his business. As paying teller he was very popular. He was never snappish nor ungentlemanly. Growing, grumbling, unreasonable customers could not irritate him. He oversteered his time to accommodate men who were related with their checks. As cashier he is the same genial, agreeable, prompt officer that he was in subordinate life. Men disappointed in their discounts take a refusal from the cashier with a better spirit than they do an accommodation from some men. He still keeps up his habits of close attention to business, and takes his frugal lunch in his closet, as he did when struggling for a position.

THE DARKEYS AND THE GOOSE.

The following good thing is related by a lake captain: One night as my vessel lay in the river (Runney Creek), I came down in a skiff later than usual—ten or eleven at night—and saw a bright light aboard. Rather late for cooking, I thought (only the cook and one of the hands had been left on board); there's some mischief up. It happened that the scow had been left lying under the stern. I soon fastened the skiff to the scow, and crept into the vessel through the cabin window, thinking to frighten them. On listening I found that the precious pair of negroes had been on a foraging excursion, stolen a fat goose, which they had cooked and were now on the tip-top of expectation, jubilant as only a darkey can be, with the savor of roast goose in his nostrils. Feeling sorry, they were of course very polite to each other for your true well bred African does love dignity.

"Mr. Casey, am I to be set?"

"Yes, Mr. Thompson, bring on the goose—all ready."

Goose brought on. Then C. went up for the gravy, and request d. T. to go and get the pepper. The table was set in the cabin where I had been lying unobserved, and now seeing my opportunity, I seized and instantly secreted the goose and myself. Old Noah Webster hasn't the word in his dictionary that would adequately express the surprise, horror and consternation of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Casey as they re-entered, sat down at the table, and simultaneously reached out a hand for the bird, at sight and realization of the dread vacancy, where but a moment ago had steamed a hot goose.

The white orbs were fearfully dilated.

"Where goose? goose was here when I went for the gravy."

"De goose here when I go for the pepper."

The voices now had a thrilling tone of superstitious horror, and the eye glared around the cabin as if in fear of meeting the dreaded presence.

"I told you no good ever come o' stealing; now de debil's aboard o' de boat, sure!"

Their eyes met and each realized the dreadful fact. Beelzebub was fond of roast goose; he might like nigger better—particularly of the stealing kind; and both rushed on deck, plunged overboard, where the scow did lie, and my voice calling after them only added speed to their "striking out" for shore. I had to hire two new hands.

THEATRE.

Times & Managers—E. B. Clawson & J. T. Colton.

LAST NIGHT OF THE COMBINATION.

LAST NIGHT of the ENGAGEMENT.

Of the popular Tragic Actress.

Miss CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON.

When she will appear in her Great Personation of

RICHARD III.

The distinguished Artist, MADAME MARIE METHUA.

In her chaste personation of LADY ANN.

SATURDAY EVE., JUNE 13.

The performance will consist of Shakespeare's Great Historical Tragedy, in 5 Acts, entitled,

RICHARD III.

Gloster, afterwards Richard III.

Miss CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON, Lady Ann. MADAME SCHELLER, Earl of Richmond. Mr D McKee, King Henry VI. Mr J M Harrie, Duke of Buckingham. Miss A. L. Prince of Wales. Miss A. L. Duke of York. Miss Delia Clawson, Duke of Norfolk. Mr Geo Teasdale, Tressell. Mr J C Graham, Lord Stanley. Mr J A Merritt, Sir W. Catesby. Mr J A Thompson, Ratcliffe. Mr J E Hyde, Earl of Oxford. Mr J E Hyde, Sir Walter Blunt. Mr J E Hyde, Lord Mayor. Mr P Margate, Tirrel. Mr R Brackenbury, Mr D J McIntosh, Office. Mr J B Kelly, Queen Elizabeth. Miss Nellie Gaborra, Duchess of York. Mrs M Bowring, Lords, Ladies, Knights, Pages, etc.

Incidental to the 5th Act.

Terrific Broad-Sword Combat! Between Miss CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON and Mr MCKENZIE.

DOORS OPEN at 7½ o'clock. Performance Commences punctually at 8.

WAGONS! WAGONS!

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE Wagons, Carriages, Harness, and Halters.

Will do well to Calling Immediately at FAUST & HOUTZ' STABLES.

As we have a Large Lot to Sell for GRAIN, FLOUR, OR CASH!

Faust & Houtz.

PROPOSALS

FOR GRAIN!

Headquarters Dep't of the Platte, Chief Quartermaster's Office, Omaha, Neb., June 1st, 1886.

Sealed bids, in duplicate, with guarantee signed by two responsible persons, and accompanied by a deposit of \$1,000, will be received until ten o'clock A.M.

On Monday, June 22d, 1886, For the delivery of the following named supplies at the points designated:

Fort Bridger, Utah. Three hundred thousand (300,000) pounds of RICE.

Two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) pounds of OATS.

Camp Douglas, Utah. Three hundred thousand (300,000) pounds of RICE.

Two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) pounds of OATS.

Bids will be received for any portion of the supplies required, and must be made separately for each Post named.

The delivery of these supplies to commence upon the perfection of the above conditions, and on the whole amount to be delivered each month until the delivery is completed.

Full conditions will be made known and blank bids furnished on application at this office, and to the Quartermasters at the Posts named.

Bids from contractors and bidders who have heretofore failed to comply with their agreements will not be considered.

By order of Bvt Major Gen. Augur.

WM. MYERS, Bvt Brig. Gen. and Ch. Qr. Mr.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

A FOUR year old Milch Cow, white, with small brown spots; square drop on right ear and upper and under on left ear.

The two front teeth are grown close together. Information concerning the above will be received by G. Q. CANNON, DESERET NEWS Office. d173-4

WANTED.

300 MORE LABORERS TO WORK ON THE RAILROAD.

Near the Crossing of Bear River, 90 miles east of Salt Lake City.

On the 1st of July. Will pay CASH once each Month. Men who want to secure employment, call at the MINERS' NATIONAL BANK, and give their names. No more Teams wanted until after the work has commenced.

JOS. F. SOUNNAN & CO. Salt Lake City, June 8th, 1886. d170-6

C. W. Carr, G. T. Mulford, CARY & MULFORD, Importers and Dealers in LEATHER and FINDINGS, Corner Spruce and William Streets, New York.

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, Photographic Albums, Stereoscopes and Views. Importers of French, English German Chroms. d173-5

RICHARD GOSWELL, 100 Broadway, New York. Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, Photographic Albums, Stereoscopes and Views. Importers of French, English German Chroms. d173-6