THE EVENING NEWS.

Wednesday, . . Nov. 12, 1873.

Land Monopoly—Remedy for the Evil.

The Roman Republic, in the days of its greatest purity and vigor, was much more careful to guard against individual land monopoly than our Government has ever been, or than any government of modern times. Their farms were mere garden patches compared even with the American quarter-section. Cincinnatus, though he was of consular rank and dictator in an hour of extreme peril, lived on a tract of less than six acres. Two hundred years after his death a man who had been consul and dictator, and stood high on the roll of eminent names, was fined by the censor and degraded from the Senate because it was found that he was the real though not open owner of over 1,000 acres, to which the law limited ownership in land. The rule worked well. It left ample room for colonization from the city when it became overcrowded with the hungry and the factious plebians. When these colonies were ordered by decree of the Senate and confirmation of the tribes, the amount of land apportioned to each seldom exceeded four acres. We do not read that the farms were too small to afford a good living to their occupants. It was only when corruption, venality, and their long train of kindred vices, had practically destroyed the simple manners and public spirit of a republican government, after the pro-consuls and pretors had become plunderers and robbers of the provinces, that land monopoly grew into favor, and with it wholesale slavery, usury, rapine, and a universal disposition to override all the best principles of the republic. Even as late as the days of Julius Cæsar, the orator Curius declared that he was not to be accounted a good citizen, but rather a dangerous man to the State, who could not content himself with seven acres of land, an amount equal to about five and three-quarters of our English acres. This was the limit of plebeian ownership. If any one demands—"Why so often refer to Roman history for comparison with existing affairs in America at this late day?" we answer: Because history should be the chief study of the statesman, since it is the study of man, and because in the Roman Republic the United States more nearly finds its parallel than in the history of any other nation, ancient or modern. The same rocks which stranded their bark threaten ours, and we grieve to say that as yet we have not erected and solemnized equal checks and guards to save the mass of citizens from the ambition and avarice of the aspiring few. After an existence of only eighty-four years under the Constitution, we have reached a degree of land monopoly which was not reached in Rome till nearly eight hundred years after the creation of the republic. Even the empire for over three hundred years was less liberal to monopolies than our laws now are.

We published last Saturday a table from the archives of the State Board of Equalization showing the number and classes (there being nine classes) of farms in this State. The first class gives 21,815 farms, containing from 100 to 500 acres; the second class, 2,398 farms, from 500 to 1,000; the third, 1,128 farms, from 1,000 to 2,000; the fourth, 383 farms, from 2,000 to 3,000 acres; the fifth, 189 farms, from 3,000 to 4,000 acres; the sixth, 104 farms, from 4,000 to 5,000 acres; the seventh, 236 farms, from 5,000 to 10,000 acres; the eighth, 158 farms, from 10,000 to 20,000 acres; and the ninth, 122 farms, from 20,000 acres upwards. Would it not be good statesmanship to make a law prohibiting the ownership by one person of any amount of land above the highest figures of the second class in this statement? Has any man a natural right to more than 1,000 acres of land? If so, what is the reasonable limitation of his natural right in ownership of the soil? If he has not the natural right, does it not logically follow that whenever a class of men so far exceed the bounds of natural right as these above figures show is done in this State, they should be restricted by law within their natural rights? Surely no State can prosper or long be free in more than the shadow of freedom which permits less than 600 or 700 of its citizens to own and control over half its farms, while a majority of its citizens are landless. The richest countries are those which have the greatest number of small farms. The richest farming counties in the U. S. are those of Eastern Pennsylvania, Central Kentucky and Southeastern Ohio, where the average farm is below 300 acres, and the land worth $150 to $200 per acre. In the county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, which is the richest agricultural county in the United States, the average farm does not exceed and hardly equals a quarter section. The owner of one hundred acres is independent.

The State is a myth. The mass of citizens stands for this myth. The citizens have a right to regulate the State. It is not agrarian for the ninety-nine to assert this right against the one. They may adopt their own methods of asserting it. No good citizen would propose to take the land away from the monopolists without a fair compensation; but since the State must raise revenues, and since the land and its products furnish the bulk of taxables, the citizens have a right to say how the lands shall be taxed. In other words they have a right to make the fundamental law. If 600 men out of 600,000 own half the land in this State, refusing to partition it out and sell it at reasonable rates, and conspiring from year to year to prevent its being taxed so as to yield its share of the burdens of government, nothing is clearer to our mind than that the 599,400 of landless citizens and small and overtaxed farmers have the right to lay such taxes upon the estates of the land monopolists as will compel them either to support the government or to divide up and sell their vast estates.

This is one of the most important subjects for the consideration of the incoming legislature. We can reach no solution of it under the Constitution as it is, for, it requires that all property shall be taxed equally according to its cash valuation; but at the same time in practice the monopolists manage so as to shirk equal taxation, and cast off nearly all the burden of government from their lands to the lands and properties of the common people and the poor. For more than half an average life time these great landlords have enjoyed their aristocratic immunity from taxation. Would it be an injustice to them to say that hereafter they shall pay for past delinquencies as well as existing privileges? To be plain: If a man wants to hold 20,000 acres of land on speculation, thus retarding the population and cultivation and growth of the State in wealth, should he not be *unequally* taxed to support the government? We believe he should. We believe the Constitution should be amended to that end, and we think the incoming legislature ought to propose the amendment, which might read nearly as follows.

"Taxation in this State shall be equal and uniform. The State Board of Equalization shall classify all the lands of the State each second year into as many classes as by law shall be directed, each class to have its specific valuation per acre, and the said valuation to be the basis of the assessment. Provided that—

"First—Whenever any one person shall, either in his own name or in the name of any other person or corporation, own over 1,000 acres, fifty per cent shall be added to the valuation of his land for taxes.

"Second—That where such ownership shall exceed 2,000 acres, seventy-five per cent shall be added to the valuation for taxes.

"Third—That where such ownership shall exceed 3,000 acres one hundred per cent shall be added to the valuation for taxes.

"Fourth—That where such ownership shall exceed 5,000 acres, one hundred and fifty per cent shall be added. And

"Fifth—That where such ownership shall exceed 8,000 acres, there shall be two hundred per cent added to its valuation for taxes."

That four-fifths of the people of the State eagerly desire such an amendment to the fundamental law we have not the least doubt, nor that it would carry by more than a two-thirds vote; nor that, being made an issue in the election, it would carry four-fifths of the Senators and Assemblymen. It has become a State necessity here quite as much as the dissolution of the power of the church in Mexico and in Italy. It would double our population in ten years and improve the quality of our immigration so that the Chinese problem, which is now vexing all our resources of statesmanship, would cease to be an ogre.—*Sacramento Union, Nov. 11.*

PRESIDING ELDERS AND BISHOPS

Of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in Utah Territory and adjacent Settlements.

Georgetown, Henry Lewis, Oneida co., Idaho
Bennington, Joseph Rogers, " "
Montpelier, John Chapman, " "
Preston, H. H. Rudy, " "
Paris, S. C. Ellis, " "
Liberty, E. N. Austin, " "
Paris, H. N. Horne, " "
Bloomington, George Osmond, " "
St. Charles, John R. Hunt, " "
Fish Haven, Hugh Findley, " "
Lake Town, alias Ithica, Ira Nebeker, " "
Meadowville, Josiah Tufts, Bear co., Utah
Randolph, Randolph Stewart, " "
Woodruff, Henry Lee, " "
Afton, Samuel Pike, Wyoming Territor
Evanston, Wm. G. Burton, " "

WILLIAM BUDGE is Presiding Bishop over the above Wards.

Oxford, George Lake, Oneida co., Idaho
Clifton, Wm. Pratt, " "
Bridgeport, N. W. Packer, " "
Franklin, L. H. Hatch, " "
Weston, John Maughan, Cache co., Utah
Clarkston, Simon Smith, " "
Newton, W. F. Littlewood, " "
Lewiston, W. C. Lewis, " "
Richmond, M. W. Merrill, " "
Smithfield, Samuel Roskelly, " "
Hyde Park, Wm. Hyde, " "
Logan, W. B. Preston, " "
Providence, M. D. Hammond, " "
Millville, G. O. Pitkin, " "
Hyrum, O. N. Liljenquist, " "
Paradise, David James, " "
Wellsville, Wm. Maughan, " "
Mendon, Henry Hughes, " "

WM. B. PRESTON is Presiding Bishop over the foregoing eighteen Wards.

*Malad City, Daniel Daniels, Oneida co., Idaho
Samaria, Samuel Williams, " "

DANIEL DANIELS, Presiding Bishop over the two last named places.

Portage, O. C. Hoskins, Box Elder co., Ut
Deweyville, J. C. Dewey, " "
Calls Fort, Thomas Hasper, " "
Bear River City, Wm. Neeley, " "
Mantua, H. P. Jensen, " "
Brigham City, Alvin Nichols, " "

A. NICHOLS, Presiding Bishop over the six last named Wards.

Willard City, G. W. Ward.

WEBER COUNTY, UTAH.

L. J. HERRICK, Presiding Bishop.

*Ogden, L. J. Herrick.
North Ogden, Henry Holmes.
Plain City, L. W. Shurtliff.
Mound Fort, David Moore.
Lynne, Robert E. Baird.
Slaterville, Thomas Richardson.
Harrisville, David Rawson.
Marriott, S. P. Halverston.
West Weber, John I. Hart.
East Weber, A. Spaulding.
South Weber, John Cook.
Huntsville, Edwin Eldredge.
Eden, Richard Ballantyne.
Huntsville, F. A. Hammond.
Hooperville, Gilbert Belnap.

DAVIS COUNTY.

Kaysville, Christopher Layton.
*Farmington, John W. Hess.
Centreville, Wm. R. Smith.
Bountiful, John Stoker.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Mountain Green, Eli Spaulding.
Weber City, C. S. Peterson.
Enterprise, Jesse Haven.

C. S. PETERSON is Presiding Bishop over the three last named Wards.

Milton, L. P. Christiansen.
Littleton, W. G. Smith.
Richville, John Seaman.
Porterville, Alma Porter.
Morgan City, Richard Fry.
Round Valley, Samuel Carter.

W. G. SMITH is Presiding Bishop over the six last named places.

Croyden, Ephraim Swann.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

Henneferville, Chas. Richens.
Echo, Elias Aspen.
*Coalville, S. W. Gunn.
Hoisteville, Alonzo Winters.

WM. W. CLUFF presides over Morgan County and the above four Wards in Summit Co.

Wanship, G. G. Snyder.
Kamas, Robert Burton.
Peoa, Abraham Marchant.
Moscii, John Kesler.
Kamas, W. Harper.
Parley's Park, Ephraim Snyder.

SAMUEL F. ATWOOD, Presiding Bishop over the above six Wards.

WASATCH COUNTY.

ABRAHAM HATCH, Presiding Bishop.

*Heber City, Abraham Hatch.
Midway, Henry S. Alexander.
Charleston, John Watkins.
Wallsburgh, Wm. E. Nuttall.

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

1st Ward, S. L. City, Jos. Warburton.
2d " " James Leach.
3d " " Jacob Weiler.
4th " " Thomas Jenkins.
5th & 6th, W. H. Hickenlooper.
7th " Wm. Thorn.
8th " E. F. Sheets.
9th " S. A. Woolley.
10th " John Easton.
11th " Alex. Wallace.
12th " L. W. Hardy.
13th " E. D. Woolley.
14th " Thomas Taylor.
15th " R. T. Burton.
16th " Frederick Kesler.
17th " Nathan Davis.
18th " L. D. Young.
19th " J. H. Rossiter.
20th " John Sharp.
Sugar House Ward, W. G. L. Smoot.
Big Cottonwood, David Belshaw.
Mill Creek, Reuben Miller.
South Cottonwood, J. S. Rawlins.
West Jordan, Archibald Gardner.
South Willow Creek, L. A. Stewart.

TOOELE COUNTY.

JOHN ROWBERRY, Presiding Bishop.

*Tooele City, G. W. Bennett.
Pine Canyon, Moses Martin.
*Tooele City, John Rowberry.
Grantsville, T. H. Clark.
St. Johns, G. W. Burridge.
Centreville, James Jordan.
Vernon, Hyrum Bennion.
Pleasant Creek, John Tanner.
Skull Valley, B. F. Knowlton.

RICH COUNTY.

A. O. SMOOT, Presiding Bishop, Pro tem.

First Ward, J. P. R. Johnson.
Second Ward, A. H. Scott.
Third Ward, Hyrum Tanner.
Fourth Ward, Wm. Follett.
Lehi, David Evans.
Cedar Fort, H. F. Cook.
Fairfield, John Carson.

DAVID EVANS, Presiding Bishop over the three last named places.

American Fork, L. E. Harrington.
Alpine, T. J. McCullough.

L. E. HARRINGTON, Presiding Bishop over the two last named places.

Pleasant Grove, John Brown.
*Provo, A. O. Smoot.
Springville, Wm. Bringhurst.
Mapleton, A. M. Thurman.
Salem, Silas Condit.
Spanish Fork, Jesse H. Bowman.
Santaquin, D. H. Halliday.
Spring Lake Villa, B. F. Johnson.

U. S. TANNER is presiding Bishop over the four last named places.

Goshen, Wm. Price.

JUAB COUNTY.

JOEL GROVER, Presiding Bishop

Mona, Edward Kay.
*Nephi, alias Salt Creek, Joel Grover.
Levan, Silas Hoyt.

SANPETE COUNTY.

*Fountain Green, R. L. Johnson.
Moroni, G. W. Bradley.
Fairview, Amasa Tucker.
Mount Pleasant, W. S. Seeley.
Spring City, Frederick Olsen.
Ephraim, Kanute Peterson.
Manti, R. J. Moffit.
Gunnison, J. S. Horne.
Fayette, John Bartholomew.

SEVIER COUNTY.

J. A. YOUNG, Presiding Bishop.

Salina, Peter Backmann.
Glenwood, Heleman Pratt.
*Richfield, Nelson Higgins acting.
Monroe, Moses Gifford.
Annabella Springs, Edward Roberts.
Joseph Ivie Immediate charge.

MILLARD COUNTY.

THOMAS CALLISTER, Presiding Bishop.

Scipio, Daniel Thompson.
Cedar Springs, alias Holden, David Stapleton.
*Fillmore City, Jesse Partridge.
Meadow Creek, W. H. Stoll.
Oak Creek, F. D. Lyman.
Kanosh, Culbert Kluz.

BEAVER COUNTY.

JOHN H. MUEDDOCK, Presiding Bishop.

Beaver, John B. Murdock.
Minersville, James McKnight.

IRON COUNTY.

Paragoonah, S. S. Smith.
*Parowan, W. H. Dame.
Summit.

W. H. DAME, Presiding Bishop over the three last named places.

Cedar City, Henry Lunt.

Post Office Department

WASHINGTON,

October 1, 1873.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 2 p. m. of February 7, 1874, to be decided on that day, for the transportation of the mails of the United States in the Territory of

UTAH,

From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878,

On the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified: being routes established at third session of 43d Congress, and first session of 43d Congress, and others.

(Examine carefully the forms and instructions annexed.)

An Act of Congress June 8, 1872, requires that bids for transporting the mails be accompanied by a certified check or draft equal to five per cent. of the bid.

UTAH.

41101 From Salt Lake City, by Lake Point, Tooele, Stockton, and Jacob City, to Ophir, 60 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Salt Lake City daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m;
Arrive at Ophir next days by 4 p m.
Leave Ophir daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake City next days by 4 p m.

41102 From Salt Lake City to Bingham Canyon, 29 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Salt Lake City Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Bingham Canyon by 3 p m;
Leave Bingham Canyon Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake City by 6 p m.

41103 From Salt Lake City, by Paper Mill Parley's, Parley's Park, and Wanship, 35 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Salt Lake City Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Wanship by 7 p m;
Leave Wanship Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake City by 4.30 p m.

41104 From Salt Lake City, by West Jordan, to Herriman, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salt Lake City Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Herriman by 12 m;
Leave Herriman Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Salt Lake City by 7 p m.

41105 From Salt Lake City, by Granite City, to Alta, 27 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Salt Lake City Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Alta by 4 p m;
Leave Alta Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake City by 4 p m.

41106 From Tooele to Grantsville, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tooele Friday at 4.30 p m;
Arrive at Grantsville by 7 p m;
Leave Grantsville Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Tooele by 4 p m.

41107 From Ophir, by Lewiston and Camp Floyd (or c.), to Fairfield, 45 miles Land back, once a week.
Leave Ophir Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Fairfield by 12 m;
Leave Fairfield Monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Ophir by 6 p m.

41108 From Lehi City, by American Fork, Pleasant Grove, Provo City, Springville, Spanish Fork, Salem, Payson, Spring Lake, Santaquin, Mona, Salt Creek, Levan, Chicken Creek, Scipio, Holden, Fillmore City, Meadow, Kanosh, Cove Creek, Beaver, Adamsville, Minersville, and Panaca, to Pioche (Nev.), 358 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Lehi City daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m;
Arrive at Pioche in four days;
Leave Pioche daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m;
Arrive at Lehi City in four days.
New service.

41109 From Lehi City, by Cedar Valley, Fairfield, and Homansville, to Eureka, 50 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Lehi City, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Eureka next days by 12 m;
Leave Eureka, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Lehi City next days by 7 p m.

41110 From Alpine City to American Fork, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Alpine City Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at American Fork by 3 p m;
Leave American Fork Thursday 5 30 p m;
Arrive at Alpine City by 5.30 p m.

41111 From Provo City, by Midway, Heber, Kamas, Peoa, Rockport, Wanship, and Parley's, to Echo City, 79 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Provo City Monday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Echo City next days by 6 p m;
Leave Echo City Wednesday and Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Provo City next days by 6 p m.

41112 From Payson, by Goshen, Diamond, and Silver City, to Eureka, 35 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Payson Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Eureka by 5 p m;
Leave Eureka Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Payson by 6 p m.

41113 From Salt Creek, by Fountain Green, Fairview, Mount Pleasant, Moroni, Spring City, Ephraim, Manti, Gunnison, Sallina, Glenwood, Rich eld, Inverury, and Monroe, to Bullion, 145 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Salt Creek, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Bullion next days by 7 p m;
Leave Bullion Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Salt Creek next days by 7 p m.
New service.

41114 From Bullion, by Marysville, Panguitch, Hillsdale, Glendale, and Mount Carmel, to Shonesburgh, 125 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bullion Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Shonesburgh Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave Shonesburgh Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Bullion Saturday by 6 p m.

41115 From Holden to Deseret, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Holden Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Deseret by 4 p m;
Leave Deseret Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Holden by 4 p m.

41116 From Beaver, by Paragonah, Parowan, Summit, Cedar City, Hamilton's Fort, Kanarraville, New Harmony, Bellevue, Toquerville, Leeds, Harrisburgh, and Washington, to St. George, 126 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Beaver Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at St. George next days at 7 p m;
Leave St. George Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Beaver next days at 7 p m.
New service.

41117 From Cedar City, by Iron City, Pinto, Fort Hamblin, Hebron, and Clover Valley (Nev.), to Panaca, 114 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cedar City Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Panaca Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave Panaca Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Cedar City Saturday by 6 p m.

41118 From Toquerville, by Virgin City, Duncan's Retreat, Grafton, Rockville, Springdale, Shunesburgh, Winsor, and Kanab, to Johnson, 88 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Toquerville Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Johnson next day by 7 p m;
Leave Johnson Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Toquerville next day by 7 p m.

41119 From St. George, by Pine Valley, to Pinto, 44 miles and back, once a week.
Leave St. George Monday 6 a m;
Arrive at Pinto by 7 p m;
Leave Pinto Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at St. George by 7 p m.

41120 From Fayette to Gunnison, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fayette Monday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Gunnison by 12 m;
Leave Gunnison Monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Fayette by 3 p m.

41121 From Ogden City, by Eden, to Huntsville, 16 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Ogden City Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Huntsville by 12 m;
Leave Huntsville Wednesday and Saturday at 12.15 p m;
Arrive at Ogden City by 4 p m.

41122 From Ogden City, by Harrisville, to North Ogden, 10 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Ogden Monday and Thursday at 3 p m;
Arrive at North Ogden by 5 p m;
Leave North Ogden Monday and Thursday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Ogden City by 1 p m.

41123 From Ogden City, by Lynne and Slaterville, to Plain City, 10 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Ogden City Tuesday and Friday at 3 p m;
Arrive at Plain City by 7 p m;
Leave Plain City Tuesday and Friday at 12 m;
Arrive at Ogden City by 3 p m.

41124 From Ogden City, by Alma, to Hooper, 14 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Ogden City Wednesday and Saturday at 3 a m;
Arrive at Hooper by 12 m;
Leave Hooper Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Ogden City by 3 p m.

41125 From Corinne, by Bear River City Portage, Salmon City (Idaho), Dale, Ross Fork, Fort Hall, Corbett's Station, Battle Creek, Market Lake, Eagle Rock (Idaho), Point of Rocks, Gallatin's, Crawford, Silver Star, Oak Creek, Iron Rod (in c.), White Hall, Boulder Valley, Jefferson City, and Cheyenne, to Helena, 450 miles and back, daily.
Summer schedule 3½ days. Winter schedule 5½ days.
Present pay, $47,808.

41126 From Brigham City, Station 1, by Brigham City, to Willard City, 10 miles and back, twice daily to Brigham City, 1½ miles and back, three times a week, the residue, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Brigham City.

41127 From Wellsville to Mendon, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wellsville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 p m;
Arrive at Mendon by 7 p m;
Leave Mendon Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Wellsville by 9 a m.

41128 From Logan, by Providence, Millville and Hiram, to Paradise, 12 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Logan Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Paradise by 12 m;
Leave Paradise Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Logan by 5 p m.

41129 From Logan, by Hyde Park, Smithfield, and Richmond, to Franklin (Idaho), 24 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Logan Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Franklin by 12 m;
Leave Franklin Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Logan by 5 p m.

41130 From Logan, by Mendon, Cornish, and Weston, and Clifton (Idaho), to Oxford (Idaho), 47 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Logan Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Oxford by 6 p m;
Leave Oxford Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Logan by 6 p m.

41131 From Kelton, by Dry Creek (Idaho), Indian Creek, Boise City, Middleton, Falk's Store, Payette, Rossi, Payette City, Express Ranch (Oregon), Baker City, Union, La Grande, Grodell, Cayuse, Weston, Milton, Walla Walla, Pendleton, Meadowville, Umatilla, Scott's, and Spanish Hollow, to the Dalles, 750 miles and back, seven times a week.
Summer schedule.
Leave Kelton daily at 4 a m;
Arrive at The Dalles in six days;
Leave The Dalles daily at 7 a m;
Arrive at Kelton in six days.
Winter schedule:
Leave Kelton daily at 4 a m;
Arrive at The Dalles in eight days;
Leave The Dalles daily at 7 a m;
Arrive at Kelton in eight days.
Present pay, $20,000 per annum.

41132 From Evanston (Wyo.), by Woodruff (Utah), Randolph, Laketown, Swan Creek (n. o.), Fish Haven (Idaho), St. Charles, Bloomington, Harris, Ovid, Liberty, Montpelier, and Georgetown, to Soda Springs, 135 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Evanston Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Soda Springs Wednesday by 7 p m;
Leave Soda Springs Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Evanston Saturday by 7 p m.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTEE AND CERTIFICATE.

Proposal.

The undersigned ——, whose post-office address is ——, county of ——, State of ——, proposes to convey the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1878, on route No. ——, between ——— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated October 1, 1873, "with celerity, certainty and security" (law of June 8, 1872), for the annual sum of ——dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in the advertisement and schedule; and after careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to advertisement of mail service; and of the provisions contained in the act of Congress of June 8, 1872.

Dated ——, Bidder.

Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. ——be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder will, prior to the 1st of June, 1874, enter into the required obligation or contract to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors.

Dated ——

Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies, UNDER HIS OATH OF OFFICE, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee; and that bidder and guarantors are above the age of 21 years.

Bids of $5,000 and upward must be accompanied by a certified check, or draft, as some security against bids equal to 5 per centum on the present annual rate on the contract in case of new service, not less than 5 per centum of one year's pay proposed in bid.—(Section 253, Act of June 8, 1872.)

The Postmaster must not sign the certificate until the sum of the bid is inserted and the bid and guarantee signed by all the parties, and dated.

OATH REQUIRED BY SECTION 246 OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 8, 1872, TO BE APPENDED TO EACH BID FOR CARRYING THE MAILS, AND TO BE TAKEN BEFORE AN OFFICER QUALIFIED TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

I, ——, of ——, bidder for conveying the mail on route No. ——, from ——to ——, do swear that I have the ability pecuniarly to fulfill my obligation as such bidder; that the bid is made in good faith, and with the intention to enter into a contract and perform the service in case said bid shall be accepted; and that the signatures of the guarantors thereto are genuine, and that I believe the said guarantors to be pecuniarly responsible for and able to pay all damages the United States shall suffer by reason of my failing to perform my obligations as such bidder.

Sworn to and subscribed before me ——for the ——of ——this ——day of ——, A. D. 187 , and in testimony thereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal the day and year aforesaid.

[SEAL.]

NOTE.—When the oath is taken before a justice of the peace, the certificate of the clerk of a court of record shall be added, under his seal of office, that the person who administered the oath is a duly qualified justice of the peace.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS AND POSTMASTERS;

Containing also conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the Post Office Department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. "Way bills" to be prepared by postmasters or other agents of the Department, will accompany the mails, specifying the number and destination of the several bags, to be examined by the postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of bags and pouches.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions, if the failure be occasioned by the fault of the contractor or carrier, three times the pay of the trip will be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connections with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof, and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running races, or conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may discontinue or extend a contract, change the schedule and termini of a route, and alter, increase, decrease, or extend the service, in accordance with law, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation for any additional service thereby required, or for increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary; and in case of decrease, curtailment, or discontinuance of service, as a full indemnity to said contractor, one month's extra pay on the amount of service discontinued, and a pro rata compensation for the service retrieved. *Provided*, however, that, in case of increased expedition, the contractor may, upon timely notice, relinquish the contract.

9. Payments will be made by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in November, February, May, and August, provided that required evidence of service has been received.

10. The distances given are believed to be substantially correct, but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied are correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point*, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of hills, roads, streams, &c., and all tollbridges, turnpikes, plank-roads, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such ground, can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehension as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions causing or increasing hindrance or expense occurring during the contract term. Offers established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

11. Bidders are cautioned to mail their proposals in time to reach the Department by the day and hour named (3 p.m., Feb. 7, 1874), as bids received after that time will *not be considered* in competition with bids of reasonable amount, received in time. Neither can bids be considered which are without the guarantee required by law, and a certificate of the sufficiency of such guarantee, and the oath of the bidder according to section 246, act of June 8, 1872.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, separately, for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal. Consolidated or combination bids ("proposing one sum for two or more routes") cannot be considered.

14. The mile, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder (that is, his usual post-office address), and the name of each member of a firm where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed proposals furnished by the Department, to write out in full the sum of dollars and to retain blank spaces.

Altered bids should not be submitted; nor should bids once submitted be withdrawn. No withdrawal of a bid or guarantee will be allowed unless the withdrawal is received twenty-four hours previous to the time fixed for opening the proposals.

Bids must be signed by two responsible persons, by bid and guarantee, and should be signed plainly with the full name of each person.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant; and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders. (Act of June 8, 1872, section 245.)

16. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, Geo. of Utah," addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "Contract Office." Bids of $5,000 per annum and upward must be accompanied by a certified bank draft, equal to 5 per cent of the amount; also bids for service which now costs $5,000 or more per annum. Where the proposal pay is $5,000 or more, it is expected by the advertisement under the appropriate route.

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st day of June, 1874, otherwise the contract will be considered as having failed, and the Postmaster General may proceed to contract for the service with other parties, according to law.

Transfers of contracts, or of interest in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequently cannot be allowed. Neither can sequently cannot be allowed. Neither can bids, or interest in bids, be transferred or assigned to other parties. Bidders will therefore take notice they will be expected to perform the service awarded to them through the whole contract term.

18. Section 249 of the act of June 8, 1872, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be "awarded to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty and security thereof." Under this law bids that propose to transport the mails with "*celerity, certainty and security,*" *having been decided to be the only legal bids, are contracted as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance* [illegible] "*celerity, certainty and security,*" *and have the preference over all others*, and no others are considered, except for steamboat routes.

19. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition. Making a new bid, with guarantee and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

20. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility. (See section 247, act of June 8, 1872.) They must not sign the certificate until the sum of the bid is inserted, and the bid and guarantee are signed by the bidder and (two) guarantors; *a disregard of this instruction by postmasters will subject them to immediate removal and to severe penalties.*

Postmasters are also liable to dismissal from office for acting as agents of contractors or bidders, with or without compensation, in any business, matter, or thing relating to the mail service. They are the trusted agents of the Department and cannot consistently act in both capacities.

21. All bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. Present contractors, and persons known at the Department, must, equally with others, furnish proper guarantors, and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster.

23. In all cases where the routes are not fully supplied with the necessary locks and pouches, it is the duty of the postmaster at the head of the route to make requisition on the Contract Office of this Department for such locks and pouches before 1st July next, provided the route be let.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

F. A. MITCHELL..... DAVID JAMES.

Mitchell & James

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have

REMOVED

To their new premises on

West Temple Street,

Opposite the City Meat Market,

Where they hope, by strict attention to business and small profits, to merit the continued patronage so liberally bestowed upon them.

Tin, Sheet Iron & Coppersmiths

Furnace Work and Roofing.

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE. GAS, WATER and STEAM FITTERS.

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VICTORY! VICTORY!!

THE

WILSON

Sewing

MACHINE

TAKES

Five Medals

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR at VIENNA.

Three separate dispatches from Vienna combine to dispel all doubt as to what sewing machine has won the first honors of the great Exposition. The first was a special to the New York press on Monday, and was as follows:

VIENNA, August 18, 1873.

The Wilson shuttle sewing machine [illegible] the same prize at the Exposition for being the best sewing machine.
RAYNOR.

The second was the regular Associated Press report, compiled from a long special to the New York *Herald*, in which the "Wilson Sewing Machine of Cleveland, Ohio," was named as among the exhibitors which received "gold med