

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, May 26, 1899.

THE S. F. "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT ON THE MORMONS

Mr. George F. Parsons has written a series of letters to the San Francisco Times, under the heading of "Among the Mormons," which will doubtless be read with interest by Californians. We do not know how long Mr. Parsons remained here; but we suppose that his stay was brief, and whatever errors have crept into his letters—for they are not entirely free from mistakes—we attribute to that cause. The letters, so far as we have seen, are as correct as could be expected from one coming in, as we imagine Mr. P. did, with but little previous knowledge of Utah and its people, and they speak highly for his industry and the care which he has taken to obtain information. We shall await with interest the remaining portion of his correspondence. If he continues to write as favorably of the affairs and the people of Utah as he has done in the letters which have reached us, we shall be almost surprised. For, however fair a man may be disposed to write about Utah and "the Mormons," he soon becomes aware of the fact that it is unpopular with a certain noisy class, and unless he be a man of considerable moral courage, he is apt to weaken and to shape his utterances to better suit their taste. Already we notice a contemptible little San Francisco sheet contains an article in which an attempt is made to hold Mr. Parsons up to ridicule. The truth he tells does not agree with its depraved taste, and it evinces spleen.

Speaking of Ogden, Mr. P. says: "The traveler who enters Utah from the west will meet with little worthy of note until he reaches Ogden, which is some forty miles to the eastward of Promontory Point. Brigham City, it is true, lies to the westward of this town, snugly sheltered at the base of the Wasatch Mountains, but it is by no means so considerable a place as Ogden. On entering it one is reminded of the quiet country towns of the older States, though Ogden is, if possible, even more hushed and somnolent than those abodes of peace and monotony. It boasts one principal thoroughfare, but the streets are laid out with a liberality as regards space, that might be copied with advantage in more pretentious places. The houses are for the most part built of adobe, and the town is situated at the very base of the hills, some of the houses being placed upon a level bench which rises at the rear of the main street. The larger buildings are the Tithing House, the hotel (the only one of the place), kept by Bishop West, and the Tabernacle where religious services are held. The stores are few in number, and the amount of business done does not appear to be large, though the advent of the railroad has given a stimulus to trade, and is gradually awakening the Mormons to the necessity of action. One thing soon makes itself apparent to the sojourner in this little place, and that is, that Ogden is exceedingly orderly. There are here regular Mormon policemen; there is no drunkenness, and the streets are clean and free from the usual filth of Utah society, and I cannot evade it, even if I were inclined to do so. Outside of the main street the houses are scattered, and generally stand in their own gardens, which, at this season of the year, are fragrant and lovely with the odor and the color of peach and apple blossoms. Here may be seen on a pleasant afternoon, the two or three wives of the tradesman or the artisan, seated in the shade of the veranda, nursing their respective babies and keeping an eye upon the gambols of the multitudinous little ones who roll and tumble about the foliage-covered porch. The fruit grown in these gardens is said to be of a very superior quality, but I was not fortunate enough to be present when it was ripe."

"OGDEN TO SALT LAKE
"There does not appear to be much good land between Ogden and Salt Lake, when once the Weber Valley is passed. The bottoms there are very rich and fertile, but the river is, as I heard a traveler remark, 'a very mean stream,' and has an ugly habit of spreading itself all over the low lands when the snows melt in the hills. On reaching Farmington, a pretty village some twenty-two miles from Ogden, some choice land appears. Farmington is situated on the slope of the foot hills, and in front of it a considerable tract of soil stretches away down to the margin of Salt Lake. There are here some substantial houses of stone, which differ from our own style of architecture in that they are made to last. There are some flourishing orchards, pretty gardens, fine springs of delicious water, and pleasant groves of firs, in the neighborhood, and it is altogether a very picturesque and cozy looking little place. Passing along the road here, one meets wagons, driven by swarthy country folks, accompanied, far more frequently than in Gentile countries, by their wives and children. Nearly all the women in these regions wear sun bonnets of such portentous dimensions that there is no more chance of seeing the face at the back of them than if one was trying to discern a person's features by looking through the summit of a tunnel."

"SALT LAKE CITY.
"Down in the wilds of Arizona, amid a desert region, presenting everywhere the marks of ancient volcanic action, where the gigantic cactus rises to a height of sixty feet, and throws out its huge, coarse blossoms, like bleached human heads, at right angles to the fluted columnar shaft, the traveler comes upon an edifice which is so utterly and entirely out of place, and foreign to the surroundings, that he is compelled to recall the childish legends of the Arabian Nights, and to wonder if indeed some whimsical giant has not caught up the building from the midst of a populous city, and planted it in the wilderness in mockery. For the bewildering structure is a temple of no mean pretensions, and within a city in, as there is no human habitation, it may well be questioned whether the

City of the Saints, the capital of Deseret, is not entitled to rank as the more remarkable creation. It is not that the full force of its interest strikes the observer, for the laborers of extraordinary people who emulate the honey bee in their indefatigable (and patient) industry, have so far reclaimed the desert, and brought to the place that its earliest discoverers would fail to recognize it. But twenty years ago, when the first veterans crept slowly through the defiles of the mountains to the eastward, and emerged upon the plain which once formed a portion of the bed of the Great Salt Lake, they had need of all the fervor and faith that religious fanaticism could supply, to reconcile them to the destiny marked out for them by the leaders of the struggling and harassed Church. Bleak mountains, sterile soil, void of vegetation and of forest growth, met their expectant eyes, and foreshadowed hardship and privation of the most distressing character. But the lot was accepted silently and with submission. The flat had gone forth, and here, in the only fertile spot for many miles around, the wanderers pitched their tents and established their city.

"Twenty years have passed away, and in the evening of a spring day we are entering Salt Lake City from the westward. On our journey the desert has been replaced by low banks, and through level ground. Far away to the westward the great dead lake gleams in the rays of the declining sun, and a broad expanse of flat and barren country lies between the lake and river. On the east bank of the river, the city is situated, at an elevation of 4,350 feet above the sea level. At its back the Wasatch Mountains rise to a height of ten thousand feet, and on their summits glitter eternal snows. Wind-ing around a rocky promontory we approach the city. Scattered widely over the plain, its streets and houses mark the landscape with patches of green, and long lines of pleasant shade trees, amid which the white buildings rise, presenting a most charming and picturesque effect. There may be more beautiful cities than Salt Lake, but there is not one whose beauties are so strongly impressed upon the observer by its contrast with the surrounding desert. The City of the Saints is an oasis—the garden spot in the midst of a howling wilderness—and whatever objections may be made to the Mormon religion and the Mormon institutions, there can be but one opinion as to the industry and perseverance that have enabled them to build up this beautiful city. The place is laid out with much judgment and good taste. The streets are more than 125 feet in width, and are bordered on either side with rows of shade trees, while sparkling mountain streams of delicious water ripple through well built stone canals in every thoroughfare. The houses are mostly built of adobe, plastered, though many wooden and some stone edifices, of a substantial character, have been erected of late years. Everywhere throughout the city the eye is refreshed by blooming gardens and ornamental trees, and this exuberance of foliage, together with the pleasant murmurs of the streams by the roadside, lend an indescribable charm to the scene. The city is said to cover three thousand acres of land, and it is laid out in blocks of ten acres each, each block being divided into lots of one acre, and each quarter of a block into a neat cottage and garden. The trees most commonly met with are the acacias, locust, cottonwoods and alibinis, but outside of Main street, which is the principal business thoroughfare of the city, one comes upon cozy cottages surrounded with peach and apple blossoms, and nestled in luxuriant rose bushes. The tiny cottages which stand apart from the road here and there, sheltered in nests of deep green foliage, are mostly the residences of wives who have separate establishments—a very common practice here. Some of these cottages are built of adobe, and there is generally a neat cottage and garden. The air to be met with in no other town upon this continent, or at least, upon this side of the continent.

"TITHING AND OTHER MATTERS.
"The system of mutual aid, which Christianity teaches, and which the land, but seldom practice, is in Utah that of tithing, which should refuse assistance to an impoverished brother, when possessing the means to supply it, would not only be regarded as a recreant to his creed, but would subject himself to severe punishment and ostracism of the Church. This it happens that while in Utah there are comparatively few wealthy men, there are none abjectly poor, and the stranger might travel from end to end of the Territory without encountering one man so miserable as to be compelled to sue for alms. The question of the tithes has never, so far as I am aware, raised any ill feeling or complaint among the Mormons, as it has done in other countries. They give cheerfully, and I believe they give fairly, not endeavoring to overreach their spiritual teachers by cunning evasions or chicanery, but honestly and in good faith, full tenth of all their produce for the Church. The secret of this cheerful contribution is, I take it, to be found in the fact that, though the power of the Mormon Church is despotic, [?] the Bishops and Apostles are among its hardest workers in the community, and they do not do so for positions. Nearly all of the Apostles are poor men; men who, though not living exactly from hand to mouth, are nevertheless often put to it to make both ends meet, and to provide for the increasing wants of the large families which their position in the Church almost forces upon them. The tithings are appropriated to their legitimate uses, and the people knowing this, and being moreover in full accord with the dignitaries of the Church, never grudge their share of the tax."

After stating that President Young's policy in providing for the people a commodious place of amusement, and that the "Mormons" display far more taste and discrimination in the matter of amusements than even the intelligent people of San Francisco, which proves that the policy of their leader has had at least the good effects of sharpening their wits and refining their judgments, he says:

"The Theatre at Salt Lake City is remarkably fine building. It is, I think, larger than anything of the kind on the coast, and in its interior arrangements it is modeled more after the Drury Lane Theatre in London, than after any American place of amusement. There are three tiers, or circle, above the parquette. The middle circle, or, as they call it, the first circle, is usually reserved for Gentile visitors, though no respectable stranger is refused admission to the parquette, where, as a rule, the Saints sit. The stage is a very fine one. The appointments generally, such as green room, dressing rooms, wardrobe, carpenter's loft, scene rooms, etc., are on a far larger and more convenient scale than the general run of our theatres in this city—always excepting the new California Theatre. Everything is comfortable, complete, and ample in accommodation. The theatre was built by Brigham himself, and he has spent much time and money in perfecting it in every part. The greatest drawback is the absence of gas in the house, and this, of course, detracts much from the general effect of the building, at night."

"THE MORMON POLICE.
"The Pacific Railroad brought with it a scourge of ruffianism which surged on from one mushroom town to another, along the line, marking its passage by murder and sowing the seeds of vice and villainy wherever it rested. Bands of desperadoes, who sometimes entered the quiet city of the Saints, and sought to erect there the gambling halls and whisky shops without which they could scarcely exist. The Mormon

police were unaccustomed to dealing with such characters, but they succeeded to a miracle in keeping the peace. There were no riots, there was no shooting. But the ruffians somehow found out that the quiet men who came and talked to them so calmly were not to be trifled with, and they speedily took themselves to fresh fields and pastures new. I happened to be myself a witness of the way these Mormon policemen conduct themselves under such circumstances. The place was a little way from the city called Taylor's Mills, some four miles east of Ogden City. A train going to Wasatch had brought up a crowd of men who had been working on the Union Pacific Railroad, and this crowd composed some of the worst roughs I have ever seen. Many of them were half drunk and wholly quarrelsome, and they soon began to talk about 'cleaning out the d-d Mormons,' and were evidently ripe for a row. Presently they commenced quarrelling among themselves, and it looked though a general riot was imminent. At this juncture a plainly dressed young man made his way into the seething vortex of the crowd, and confronting the most quarrelsome rough, a bull-headed, close cropped scoundrel, with strong indications of the prize fighter about him, quietly told him that no fighting would be allowed there. The man was surrounded, and it would have been easy to fell him with a blow from the rear, but his coolness daunted the bully, who began to quiet down a little. Soon, however, finding that the policeman was alone, his courage returned, and he began to abuse him, uttering threats about shooting and eyeing the Mormon murderously. The latter repeated his order, and then arose a babel of yells and threats, in the midst of which I fully expected that the daring policeman would have been trampled under foot, if not shot down and killed outright. He maintained, however, his coolness, and in a few minutes, to the amazement of the lookers on, he had succeeded in dispersing the crowd by some occult process beyond my comprehension. Perhaps the power of the police in Utah is fortified by the fact that every Mormon bears arms, and knows how to use them, and that every Mormon is ready, at a moment's notice, to rally forth in defense of his brethren or his Church. Whatever the cause may be, it is however certain that thieves, roughs, and other bad characters, stand very little chance of pursuing their nefarious business successfully in Salt Lake City."

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)
By Telegraph.

GENERAL.
New York, 25.—The New School Assembly, after a long discussion on the report of the committee on foreign missions, modified the report by the omission of California and Chinese affairs, and it was so adopted.

Chicago, 25.—The Tribune's special says, the Cabinet is considering the question of England's belligerency as set forth in Sumner's speech with much care. Grave exceptions were taken by some members to resting our case to the extent he does, upon the difference between the closing of the blockade and closing the ports. Gen. Butler called attention to the fact that the supreme court had actually recognized the belligerency of the South prior to the Queen's proclamation. It also appears that letters are on record in the diplomatic correspondence, as thanking Spain when she recognized the belligerent rights of the South for not doing more. Several Senators are said to appear to think the action of the Senate rather precipitate in rejecting the Johnson-Stanley treaty, and if it were cast again before them, it would do otherwise.

Chicago.—A drunken woman yesterday, fired a pistol at a negro, inflicting a slight flesh wound in the chest, and the ball lodged in the body of a little boy, inflicting a fatal wound. The tragedy occurred in the locality known as Conley's park, the same place where Burkhead was wounded a few nights since.

The body of a young lady was found murdered on an island in the river a day or two since. It is probably that of Lizzie Helger, who had just arrived from Bremen, and who was inveigled from the depot by two unknown men. An attempt had been made to violate her person before her death.

Boston.—Several letter boxes at the post office were found opened this morning and robbed of their contents. Among them the Suffolk bank missed letters containing checks amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which were subsequently found in a cellar. The way they were returned to the bank causes young boys to be suspected as the perpetrators.

FOREIGN.
Havana.—An official account of the landing of the filibuster expedition in the Eastern Department has made public that seven hundred men disembarked on the night of the 16th in the bay of Nipe and quietly took position, mounting six guns and fortifying three houses. They remained undiscovered thirty-six hours. Capt. Mosco attacked them with 120 men, and stormed one of the houses and captured the flag. They were finally giving out. The filibusters lost sixty killed and one hundred and sixty wounded. The Spaniards had four killed. The flag captured was presented by Emelia Cassanova. The troops captured six guns and turned them against the filibusters and spiked the guns. Before they went back four steamers with troops sailed for the bay of Nipe. It is rumored that the rebel general Quesada has been captured and shot.

14th Ward Co-operative Store,
FIRST SOUTH STREET.
Near west end of City Meat Market.
HAVE ON HAND a general assortment of Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware, Notions and Provisions. We buy and sell produce, and are always ready to accommodate our friends.
d187-1
MARTIN LENZI, Supt.

STRAYED
ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, from the Tenth Ward, a dark, spotted dog, with a white collar, and a white tag on its left hind leg, the other a horse, with Spanish brand on its shoulder and left hind. Any person giving any clue to their whereabouts, to JOHN YOUNG, 10th Ward, or W. F. at this Office, will be liberally rewarded.
d187-3

FOR A SAFE & MILD
Stimulant
Headache & Biliousness

Special Notices.
T. & W. Taylor are closing out their fine stock of goods at prices lower than ever. d185-6
Just Arrived at the REVERE HOUSE, BAKERY, from Chicago, by Express, PICKLED PIGS' FEET and CALVES' TONGUE.
Best LAGER BEER and CIGARS in Salt Lake City. Lunch at all hours.
d185-6
JOE SIMMONS, Proprietor.
GREAT BARGAINS and splendid inducements for all who want Cheap Goods, at the ELEPHANT STORE. Do not forget to call and examine their immense stock. d140-1m
LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!—20,000 feet of 4 x 4 white pine Scantling, 10,000 feet of 3 x 4 white or red pine Scantling, white pine preferred. Quickest response, green or seasoned. Wanted immediately at DINWOODY'S, Salt Lake City. d140-1r
Reward offered for lost Horses—see advt.

THEATRE.
Lectures & Managers—H. R. Clawson & J. T. Oates.
Engagement, for a Limited Number of Nights, of the Distinguished Comedian,

MR. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH
Who will appear as
TERRY, THE SWELL!

SUPPORTED BY
FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY,
This Evening,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1899.

The performance will consist of the Great Dramatic Satire upon the Vice and Sins of the Time, entitled, THE
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE!

Produced with
NEW SCENERY,
MACHINERY,
And APPOINTMENTS.
TERRY, THE SWELL, a Scampish Character, on the Chances,
Polly O'Halloran, a Fascinating Character, with Songs, "Big Sunflower" and "Coal Oil Tommy".....Miss Annie Ward
47-Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8.
In active preparation, the Sensational Drama,
AFTER DARK!

NEW STOCK
NOW IN STORE.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Glove Kid, Serge, Goat and Calf
GAITERS AND BALMORALS.
Ladies' Carpet and Kid
SLIPPERS AND BUSKINS;
The best stock of Ladies' shoes in the City.

Also, MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS'
CALF AND KIP BOOTS!
Serge, Calf and Buff
GAITERS.
ALL THE BEST STYLES.

GENTS' and BOYS'
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
Musklin and Over Shirts—Half Hose—Suspenders—Neck Ties—Collars—Handkerchiefs—Traveling Bags—Parasols—Umbrellas, etc., all of which is offered as Cheap as can be bought in the Territory.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK, IN
EAST TEMPLE STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.
d187-1m
A. SHIPP.

Notice of Dissolution.
N. S. RANSOHOFF & Co.
THE firm of N. S. Ransohoff & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims by note, or otherwise, against the firm are hereby notified to present the same within thirty (30) days from date to Conrad Prag & A. Gans, at Salt Lake City, Utah Ter., who are alone authorized to settle the same and to collect all debts and claims due the firm.
All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call at Prag & Gans' and settle their accounts immediately.

CONRAD PRAG & A. GANS, d187-1m
SALT LAKE CITY, May 8, 1899.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE firm of GILBERT & SONS, of Salt Lake City, U.T., has this day been dissolved. Abel Gilbert, retiring from the firm from and after this date. The business of the firm hereafter to be conducted by Cyrus P. Gilbert & William Gilbert, under the firm name of C. P. & Wm. GILBERT, at Ogden, U.T., who will settle the outstanding business of the late firm of Gilbert & Sons, and are authorized to collect all debts due the same.
S. L. City, April 17, 1899.
d185-1m
Wm. GILBERT.

NOTICE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. T.
Salt Lake City, May 25, 1899.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.
I.—The new system of Tactics, prepared by Brevet-Major-General Emory Union, U. S. Army, having been adopted for the use of the Army and Militia of the United States, in place of all others, will hereafter be used by the Militia of this Territory, and all exercises, maneuvers embraced in said system will be strictly observed.
II.—District Commanders will cause company, Battalion, Regimental and Brigade musters to be held in their respective Districts, preparatory to a General Muster.

By order of Lieut. General D. H. Wells,
H. B. CLAWSON,
Adj. Gen., Militia, U. T.

NOTICE.—In a short time there will be a sufficient number of the above works in this office to supply the Legion at cost.

H. B. CLAWSON,
d183-1w

DUNFORD & SONS
ARE
CLOSING OUT
THEIR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
BOOTS,
SHOES
AND
HATS,
AT
Extremely Low Figures!
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
FOR CASH.

MERCHANTS
Will do well to
CALL AND EXAMINE
OUR STOCK
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE,
AS WE
Are Determined to Sell.

d187-6
LOST or STOLEN
ABOUT six weeks since, from John Malen's team, between Salt Lake City and Brigham City, one Case, containing 12 Reams of White Letter Paper, manufactured by Wm. A. Webb. Any person giving information concerning the above to GARDNER & BROS., will be rewarded.
d187-6

MORGAN'S
Commercial College,
MUSIC HALL.
BOOKKEEPING
IN ALL ITS DIFFERENT FORMS.
Instruction given in the proper form of Notes, Drafts, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Mortgages, etc. \$45.00
LIFE SCHOLARSHIP \$45.00
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
Orthography, Reading, History, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, English, Deseret System of Spelling and Reading, daily.
\$7.00 PER QUARTER In Advance

PENMANSHIP.
The services of Prof. C. R. CLARK have been secured in the above department, which, if itself is a guarantee of success.
A class will be organized for the
ESPECIAL BENEFIT OF THE WARD AND COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.
\$3.00 per Term of 20 Lessons, in Advance.

CLASS HOURS:
Bookkeeping and Primary Department,
from 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m.
Penmanship, from 12 to 2, 4 to 6 p.m.
J. MORGAN.

Mr. J. MORGAN:
I am happy to hear that you have secured the services of Mr. Clark, writing master.
It would be a vast advantage to many of our School Teachers and to Pupils attending our Common Schools to attend classes under a competent writing master, and as pleased that you are making arrangements so as to admit a class of School Teachers to this important branch of study.
S. L. City, May 14, 1899.
d185-2w
ROBT. L. CAMPBELL.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of H. WAGENER & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Paul Englebrecht purchasing the entire interest in said firm. Paul Englebrecht assumes all the indebtedness of the firm, and will collect all outstanding moneys due the firm.
H. WAGENER,
PAUL ENGELBRECHT,
Salt Lake City, May 19, 1899.
d182-1w

CANVASSERS WANTED
FOR THE
SALT LAKE CITY DIRECTORY.
A work that should be in every house in the Territory.
LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.
Office in EXCHANGE BUILDING, Up Stairs
Office Hours from 12 m. to 1 p.m.
E. L. SLOAN.
d183-1w

NOTICE!
ALL those knowing themselves indebted to us for the past one and two years, will oblige us by settling their accounts, as we wish to close up our own.
Please give attention to the above.
We have on hand a FINE SELECTION STOCK OF GOODS, and are determined to sell Very Low for ready cash.
d183-1m
NAISBITT & HINDLEY.

Proposals for Fresh Beef

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATE, OFFICE CHIEF, COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, OMAHA, NEB., May 20, 1899.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1899, for furnishing
NEW 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, " " 5 companies
North Platte station, Neb., " 3 companies
Fort Sedgewick, C.T., " 2 companies
Sidney station, Neb., " 2 companies
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., " 4 companies
Fort Laramie, " " 2 companies
Fort Fetterman, " " 2 companies
Fort Sanders, " " 3 companies
Fort Fred, Steele, " " 3 companies
Camp Douglas, U. T., " 4 companies

The contracts to commence on the first (1st) day of September, 1899, 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 posts will be bid for in groups as below indicated, viz:
Rorts D. A. Russell, Laramie, Fetterman, Sanders and Fred Steele.
Fort Sedgewick and Sidney Station.
Persons who bid for the above posts in groups as indicated, are and are willing to take them separately, may also bid for them separately.
All other posts may be bid for separately; or in groups, as bidders may elect.

Bids will also be entertained for all of the posts together, or for all excepting Fort Bridger and Camp Douglas.
The beef to be of a good, wholesome and marketable quality, in equal proportion of hind and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded). The necks of the cattle to be cut off at the fourth or fifth vertebra 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 lock-joint.

Each beef, when dressed, must net at least 400 pounds.
The contractor will be required to furnish, weigh and issue the beef from the block, on the order of the Post 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. Contractors must furnish all slaughter-houses and corrals at their own expense.

The contractor for Fort Laramie and Fetterman will be required to have on hand at each post, by the last day of December, 1899, such supply of beef cattle and corn and hay to feed them, as may be determined upon by the commanding officer as necessary to last through the winter.

Proposals must also state at what price 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 each of the posts named in the proposal during the period of the fresh beef contract.

Payments to be made monthly for the quantities of fresh beef accepted and for the quantities furnished by the United States for public distribution; but in the event of being without funds, then payment to be made as soon after as funds may be received for the purpose.
Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) posted at its head. Each bid, to have consideration, must be accompanied by the written guarantee of some parties (not bid) 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 it on his bond.

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 undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Beef Cattle." Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals.
By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. AUGUR,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., Chief C. S.
d186, 157, 159, 160, 162, 163;

UNITED STATES' MAILS.
U. T. A.
Post Office Department,
Washington, April 29, 1899.
PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 o'clock p.m. of JUNE 29, 1899, to be decided by the 1st of July, for carrying the mails of the United States from August 2, 1899, to June 30, 1899, on the following route in the Territory of Utah, and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:
10335 From Salt Lake City, by Tooele, to Stockton, 40 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Salt Lake City, Tuesday and Saturday, at 6 a.m.
Arrive at Stockton by 7 p.m.
Leave Stockton, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 a.m.
Arrive at Salt Lake City by 7 p.m.

For forms of proposal, guarantee and certificate, and also for instructions as to the conditions to be embraced in the proposal, and alterations of July 31, 1899, October 31, 1899, and November 30, 1899, inviting proposals for mail service in California, Utah, &c., to be found at the principal post offices.
Bids should be sent in sealed envelopes, superscribed "Proposal Utah," and addressed to "Second Assistant Postmaster General."
GEORGE EARLE,
Acting Postmaster General.
d182-114w

COLD WATER BATHS!
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