

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, August 13, 1888.

THE DESERET ALPHABET—ITS ADVANTAGES.

ANY system that will have the effect to simplify the present method of educating the young ought to be hailed by mankind as an invaluable boon. Under our present mode of instruction it requires years of close and persistent application on the part of children to acquire even a moderate knowledge of the ordinary branches of an English education. This is principally attributable to our faulty and defective spelling. It is not unfrequently the case that after years have been spent in acquiring a knowledge of orthography, writers are under the necessity of having recourse to their dictionaries to satisfy themselves respecting the spelling of a word. And as for pronunciation, comparatively few men, who do not spend years in study, ever master it sufficiently to be free from faults. To acquire a sufficient knowledge of our language to be able to speak, read and write it correctly is an immense task for the memory, and strains it more than we can well realize.

There are serious and well-founded objections to sending young children constantly to school. Many constitutions have received permanent injury, and many lives have been sacrificed, through the anxiety of parents to educate their children. Yet, in many instances, if they are not kept steadily at school while they are young, they grow up illiterate and ignorant, for by the time they are old enough to go to school every day, and study hard without fear of physical injury, their labor is wanted by their parents in other directions. The introduction of the Deseret Alphabet will remedy the evils of our system of orthography, and facilitate, to a wonderful extent, the acquirement of education by the children. By its aid, in a very brief period, any person will be able to learn to read. It will also bring about a uniformity of pronunciation, for every word will be spelled as it is pronounced, and vice versa. If a person understands the sounds of a language, by the aid of the Deseret Alphabet he can write it correctly; for the characters of that alphabet represent the sounds.

A few moments' reflection will convince one what a great advantage such a system presents, and what time it will save the learner. Instead of spending years in learning to spell and read, it will only require, at the farthest, a few weeks. We are pleased to have it in our power to announce that there is every prospect that this system will soon be generally introduced into our schools. David O. Calder, Esq., was sent East last Spring, as the Agent of the Chancellor and Regents of the Deseret University, to make arrangements for the manufacture of type and the publication of primary school books in the characters of the Deseret Alphabet. He has been very successful in accomplishing this business, and, as the fruits of his labor, he has sent on a specimen copy of the primer he has got out. It contains 36 pages printed in the new alphabet. The characters, to a person unaccustomed to them, may look strange; but to the eye to which they are familiar they are beautiful. Their chief beauty is their simplicity. A person of ordinary intellect, by applying himself to their study for a few hours, would be able to read a letter or book written or printed in them.

The introduction of these books into our schools will be a highly important step in the right direction. The thinking, liberal portion of educated men in America and England have long felt the necessity of a change in our system of orthography. They have in some instances advocated such a reform, and steps have been taken to make it effective by publishing papers and books in phonetic characters. Many, however, while freely admitting that such a reform would be very desirable, have despaired about it ever being accomplished. To them the obstacles in the way of its universal adoption have seemed insurmountable.

If our community were situated as others are, it might be Quixotic to attempt the introduction of this reform among us with the hope of carrying it into practical operation. But our position is unique. We are united. This system can be made universal among us with but little trouble. We have effected important reforms in other directions, and done so successfully, and we can also make the correction of the orthography now in vogue a success. It is a labor worthy of us and our destiny. Some have an idea that if a child be educated in the system of spelling and writing by sound, it will be a detriment to it in learning the present system. But those most familiar with phonotypy assert that it is an aid to a child, if familiar with that system, in learning our present orthography; of course the Deseret Alphabet holds the same relation to our present system that phonotypy does; the principle of the two is the same; the characters only are different.

It will probably be advantageous to children to have some knowledge imparted to them of the present system,

even after the Deseret alphabet is generally adopted; but with us this should be a matter of secondary consideration. If they could find no better reading than much of the miserable trash that now obtains extensive circulation, it would be better, in our opinion, if they never learned to read the present orthography. In such a case ignorance would be blissful. Our own literature would be open to them, and though it might be limited, the minds of those who perused it would be more healthy and strong, than if they had a wider range of reading of an inferior character. The greatest evils which now flourish, and under which Christendom groans, are directly traceable to the illegitimacy of the press. It sends forth a purulent and dangerous literature, which corrupts and distorts the minds and judgments of men. It is our aim to check its demoralizing tendencies, and in no way can we better do this, than by making the knowledge of the Deseret alphabet general and by training the children in its use.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

THE telegraph this afternoon announces the death of Thaddeus Stevens, an account of which will be found in the dispatches. This veteran leader of the Republican party was born in Caledonia County, Vermont, April 4, 1793; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814; during that year removed to Pennsylvania; studied law and taught in an academy at the same time; in 1816 was admitted to the bar in Adams County; in 1833 was elected to the State Legislature, and also in 1834, 1835, 1837, and 1841; in 1836 was elected a member to the Convention to revise the State Constitution; in 1838 was appointed a Canal Commissioner; in 1842 he removed to Lancaster; and in 1848 was elected a Representative, from Pennsylvania, to the Thirty-first Congress, also to the Thirty-second; and in 1858 was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and also to the Thirty-seventh, during which he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, having previously served on various important committees. In 1862 he was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, again serving as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He was also a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864.

By Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, 10.—In support of Gov. Warmouth's assertion that a hundred and fifty murders have been committed during the last month in this district the *Republican* contains two columns of extracts from letters to the Governor detailing the outrages in the country parishes.

Boston.—Gen. Butler was thrown from his carriage at Gloucester, yesterday, and severely bruised.

WASHINGTON, 11.—It is understood that Col. Deane, of Gov. Warmouth's staff, was assured by the President that instructions would be issued to Gen. Buchanan to cover the ground presented by the Governor. Considerable interest has been felt to know whether the President would recognize the present governments of the Southern States as legal, which he has now done. Heretofore there has been reason to doubt whether he would recognize them as legitimate constitutional governments.

NEW YORK, 11.—Richmond specials say that a Democratic meeting last night was repeatedly interrupted by negroes, and that a serious riot finally broke out when several white men were badly injured, but none fatally; two negroes were mortally wounded. The accounts seem to agree that the negroes provoked the riot. A number of split rails, intended for an assault on the speakers' stand, were found in a shanty from which the negroes who provoked the disturbance were dislodged.

Boston.—Burlingame and the Chinese embassy will arrive on the 29th, and will visit Lawrence, Lowell and other manufacturing places.

NEW YORK, 11.—The cattle plague excitement still continues.

There was one case of cholera yesterday.

NEW YORK, 12.—Eight hundred and seventy Mormon emigrants arrived last night; the typhoid and typhus fevers were among them. The vessel was quarantined.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—Gen. Harney will leave here next week for the upper Missouri River, to perfect the arrangements for the removal of the Indians into the northern reservation; he will establish his headquarters at Fort Randall.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The Attorney-General's opinion on Rollins' resignation was sent to Secretary McCulloch last night. It decides that there is no vacancy, and that there can be, consequently, no appointment to the Revenue Commissionership. The opinion includes the decision that the President cannot fill original vacancies like the Alaska offices. With regard to congressional recess Mr. Evarts, it is understood, holds the same opinion, that the two Houses do, that it has not the legal effect on appointments which an adjournment would have.

The President, to-day, received the members of the International Tailors' Union Convention at the White House.

NEW YORK, 12.—Among the passengers by the Ville de Paris, was Count Lutame, of Prussia, who goes to Washington as Secretary of the Prussian legation, to succeed Baron Von Kesselner, recalled at the instance of Mr. Seward, dwelling with Mr. Lawrence.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The death of Thad. Stevens awakened more general sympathy than would have been expected from the bitterness of his course, often provoked among his political opponents. The news took most by surprise, as his failing condition had been concealed by the few who were about his person. He has been declining in strength for several days. Yesterday he conversed in a cheerful manner, and being informed of Evarts' opinion in the Rollins case, replied, "I believe Evarts is not only a

sound lawyer but a statesman, who will advise for the best, and so act as to administer the laws in a manner that will avoid the necessity of Congress meeting in September; and if he does I shall feel prouder than ever that I urged his confirmation." During the evening two clergymen of the colored Methodist church called and prayed at his bedside. Two sisters of charity were present during his last hours, who administered the sacramental rite of the Catholic church. Speaking of political affairs, shortly before his death, he said the great national questions now, were reconstruction, finances and the railway system. His remains have been embalmed, and will be placed in state in the rotunda of the Capitol for one day. Arrangements for the funeral obsequies are not yet determined on.

FOREIGN.

THE farmers were expressing themselves highly gratified with the quality of the new wheat and buyers showed very much less disposition to buy at the prices demanded, in fact all the markets in central France were giving way. At Aubigny the fall was not less than 8 fr. 25c. per hectolitre, and a heavy fall was expected in Paris, owing to the quantities of new wheat brought to market. At Algiers on the 27th prices fell, notwithstanding the increased demand for Spain, which rendered holders firm in their tone.

A letter from Vienna says that large quantities of wheat are coming forward from the Lower Danube, and also of barley for England.

The Hungarian crops are splendid. Vienna.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has sent an autograph letter to the Minister of War, urging him to hasten the appointment of native Hungarian officers to command the Hungarian troops, in accordance with the provisions of the bill just passed by the Legislative Chambers at Pesth.

Paris, 11.—Adah Isaac Menken, the American actress, died to-day.

Correspondence.

ST. GEORGE, July 28th, 1888.

Editor *Deseret News*.—Dear Brother:—Having just returned from visiting our settlements in the north-west, (Mountain Meadows, Shoal Creek, Panaca, Eagle Valley, Spring Valley and Pinto), celebrating the 24th at Pine Valley, in company with Elders Erastus Snow, J. Gates, J. G. Bleak and others, I will endeavor to give you my idea of the country, and a brief report of the incidents of the trip.

We started on the 14th and drove thirty miles, and camped for the night in good, old-fashioned style.

On the morning of the 15th we drove to the Mountain Meadows, twelve miles, where we arrived in time to get a late breakfast; and, after being properly refreshed, met with the Saints and held meeting in a private house. There are some half dozen families at this place, and are presided over by Bro. Richard Gibbons. They have a little grain growing, which looked well. But this is a stock-raising place, and a very good one, with excellent hay land and a good range for milch cows. Still, with good management, a small settlement of dairymen could raise their own bread.

After meeting and a good dinner, we drove to Shoal creek, eighteen miles, and held meeting in the evening.

This place is much like the Mountain Meadows, an excellent place for stock-raising and dairying, having plenty of range and good hay land; but not very great facilities for grain raising. Father Zera Pulsipher and his sons and sons-in-law comprise the largest share of the inhabitants. But the place is growing, and will by and by become quite a settlement. They have built a nice log school house, and I was told that a well attended school was kept up for about nine months in the year. We had a very good meeting in the evening, and were kindly welcomed to all the hospilities we could possibly need.

On Thursday morning (16th) we rolled out for Panaca, or Meadow Valley, a distance of thirty-seven miles, about one half of which is over high rocky hills, and at present, not much of a road, as teams very seldom go from Shoal Creek to the settlement west; and as the settlement is off from any line of travel, the road is not much used.

It should be understood that in going from St. George to the Mountain Meadows and Shoal Creek we have to cross over the divide again between Shoal Creek and the Meadows; and these western settlements are to the north of west from Shoal Creek, but they are not in the Great Basin. Hence we have to cross the divide again between Shoal Creek and the Meadows; and these western settlements are to the north of west from Shoal Creek, but they are not in the Great Basin. Hence we have to cross the divide again between Shoal Creek and the Meadows; and these western settlements are to the north of west from Shoal Creek, but they are not in the Great Basin.

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miles wide. It possesses many advantages for a settlement, though like all these southern valleys, it has its disadvantages, the greatest of which is the mineral in the soil. There is plenty of good hay land, plenty of timber on the mountains close by, and eventually we may look for a large and prosperous settlement at this place.

Heretofore the brethren have had to go to Cedar City or Parowan for their lumber, and to get grinding done; but these annoyances are about overcome, as the brothers, Jas. and Saml. Henry, have built a saw mill and a grist mill. The saw mill is now running, and the grist mill will be in a few days; in fact it only lacks the bolt, and many already avail themselves of its aid, preferring Graham bread to going so far to mill.

They have just enclosed a very neat frame school house, which is 24 by 36 feet. It is a comfortable abode, and when finished inside and painted it will be a creditable building.

Their wheat and oat crops looked very promising, but they are late, being just nicely in the milk; however, they are as early as at Parowan and Beaver.

Late frosts during the past Spring have operated against "garden truck" and young fruit trees. It seems to be difficult to start trees growing, either fruit or shade trees, and my opinion is that they will not be able to raise much fruit until the mineral has been washed out of the soil.

Perhaps some of your readers may doubt me when I say that all the town lots have to be lowered down, or settled before they are fit to build on, or to set out in trees. This is the process. A deep ditch is dug across a lot, which is kept full of water; as the ground becomes saturated the water level is lowered from two to six feet; and as the water soaks out to the sides the land caves, and falls in; and so they keep at work until a whole lot is settled down.

The cause of this is the loose, ashy nature of the mineral land, which for centuries has not been thoroughly wet. This has given the people much trouble and labor, but some years hence, it will only be among the things that have "gone by the board," and the tramping of cattle will pack the soil. This town is destined to be a place of some importance, lying, as it does, at the cross roads, of the two great thoroughfares that are to be; the one leading from the upper Sevier, via Beaver, to Pahrangat, Belmont and Austin; and the other from Salt Lake City through Rush Valley and down Cherry Creek, in Tintic Valley to Deseret City, thence to the Black Rock on Beaver Creek, thence over the divide to the head of Meadow Valley Wash, and then down the Wash to our settlements on the Muddy.

On Friday, the 17th, we held two meetings with the Saints in their new school-house. An excellent feeling was manifested, and much good instruction was given by the Elders, admonishing, instructing and encouraging the Saints.

Saturday, the 18th, we drove up to Eagle Valley, a distance of twenty miles by the road, but only about five by the cañon, but as there is no road marked through, we have to go around, and over the mountains, making five miles more travel, over a hilly road. We arrived at Eagle Valley just in time to avoid being caught in a severe thunder-storm. It was the first shower of the summer, and will do the people much good, a part of their grain not having had any water since it was sown. They have not been able to get their water down to their new field for want of more labor; the consequence will be very light crops in this field. The grain in their old field looked well, though it is late; but I think the people will make their bread.

EAGLE VALLEY.

Is a pretty little place. The valley is some two or three miles long, and perhaps half a mile wide, with a deep, narrow cañon leading out of it, and on each side high bluffs covered with cedar and pitch pine.

Bishop Meliah Hatch is putting up a saw mill, which is intended to be running in a few weeks. The settlement is above the mineral land, but it will have to contend with late and early frosts, more or less.

On Sunday, 19th, we held two meetings with the Saints, which were well attended, and in which much good instruction was given. Many of the brethren had accompanied our party from Panaca, and we had a right, good reunion.

Monday, 20th, drove up to Spring Valley in the forenoon, and held meeting in the afternoon. This valley is separated from Eagle Valley by a cañon three miles long, but we had to drive around over the mountains for ten miles to get to it.

This place was first settled this last spring by some fifteen families, and of course everything is new, and the crops were got in very late; but, perhaps, will ripen before frost comes to do much damage. However, this is a very frosty place. It is one of the best stock ranges in the mountains, there being a great many springs through the valley, and very fine hay land with plenty of mountain grass all around. It reminds me very much of the head of Echo Cañon. It is high up in the mountains, and the north winds always blow off from snow; so that it will always be liable to late and early frosts; but I am told that the snow never lies long in winter, because, as I suppose, the south winds blow up the cañon, and come warm from the deserts below.

Tuesday 21st, drove back to Eagle Valley, and took dinner, and in the afternoon drove over to the point of rocks, twenty-two miles the place where the roads from Eagle Valley and Panaca join and just on the edge of the desert. Here we camped for the night.

Wednesday 22nd, drove to the Meadows, or, as it is called, Fort Hamblin, twenty-two miles, and got dinner. In the afternoon drove to Pinto, six miles, and stayed all night. This place is so well known, and has been written about so many times, that I need say nothing about it, more than that we were kindly entertained by Bp. Robinson and his people, as we always are.

Thursday 23rd, held meeting in the morning and in the afternoon drove over to Grass Valley, six miles to Bro. Rancher's, where a sumptuous dinner was in waiting for us.

After taking in the little that poor human nature could endure, of bread and butter and roast mutton, and fried trout, (I hope my brain is stronger) with a little old cheese, rice pudding, &c., &c., we drove over to Pine Grove, where our brethren from St. George, and other places had already begun to arrive, and where our Pine Valley brethren have erected a bowery and capacious platform, preparatory to celebrating the twenty-fourth.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

At daylight our camp was astir preparing for the festivities of the day. One party was delegated to butchering a fat steer, that had been provided for the occasion, while others fested the stars and stripes on the top of a tall pine, and all were busy at something.

At eleven o'clock the camp was called to order, and all the people comfortably seated on the platform.

St. George was represented by Pres. Snow, Bishops Gardner and Carter, F. B. Woolley and Jas. G. Bleak, Esq's, and many others too numerous to mention. Pine Valley was represented by Bishop Wm. Snow and his entire Ward. Pinto was represented by its Bishops, and its pretty juvenile choir lead by brother Eldridge, and most of the people of the Ward. Bishop Dame of Parowan came, bringing with him about fifty persons, not the least of whom were Bro. Durham and his splendid brass band, and choir of sweet singers. Besides these there were a few representatives from Mountain Meadows, Shoal Creek, Panaca, Eagle and Spring Valleys.

The meeting was opened by prayer and addresses were delivered by several of the brethren; treating of the persecutions, trials and privations through which we passed in Ohio, in Missouri and Illinois, and our final expulsion from the walks of "civilization;" how our people came out of Nauvoo in the winter, scarcely supplied with food and clothing, and with poor teams, and wagons badly covered; how we toiled through snow, rain and mud, across the State of Iowa, then a wilderness, making our own roads, bridging rivers and creeks that were high swollen with the spring floods, until we reached the banks of the Mississippi; how there, the United States Government sent a requisition for five hundred of our best men, to go and fight the nation's battles with Mexico; and how these men went without a murmur, leaving behind them, on the bleak prairie, wives and children, father's and mothers, brothers and sisters, and sweethearts, without food, with little clothing and no shelter, and with no God, how this "Mormon Battalion" marched to California under the most trying difficulties, and there hoisted the flag of our country, and wrenched from Mexico the very land on which we now live without a title from our Government; how our camps were weakened by the absence of these five hundred to that degree that we could go no further that season, and had to make Winter Quarters, on the Missouri river, where for want of proper food, and from continual exposure many hundreds died; and how, early in the spring of 1847, our beloved President, and his brethren of the Twelve, and others to the number of a hundred and forty-six, left Winter Quarters, and traveled trackless plains, and rugged mountains, until, on the 24th day of July, they pitched their tents on the ground where Salt Lake City now stands; and when these scenes were rehearsed, and those days compared with our present condition, is it any wonder that we were rejoiced.

After meeting we all partook of an excellent dinner, combining the fat beef and potatoes of the north with the early peaches and grapes of St. George.

At four o'clock the company again assembled at the Bowery, and enjoyed the happy hours till ten in dancing, singing songs, and music from Captain Durham's band. It was indeed a day of rejoicing.

Saturday, 25th, the people assembled at 11 o'clock, and listened to discourses from several of the brethren, who talked on the same subjects dwelt upon yesterday. Meeting was adjourned until four o'clock, when we were to renew the amusements of last evening, but instead thereof we were treated to a "thunder-storm on the mountains," and it was a storm! In five minutes every thing that was "floatable" was in motion, and it became necessary to remove all the wagons that were near the creek, and all those who did not have the very best of wagon covers got a right old-fashioned wetting. The brethren went to work, and in a few minutes built a large wickup out of the plank from our dancing floor, and all were made comfortable for the night.

Sunday, 26th, we held two meetings in the Grove, at which much valuable instruction was given; and at four p.m. the company was dismissed, and all hands hitched up and started for home. Our party drove to Pine Valley, where we stayed all night.

The shower yesterday damaged this valley considerably by washing away dams, mill flumes and races, and covering much wheat with mud and sand.

J. W. YOUNG.

Special Notices.

REMOVED.—The City Liquor Store is removed to the opposite side of the street, in Grosbeck's Buildings, where the choicest Territorial and imported liquors and wines can be had.

WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany Wood at this office.

WANTED.—One hundred and fifty cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.

ENTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following animals, which, if not sooner claimed, will be sold at Public Sale, at the City Pound, Aug. 24, 1888, at one o'clock P. M.

- One red STEER, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, some white spots along flank, branded B T on left hip.
- One red and white STEER, 1 year old, crop off right ear, slit in left.
- One red STEER, 1 year old, crop off both ears, branded W on left hip.
- One brindle STEER, 1 year old, under half crop in right ear.
- One red and white STEER, 1 year old, upper half crop in left ear, branded B T on left hip.
- One bay MARE, 3 years old, small white spot in forehead, hind feet white, some white on left fore foot, branded W on left thigh.
- One dark colored MULE, 12 years old, no brands visible.

WILLIAM N. PIPE.

Poundkeeper, Ogden City.

CHARLES F. JONES, Manufacturer and Dealer in Stoves and Stove Furniture. Also every description of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copperware. Merchants' own material made up to advantage. Second West Street, between Court House and Old Fort, Salt Lake City. d221 lm

LIQUOR!

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE HOWARD DISTILLERY, On Big Cottonwood. Address JOSEPH HORNE, SALT LAKE CITY. d194 ly

THEATRE.

Lasses & Managers—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Clawson.

Benefit

Of the eminent Tragic Actress, MISS ANNETTE

INCE,

When she will appear in her classic personation of

ION!

In Serjeant Talford's beautiful Tragedy of that name, as played by her with distinguished success in all the principal Theatres on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

First Appearance on Any Stage of

MISS EMILY INCE!

Who will sustain the character of

CLEMANTHE.

Thursday, Aug. 13, '88.

The performance will consist of the fine, classic Tragedy, by SERJEANT TALFORD, in 5 Acts, entitled,

ION

THE FOUNDLING OF ARGOS.

ION, a Foundling Youth.

MISS ANNETTE INCE

CLEMANTHE.....Miss EMILY INCE

Adrastus.....Mr. D. McKenna

Medon.....Mr. J. H. Lindsey

Phocion.....Mr. J. C. Gardner

Cleophon.....Mr. J. H. Lindsey

Cassander.....Mr. J. M. Haines

Agenor.....Mr. E. D. Crowther

Timocles.....Mr. J. H. Lindsey

Crythes.....Mr. J. H. Lindsey

Irus.....Miss Alice Little

Abro.....Miss Alice Little

Priests, Guards, Citizens, Youth, &c.

DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE

AT

FORT BRIDGER, U.T.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Fort Bridger, U.T., Aug. 13, 1888.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock Aug. 15th, 1888, for the delivery at this Post of

300,000 pounds of Barley.

150,000 pounds of Oats.

IN SACKS.

Delivery to commence immediately after the Contract is awarded, and the full amount to be delivered on or before the 31st day of Dec., 1888, subject to inspection by the undersigned or his authorized agents.

Each bid to be accompanied by the guaranty of two or more responsible parties, not bidders, that the contract will be faithfully executed and awarded.

By order of

Br't. Col. H. A. MORROW, Chief Post.

J. H. BELCHER, Br't. Maj., Acting Quartermaster.

d219:td

A FEW OF

SINGER'S

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

JUST RECEIVED. Also

Sewing Machine OIL.

IN SMALL BOTTLES, BY

BASSETT & ROBERTS