

ILL-TRAGE OF CHINESE ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The California papers not unfrequently contain accounts of outrages committed by whites upon the Chinese residents of the State, for all of which the perpetrators go unpunished, no matter how aggravated the nature of the assault may be, unless the evidence of whites can be obtained to prove its commission, the law of the State being that the evidence of Chinese is not admissible in its courts of justice. The weekly *Alta California* of the 26th ult., contains a letter, headed "Civilization vs. Chinamen," detailing an outrage of this kind, which it is hardly possible to believe could have occurred in liberal and enlightened California. The writer of the letter, who signs himself "Humanity," says:

"On Sunday last the Oakland boat brought over to our city quite a number of Chinamen, who came, no doubt, in their holiday attire, to visit their friends on this side of the Bay. Many of them came up Pacific street, and as they severally and peaceably were walking along between Front and Battery streets they were assailed with a shower of stones, hurled by archers and half-grown boys, set on and encouraged by a squad of brutes, their parents, undoubtedly, who, every time a stone would strike one of these poor creatures and cause him to yell out with pain, would set up a hideous and unmerciful laugh of approval and rejoicing, which still further encouraged the boys not to rest contented with bruising these inoffensive creatures with missiles, but they must go in the street and gather up handfuls of mud and throw that likewise over them, to befoul their garments, besides setting upon them three large-sized bull dogs who bit and worried them while, I witnessed several poor fellows take refuge inside neighboring stores, obliged to wait an hour, or longer, until they could see coming along some persons with humanity enough to escort them out of harm's way. This kind of amusement was kept up for at least an hour, in the open Sabbath day, without a policeman around to check the outrage. My blood ran cold, while compelled to witness this dastardly procedure, and inwardly I asked how long such things would be tolerated in a Christian community in this enlightened age."

The same paper contains an article headed "The Chinese Testimony Test Case," giving the particulars of an argument, before Judge Provines, as to the admissibility of the evidence of Chinese, in a case in which "an unprovoked and murderous assault" was committed by a soldier upon a native of the "Celestial Empire." The ruling of the court was in favor of the white ruffian, simply because the stabbing and other injuries inflicted by him upon the Chinaman, were witnessed only by countrymen of the latter.

That public sentiment in California would ever permit the passage of an enactment by the State Legislature, which countenances such outrages as these, much less its continuance, seems a strange anomaly, it being as directly in antagonism with everything having the least claim to enlightenment and civilization. Grant that Mongolians are inferior in every conceivable point of view to the Caucasian; that is no reason why the former should be considered as outlaws, and be subjected to every imaginable outrage, and every species of cruelty without a chance of protection or redress. They are human beings, no matter how degraded they may be, and as such are entitled to some consideration. If such outrages as those recorded in the *Alta* were attempted in any part of the Union, upon European aliens, of no matter what nationality, there would be a speedy outcry for redress. Yet the Chinese emigrants, both on the score of humanity and by treaty stipulation, are as much entitled to inviolability of person, and to fair play and justice in any place under the jurisdiction of the American flag, as an alien of any other nationality in the world.

The toleration, by law, of outrages upon any class of people, merely on account of their nationality, is a blot upon the civilization of any country, and one, that it is to be hoped, for the credit of California, the sense of right and justice among its people will speedily and irrevocably cry down. It is worthy only of the darkest days of bigoted and priestly intolerance of ancient Europe. It has been, and still is the boast, and justly too, of all Americans, that under the folds of the starry banner, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are guaranteed to all, and denied to none. And this is the spirit and letter of the Constitution and Government of our country. But these outrages inflicted so repeatedly on the Pacific slope upon the unfortunate Chinese is strangely at variance with the spirit of the Constitution, and with that free, broad and liberal spirit so characteristic of this country and its people.

The argument for the defence in the case before Judge Provines was grounded chiefly upon that clause in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which says that:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or happiness, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The words, *any person*, in the above clause, Judge Provines decided, referred only to citizens of the United States. If this construction be the correct one, then any State in the Union can pass

laws at pleasure, denying the right of protection within its borders to aliens of any European as well as to any Asiatic nationality, irrespective of treaties that may have been made to the contrary by their respective governments and the United States.

These repeated outrages upon Chinese subjects in America, seem, at the present time, extremely inopportune, when it is remembered that Hon. Anson Burlingame, an American, has been chosen and appointed by the Chinese government as the most fit and proper person to open up friendly relations between it and the western nations, and that, in article six of the treaty recently concluded under his auspices, between the Chinese and American governments, it is stipulated that citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by any other nation; and that the same privileges shall be reciprocated to Chinese subjects residing or traveling in the United States.

Should public sentiment in the Golden State permit the continuance of these invidious distinctions between Chinese and aliens of other nationalities, the appointment of a Chinese Minister at Washington and of Chinese Consuls at all the chief cities of the Union, which may be looked for at an early day, as the result of Burlingame's mission, will no doubt lead to the prompt suppression of such abuses. And such a result is very desirable by the Chinese residents of the United States, and by all lovers of justice and fair play among the American people.

For the Deseret Evening News.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

Savannah.—The trouble at Ogechee continues, but nothing transpired yesterday. The citizens are organizing to put down lawlessness.

Buffalo.—James Tillinghast, superintendent of the Buffalo division of the New York Central Railroad, has been promoted to general superintendent, vice John Newell.

San Francisco, 2.—The mortality of the city in December amounted to 501, of which 148 died of the small pox.

It has been raining for the past forty-eight hours.

The following are the San Francisco port statistics for '98: Five hundred vessels were dispatched to Atlantic and foreign ports, the aggregate value of their cargoes being \$23,000,000. Several hundred vessels engaged in the coasting trade are not included in the above. The exports of wheat since July 1st amount to 150,000 tons, 240,000 barrels of flour; reducing flour to wheat, the total exports is 184,000 tons. It is estimated there are still on hand for export 180,000 tons of wheat, including that of Oregon, which will reach the market, makes a total of 360,000 tons. The export of coin and bullion for the year is \$36,400,000.

St. Louis.—Gen. Sherman has received a letter from Sheridan, dated Fort Cobb, Dec. 19th, detailing operations to that date, and narrating the capture of Satalia and Lone Wolf, holding them as hostages until the Kiowas realize now for the first time, that winter will not compel us to make a truce with them. He adds, the Kiowas have been engaged in war all the time, and have been playing fast and loose. They have attempted to brow beat Gen. Hazen since they came to Fort Cobb, but I will take the starch out of them before I leave them. The Cheyennes, Arapahoes and one band of Comanches, with fifty lodges of Kiowas are now in the Washita mountains. General Sheridan, after a consultation with General Hazen, proposes, when the Kiowas come in, to punish those known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder, and says he will send Blank Kettle's sister out to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes to command them to come in and submit to like treatment, and if they refuse to come he will carry on the war against them into the Washita mountains. He will leave with General Hazen a sufficient force to enable him to control the Indians now at Fort Cobb, and such others as may come in.

A private letter to Gen. Sherman, a day later than Sheridan's, says the Kiowas are coming in, and the Cheyennes have been very humble since their punishment by General Hazen, and he has now called the Arapahoes will also come in and surrender and abide by his terms, after which he has no fear of their renewing hostilities.

Richmond.—A conference of some of the leading men in the State has been in session for two days past, attended by A. H. Stewart, Flournoy, General Echols, Balling, Ruffin, and many others. A preamble and resolution has been agreed upon, stating that while the people of Virginia do not believe that the negroes in their uneducated condition are yet fit for the suffrage, yet in view of the expression of public opinion in the recent national election, and in hope of creating harmony and union, they are willing to accept universal suffrage, coupled with universal amnesty. A committee of nine was appointed to visit Washington to urge Congress to legislate, so as to secure the people of the State to hold a convention on Feb. 10th, at Richmond, to receive the report of the committee, and to arrange for a canvass. This Conference is the result of a movement on the part of the "Do-somethings," as designated from the "Do-nothings," the former desiring to make some advance towards meeting the reconstruction act, and setting up disabilities, test oath, and so forth of the new constitution; while the latter, believe that the people of the State should under no circumstances, sanction negro suffrage, which they believe to be disastrous and degrading.

Chicago, 3.—The storm of Thursday and Friday was very violent throughout the north, from Missouri to the Atlantic. It seriously interrupted railroad travel.

The Republican's New York special says there is a strong combination of bulls in Wall street, and that Drew, Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, James Fisk, Henry Kemp and other large capitalists

intend to carry up stocks. It is stated that they control forty or fifty millions, and will have things all their own way. The bulls, who are demoralized, but their hope upon the opinion that the directors of this colossal movement will quarrel over the western lines, for which the New York Central and Erie chiefs are in such active competition. It is reported in certain official circles that the great bulls intend to sell their stock when they get the market high enough, and when the lack of currency shall beat down prices they will buy again at a large decline, which they have caused.

Buffalo.—The new suspension bridge at Niagara was thrown open to the public yesterday.

New York.—The Herald's Washington dispatch states an alleged spurious railroad company has obtained \$8,000,000, an enormous amount paid by grants from Congress, and that two distinct corporations are claiming subsidies granted the Eastern Division of the U. P. R. R.

Col. Wynkoop, Indian Agent, having changed his resignation so as to make it unconditional, the same is accepted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Chicago, 4.—The Republican's Washington special says the House Committee on Appropriations had a protracted session on Saturday, and made considerable progress with the naval appropriation bill. The committee are satisfied that the estimates of that department are larger than there is any necessity for, and accordingly have made a reduction in many items. It is understood that General Grant does not favor the summing up of large squadrons at all stations, but that the important, and especially where American interests can be protected with two or three ships as well as a dozen. The same committee are charged with investigating the contract with Wells, Fargo & Co., for carrying the Overland mail, and some time since addressed a letter to the Postmaster General asking a suspension of all payments until they have completed their investigation. On Saturday the committee received a letter from Mr. Randall stating that the committee's wishes would be complied with.

Senator Sherman denies ever having had any intention of introducing amendments, and says he does not know of any Senator having such an intention; if therefore seems probable that the entire law will either be repealed or reamended in its present form.

Washington, 3.—The annual report of the Hon. D. A. Wells, special commissioner of the revenue, will be transmitted to Congress on Thursday.

District Attorney Carrington, has caused to be summoned some ten witnesses, so far, but none from a distance, to appear before the grand jury, with a view to obtaining another indictment against Burratt.

New York.—In the court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Judge J. B. Barratt, in the case of Hood, Kins and others, against the Atlantic and Pacific and South Pacific Railroad companies, an injunction was granted, restraining the Shoe and Leather Bank in this city, from paying coupons on mortgage bonds of the defendants, due on January 1st, on the ground that they were issued in violation of previous injunctions.

FOREIGN.

Paris, 2.—The conference will be composed of the ambassadors to France of the various Powers. Lavelette, the new French foreign secretary, will preside. The time of holding it is not yet decided. It is now more than likely that both the Turkish and Greek Governments will participate. It was given out to-day that Alexandre Risa Rana, the noted Greek poet, will represent Greece, and Foad Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is to represent Turkey.

London.—Late telegrams from Hong Kong confirm the re-establishment of the Mikado at Yoido.

London, 2.—At a meeting of working men in Lambeth, to-night, the Rev. Newman Hall presiding, an address was presented to Minister Johnson, who in reply, said the continuance of good feeling between England and America was sure to be maintained by both countries. His remarks were received with enthusiasm.

A dispatch from Athens says Admiral Hobar Pasha has formally demanded the surrender of the Greek steamer *Eros*. The dispatch adds that war is considered inevitable at Athens.

Paris.—The officers of the *Garde Mobile*, have been reviewed by the minister of war, Marshal Niel, who complimented the *Garde* on the readiness felt by the country in that arm of its defence.

La Patrie, in an editorial on the Chinese embassy, says "China, observing her international obligations, comes to treat with the great commercial nations," and expresses the belief that in negotiating treaties, it will be found that the European markets for the commerce of the world will be opened to new regions, which will be opened to civilization. *La Patrie* consequently hopes that Burlingame's mission will be successful.

London, 3.—The Conference on the Eastern difficulty will meet at Paris on the 9th of January. It is said that should the deliberations prove abortive Russia will demand the non-interference of the European Powers in the quarrel between Greece and Turkey.

Paris.—Dispatches report that several French iron clads are preparing for sea.

Mr. Burlingame and the other members of the Chinese embassy have arrived at Paris.

Trieste, 3.—The Emperor Napoleon has subscribed 5000 francs to the erection of a monument here to the late Emperor Maximilian.

A dispatch to the *Herald* confirms the report of the occurrence at Malaga by Gen. Roda. The insurgents' loss was 400 in killed, and 60 prisoners. It is believed that the Provisional Government contemplates a coup d'etat, in favor of placing Montpensier on the throne, as soon as the citizens of the province of Malaga are disarmed, and before the Cortez has a chance to assemble.

Generals Serrana and Roda support the Cortez, and oppose the movement. Private letters from Cuba do not confirm the recent reports from that island, relative to the reverses of the revolutionists. It is stated that the insurgents have invaded the Spanish garrison, and there is every prospect that they will be successful. It is thought if they can hold out till March their independence will be certain. They contemplate the total abolition of slavery, and will not have the recognition of the United States until it is done.

The *Herald's* Madrid special of the 2d, reports that the insurgents at Malaga

fired on a boat of an American family, while conveying an American family to the ship. The family expressed much regret, and assured the United States minister that the offenders would be punished.

SERICULTURE—A FIRST-CLASS NURSERY.

BY LOUIS A. BERTRAND.

IV.

The selection of seedlings is important; those being one year old, and proceeding from the seed of white mulberries, are especially suitable for warm climates of which they are natives. The one-year old seedling can readily be pulled out without injuring the roots, as at that age the horizontal roots are insignificant, and their loss, if there is any, would be of little consequence; while in seedlings two years old, the roots contribute very much to their growth and size, and their suppression would prove a considerable loss. In order to preserve all the roots, these seedlings should be planted very carefully. The one-year old seedlings, when they are strong, can be planted with a peg, suppressing the end, only, of their tap root; their vegetation is as fine, and even exceeds that of the two-year old seedlings.

The interval between the rows of seedlings in the nursery must necessarily vary, according to the class of trees to be cultivated. That variation, however, is trifling. For first-class seedlings of mulberry trees, the interval between the rows should be at least three feet each way, or better five feet from row to row, and two feet from one seedling to another.

The first act which must follow the planting of the seedling is the operation of *topping*. This consists in lopping their top near the ground; and to mark the spot where the seedling lies, the top, cut off, is to be replanted close by. The top thus replanted is called a *guide*. The operation must be performed in the spring, so that the cut may heal before the starting of vegetation. To facilitate the circulation of the sap the planter would do well to cover the cut with tar.

The second operation, which, as the above, is common to all classes of nurseries, is the *thinning*. This is to be done by pulling out, or with a sharp pruning shears, all the seedlings in the rows, excepting one, and in suppressing all the buds but one. Before performing this operation, it is expedient to wait until nature has indicated its favorite child, a thing easily discovered when the shoots are eight or ten inches high. If two shoots show the same appearance, the nearest to the ground ought to be preferred. The second shoot, however, the nursery must be visited several times in order to prevent any new parasite from preying the vegetation of the selected shoot.

When the young tree is one or two feet high, small lateral sprigs will shoot along its stem; good care must be taken not to suppress them, as they are necessary to its growth, and greatly facilitate the rise of new roots. While the sap acts directly and induces the growth of the vertical shoot, the lateral sprigs are sucking up and taking in from the atmosphere the aerial fluids useful to vegetation, and transfers them to the stem, which assumes the task of distributing them to the roots. Thus begins with vegetables that marvellous change, that wonderful phenomenon, of the ascent of the sappy fluid, which, without which no vegetation is possible.

However good the quality of the soil of the nursery, the seedling seldom reaches the first year, the size of a first-class standard mulberry, which must be six feet high at least, and eight feet at most. One year after the trees have acquired half the desired size, the operation of *topping* may be fearlessly renewed, and must be followed by the *thinning* process as before. Should the growth of the seedlings be too weak the first year, it is expedient to let them vegetate until the second year, and to hoe the young trees frequently in order to destroy the weeds and fertilize the soil. If at the second *topping* a certain number of seedlings do not reach the size of a first-class mulberry, care should be taken not to cut them a third time; it is better to let them branch at that size in order that they may remain half-standard mulberries.

When the shoots of the seedling have acquired the height of six to eight feet, which should occur on the year following the second *topping*, they need much care, and the nurseryman must lavish on them all his attention. At that time it is of the greatest importance to understand all the wonders which belong to the growth of the great vegetables. The branches must be well shaped, and nature assisted in their formation, and in placing them so that the growth of any will not retard or hinder the growth of the others, and finally, that their place, direction and distance may guarantee for the future the tree, the harmony which is claimed by the perfection of God's works.

The branching or formation of the head of the mulberry is of great consequence, and has a powerful influence on its prosperity, and when well performed, greatly facilitates the rapid growth of the tree; when it falls, it causes decay or diseases, which sooner or later occasion its ruin.

The point of joining of a tree is the spot where the juices proceeding from the sap and those proceeding from aerial absorption meet; the former departing from the roots and directing their ascent, and the latter issuing from those parts to communicate to the root, trunk and branches, the juices necessary to their growth. Some trees constantly develop new attractive organs, and these organs, in proportion as they develop themselves, aspirate, suck in and send to all the ligneous portions of which the tree is composed, substances suitable to the formation of the *ligament*. The elaboration of that exchange is performed in the branching, a forced rendezvous of all those substances. Their contact and mixture produce there, thousands of phenomena which are but imperfectly understood. This branching may be considered as a stomach, where nature digests its wonders. Therefore it is of the utmost consequence to attentively examine the method by which nature itself performs the work, in order to imitate, and assist it, as far as it is in our power. Any other method of procedure would hurt our own interests.

The formation of the branching or head of the mulberry is nothing else than the suppression of the vertical shoot, and the consequent compulsion in which we place it of adopting many lateral branches. The placing of the

branches which the tree is compelled to adopt, constitutes the whole science of that process, and it is upon the right selection of that place, that the beauty of its shape and its elements of prosperity depend.

The above statements and counsels on mulberry culture seem to me sufficient for beginners. To give a fair starting to the silk-raiding business, we need four or five millions of these most valuable trees in Utah. As soon as they are planted, I will write more important articles on this subject. I am now ready to treat the hatching and feeding of the silk-worms. My experience on this continent shall be unfolded in my next chapter.

Special Notices.

Boots for men, boots for boys; shoes for the ladies; shoes for children, very low for cash, at 38 1/2.

SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE on draught at the Salt Lake Billiard Room. d183m

The best quality of States soap reduced to 30 cents per bar, at G. W. Davis, two doors north of Kimball & Lawrence's. 34-464

WANTED.—A young or elderly woman competent to do general housework and cooking for a small family. Good wages given. Apply at A. C. FRYER & CO., One door south of Western Union Telegraph Office. 34-414

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Lessons & Managers—H. B. Clavson & J. T. O'Connell.

Re-engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artist, MRS. E. B. WALKER.

SCHELLER

Who will appear in Two Favorite Characters.

The Favorite Tragedian, Mr. Geo. B. WALDRON.

Who will appear in Two Favorite Characters.

This Evening,

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1899.

Will be presented, the thrilling Domestic Drama, in 3 Acts, entitled, THE

BROKEN SWORD!

Myrtle, a Dumb Orphan, Madame Scheller Esquivan, Mr. G. B. Waldron.

To conclude with the laughable Musical Burlesque, entitled

THE SWISS COTTAGE.

Lyette, with several songs, Madame Scheller Esquivan, Mr. G. B. Waldron.

DOORS OPEN AT 6 1/2 O'CLOCK. Performance commences punctually at 7.

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CABINET ORGANS.

I AM now receiving orders for these magnificent Parlor and Meeting House Instruments, to be delivered in January, February, and March, at Manufacturers' Prices and Freight.

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Floral Guide for 1899.

THE first edition of One Hundred Thousand of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Flowers and Guide in the Flower Garden is now published. It makes a work of 100 pages, beautifully illustrated, with about 150 Fine Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a

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It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

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The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without obligation, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

EIGHTH QUORUM.

THE members of the Eighth Quorum of Sevier County are requested to meet at the Sevier County Council Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, January 11th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of transacting important business.

JOHN PACK, President.

ESTRAYS!

I HAVE in my possession one red COW, 6 or 7 years old, branded C on left shoulder, and on the under side of right ear. One red COW, 4 years old, branded E on right hip, and underbit in right ear.

If the above described stock are not claimed, they will be sold at Public Sale, in Farmington, on the 10th day of February, 1899, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

226 1/2 W. 3d St. Davis County Foundrykeeper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST!

ON New Year's Day, A GOLD BROOCH, between the 17th Ward Schoolhouse and D. O. Calder's, 20th Ward. Any person finding the same will confer a favor by leaving it with Wm. CALDER, at Jennings & Co's store and be rewarded.

CHAS. F. JONES, Manufacturer and Dealer in

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Also every description of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copperware. Merchants' own material used up to advantage. Second West Street, between Court House and Old Fort, Salt Lake City. d367m

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Machines of every description repaired on the shortest notice. Charges moderate. d367m

UNITED STATES MAILS

UTAH.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, November 30, 1898.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from Salt Lake City to Farmington, on the following routes in the Territory of Utah, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p.m. of February 20, 1899, to be decided by March 6 following:

No. 16941 From Eagle Valley to Panaca, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Eagle Valley Tuesday at 12 m.
Arrive at Panaca by 7 p.m.
Leave Panaca Friday at 8 a.m.
Arrive at Eagle Valley by 12 m.
16942 From Pinto to Panaca, 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pinto Tuesday at 8 a.m.
Arrive at Panaca Wednesday by 7 p.m.
Leave Panaca Thursday at 8 a.m.
Arrive at Pinto Friday by 12 m.
16943 From Midway, by Heber, Washburn, Coalville, Echo City, Crofton, Mayfield, Estancia, and Monticello, to Ogden City, 91 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Midway Monday at 1 a.m.
Arrive at Ogden City Wednesday by 6 p.m.
Leave Ogden City Thursday at 7 a.m.
Arrive at Midway Saturday by 6 a.m.
16944 From Tooele to Grantsville, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tooele Thursday at 4 p.m.
Arrive at Grantsville by 7 p.m.
Leave Grantsville Friday at 8 a.m.
Arrive at Tooele by 12 m.
16945 From Franklin, by Fish Haven, Selkirk, and Bennington, to Bennington, 61 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Franklin Monday at 8 a.m.
Arrive at Bennington Wednesday by 6 p.m.
Leave Bennington Thursday at 7 a.m.
Arrive at Franklin Saturday by 12 m.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity," certainly, and security. The terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster, and approved by the Postmaster General. No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such occasions not satisfactorily explained three and last of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently exacting, the contract will be forfeited. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be explained to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, and the mailman, for failing to deliver the mail from or to a post office, for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed or lost, and for refusing to deliver the mail, or for failing to deliver it as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for disobedience of the laws, or for failure to follow the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and may order an increase of service by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may also suspend or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount of service discontinued with should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," superscribed "Proposals, Utah Territory, and sent by MAIL. For forms of proposals, and for full information, see advertisement of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices. ALEX. W. HANCOCK, Postmaster General. 3244w

NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court for the District of Utah.

In the matter of WM. H. MILES, JR., In Bankruptcy.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to an Order made by said Court, in the matter of Wm. H. Miles, Jr., a Bankrupt, on the