

PICKING UP A LIVING IN LONDON.

Of all the melancholy and objectionable methods of picking up a living, none is so objectionable as that of the "pickers" in London. The "pickers" are a class of men who, by the use of their hands and feet, pick up the bones of the dead, and sell them to the poor. They are a class of men who, by the use of their hands and feet, pick up the bones of the dead, and sell them to the poor. They are a class of men who, by the use of their hands and feet, pick up the bones of the dead, and sell them to the poor.

There are two other fellows who pick up a living by means of a big hammer. They carry the stones—smooth, oval stones, as a rule—weighing seven or eight pounds, and when a favorable opportunity presents itself for collecting any number of persons, one of the two lies down and makes an arch of his body, face upward, and the stone is laid on his chest. Then the man with the big hammer explains his intentions, pointing out the possibility of his smashing every rib in his companion's body, but, at the same time, offering to risk it, provided the company round will contribute the sum of sixpences. Generally the sum is subscribed. "It's just a toss-up," says the hammerman, "between his ribs and the stone; one or the other must go," and so he poses his weapon, and the eager-eyed mob coolly watch for the smashing "one way or the other." Faugh! it is horrible. There is a young man, a lean and cadaverous monster, who picks up a living by attending tavern tap-rooms in the low parts of the metropolis, biting off the heads of live rats for the amusement of the tap-room company. And there is another man who generally accompanies the rat-biter, and whose claims for popular support and encouragement consist in his ability to drive a row of brass pins into his thigh without wincing. He sticks the pins through their points in his trousers, and says, "One, two, three, and brings the palm of his hand with a slap on the pins' heads, and drives them fairly. "If any gentleman thinks there is any deception, he is welcome to draw 'em out himself," he says.

I will trouble the reader with but one more example of how a living may be picked up in a great and enlightened city, on the raw-head-and-bloody-bones principle. I have had my eye on the person who furnishes the example for three years or more. I recollect him when he was a much less pretentious performer than he is now. His great feat is to wear the stubbornness of his skull against that of a big potato. He throws up the potato higher than the tallest house, and he folds his arms and catches the descending missile on his bare forehead.

When I first remember him, his performances were modestly restricted to back streets, and the size of his potato was not enormous—no bigger than the bottom of a pint ale-bottle. At that time his forehead was not particularly bumpy, and as he walked along the street between the periods of performance, in his shabby black clothes, and with hat on the back of his head, he would have passed as well as a poet as a conjurer. He used to throw up the potato timidly, and to screw his eyes up very tight when he made ready to catch it.

But he has wonderfully improved since then. Evidently his head is thicker than at first, and the size of his potato increased with his confidence. He is no longer a shy man, shunning great highways; he is almost as well as regards costume, and he has a boy to carry his potato sack. I saw him only last week, surrounded by an admiring crowd in the Strand. In his hand he held a potato as large, let us say, as a big man's double fist, and his forehead was highly inflamed, and curiously knobby, but there was a flash of conscious superiority in his eye, and the squelching of a ton of potatoes could not subdue him.

"You know this isn't no common performance," said he; "there isn't another man in London that can do the potato trick. I'll give any man round me a sovereign that will attempt it, letting the potato fairly strike his head. What! no bidders? Then I must try once more myself," and with that he flung up the big potato as high as he could, and down it came presently upon his sunbrowned forehead, where it smashed and scattered into twenty pieces, much to the delight of the audience, who threw their half-pence into the ring most generously. It is nothing short of disgraceful to any civilized community that such exhibitions should be tolerated; but there is little hope of reform in this direction among the lower and undisciplined classes, while hundreds of educated and well-formed people encourage professional "pickers" to cater at fashionable establishments to their morbid appetites. At the present writing there is exhibited, at one of our most popular places of amusement, the humble make-believe of severing a woman's head from her body, the great attraction being that the impostor is so perfect as to appear absolutely real. Stowed about the walls of the town is a highly colored, life-size picture of a terrible looking gentleman, of most diabolical cast of countenance, holding in one hand a sword reeking with gore, and in the other hand, suspended from his hair, the newly-decapitated, streaming head of a lady, whose ghastly trunk occupies a chair near at hand. This is supposed to illustrate exactly the loathsome spectacle to be witnessed on payment of one shilling, (cushioned seats

two and sixpence, private boxes one guinea, and the stage, I am told, is thronged night after night. James Greenwood, in Hours at Home.

Keep Money in the Country!

Home-Manufactured GOODS.

BIG BOOT!

BROGANS, the best, only \$3.50.

Women's Shoes, Children's Shoes.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! WE TAKE PRODUCE!

Wm. SLOAN & Co.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

WALKER BRO'S

One of our Trains from California has arrived. Consisting in part of

STANDARD SHEETINGS,

PRINTS, DELAINS,

SUGAR,

TEA,

COFFEE,

NAILS AND GLASS,

California Bacon!

COAL OIL

While Shoes, etc., etc.

Two more Trains expected in a few days!

WALKER BRO'S.

CHARLES M. CORNWELL

MANUFACTURING STATIONER.

Lithographer and Engraver

JAMES HAGUE,

Gun and Locksmith,

At the Sign of the

East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

Stock and Produce taken in Exchange.

GODBE

ROSS & 220R

MITCHELL

WILL PURCHASE ALL KINDS OF

MERCHANDISE,

MACHINERY

Etc., Etc.,

ON COMMISSION.

AND FREIGHT THE SAME TO THIS CITY

REASONABLE TERMS!

FOR ALL WHO WILL FAVOR THEM WITH THEIR ORDERS.

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,

Where they will be pleased to answer any enquiries about purchases.

GARDEN TOOLS!

PRUNING SHEARS!

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IMPLEMENTS,

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Godbe & Mitchell's

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

Staple Merchandise

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

CASH,

PRODUCE, AND

Country Dealers

TWENTY-EIGHT SIZES

OF THE CELEBRATED

STOVES

Excelsior Manufacturing Comp'y,

ST. LOUIS.

New Charter Oak

CHARTER OAK STOVES

Perfect Cooking Stove,

Excelsior Manufacturing Co.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.

SOLD BY STOVE DEALERS GENERALLY.

BUCK & WRIGHT AHEAD.

As may be seen by the following article,

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BUCK & WRIGHT AHEAD.

New Goods.

Our First Train from California

forms will arrive next week.

ELDREDGE & CLAWSON.

ALL KINDS OF

GRAIN

WANTED BY

ELDREDGE & CLAWSON.

FLOWERS,

CRADLES,

SHOVELS,

SPADES,

HOES,

And all kinds of

Farming Implements.

ELDREDGE & CLAWSON.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

ELDREDGE & CLAWSON.

CRUSHED, YELLOW AND MAPLE

SUGAR,

GOLDEN SYRUP,

MOLASSES,

FANCY GROCERIES.

ELDREDGE & CLAWSON.

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

Clothing,

ALL VERY LOW.

ELDREDGE & CLAWSON.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

UTAH, IDAHO, AND OREGON.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., March 30, 1893.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department

until 8 p. m. of June 10th next, (to be decided by the 15th,) for conveying the mails of the United States in Utah, Idaho and Oregon, from October 1, 1893, to June 30, 1870, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified:

UTAH.

16689 From Salt Lake City, by Stoker, Cornville, Farmington, Kayville, South Weber, Millard, Brigham City, and Bear River Junction, (n. o.), to Boise City, (Idaho), 393 miles and back, six times a week.

Leave Salt Lake City daily, except Sunday, at 8 a. m.;

Arrive at Boise City in five days; Leave Boise City daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;

Arrive at Salt Lake City in five days; winter schedule seven days.

Proposals for three-times-a-week service invited.

If service on this route be let, that on route 16687, advertised under date of March 9, 1893, will not be.

IDAHO.

15716 From Boise City, by Montgomery, Shephardville, Martinsville, Middleton, Wadsworth, Express Ranch, (Oregon), Auburn, Baker City, Union, La Grand, Ordell, Meacham's, (n. o.), Cayuse, Marshall, and Meadowville, to Umatilla, 325 miles and back, six times a week.

Leave Boise City daily, except Sunday, at 9 a. m;

Arrive at Umatilla in five days; Leave Umatilla daily, except Sunday, at 8 a. m;

Arrive at Boise City in five days; winter schedule seven days.

Proposals for three-times-a-week service invited.

If service on this route be let, that on route 16637, advertised under date of March 9, 1893, will not be.

OREGON.

15189 From Umatilla to The Dalles, 110 miles and back, six times a week.

Leave Umatilla daily, except Sunday, at 10 a. m.

Arrive at The Dalles next day by 10 p. m;

Leave The Dalles, daily, except Sunday, at 8 a. m;

Arrive at Umatilla next days by 8 p. m; winter schedule two days, (48 hours.)

Proposals for three times-a-week service invited.

If service on this route be let, that on route 16637, advertised under date of March 9, 1893, will not be.

15140 From Umatilla, by Wallula, (Washington Territory), to Walla-Walla, 55 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Umatilla Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m;

Arrive at Walla-Walla same days by 7 p. m;

Leave Walla-Walla Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 7 a. m;

Arrive at Umatilla same days by 7 p. m.

If service on this route be let, that on route 16637, advertised under date of March 9, 1893, will not be.

NOTES.

Each route must be bid for separately, with separate guaranty and certificate, and must provide for the conveyance of the mail with "celerity, certainty and security," using the terms of the law, and proposals must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office, for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; or for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for disobeying the post office laws, or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as a full indemnity to the contractor, one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a pro rata compensation for the service retained and continued.

For form of proposal, &c., see advertisement in pamphlet form of routes in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, &c., dated November 30, 1887, or any similar advertisement issued by the Department.

Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," superscribed "Proposals, State of \_\_\_\_\_," and sent by mail.

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

d180-4 Postmaster General.

FOR LEASE!

THE HOTEL KNOWN AS THE

REVERE HOUSE.

In Salt Lake City.

SIXTY-ONE ROOMS, together with FURNITURE and FIXTURES suitable for a First-Class HOTEL. Apply to

MARSHALL & CARTER,

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