

EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1881.

MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Salt Lake City and its vicinity is hereby called to meet in front of the County Court House on Tuesday evening, June 14th, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the propriety of getting up a citizen's celebration of the approaching Fourth of July.

All are invited to attend.
Signed, MANY CITIZENS,
Salt Lake City,
June 13, 1881.

ANOTHER "PURE SOLUTION."

The Methodist, which, as its name implies, is an organ of the religious society that is trying hard to influence the politics of this great nation, is being credited with a new method of dealing with the "Mormon" problem. Its suggestion, however, is a borrowed one. Here it is:

"We could, if we had the courage and the purpose, check Mormonism, at its central seat, by the use of the simple and perfectly natural system of colonization. In that way, in point of fact, Kansas and Nebraska were made free states. The Christian church has the means and can lay its hands on the necessary agents. The work requires no high order of talent, no great statesmanship. The thing to do is to put Christian (or Gentile) voters into Utah and the threatened adjacent territories in such numbers as to just simply outvote the Mormon element. We do not need to go abroad for the bulk of these voters; they can be found at home. Ten millions of dollars, wisely expended, would probably settle the Mormon question."

This paragraph of the Methodist is merely a plagiarism. The New York Herald has recently propounded this scheme frequently, and urged it upon the notice of the orthodox sects. On the arrival of our latest company of immigrants, the Herald referred again to its plan in this way:

"Three hundred men, women and children arrived from Europe yesterday to go to Utah. They might have been secured for any other colony where the alleged opponents of Mormonism are in earnest to put money into the business of offering counter-attractions to the ignorant Europeans among whom the Mormon missionaries always work."

This carries the idea a little further than the Methodist's proposal, and contemplates the capture of the "Mormon" converts as anti-"Mormon" colonists. It is astonishing how brilliant people will become when they know nothing about Utah. The Methodist, which pretends to abhor connection between Church and State—that is when the "Mormons" appear to have any influence in politics—wants its own church to date in the political affairs of Utah so as to control its elections. And how easy the thing is to be done! All that is to do is to put as many "Christian" voters into this Territory as ten millions of dollars will buy, and presto! changed the "Mormon" problem is solved.

"No great statesmanship" is required, nothing but the money. Just put the people into Utah; never mind about the means of their livelihood after they have been dumped into the Territory; shut your eyes to future consequences and effects. Any consideration of consequences might require some "talent and statesmanship," which are out of the line of the Methodist practice, while gathering the dollars is one of the chief ends and occupations of the clergy of that denomination.

The Herald manifests a sublime indifference to the great and insuperable obstacle which stands in the way of its proposition; that is, the real object which the people who are to be dumped into the Territory have in view in coming to this country. These "Mormon" converts are not mere seekers after a better temporal condition. Neither are they as ignorant as the Herald imagines. Their purpose of leaving their homes in the Old World is to help to build up Zion in the New. They are people moved upon by principle. The "counter attractions" which the Herald imagines would be so powerful would have no force whatever with a true Latter-day Saint. The Herald's great object of existence is to make money. It judges other folks by its own rule, measures them by its own penny standard. It is not land, nor homes, nor property, nor anything of that character that induces the Latter-day Saints to Europe to come to the Western Continent. They are moved upon by the spirit of the latter-day gospel to gather with the Saints, to labor for the establishment of the Kingdom of heaven upon the earth. The Herald may laugh at the motive. But this is the fact, and with the real, some of the "Mormon" converts, all the gold in the United States Treasury and all the land that Uncle Sam has to bestow, would not be the least temptation to turn aside from the object we have named, while they remain in the faith that leads them to change the place of their abode.

The "Mormon" question is not understood by the American press nor the American religious sects. They are all the time working in the dark when they seek to solve it. Their suggestions are often perfectly idiotic, and their schemes worthy only of lunatics. They fall all the time because they know not what they are opposing, and while they continue in their present blindness as to the facts they will repeatedly fall into the depths of folly in their stupid attempts, which are only battles with figments of a vain imagination.

THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

A CALL for a mass meeting of citizens has been handed to us for publication. We endorse the movement forehanded in the card. It is some time since an old-fashioned Utah celebration of the anniversary of national independence has been enjoyed in this city. The causes for the temporary cessation of our annual Fourth of July festivities need not here be discussed. Stearney being taken to revive our time-honored custom and we hope they will be continued to a glorious consummation. Let the citizens of Salt Lake and the surrounding settlements, as far as the news will reach in the short time intervening, assemble in force to-morrow evening and take part in the preliminary proceedings. And let us arrange for a real old style celebration in which all who venerate the principles of true liberty and human rights can fraternize, and which will make a national holiday worthy of remembrance in all the years to come. All hands to the Court House, and remember the time—6 o'clock on Tuesday evening!

SEVEN WOMEN AND ONE MAN.

THE formation of anti-polygamy societies among the church-going ladies of eastern cities where crimes of the worst kind are rampant and iniquities abound, the very report of which is shocking to the virtuous and virtue-loving people of Utah, is a forcible illustration of the Savior's striking rebuke of the mote and the beam. It is really ridiculous for these ladies who pretend to be in such great concern over the marital relations of a few Latter-day Saints thousands of miles away, to spend their time in passing resolutions against a system of which they are in profound ignorance, while want and sin, and woe and shame stare them in the faces they walk to and from their committee rooms and meeting-houses, in such vast proportions as to make the doings of the "Mormons," even if as bad as they are painted, appear so small as to be overshadowed and dwindle out of sight in the comparison.

The New Orleans Times, under the above heading, semi-humorously treats of these foolish societies in the following manner, and under the guise of sarcasm, hits the question some hard and sensible blows. The words have the semblance of jesting, but good common sense appears through the thin garments of badinage:

"The women in Boston and other places in New England have formed an anti-polygamy association; to make war on the peculiar social system which is in vogue in Utah Territory among the Mormon saints. This speaks well for the honest hearts and pure principles of these women, and everybody who realizes that a reproach these polygamists of the Latter-day Saints is the boasted civilization of the age, will wish these good women 'God speed.' This is an intensely utilitarian age, however, and people are prone to look at things with an eye to the special and particular personal profit to be derived from them. Now then, in the view of the matter, the question might be asked, what good New England, where they are largely in excess over the men, which indeed is the case in most, if not all the other States, from the downy fall of polygamy? Does it not appear from this growing deficiency of men that the day may come when polygamy may be forced on society as a necessary consequence on the very nature of things? When it is considered that wars are constantly thinning out the male population and that many of the trades and callings pursued by men are extremely destructive of their lives, the idea forces itself on the mind that society in self-defense will be forced to resort to some decided radical changes in its constitution to meet possible and imperious contingencies.

In connection with this subject it may be stated that, shortly after the close of the late war, Brigham Young, the Mormon chief and prophet, at that time in the height of his power, preached a sermon in support of the prospective prevalence of polygamy throughout the earth, and he declared that it was specially predicted by the ancient prophets, and cited as evidence, the fourth chapter, first verse of the prophecies of Isaiah, in which it is declared that there shall be, in some time which is coming, a scarcity of marriageable men; that seven women shall seize upon each one of these masculines, agreeing to support themselves and him for the bare necessities of life, and that he should allow one-seventh of an interest in a husband. With such a prospect before them the New England Anti-Polygamy Association would do well to pause and think, before they fully commit themselves and the entire nation to a policy that they may one day be ignominiously forced to disavow. While they flock in crowds to join the standard of the now despised Mormons. Plainly, this thing demands consideration."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WRITING, UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

SUMMARY JAPANESE NEWS.
SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—No letter was received by the City of Tokyo, and the following is summarized from the Yokohama papers dated May 26. A telegram from Nagasaki reports the arrival at that place of sixty Korean noblemen and gentlemen who have been secretly deported by the king of Korea to visit Japan, and examine for themselves the state of affairs resulting from foreign interference.

The barracks at Sendai were set on fire by a soldier crossed in love, who deliberately cast himself into the flames and burned to death. The Emperor returned to Yokohama May 19th, after a tour through the country. He was enthusiastically received everywhere.

Robbers are increasing in the cities and towns. The police are unable to put a stop to them. General Oyama, minister of war, will shortly visit Europe and America.

In Yokohama the silk business is dull, most parcels which were delivered to foreign firms have been rejected on inspection. The stock is about 2,000 bales, which owing to the recent fall of exchange in the rate of silver quotations have fluctuated daily from \$20 to \$25 per bale.

Of the twenty-five vessels coming from the Chinese navy, eight of which are serviceable in the event of war are the Kikyo and eight other ships only the rest being training vessels, of such as are under repair.

the track. The engine pilot struck him and he was dragged nearly 100 feet, both legs were cut off, one being entirely severed and the other being torn about 50 feet from where the train stopped. Allen was not killed but it is not expected that he will live. He was put on the train and carried into Council Bluffs to be cared for.

BURNING FOR AMERICA.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR ONE OF OUR HORSES.

New York, 12.—A Paris dispatch says: The race for the Grand Prix de Paris took place today and resulted in another victory for an American horse, J. R. Keene's B.C. "Foxhall" was the winner, with Leferriere, H. C. Tristram second and Count De La Grange's B.C. Albion third. The contest was a very close and exciting one, especially near the finish. Tristram joined Foxhall at the double and he ran a good race home; Foxhall staying longer, won by a head.

The weather was fine but sultry. The various races, however, were thronged with vehicles. A great many drags were conspicuous bearing the American flag. The attendance was immense. President Grety, ex-Queen Isabelle and Ministers Constans, Magnin and Ferry were present. Rochester, the Duke of Hamilton, Prince Dolgoff and Marshall Mobach were in a paddock. Owing to the recent rainfall the track was in excellent condition. Two to one was the best price obtainable. Albion and Tristram were well supported. Long price were obtainable about the remainder. It may be truthfully said that Foxhall was in front through the race and despite the fact that Archer who brought Tristram with a great rush at the distance, Foxhall went by a head amidst tumultuous applause from Americans, who seemed to go quite mad, and the winning of the stars and stripes from many drags. In the preliminary contest, Cassimer and Albion appeared to go best, although Foxhall was greatly admired. After the start the horses were sent on their journey. Foxhall and Tristram took the lead but Albion led Tristram back and Dublin became second. Albion then ran was then followed by Foxhall and Dublin, followed by Fiddler, Leon and Albion, with Forum and Tristram next. Albion came last, until going down the hill, about half a mile from home, where Foxhall still led with Fiddler second, Dublin being beaten. Foxhall and Fiddler were now attended by Scobell, Tristram and Albion. In this order they ran to the distance where Tristram joined Foxhall and the pair ran a superb race home, Foxhall, who stayed the longest, winning by a head. Four lengths separated the second and third horses. Fiddler was fourth, Scobell fifth, Raymond sixth, Forum seventh, Dublin eighth, Cassimer ninth, and Leon the last. Time, three minutes seventeen seconds. Betting at the start was as follows: Foxhall, three to one against Scobell, and five to one against Tristram. After the decision of the Grand Prix, all interest in the races seemed to die out and vast crowds moved speedily to the capital. The grand prize of Paris is 100,000 francs in specie, given half by the city and half by the five great railway companies for entire colts and fillies foaled in 75, of every description and color, added to a sweepstake of 1,000 francs each, 600 francs forfeit and 500 francs only if declared by midnight on the first of May, '81; second horse to receive 10,000 francs, and the third 5,000 francs out of the stakes. The weights are colts 121 lbs., fillies 118 lbs.

Americans have a great deal to be proud of in securing both the Derby and the Grand Prix, but nobody will begrudge them their success. A London News correspondent at Paris says: Despite the rain, the course was very dry and the race reported that Foxhall so felt its effects as to be slightly lame. Foxhall's victory was celebrated at night at the Washington Hotel, and the American Club was illuminated. It is stated that Foxhall was unable to hold Foxhall, which accounted for his leading the whole way. The New York Times has the following: James H. Keene, owner of Foxhall, received the news of the victory of his colt, at his house, 17 West Tenth Street, at noon, yesterday. His friends discovered that Foxhall had won the Grand Prix before Keene did, and when he received a cable dispatch informing him of his victory, he was surrounded by a throng of ladies and gentlemen, all anxious to congratulate him. His room in West Tenth Street was crowded with people.

Keene said: I had no bets on the race, and so far as I know none of my friends had any. I am not running my horse to make money on them as a gambler, but to send them to England and the continent because I want to see American winners of the great races on the other side of the Atlantic. It was a great thing for us to win the Derby and the glory has been enhanced by the winning of the Grand Prix. Europeans will be anxious to buy American horses from this day on, and it is in this sense that these grand victories of our country are of importance. I don't know how much money was won by Foxhall, but I don't think it amounted to much. Nobody except myself and my men in Europe had much faith in him. I am gratified of course to know my horse has won the Grand Prix so soon after an American horse won the Derby. This victory following so closely upon the Derby must show the people of Europe that American horses surpass European horses as much as American people surpass European people. I am proud of the victory of my horse, for this reason alone, I have not made a cent out of the race and I want the public to understand I have not. Had it been otherwise I should have let the prize in the victory which I now take. Foxhall was bred by A. J. Alexander, of Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky. I purchased him through J. R. Keene, in 1879, when he was only a year old. King Alfonso was the sire of Foxhall and lamela was her dam. The colt made his first appearance in a race course last year, when on October 13th he ran for the Bedford Stakes at the meeting at Newcastle, England. He won these stakes, but the next day, during the race for the Astley Sweepstakes, although he defeated the favorite by a neck, in the City and Suburban Handicap, run for at the Epsom meeting this season, he ran second to Ben Dhu the winner of the Derby last season.

He also won the races in which Foxhall took part before the Derby meeting. He is engaged to run for a gold cup. He is also entered to run for the Summer Cup, July 9th, at Newmarket, and for the Grand Duke Stakes at Ascot, June 6th, of the Newmarket meeting. Leffler's "Hippocampus" the winner of the Derby, is also entered for this race, and there are two celebrated American horses on the track and the race promises to be one of the most exciting ever run. Foxhall is also entered for the Select Stakes at Newmarket, October 12, and the Challenge Stakes at the same meeting. Of course he cannot run in all these races, but if he is in good condition he will run in the most important of them, and after his victory of to-day I feel he will make a good record in the future engagements which he is called upon to fill. I intend to keep him in Europe and I also intend to send other American horses to keep him company. If Europeans have not yet recovered we can make better colts than they can we will force them to made the discovery before long. The Derby and Grand Prix have now been won by Americans, and those are the two greatest races of Europe in which American horses are allowed to compete. The year 1881 will prove a memorable one in the history of the American turf, because during that year we have absolutely torn the laurels from the brows of European turfmen and placed them upon our own heads.

The Tribune says: The fact that Foxhall had won the great French race was not generally known in the city before three, when "Foxhall" were cried about the streets. A dispatch announcing the result was received at the Turf Club before noon, and the news gradually got about at other clubs and at the houses of the houses. Of course it did not attract nearly so much attention as it would have done if the race had been run on a weekday, for many places where men interested in racing go they are not open Sundays. Satisfaction was expressed at the victory of the American horse abroad, and that they would have both the Derby and the Grand Prix in the same year is universally commented upon with pleasure. At a turf club, racing men were jubilant over the victory of the Keene colt, following so soon the exploit of Froquois. No great amount of money was up in this city on Foxhall, because betting was very much smaller than on the Derby. Almost every one that bets at all bets on the Derby, but the French race attracts much less attention, and if the American colt had not been in it, the interest felt in it on this side of the Atlantic would not have been very great. It had been generally expected that Foxhall would be successful from the time when it was known he would take part in the race, and in such bettings went on here he was the strong favorite. Bookmakers declined to give more than five to four, or almost six to four against him. Scobell found the same supporters among Englishmen here. The Grand Prix was established in 1835.

He said to a Tribune reporter: My brother, who was present, and my trainer Sherrard cabled me yesterday about the result of the race. They said the colt was in perfect condition. This I did expect, and still I knew sometimes things go wrong, and if he had not carried off the first money I should not have been greatly disappointed, as I never allow anything to worry me. I or wagers a small amount, not enough to make it interesting. There is nothing that will take young men away from the gambling table quicker than the legitimate running of horses.

Have you given up your place for breeding in Virginia? No, I cannot say I have; I want to purchase near New York. If I can find suitable land, otherwise I shall probably go to Virginia. Before the reporter retired, Keene said he intended to send over a colt of his own, a yearling, he purchased others in Kentucky, as one horse in 15 generally proves good. He would not be content until he won the Derby, intending to wait patiently for that long word.

"For the credit of American breeding and American horses, I am very glad of Foxhall's victory."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The jockey riding Keene's "Foxhall" is named Fordham.
Baron Zothan, an Austrian millionaire, has been killed.
Terrible storms have destroyed the entire harvest in the district of Temesvar, South Hungary.
Lionel Sackville West, British Minister at Madrid, will succeed Sir Edward Thornton as minister to the U. S.

Jack Dempsey, a wheelwright, was shot dead by W. H. Phillips, an express messenger, whom Dempsey had attempted to kill.
An Italian exploring party which, started from Abyssinia, consisting of a subaltern and six soldiers, has been massacred in the interior.

At Henrietta, Tex., Lizzie Hutchinson and Miss Cox were killed by lightning. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and another child received a severe shock.
A Redwood City, Cal., dispatch says, in the second trial for killing Theodore Glancey, editor of the Santa Clara County Record, a jury found a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The schooner Edward Lee Sparks, of Provincetown, was spoken off Cape Cod, Mass. She sent a boat's crew after a whale and after making fast to it the boat and occupants suddenly disappeared.

Two brothers, Rube and Sidney Patrick, living twelve miles west of Golden, Col., this morning quarreled over the ownership of a dog, when Sidney shot and instantly killed his brother.

Twelve hundred postal telegraph employees have called a national conference of telegraph clerks in Liverpool in three weeks. It was agreed to strike if the conference should recommend that the conference.

The boiler, at Norfolk, Va., of a wrecking steamer lying alongside the wreck at Cape Henry, Va., exploded this morning, killing the fireman and scalding terribly James Turner and Sam Ward.

A Liverpool dispatch says, at daybreak, Sunday, 300 men marched to the prison to which McKavitt and Roberts were taken, ostensibly to receive their trial. The police gave the alarm and the wardens assembled when the mob dispersed.

During the usual exercises at the San Luis, San Francisco, yesterday, Doctor O'Donnell, who runs every Sunday afternoon meeting at Kearney, produced the British and Chinese flags, and rolling them into a bundle burned them on the platform.

Awkward Predicament.—The other day Bishop Taylor, of Harrisville, Weber County, was on his way with his family to a strawberry festival at Plain City, when in crossing a large creek, the king-bolt of his wagon came out, and the horses walked off with the front wheels, leaving the horrified family in the box with the hind wheels in the middle of the stream. No one was hurt, however, and the frightened folks now laugh heartily over the mishap.

ESTRAY NOTICE.
I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION
One white & grey old STEER, with a few red spots, branded A.H. on left hip.
One small black & white cow, with white spots, branded A.H. on left hip.
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NEW STYLE
FARM WAGONS!
Made expressly for
Utah Canyon Roads,
By a First Class Manufacturer.
Spring Wagons & Buggies
Light Running, Strong and Substantial!

WALTER A. WOOD'S MOWERS.
THE
PEERLESS MOWING & REAPING
COMBINED MACHINES.
These Machines have all the Latest Improvements, combining LIGHT DRAFT, STRENGTH & DURABILITY.

AGENT FOR
Coates Lock Lever Sulky
Hay and Grain Rake.
This Rake for Simplicity and ease of Management, stands unrivalled. A child can work it. Be sure and look at this RAKE before purchasing.

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HAY PRESSES.
Can Haul Hay in the Field or at the Stack with equal facility.

MORRISON PLOWS.
FULL LINE OF
Sulky Plows,
Walking Plows,
Double Shovel Plows,
Single Shovel Plows,
Scotch Harrows,
5 and 7 Tooth Cultivators.

FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED
PLANET JR. GOODS,
Consisting of SEED DRILLS, HORSE HOES, FINE-PLY HOES & WHEEL HOES.

LAWN MOWERS
A Full Line of the VERY BEST.
Wire Lawn Rakes! Dairy Rakes

RAILROAD
SUPPLIES!
Western Wheel Scrapers,
Mores 11 Cubic Feet earth on one load.
Cable Chain Steel Bottom Scrapers.

The Stussor Patent Steel Scraper,
Portable Blacksmith Forges
Railroad Wheelbarrows,
HOWE'S PORTABLE ARMY SCALES.
Just what is needed in Railroading.

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The DODGE No. 20
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Have in Stock a Splendid Line of
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Mounted Church Bells,
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HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.
In Stock, HAY SCALES,
PLATFORM SCALES, Assorted Steel
PORTABLE ARMY SCALES,
Assorted Steel.

IMPROVED COUNTER SCALES,
EXPRESS SCALES,
BUTCHER'S SCALES.
Best Scales in the Market!

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WAGON SPRINGS,
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Best Wire POTATO SHOVELS.

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LAWNS,
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LINENS,
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SUMMER GOODS
AT PRICES THAT WILL INDUCE PURCHASERS!
WM. JENNINGS, Superintendent.

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AT THE
EAGLE EMPORIUM,
PREPARATORY TO
Stock Taking
JULY 15, 1881,
So the next THIRTY DAYS the EAGLE EMPORIUM will be the Place to Secure GOOD BARGAINS in all its Departments, as we must clear up and close out our Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BY THE ABOVE TIME!
COME ONE AND ALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!
WM. JENNINGS & SONS,
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