

to make the paper shift, and about ten minutes were also consumed in substituting a new roller for a melted one; but as this seemed to be a legitimate contingency I doubt whether the loss ought to be deducted from the running time. In regard to the number of sheets printed, I must explain that the Bullock press is of double size, that is, it is wide enough to hold two full sets of forms—which were on it when the test was made, while the Walter had on it only a single set—so that the actual running capacity of the former, as compared with that of the latter (of the same size, that is), is as 7,420 to 10,455. Think of printing one hundred and seventy-five perfect newspapers in a minute, or three with every tick of your watch! The temptation is very strong to enlarge here upon the bewildering contrast between one of these powerful and almost conscious pieces of machinery and the frail little hand-press, near by, which Franklin used when a journeyman printer; but this sort of thing has been somewhat overdone, and I will resist it. I may, however, be pardoned for saying that the progress of the century can hardly be more clearly illustrated than by a comparison of these two devices for disseminating human knowledge.

The official test of the Hoe machine I did not see, but I have reliable information that it printed 21,000 perfect copies within its hour. In this case a double set of forms were also used, so that its running capacity as compared with that of the Walter would be 10,500 impressions per hour, or about one hundred to the hour more than that press. This machine has a folder attached, which takes the loose sheets as they leave the plates and delivers them neatly folded ready for mailing. This attachment is not necessarily a part of the press, although when it is in operation it adds considerably to the interest of the machine. I may say, too, that it adds several thousand dollars to its cost.

Far greater and more surprising things than any I have mentioned are promised from the improved Campbell machine, which, so far as it was in place when I last saw it, looks rather more like a loom of some sort than a printing press. But as I have not seen it in operation I am not able to say anything of its achievements. It impresses me, however, as too light in construction to stand the high rate of speed at which it must be run to meet the expectations of its sanguine inventor.

As to the matter of price, there is, I believe, not much difference between the four machines referred to. As near as I can learn, they will cost the buyer in the neighborhood of \$30,000 when set up and put in running order. And just here that curious contrivance, the protective tariff, comes in to lay its heavy hand upon the energies of American journalists in the new century. The Walter press, I am told, is delivered and put up complete in England for \$15,000. A cunning manipulation of our tariff law places, however, a duty of fifty per cent *ad valorem* on this class of imported machinery. This makes the net cost to an American \$22,500. To this sum must be added also premium on gold, difference in exchange, freight and insurance, extra cost of setting up in this country, and other necessary increased expenses incident to the situation, so that the final total is swelled to \$30,000, in round figures. And, strangely enough, this sum is just about the price they happen to ask for each of its American competitors! although I dare say either of them can be manufactured as cheaply in this country as the Walter is in England, and furthermore, that they could be sold here with a fair margin of profit for the same sum it costs there, or say about one-half of the asking price.

I feel some hesitation in expressing any opinion as to the relative merits of the three machines I have seen in operation, but inasmuch as my purpose in inspecting them was to be able to form some conclusion on this very point, there seems to be no good reason why it should not be made known. Briefly, then, if I were obliged to choose between them, on the strength of what I have seen, I should incline to favor the English machine, notwithstanding the slight odds in favor of the Hoe press as to speed, as stated above. It would be pleasanter and more patriotic perhaps to find most advantages in its American rivals,

and this the judges, with their larger knowledge and better facilities for deciding correctly, may perhaps be able to do in their final award. I hope they may. It is possible, indeed, that I might myself think otherwise after a longer and more careful examination of the advantages of all the different machines than I have been able to give; but the opinion above expressed is the result of what I have so far been able to see. Price and capacity being the same, or nearly the same, the controlling considerations in my mind would then be compactness, simplicity, and durability, and these requisites it seems to me, are combined in a greater degree in the Walter than in either of the others. It possesses another advantage in an ingenious contrivance peculiar to it, by which the paper is dampened in its course from the original coil into the press by passing between two porous cylinders through which steam is forced, thus saving considerable expense in machinery as well as time and labor required for wetting the paper ready for printing. As to the quality of the work done by the different presses: My readers who have access to the New York daily papers can judge for themselves on that point when I tell them that the *Herald* and *Sun* are printed on the Bullock, the *Tribune* on the Hoe, and the *Times* on the Walter. Here again, I think, the advantage is with the English machine. It is only fair to add, however, that the owners of each press profess to be entirely satisfied with their bargain, and stoutly claim that their particular choice is the best that could possibly be made.—K., in Washington Star.

—Credit the New York World with this—"The Independents, says General Kilpatrick, 'are poor, needy and in debt,' and he adds, 'documents must be put in their hands.' It will be of no use to send them Baron Munchausen, the *Times* supplement and the Arabian Nights. What they want is greenbacks."

—Brooklyn is now called the city of lies.

—Mr. Baron Bramwell said recently at Liverpool it would be a good thing, in the majority of instances, if breach of promise were abolished, for men were goaded into marrying women whom they did not like, and then there were unhappy marriages.

—Emerson says he holds his peace about many things, as he does not want to perplex his fellowmen. On the contrary he would rather that they would rejoice over what irritates him.

#### DIED.

JAMES PATRICK MEIK, born in East India, Dec. 9, 1897, died in the 10th Ward of this city, of general debility, at 1:45 a. m., to-day, Sept. 6th.

Elder Meik was the main stay of the Hinduoostan or East India Mission, having its centre at Calcutta, where he resided. He was beloved by all the elders and aunts that made his acquaintance. He leaves a grown family, mostly in India, and a wife, a grown son by his deceased wife and two young children here to mourn his loss.

Funeral services at 11 a. m. to-morrow, (Thursday) at the 10th Ward School-house. Elder Orson Pratt will deliver a discourse on the occasion.—COM.

In the 20th Ward of this city, Sept. 6, of diphtheria, LOUISA MAMIE, daughter of the late Thomas C. and Louisa Ann Scott, aged 4 years, 6 months and 28 days.

Funeral will take place to-morrow morning, at 10 a. m.

At Joseph City, Sevier Co., Aug. 27th, 1876, ALMA WILLIAM, son of David and Harriet Giles, aged 9 years and 1 day.

#### Another Card.

The public should remember that the Provo Manufacturing Company have already on hand some *Sixty Thousand Dollars* worth of woolen goods, which they wish to exchange for cash, wool and other produce. Merchants and others should remember this and favor us with their patronage. The Company intend soon to send their agents to every town and county in the Territory to take orders from merchants and others for their Fall and Winter supplies. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Highest market price allowed for *Fall Clips* and *Lambs Wool*.

A liberal discount allowed to the trade, on cash payments.

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J. DUNN, Supt.

## FARMERS

AND

## OTHERS.

WE HAVE IN STOCK, READY FOR HARVEST.

25,000 Seamless Grain Bags

5,000 2 bushel (9 oz.) Burlap Grain Bags

5,000 2½ bushel (9 oz.) Burlap Grain Bags

5,000 3 bushel (9 oz.) Burlap Grain Bags

5,000 3 bushel (11 oz.) Burlap Grain Bags

5,000 4 bushel (9 oz.) Burlap Grain Bags

Also Burlaps for making Bags or Wool Sacks.

APPLY AT THE

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

Z. C. M. I.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

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## SCHUTTLE WAGONS.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF THESE WAGONS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, embracing all sizes and styles of

Farm, Spring, Freight and Ore Wagons,

And all built with the Latest Improvements. The Schuttler is the **Strongest, Lightest Draft and Best Proportioned and Most Durable** Wagon manufactured. Examine the Schuttler before buying, and you will have none other, as you will then become fully satisfied that your money will be better invested in a Schuttler than in any other make of wagon.

I have also in stock AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions.

IMPROVED BUCKEYE MOWERS AND REAPERS,

Elward Harvesters,

FURST & BRADLEY HAY RAKES.

Archer Self-Dumping Rakes, Plows, Grain Drills, Feed Cutters, and all kinds of Farm Machinery, including the

SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER!

The leading machine of its class manufactured, greatly improved for the season of 1876. Has enlarged riddles and grain carriers, wider elevators, belt tighteners, etc., my machines being built expressly for use in Utah. Should you desire to purchase a Thresher, buy the Sweepstakes, and I am positive you will find by practical test that it will give you better satisfaction than any other, as it will prove vastly more durable and will do faster and cleaner work than any other make of Thresher in the market. It will clean and separate the grain thoroughly and give entire satisfaction every time. Send for Sweepstakes Circular and call and examine the many improvements.

REPAIRS for all Machines I sell constantly on hand.

I keep in stock

IRON, STEEL, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, HORSE NAILS, SPOKES, FELLOES

All kinds of Hard Woods, Springs, Axles, and a full assortment of goods for repairing Wagons, Buggies and Carriages.

Send for Price List and Circulars.

CEO. A. LOWE,

SALT LAKE CITY.

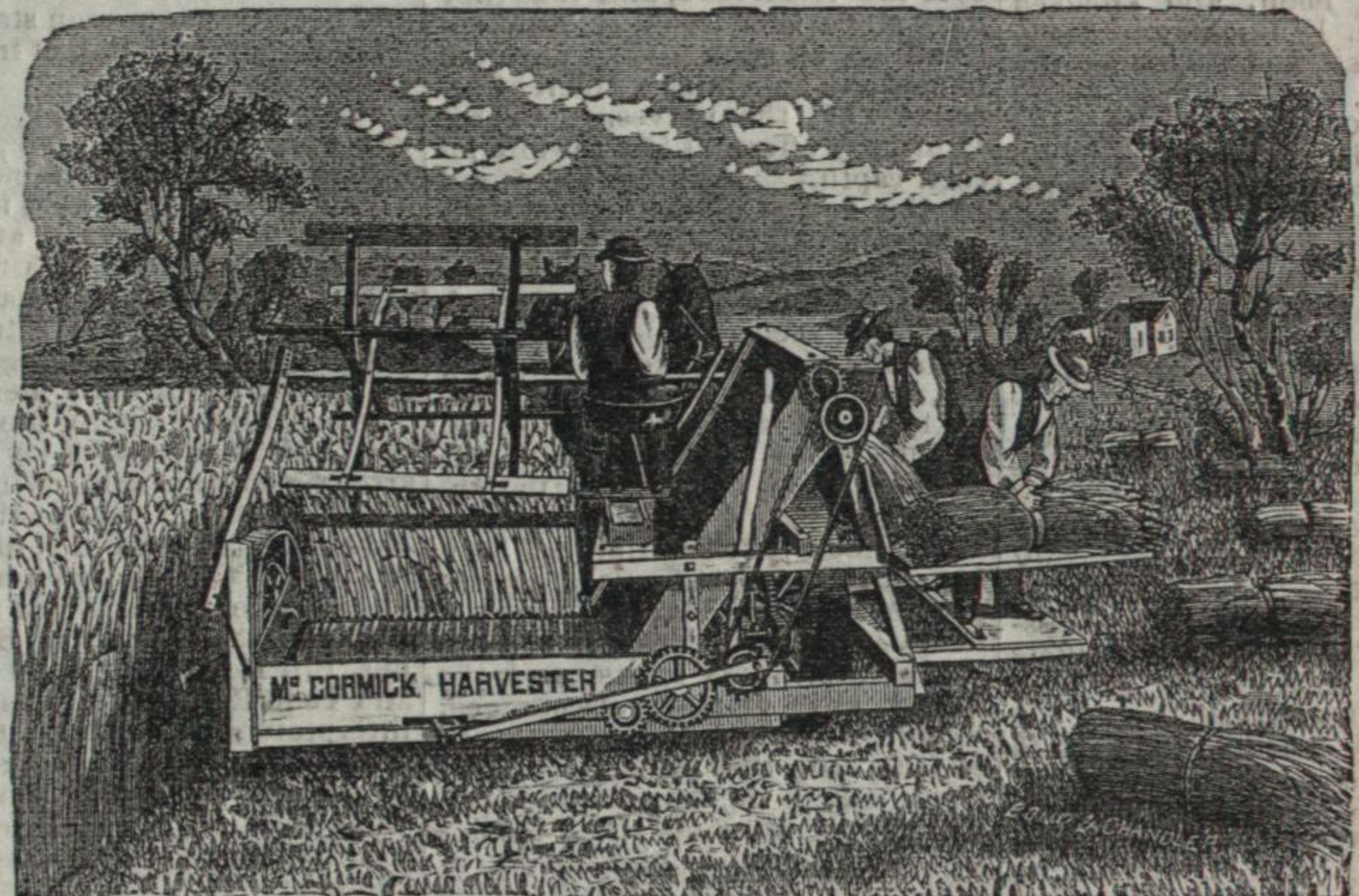
Office and Yard, one Block South of Theatre, on State Road.

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## MCCORMICK REAPERS, MOWERS AND HARVESTERS.

Who was the Inventor of Reaping and Mowing Machines?

MCCORMICK!



Who has been building Reapers and Mowers for over Thirty Years? MCCORMICK!

## FARMERS OF UTAH!

We have one question to ask you, viz: Ought not the **Inventor** of the Reaping and Mowing Machine, who has been building them constantly over **THIRTY YEARS**, and who has the largest capital and largest Manufactory of any firm building machines in the world, ought not he to be able to build as good and **BETTER** machines than any competitor?

Think of the above before you buy! Also, remember that there were more of the **MCCORMICK** machines sold in the United States last year, and every year, than any other make, and ask yourself the reason why. Is it not because they are the **BEST** and most **DURABLE** machines?

See for yourselves before buying. Remember that every machine is fully guaranteed.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN W. LOWELL & Co.,

Agents for Fish Bros. Wagons, &c., S. L. City.

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