

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, August 20, 1899

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The price of labor is a question that at the present time is exciting considerable attention throughout the Eastern States, and we hear of the workmen of various trades striking work from different causes. A partial strike among the bricklayers of New York city had its origin in the employers increasing the number of apprentices. At the formation of the Bricklayers' Union an agreement was entered into with the employers that not more than two apprentices should be employed at one time. At the time of the eight-hour strike, the employers complained of this restriction; they wanted the privilege of employing more apprentices, and the workmen consented that they should do so. It is now contended that they have an unreasonable number, and the Bricklayers' Union, No. 2, therefore, ordered a strike. But other Unions did not endorse this movement. They thought that a strike would be ill-timed, from the immense number of non-society men and emigrants then seeking employment, and the near approach of the fall, and the importance of making as much money as possible before winter. On these accounts they did not concur with No. 2, and thought its action hasty and unreasonable.

Beside the bricklayers in New York there is a partial strike among the cabinet makers. The Cabinet Makers' Union are supporting the strikers at the rate of \$10 a week each. And there are also the steel plate printers and the tailors, who are resolved not to work unless there be an adjustment of the prices of wages. There is no immediate prospect that an agreement will be arrived at.

At Newark, N. J. the journeymen masons have been on the strike; but have settled their differences with the employers and have gone to work. An attempt has been made at the same place to reduce, it is alleged, the wages of the shoemakers, and they have struck. In Cleveland the boss coopers have reduced the wages of the men five cents per barrel. Many of them struck work in consequence, and strong efforts are being made to render the strike general, and a fund was being raised to support those strikers who may need assistance.

At Toronto, Canada, the city authorities have passed new and, to the cabmen, objectionable regulations, and they have struck, and the cabmen of Hamilton, Canada, have resolved to assist their brethren. The public are put to great inconvenience by this proceeding of the J. J. J.

In the coal mining districts of Pennsylvania the workmen have struck, and on account of this, or some other cause, coal is exorbitantly high in price. The New York Journal of Commerce lays all the blame for the high price of this article on the strikers, denouncing them as desperadoes, and threatening them with the military power of the country. The Philadelphia Inquirer gives figures to show that the miners alone are to blame, and that the wages they receive, if properly managed, would make them rich. Other journals, however, take a different view of the subject. Among the rest the New York Herald. It says that the combinations of capitalists and monopolists are the real causes of the high price of this article. It asks "how long is this monstrous iniquity to be endured?" and says that Congress should, immediately on re-assembling, abolish the duty on foreign coal. This, it thinks, would have the effect at once to bring the price down probably two dollars a ton, and would tend to break up the monopolies, which, in the end, would cause a further reduction.

Under the circumstances which surround the working classes in the East, and in the old countries, combinations on their part are essentially necessary to preserve them against the grinding encroachments of capital. Without these means of defence workmen, in many instances, would be trodden under the feet of capitalists. Yet it is a system that is liable to many abuses; for when the working classes know they have the employers in their power, their tyranny is manifested as unfeeling and in as odious a manner, though not with such serious results, as if the case were reversed. This is plainly exhibited in the case of the bricklayers, alluded to above. They call the action of Union No. 2 hasty and unreasonable, but for what reasons? Because members of the Union were wrong? No; but because they saw they could not carry their point. There were non-society men and emigrants in the city and they could be employed, and, of course, a strike under such circumstances would fail to pinch employers or bring them to terms.

In the very nature of things as they exist in the world there is an almost perpetual conflict between capital and labor, and it is a fruitful source of trouble everywhere. The question is forcing itself upon our attention also in this country. We may evade a decision upon the subject for a while; but it will have

to be met. Heretofore, we have been very successful in disposing of these vexed questions, and we have not the shadow of a doubt respecting the ability of the people of this Territory to settle this also upon a just and lasting basis. There should be complete harmony between these two forces—capital and labor. Organization will accomplish this. Not the organization of class against class, for aggressive or defensive purposes; this has not and never will produce harmony; but by breaking down class feeling, by checking monopoly and the aggregation of capital in the hands of a few, by establishing a community of interest between the employer and the employed, by diffusing the idea and giving it potency and strength, that we are one family, and that it is the duty of each man to labor for the good of his fellow man. By these means this great question can be settled to the satisfaction and benefit of all. This can be done by the people of this Territory, and it is an object worthy of their united efforts; for to-day it stands before the world as a problem that the wisdom and ingenuity of man have been unable to solve.

MORE TROUBLE FOR SPAIN.

WITH troubles at home and abroad Spain, at the present time, is probably passing through the greatest straits she has yet experienced in the whole of her national history. Once the leading power of the world, having immense foreign possessions, she has gradually sunk until she has become one of the most insignificant powers in Europe, and her colonies, one after another, have gained their independence, until scarcely any remain.

The late revolution has failed to unify and bring prosperity to the people, and, despite the efforts of those now at the head of the nation, civil war seems imminent, as the Carlists are making irruptions at every accessible point; and having the feelings and sympathies of the priests on their side, their efforts to inaugurate civil war seem very likely to be successful. This is rendered more probable as the severities of the present Administration towards Carlists and Republicans are rendering them very obnoxious.

Taking advantage of the embarrassed state of the mother country the Cubans struck a blow for freedom and independence, and the struggle is already virtually decided in their favor; for owing to the troubles at home it is generally being conceded, even by those once most sanguine of subduing the Cubans, that the home government has not sufficient force at command to quell the revolt, and there is every prospect of the proclamation of the Cuban Republic or the annexation of the island to the United States at an early date.

But this is not all. Troubles for Spain are looming up in another quarter, in her only remaining colony in the West Indies, namely, Porto Rico. The Porto Ricans are as eager for freedom as the Cubans, and already the mutterings of revolution have made themselves audible there, and the news of a general rising in that island may be looked for at any time.

A correspondent writing from Porto Rico to the New York Sun on this subject says:

"It will not be long before the revolution, already inaugurated, will have assumed formidable dimensions. We have among us many Cuban emissaries, who are busily arranging the necessary preliminaries for the grand coup d'état, which is momentarily expected. Our young men, the jeunesse dorée, are no longer seen as before, frequenting night cafes and billiard rooms; if engaged for, you are answered that they have gone to their own or the plantations of their friends. Their movements are less likely to be observed in the secret recesses of the mountains than in a thickly populated city. The authorities have their hands full in watching the large towns, and cannot spare troops for the interior. The wealthy families are all leaving the island."

In all the principal towns, namely, the Capital, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arroyo, Aguadilla and St. German, the organization is complete, and all that is waiting for the outbreak to commence is the arrival of arms from the United States, laden with arms and ammunition. She is expected to land on the coast of Guanica. The plans of the revolutionists are so well designed, and their precautions so complete, that when the words "forward, march!" are uttered at that hour and minute the uprising will be universal throughout the island, and there can be no doubt that the battle will be "sharp, short and decisive."

"The Porto Ricans are no less brave nor less patriotic than their Cuban brethren. They are desirous of liberty and of throwing off the Spanish yoke. They have waited for an opportune occasion to present itself to strike the blow for freedom. The time has now arrived. The mother country is too absorbed with her own domestic troubles to pay much attention to the colonies, and besides, all the forces she can spare are now concentrated in Cuba. Certainly a more favorable opportunity will never present itself. I would here mention the names of the prominent leaders of this movement, but I am afraid that it might work injury to them. All that can be said is that the most influential and wealthy citizens are pledged to its support."

UTAH CENTRAL R. R.—From Feramorz Little, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of the U. C. R. R., who returned yesterday evening from Ogden, we learn that the work on this line is progressing very favorably. From the point where the first ground was broken at Ogden to the river the grading is completed, and he expects to immediately commence laying ties there. Of the 700 feet of piling to be put in the river on which to build the bridge, one half is already done. The piling cut on this side of the river is completed, and, indeed, all the heavy work on the line is finished, and men are scattered all along the track from the city to the fields in Davis county. The road can all be graded, furnished with ties and finished in a very short time, when the heavy work will be on hand, for the work which has yet to be done is very light, and any required number of men can be put on it at a crowd of thought.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

Chicago, 19.—The Republican's Washington special says the friends of Judge Chase are jubilant over his presidential prospects. They say the Conservative movement in the Southern States is in the Chase interest, and they expect he will obtain the undivided support of the South in convention.

Dent's ridiculous paragraphs eliminated by friends, who looked over the copy after being placed in the hands of the printers.

The Tribune's special says a general and important revision of the whisky regulations will be issued in a few days by Commissioner Delano who purposes carrying into effect the law of April last and correcting some of the apparent conflicts between certain sections of the old law.

New York.—A special says a new express war is in prospect relative to the business west of the Mississippi river. It is possible that all lines will become engaged.

The French steamship company commenced the construction of five new steamers especially for the emigrant trade. Arrangements are being made to bring a large number of French peasants to settle on lands in the West. It is rumored that the old scale of freights will be resumed on Saturday; so says an Omaha special.

San Francisco, 19.—J. Ross Browne, United States Minister to China, who returned by to-day's steamer, heard at Yokohama that Mr. Howard, his successor, had finally decided not to accept the position; but in the absence of any official information he had resolved to return to the United States. He telegraphed the State Department and will return to his post, if the Department express approval of his course in China. In the meantime Mr. Williams is left in charge of the mission at Peking.

A few nights past there have been singular white and red lights in the sky. Last evening a bright red light lasted late in the night; passengers by the China steamer report the light very brilliant as seen a hundred miles at sea.

The Secretary of the Treasury as yet has given no attention to the petition of Vice President Colfax, Senator Stewart and our merchants and bankers for the transfer of funds from the Sub-Treasury, although the former telegraphed several times representing to him that the immense wheat crop is at a standstill, vessels are waiting loads and nine millions in the Treasury here and that the bankers' proposition would benefit the government by saving the exchange; meanwhile one firm is again allowed to draw on the Treasury, in all half a million, for the purpose of speculating in securities and currency notes, while merchants are compelled to send their gold from New York by railroad.

Colfax and party started for Yosemite falls to-day, to return on the twenty-eighth.

Legal tenders are 75. Chicago.—An Omaha special reports the arrival, at Helena, of the Northern Pacific Railroad expedition from Puget Sound, via Walla Walla. They express themselves highly pleased with the country, and believe in the entire practicability of the route. They found one pass through the Rocky Mountains with easy grades, and an elevation not exceeding five thousand feet. They propose to examine the country north of Helena.

A band of Blackfeet attacked a ranch twenty miles from Helena, yesterday, and shot two men; the affair creates much excitement.

A Leavenworth special says a heavy storm occurred in Western Kansas on Monday night; the water in the big creek rose eight feet in an hour; several culverts were washed out on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The General Superintendent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad has received an anonymous letter, saying that twelve farmers had organized themselves for the purpose of burning the bridges, wood depots, etc., of the railroad, in revenge for killing their stock yesterday.

A schooner was being towed out of the harbor, dragging her anchor, and broke the great water main, at the Chicago avenue bridge, which, principally, supplies a hundred thousand residents in the west division of the city with water; it will require ten days or two weeks to repair the damage and will cause much inconvenience, there being only two other one-foot pipes to supply that part of the city.

An entire German family of six persons, in this city, have been attacked with trichinosis from eating raw ham; one of them is seriously sick. The Board of health is investigating the matter.

New York.—The monthly auction sales of coal have been suspended in the coal region in Pennsylvania. The Coal Company has compromised with the men; other companies are hopeful of restoring order and a fall of prices in a few weeks.

Twenty-six thousand dollars, stolen from the American Express Company, have been discovered secreted in a barn near Newark, Wayne county.

New York, 19.—The Assistant Treasurer has received authority to accept deposits of gold, amounting to four millions, for transfer to the San Francisco market, through an order on the Assistant Treasurer in the city.

A desperate riot occurred yesterday at Spring Hill Grove. The Emmet guards of Jersey city had a picnic there, numbering 1,500 persons. A rough inquired a lady and was knocked down by one of the guards, when a general fight ensued, the roughs, who were largely in the majority, making a desperate attack on the guards. During the melee revolvers were drawn and knives and stones freely used. John Malone shot and stabbed O'Brien; several were wounded by stones. After a great effort the Emmets succeeded in getting back their baggage and put off. The excitement among the women and children was intense, and a fearful scene prevailed for sometime. A large number of the crowd on the shore returned to Jersey City, where they collected nearly six hundred sympathizers, and waited, last night, at the landing, the arrival of the excursionists.

The intention of keeping whoever shot Malone, was openly expressed, but the police were soon on hand and after great exertion and the free use of locusts succeeded in averting a riot and in escorting the excursionists safely to their homes.

FOREIGN.

San Francisco, 19.—Advices from Japan say that the civil war had entirely ended. The Prince Satsuma had been appointed Treasurer of the government; the charge of the army had been committed to Prince Choshu; Prince Tosa added to Prince Choshu; Prince Tosa takes command of the Imperial navy. Their revenues are largely increased. They had issued a manifesto, requiring all other Daimios to disarm immediately; several of the principal Daimios had left Yeddo in consequence. Trade had been resumed with Hakodadi, under the auspices of the Mikado's government. Enomoto, with the leading actors in the late disturbances, was daily expected at Yeddo, where they will be tried and punished. It was reported that Echizen will be made regent, and Stotzbach, now in Yeddo, will accept a position under the government, which had caused an advance in the government paper. The foreign consuls and residents, and civil officers, had returned to Hakodadi and everything was quiet.

Lochlan Fletcher, the English consul at Yokohama and Yeddo, died July 7th. Yokohama, July 24.—The market, in staple imports, is unchanged. The merchants have been warned against shipping goods except to order. Silk arrivals are very slow, owing to the growers' unwillingness to take payment in paper money. The yield is admitted to be a large one, and will probably exceed last year's. No transactions in silk worm eggs; arrivals limited. The tea crop is coming in slowly; sales small, quantity good. Medium to fine, at full rates. Stocks rapidly increasing at Yeddo and Yokohama. A reduction of values is anticipated, good common to medium twenty-four to twenty-six dollars per catty, medium to finest thirty-three to thirty-eight.

San Francisco, 19.—Honolulu advices to August 7th say that the English frigate Galatea, the Duke of Edinburgh commanding, arrived at Honolulu, July 21st, from New Zealand, via Tahiti, where Prince Alfred was dined and feted. During the Prince's stay at Honolulu he was the guest of the King, who accompanied him to the wharf on his departure. The Galatea sailed for Yokohama, August 2nd.

Abundant rains had fallen throughout the islands; the crops had suffered severely by drought, but the late showers will probably save them.

London.—A Bombay dispatch of the 17th says the rumor of the attempt to assassinate Sheer Ali is false. It is reported that the city of Herat has been captured.

CLASSIC SUPERSTITIONS.

When Lucretius sought to banish the supernatural from the universe, he was compelled to employ much ingenuity in endeavoring to explain, by a natural law, why a miraculous fountain near the temple of Jupiter Ammon was hot by night and cold by day, and why the temperature of wells was higher in winter than in summer. Eclipses were supposed by the populace to foreshadow calamity; but the Roman soldiers believed that by beating drums and cymbals they could cause the moon's disc to regain its brightness. In obedience to dreams the Emperor Augustus went begging money through the streets of Rome, and the historian who records the act, himself wrote to Pliny, entreating the postponement of the trial. The stroke of lightning was an augury, and its menace was directed especially against the great, who cowered in abject terror during a thunder-storm. Augustus used to guard himself against thunder by wearing the skin of the scorpion. Tiberius, who professed to be a complete free thinker, had greater faith in laurel leaves. Caligula was accustomed, during a thunder-storm, to creep beneath his bed. During the games in honor of Julius Caesar, a comet appearing for seven days in the sky, the people believed it to be soul of the dead, and a temple was erected in its honor. Sometimes we find this credulity broken by curious inconsistencies of belief, or semi-rationalistic explanations. Livy, who relates with perfect faith innumerable prodigies, has observed, nevertheless, that the more prodigies are believed, the more are announced. Those who most fully the reality of the oracles occasionally represented them as natural, contending that a prophetic faculty was innate in all men though dormant in most; that it might be quickened into action by sleep, by a pure and ascetic life, or in the prostration that precedes death, or in the delirium produced by certain vapors; and they added, that the gradual enfeebling of the last was the cause of the cessation of oracles. Earthquakes were believed to result from supernatural interpositions, and to call for expiatory sacrifices, but at the same time they had direct natural antecedents. The Greeks believed that they were caused by subterranean waters, and they accordingly sacrificed to Poseidon. The Romans were uncertain as to their physical antecedents, and therefore inscribed no name on the altar of expiation. Pythagoras is said to have attributed them to the struggling of the dead. Pliny, after a long discussion, decided that they were produced by air forcing itself through fissures in the earth, but he immediately proceeds to assert that they are invariably the precursors of calamity. The same writer, having recounted the triumphs of astronomers in predicting and explaining eclipses, bursts into an eloquent apostrophe to those great men who had thus reclaimed man from the dominion of superstition, and in high and enthusiastic terms urges them to pursue still further their labor in breaking the thralldom of ignorance. A few chapters later he professes his unhesitating belief in the ominous character of comets. The notions, too, of magic and astrology were detached from all theological belief, and might be found among many who were absolute atheists.—[W. E. H. Lecky.]

A TRUTHFUL KNESCH.

Let a man fall in business, what an effect it has on his former credit! Men who have taken him by the arms, laughed and chatted with him by the hour, shrug up their shoulders and pass on with a chilling "How do you do?" Every trifle of a bill is hunted up and

presented that would not have been light for months to come but for the misfortune of the debtor. If it is paid, well and good; if not, the scowl of the sheriff, perhaps, meets him at the corner. A man that has never failed in knows little of human nature. In prosperity he sails along gently, waited by favoring winds and kind words from everybody. He prides himself on his name and spotless character, and makes his boast that he has not an enemy in the world. Alas! the change. He looks at the world in a different light when the reverses come upon him. He reads suspicion on every brow. He hardly knows how to move; or do this thing, or the other, for there are spies about him, and a writ is ready for his back. To understand what kind of stuff the world is made of, a person must be unfortunate, and stop payment once in his lifetime. If he is made friends then, they are made manifest. A failure is a moral sieve; it brings out the wheat and shows the chaff. A man thus learns that words and pretended good will do not constitute real friendship.—[Es.]

THE MANUFACTURE OF IVORY.—Ivory is used for the manufacture of combs, piano keys, etc. The elephant's tusks are purchased at from \$2.50 to \$5 per pound. The tusks received vary from six to nine feet in length, the former being about the average. They have been found weighing 90 pounds. The tusks are hollow in the center up to the point where they grow out of the head, while a small nerve runs clear to the tip of the tusk. The tusk is sawed into semi-circular blocks, and again sawed either into the length of the comb or a piano key, as may be required. A fine saw carefully watched, then cuts off the strips for combs. The ends are then rounded, and the ivory partially dried in fireclay, so that they can be turned in an ivory planing machine. The combs, after being planed and sorted, are bleached in the bleach-house, and then polished on a smooth wheel, on which a cloth with some unknown dressing has been placed. The teeth are then sawed with imported saws, most finely tempered, and as thin as the thinnest paper—so thin that they cut from forty to seventy teeth to the inch. The combs are then dampened, when they are pointed on a very curious machine with very rapid motion. This completes the comb. The process with piano-forte keys is in some respects similar.

Special Notices.

STATES' SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP reduced to \$2.00 per gallon, at G. W. DAVIS', "Two Doors north of Kimball Lawrence, d22-3

Burnett's Matchless Perfume, "Flormel," is rich, pure and stainless, as flower scented dew. Burnett's Cologne Water has attained a very high reputation.—*Providence Journal*. A Brilliant Head of Hair is secured and retained by the use of Burnett's Cocoa-nut. To one who will understand it.—Like a porcelain vase with the light shining through. A fair face without blemish appears; Use KALLISTOR, Miss, and the mirror for you shall reflect such an image for years. Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are of approved usefulness; all they profess to be.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

STATEMENT BLANKS for sale at this Office. See our advertisement in another column.

Those who suffer from Liver Complaints may rely upon the Red Jacket Bitters, because they derive from its anti-bilious properties immediate and certain relief, when all the usually prescribed remedies have proved useless.

Nutritious, Healthy, the best.—DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER, is the most economical and convenient Baking Powder now in use. It saves the expense of milk and eggs, prevents the possibility of poor rolls, biscuits or cakes, and thus produces happiness in both kitchen and household. It is put up in tin cans, which are, to all intents and purposes, impervious to the action of the weather. One trial will convince the most skeptical of its superior qualities. For sale by grocers. d22-6

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST. ON the 18th inst., on Main Street, a POCKET BOOK. The finder will oblige by returning it to E. SCHONFELD, At Woodman's Store. d23-1

MARSHAL'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Judgment was rendered in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, on the 23rd day of July, 1899, in favor of H. W. Isaacson (Receiver of Miller, Heaton & Co.) against Frederick Heath, for the sum of \$115.94 and cost of suit, I have levied upon real estate of said Heath, more or less, and will offer the same at public sale on the premises of the defendant, 7th Ward, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of AUGUST, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOHN D. T. McALLISTER, S. L. City, Aug. 19, d22-14 Ter. Marshal.

STRAYED

FROM the 20th Ward, one Red and White COW, branded on near shoulder A. C. one hip bone projecting from back, horns small, tail discolored. Return said Cow to C. C. AGEE, of Savage & Olinger, and be rewarded for your trouble. d22-3

JOE SIMMONS,

Proprietor of the Revere House Saloon, IS DETERMINED to please everybody. He has just received an importation of BREWER, BEAS & Co.'s celebrated ALE and PORTER, in addition to LAGER BEER, OYSTERS, SALAD, TORQUE, FISH, PEEL, OLGARS, &c. Lunch at all hours. d22-4

CITY PROPERTY WANTED.

THE Undesignated wishes to dispose of the following property: Twenty acres of good Farming Land, well fenced and plenty of water, with House and City Lot of 1 1/2 acres. An excellent crop of Wheat, Oats and Vegetables have been raised from it this year. A good Saw Mill situated within 1 1/2 miles of the settlement, was built two years since, and is doing a good business. There is a ready local sale for Lumber, and it can be delivered on the line of Railroad two miles from the mill. I will dispose of the whole or the above, or sufficient of them to pay for a good House and Lot in Salt Lake City, with Orchard. Central situation preferred, and in a Ward where a good School is kept all the year. Can sell a Team and Wagon, and also a new Mower. The property is situated at Weber City, Mor. gap County. d22-6

FOR SALE!

A HOUSE AND HALF LOT IN THE 10th WARD, S. L. CITY. Inquire of Hoses Stout, City Hall. d22-6

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Caine

Genuine Successors of the Great

MURPHY & MACK'S MINSTRELS!

The Great Comedians,

JOE MURPHY, BEN COTTON,

AND JOHNNY MACK,

In New Comicalities.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1899,

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

PROGRAMME:

Overture.....Murphy & Mack's Minstrels
Opening Chorus.....Company
Shamus O'Brien.....W. H. Baker
African Alphabet.....Ben Cotton
We Parted by the River Side.....Armes Beaumont
The Velocipede (Original).....Joe Murphy
Jumbo Jams College.....T. Jackson and Company

Medly Clog, by the Boy Champion Mast. Bennie

A Perplexing Predicament!
Johnny Mack and Theo. Jackson.

SONG & DANCE - INIMITABLE BEN COTTON
Let Me See it Again,
Murphy and Shreiner

BALLAD.....ARMES BEAUMONT

SUBLIME AND RIDICULOUS
Joe Murphy, Ben Cotton and Jackson.

QUARTETTE
"Co. Where My Lies Dreaming,"
BEAUMONT, SUTCLIFFE, BAKER, KOLLES and JACKSON.

Overture.....Orchestra

The performance to conclude with

The INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

Sam Jones.....Ben Cotton
Juplex Livingstone.....T. Jackson
Jane, an Hoosier.....Johnny Mack

LOOK OUT FOR RICHARD III. IN DUTCH!
Commence at 8.

ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE

MERCANTILE INSTITUTION

RETAIL

Dry Goods Department.

THE DIRECTORS of the above Institution, to meet the demands of the Public, have OPENED the fine Salesroom of the

EAGLE EMPORIUM

AS A

Retail DRY GOODS Department!

WHERE WILL BE FOUND

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

SILKS, MERINOS,

ALPACAS, DELAINES

And the usual Seasonable Varieties of

DRESS GOODS.

GINGHAMS,

PRINTS, and

DOMESTIC

ALL GOODS AT UNUSUALLY LOW FIGURES

LADIES will find a

SUPERIOR STYLE OF SHOES

A LEADING FEATURE.

A full line of

Carpets,

Rugs, Mats,

Matting,

Curtains,

Window and

Table Damasks,

Of the Latest Styles, constantly on hand.

WINDOW SHADES

A very large assortment and

LOW IN PRICE!

The Public are assured that their wants, in Style of Goods and Prices, will be carefully studied.

d22-14

H. B. CLAWSON, SUPP.

TIME and MONEY would be saved by every family in the Territory being in possession of a complete set of the CURTIS PREMIUM MODELS; they will enable the purchaser to cut every style of fashionable garment worn by gentlemen, ladies and children, so as to insure a perfect fit. They are very simple and persons from 14 years old can learn in a few hours, to cut Coats, Pants, Vests, Dresses and Cloaks in all the fashionable styles of ladies' and children's wear. In the State Fair in California they have taken the first premium. Numerous references in the city and country can be given. Parties desirous of testing these facts can do so by calling on Mrs. Jos. H. H. 17th Ward in this city, who is the Sole Agent for the Territory. Agents Wanted.