ZANE ON GARNISHMENTS.

His Honor Rules in Favor of Mason & Co. and Against the Board.

VERDICT FOR COLLINS FOR $250.

Rehrmott, the Tough, Arraigned for Burglary.—Case of Richards, the Colored Pugilist.

Judge Zane rendered a decision immediately after opening court this morning in the matter of the garnishment of the Board of Education by Mason & Co., who obtained a judgment against William H. Jay, the contractor for one of the city school buildings.

His honor, after reviewing the case held that it would not be good policy to allow a municipal corporation to evade a debt of this kind. He thought the board should and could readily ascertain whether or not they are indebted to Mr. Jay, and if so indebted they should turn the amount over to Mason & company. However the motion to set aside the garnishment was overruled.

A VERDICT FOR THE COLORED MAN.

The jury in the damage suit of Frederick Collins (colored) against the Salt Lake Dramatic association agreed at three o'clock this morning and reported upon the opening of court. Their verdict was in favor of Collins and they assessed his damage at $250. The case will probably go to the Supreme Court of the Territory.

REHRMOTT, THE TOUGH.

Four arraignments were made in the Third district court this morning as follows:

John McDermott who is either insane or can play the insanity dodge to perfection was arraigned on the charge of having burglarized the residence of Peter E. Hart in this city on February 22nd and taken therefrom two watches to the total value of $60. When asked if John McDermott was his true name he shook his head in a negative manner and could not be induced to utter a sound.

"This man looks as if he were out of sound mind; does anyone know whether he is or not?" said Judge Zane.

His honor was informed that the prisoner had endeavored to burn the jail on one or more occasions and that he was in the habit of acting in a manner very "loony."

"Well, I think his case should be carefully looked into," said his honor, "and I will appoint Judge Judd to attend to the matter."

HELD IN ABEYANCE.

Earl Stromen, a 15-year-old boy, was arraigned before Judge Zane charged with burglarizing Christensen Hirschman's shoe shop on December 11, 1892, and entered a plea of guilty. He asked to be sent to the reform school, but the order was held in abeyance until Saturday, and Mr. Street, who was appointed to counsel with him, was instructed to learn whether or not he was only 15 years of age. Otherwise he will probably go to the pen.

THE DE LONG CASE.

Dr. F. DeLong whose arrest some time ago was flashed over the wires from ocean to ocean under the belief that he was the notorious western robber "Shoning," was arraigned on the charge of grand larceny and embezzlement, the charge taking of a buggy and harness from Louis Hamberger on January 30th, covering both offenses. He entered a plea of not guilty and Sam Lewis was appointed to defend him.

RICHARDS, THE COLORED PUGILIST.

Frank Richards, the colored bruiser, pleaded not guilty to the charge that he had committed adultery with Allen Jones, also colored, and who is under a similar indictment. The crime is alleged to have taken place on September 30, 1892.

A FURNITURE CASE.

The first case taken up on the day's calendar was the suit of the Hudson Furniture company vs. Fred Furniture company.

The plaintiffs allege that the defendants are indebted to them in the sum of $425.80 for merchandise and the defendants flatly contradict it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. Irvine vs. Adeline Irvine; Arnold, Sillen & Sam of Lincoln, Neb., withdrew as attorneys by notice of Judge Powers, as a member of the firm will appear as a witness.

J. O. Smith et al. vs. A. F. Shipperly et al.; hearing on which to show cause against the rumor for the non-payment of funds to plaintiffs as ordered by the court continued until Saturday.

Ella Wimmer et al. vs. Louis Simon et al.; thirty days' stay granted to file statement on motion for a new trial.

NEWS FROM OGDEN.

A Batch of Prisoners Sent to the Penitentiary.—The Coal Road, Etc.

Before Judge Minor yesterday the defendants in the following cases were arraigned and pleaded: The United States vs. Earnest Johnston, charged with circulating obscene literature, pleaded not guilty, and M. O. Leeson was appointed to defend the prisoner. The United States vs. Irwin Pearson, same charge, plead guilty and was sentenced to seven months in the penitentiary. The people vs. John Conroy, indictment for burglary; pleaded guilty and T. R. Wilde appointed to defend. The people vs. Thomas Smith, indictment grand larceny; pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year and six months in the penitentiary. The United States vs. Henry Sneider, indictment adultery; pleaded not guilty to two indictments on the same charge. The People vs. William Southward, indictment for assault with a deadly weapon, pleaded guilty and sentenced to thirty days in the Box Elder county jail. The People vs. Charles Burnett, indictment burglary; case set for trial Friday, March 10, and F. R. Lyman appointed his attorney. The People vs. L. D. Miller, case struck from calendar on motion of the district attorney. The People vs. H. H. Smith and H. H. Spencer, indictment grand larceny, case tried, defendants found guilty and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. The United States vs. W. H. Wilson, indictment unlawful cohabitation, trial in progress. The People vs. Henry Whitehouse, indictment for contempt in interfering with the proceedings of the court, case set for hearing Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The People vs. John Connors, indictment battery, pleaded guilty and sentence given of three years and six months in the penitentiary. The People vs. George O. Taylor et al., case continued for the term.

A tie of prisoners in the Weber county jail have complained to the grand jury regarding their food, they says: "From what we can learn the county pays for three meals a day for its prisoners, which we have never received since we have been here. We get sometimes one meal and two lunches. Breakfast comes in about 8:30 or 10 o'clock in the morning and what they call dinner comes about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the lunch which comes between 5 and 6 o'clock p. m. on several occasions has been two doughnuts and these two doughnuts were supposed to last from 2 p. m. until breakfast next morning. If that is what Weber county is paying for we will say no more, but if it is not then, of course, we expect to get what they are paying for. We would not have made this appeal to Judge Minor or to you, gentlemen of the jury, but we send a couple of notes to the house and the next morning for breakfast we got the bread. And for the safety of the public we will also have to call your attention to the sheriff's trusty upstairs, who is a criminal of the lowest type. According to his own statement he has been in nine or ten different jails between Salt Lake, Portland and San Francisco and was an ex-convict of the Utah penitentiary and at the present time is doing six months for shooting a man through both legs. He goes about town both day and night." Two of the three signers are R. H. Spencer and H. D. Smith, who were yesterday sentenced by Judge Minor to a four years term in the penitentiary for grand larceny.

THE MOUNTS.

The members of the Ogden Base Ball association held a meeting last evening in the abstract office of Charles Meighan, under the Ogden state bank. A fair attendance was present and several hours were spent in discussing league matters. No definite plan for commencing next summer's games was mapped out, but an adjournment was taken until next Friday night in order to hear an expression from some absent members. The ballists talk very encouragingly of the future. The association has been putting forth great efforts to form an inter-mountain league and the members have great hopes of it being consummated. Utah will have six teams in the league, namely, Ogden and Salt Lake.

A petition is being well circulated and numerously signed asking the county court to survey and locate a county road through North Ogden canyon leading to the Ogden valley. The design is to change the present dugway from the south side of the canyon to the north, thereby saving the road to the rays of the sun, thereby making it passable all seasons of the year. The road is one that is extensively used by residents of North Ogden, Harrisville, Pleasant View, Somerville, Liberty, Plain City and other settlements of the county.

The final locating survey of the road from Coalville to Farmington has been completed. This is the Salt Lake coal road, a branch of which is to run from Weber canyon to Ogden and which it is expected will be completed early next fall. It is to be hoped that the completion of this road will materially reduce the cost of coal to consumers in this city as well as in Salt Lake City.

Two hundred and sixty of the 4412 residents of Weber county who desire to witness the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple are from North Ogden.

CONFERENCE RATES.

Excursion Rates to Salt Lake and Return on Account of Conference and the Temple Dedication.

With its usual promptness the Union Pacific has already announced its excursion rates to Salt Lake for the above occasion. Visitors will be interested in the news that the time of sale and limit on tickets has been extended a number of days beyond the customary time, tickets from the farthest points being on sale from April 2nd to 9th inclusive and good for return until April 20th. It is stated that arrangements have been made for securing a large number of extra passenger coaches for this business in order to properly accommodate the people, and that extra train service will be added from Ogden, Juab and Tooele, as many as seven trains each way are to be run between Ogden and Salt Lake, and four trains each way between Provo and Salt Lake, all arriving and departing at the most convenient hours. The special features of the Union Pacific advertising for this occasion will be the Temple souvenir and most attractive folder, illustrating the four temples in delicate colors with descriptions of each, giving important data as to the date of construction, cost, etc.; also names of the first Presidents of the Church, including names of the Presidents of Stakes, names of principal hotels, places of amusement in Salt Lake and a great deal of other information. Those wishing a copy of this work, as well as information concerning trains, rates, etc., will do well to call on the nearest U. P. agent.

Mexican Mission Conference.

The quarterly conference of the Mexican mission assembled in Juarez school house at 10 a. m., Saturday, Feb. 25th, and continued until the evening of the 27th ult.

The various wards were fairly represented, being reported as in a prosperous condition.

Elder George Teasdale gave valuable instructions, and Elder B. H. Roberts from Utah, delivered several very interesting discourses, occupying the greater part of the time Saturday and Sunday. He also organized a quorum of Seventies, and his labors gave much satisfaction to the Saints and will result in much good. The Mutual Improvement and Sunday conferences were held which were ministered to by Elders Teasdale and Roberts. The Sunday schools also held their usual meeting. All the meetings were of an instructive and interesting nature and were enjoyed by all who participated in them.

MILES P. ROMNEY, Clerk.

COUNTY BONDING ELECTION

The County Court Issues an Address to the Taxpayers.

WHAT THEY WANT $300,000 FOR.

Completion of the Joint City and County Building and Numerous Other Matters.

On March 13th a resolution was adopted by the county court providing for the submission to the resident taxpayers of the county the question (shall negotiable coupon bonds of Salt Lake county to the amount of $300,000, in denomination of $1,000, payable twenty years after date, redeemable ten years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, be issued for the construction of the new county court house and additional courtrooms and infirmary buildings for Salt Lake county, and for making other permanent county improvements, and to fund the existing indebtedness of said county?" Such question to be determined at a special election called for that purpose and to take place on the 11th of the present month. For the general information of the public, the county court in this address will briefly and concisely as possible state the conditions and emergencies which led to the adoption of this measure.

On January 1st of this year, and upon the assuming of the present county court, the reports of the county clerk and treasurer showed a balance on hand to the credit of the general fund of $7,778.35. After making the appropriations for December, 1892, and for January and February of this year, there was not only a deficiency, but there is now outstanding unpaid warrants to the amount of $7,446.36.

In this connection we direct attention to the fact that until the payment of taxes in the late fall there will be no material revenue with which to make good the deficiency thus shown and to meet the current current expenses, but absolutely nothing with which to pay the county's proportion of the expenses of prosecuting work on the joint building, equipping and furnishing the same, paving necessary betterments at the poor farm, improving roads and repairing and building bridges in the way of general permanent improvements. On the first and most important of these prospective demands upon the county's treasury is that of prosecuting work upon the joint building.

In the latter part of 1889 amicable arrangements were made jointly by the authorities of Salt Lake City and the county court for the erection of a joint building suitable for the present necessities and future needs of the municipality and the county. As at first agreed upon, the building was to be erected upon ground owned by the city and located at the corner of First South and First East streets, and for a half interest therein the county paid to the city the sum of $41,250. After adopting plans, paying architects, making excavations and in part laying the foundations for the building at that place, it was decided to change the location to what is known as the Eighth Ward square, and to this end the county exchanged its interests in the former for a half interest in the latter site. The contract price for the building now in course of construction is $377,987, one-half of which amount is to be paid by the county, viz., $188,993.50. But since the commencement of the building a change was made in broadening and deepening the foundation, and the additional cost of brick, concrete, iron and other materials, in that respect, amounted to $7,928.27. Changes from sandstone to Stoneson granite in the columns at the entrance has caused an additional expense of $6,000. A piece of ground in the adjoining block and immediately east of that upon which the joint building is being erected, and upon which it is intended to locate the heating and lighting plant, was purchased at an expense of $7,800, so that the cost of the building, without other changes, will be $412,716.27, the county's half amounting to $206,358.13, and of this amount the county has paid $97,493. Without doubt there will be other and further changes and additions entailing additional expenses as the building progresses.

The following are the court's estimates of the amounts yet necessary to complete, equip and furnish the joint building, and are made from the best information obtainable from consultation with city members of the building committee, the architects and from material men:

Yet due on contract, including changes	
Extra and additional work yet to be done	$108,493 27
Paving streets on the four sides of the square, county's half	12,000 00
Furnishing Court House, county's half	15,000 00
Furnishing Jail, county's half	18,000 00
Furnishing from the money county paying in heating and lighting plant, boilers, engines and dynamos	10,000 00
Sidewalks on the four sides of the square, county's half	4,000 00
Electric bells and speaking tubes, county's half	2,000 00
Total	$169,493 27

Expenditures in the establishment and opening up of new roads, and in maintaining and keeping in repair the established highways, and in repairing and building bridges, are almost wholly dependent upon an affirmative vote on the question of issuing bonds. The county court is of the opinion that no more has been appropriated for roads and bridges during the past eight of years than should naturally be expended for like purposes during the present year and for a number of years yet to come. Much road work is immediately required in the western and southern parts of the county, and without it whole settlements will be left without wagon communication with their respective trading points at the critical time when frost goes out of the ground and which is generally accompanied by heavy rains. Times people are among the prompitest taxpayers and are certainly entitled to a fair share of the road work—the only character of public improvements which are directly beneficial to them. Economy prompts the opinion that all road and bridge work should be of the most permanent character, which means greater expense at the time but economy in the end. As rapidly as wooden bridges wear out, they should be replaced with iron structures builded upon stone buttresses.

The appropriations for roads and bridges were:

For 1888	$ 19,[illegible]
For 1889	[illegible]
For 1890	[illegible]
For 1891	[illegible]
For 1892	[illegible]
For 1893	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

The next proposition to be considered and one which the county court believes to be of great concern, and in fact paramount to all others, is the Poor Farm.

The present county poor farm comprises ten acres, and from observation and investigation the county court believes that there is no occasion for any larger acreage. The farm is of no any increase in the acreage of the poor farm for farming purposes. However, we realize that among the first considerations of the good citizen is to provide for the infirm poor, and as well as food, clothing and shelter, a humane interest of the means of comfort for some of the inmates of the poor house as are industriously inclined; but we do believe that the present poor farm of ten acres is ample to supply all such with opportunities to satisfy their needs and wants in that direction. On the other hand, the necessity for additional buildings is indeed imperative. During the past two months, the poor house has been crowded to overflowing. When twelve sleeping rooms, at times there has been as many as forty-seven inmates (some can be hired after being composed of thirty-five males and twelve females, some old and infirm, some deaf, others blind, some crippled, and still others are sent there suffering from chronic and incurable diseases.

The general laws make no provision for the separate care of imbecile and idiotic persons, and, as a matter of course, many of this character are among the inmates. In one of the rooms there are as many as five cots. Overcrowding 17 feet, combine five cots, being the sleeping department of four females. At times the hallways have done duty as sleeping rooms, and being the case can it be wondered that the October grand jury, after examining the poor house, reported to the district court as follows:

"There are thirty-eight inmates, a larger number than the present buildings should be required to accommodate, crowding the capacity to the utmost. There were found in some of the rooms, 11x17 feet in size, as many as five persons occupying beds, which is preventing them too close. To the sanitary and other conditions, the present accommodations are entirely inadequate, and a farm comprising not less than 160 acres should be provided and buildings constructed thereon, for the proper comfort of these unfortunate people. The county of Salt Lake has increased materially in population since the erection of the present buildings, and your committee respectfully recommending that early action be taken by the providing of ample ground and the erection of modern buildings, to be well ventilated, with proper provision for water for the use of the sick. Your committee is informed that quite a number of cottages are needed in the city, owing to the limited quarters of the farm for the needy, and provision have to be purchased for them, all of which sustains the argument that this noble work could be carried on in a more satisfactory manner and with less expense to the county, if all could be located at the poor farm."

In this connection the February, 1893, grand jury on the 23 of the present month reported to the district court as follows:

"The county poor house, although very much crowded, was found to be clean and well taken care of. The food furnished the inmates is plain but good, and the supplies were found to be of good quality. We are informed that an addition to the building is contemplated, which should not be delayed, as we found each of the sleeping rooms occupied by from three to five persons. We are informed that indigent persons have been given orders on stores for food which have been used otherwise. We would suggest that some cheap cottages be built on the poor farm and to prevent imposition such persons should be supplied with food by the superintendent of the poorhouse.

"There are also a number of county patients at the hospital; also poor families that are being provided for by the county, that could be kept at the poorhouse at less expense if proper buildings were to be constructed."

It can readily be seen from this that the poor house, aside from being wholly inadequate for the accommodation of the aged and infirm, the crippled, imbecile and idiotic persons, all else possible from for the proper care. As a consequence, from twelve to twenty-four persons actually sick, are almost constantly maintained at the various city hospitals at the county's expense, which, for the year 1892, amounted to $3,020.65, and fully three-fourths of this amount could have been saved had there been proper quarters at the poor house for their accommodation. In addition to this, much aid is given in the way of fuel, supplies and house rent to persons in various parts of the county, many of whom should properly be in the poor house, and would be there were it possible to find room for them. Of this class of pensioners there has been as many as ninty twoat one time. Many persons may possibly think that the above statements are overdrawn, but to all such we say, to examine the conditions. Now is to proposed by the County court to make no increase in the acreage of the poor farm, but to erect buildings of convenient, and suitable arrangement, and suitable and ample for the accommodation of all who may properly become county charges, buildings arranged for the separation of the sexes in different wards, appointed so as to furnish accommodations for such as require hospital treatment, and to the fullest extent, place walls between the sick and the well and provide separate apartments for those of sound mind as contradistinct from imbecile and idiotic persons, as the law may become and authority in fact as well as in name.

However, the court has very recently been advised by competent authority that proper provision at the present poor house site is such as to preclude the advisability of erecting additional buildings thereon, and if these conditions are found to exist upon examination and report of competent plans and experts on drainage, the County court would certainly refuse to erect additional buildings and improvements at the present site, but would be forcibly invited to purchase other suitable grounds.

The appropriations for the pauper and insane and infirmary accounts were:

For 1888	$ [illegible]
For 1889	[illegible]
For 1890	[illegible]
For 1891	[illegible]
For 1892	[illegible]
For 1893	[illegible]
A total in the four years of	$ [illegible]

By way of

RECAPITULATION

We estimate and denote the demands that will be placed upon the funds, if their issue be authorized, as follows:

Expended, including and covering the year 1892, including the [illegible]	
Estimated for the year 1893, including and covering the [illegible]	
Estimated for the year 1894, including and covering the [illegible]	
Estimated for the year 1895, including and covering the [illegible]	$300,000 00
Estimated amount of outstanding and [illegible]	
Amount of bonds issued	$300,000 00
Bonds and judgments for sum	[illegible]
Bonds and judgments for sum	[illegible]
Funds and other assets	[illegible]
County indebtedness	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

It is certainly not desirable at this time to increase the tax levy, and yet it would seem impossible to meet the current expenses with the present revenue, and in addition to this, meet the extraordinary demands in preserving wards as the joint building, increasing accommodations at the poor and in maintaining the public highways. As a matter of course, in an emergency such as this, the county can borrow money on the open market, or issue warrants, which the county attorney determines are interest bearing, but we do believe that the most satisfactory solution of the problem is in bonding the county, and to this end have submitted the question for your consideration. This means that the payment for these improvements shall be extended over a period of not less than ten nor more than twenty years, so that those who come after us in enjoyment of the benefits of the present, in bearing the burden. In conclusion we would add that Salt Lake county has no bonded indebtedness, and in event of an affirmative vote on the proposition at this time no further bonding of the county is permissible under the law with these bonds are fully paid off. In this connection we would call attention to section 1, of chapter 33 of the session laws of 1892, which reads as follows:

"No excess of subsequent loan and issue of bonds made to secure the same shall be made or authorized by said county court as above provided, so long as the first loan and bonds, principal and interest, made under the provisions of this act, shall remain unpaid."

Whatever shall be the result of this bond election, work must be continued on the joint building, additional buildings for the poor must be erected and certain highway work must be done. Hence, which do the people prefer? To bond the county and pay 5 per centum in ten or twenty years, or have the county borrow funds and issue warrants as needed and pay thereon 7 or 8 per cent?

As a matter of course these bonds, if voted, will only be issued from time to time as required.

JACOB B. HIGGS,
Chairman of County Court.
JOHN P. CANNON,
[Seal.] HERMAN HANSEN,
JOSEPH B. SCOTT,
Commissioners.

Attest: H. V. MINER,
County Clerk.

CAMPBELL BROWNE JR., Deputy.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 7th, 1893.

WITHIN OUR GATES.

E. H. Bassell of Park City found his way down here last evening and forthwith secured comfortable headquarters at the Knutsford.

***

W. M. Ravlano, the enterprising merchant of the bustling town (or city) of Springville, is once more parading our unemployable streets and infusing our variable atmosphere.

***

Don Magalre, who is rendering yeoman service in gathering together Grant's geological exhibit for the World's Fair and is making a gratifying success of it, is here again, this time from Ogden.

***

John Morgan—not the once celebrated Confederate raider of that name but his quasi, not-any in his stockinet state, but the well-known Salt Lake who built the hotel which bears his name—well, he is home again, having got in from Denver via the R. G. W.

***

Ed Bangyras is Montpelier, Idaho, is with us for a while. When at home he sells dry goods, groceries, assessments, etc., on a large scale, does a good business and is one of the most sound, good-natured and congenitable men in a day's ride.

PERSONALS.

Mr. S. M. Gray, the copper industry man, came from Denver on this morning's train and is at the Knutsford.

Mr. A. E. Emery, the mining man of Park City, is at the Knutsford.

Mrs. A. E. Benning of Colorado Springs is at the Knutsford.

Col. E. A. Wall, the well known mining operator from Ogden, is at the Cullen.

Hon. A. C. Cleveland of Carson, Nev., is sleeping at the Cullen.

Frank Wood, of the firm of Gray, Ross & Wood, is down from Boise and is at the Cullen.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

J. W. CURRIE,
Assayer,
159 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

Prompt attention given to all orders by mail or express. Charges reasonable and remittances made promptly.

W. A. HODGES,
Chemist and Assayer,
No. 118 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Ores, Bullion or coal samples solicited by mail or express. Prompt returns and reasonable charges guaranteed.

Guitars, Mandolins & Zithers
Are the best in the world, as the leading musicians in every city in the world testify. Catalogue free. Sold by all first-class music dealers everywhere, or we will place one in any town where we have no agent, on easy terms, at factory prices. Illustrated catalogue free. Address, LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO, MENTION THIS PAPER.
LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

LOWEST LOWEST
OF ALL, ARE
F. Auerbach & Bro's
.....Prices..

A Mighty Array of Specials in NEW SPRING GOODS. All that is CHOICEST, SIGHTLIEST and WORTHIEST. SHORN of the Extravagant Profits usually piled on Novelties the first of the Season. WATERPROOF SILK. A New Discovery Known as the "ORIENTAL," and protected by PATENT. A New Method of making Silk Waterproof, pure and simple, without making it airtight, at the same time rendering it soft and brilliant. For sale in three widths. 24 in, 75c yard. 27 in, $1.00 yard. 29 in, $1.15 yard.

SPECIAL VALUES IN BLACK SILKS.

25 INCH WIDE.

$1.10 yard,	extra quality Faille Francaise,	- -	worth $1.50.
$1.45 "	A A quality Faille Francaise,	- -	" 2.00.
$1.95 "	extra quality Satin Duchesse	- -	" 2.40.

36 INCH WIDE.

35c "	new spring Plaids and Stripes,	- -	" 40c.
50c "	novelty orderly all wool suiting,	- -	" 75c.

500 PATTERN DRESSES.

The newest designs and styles ever shown in the city at special prices this week. Also new spring Wrappers in Satinks Cords, Trimmings, Chengarlie Serges, Cheviots, Checks and Plaids.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Novelties in Spring Wraps are now arriving every day. Stylish Victoria Roll Capes for $2.00, $5.00, $8.00 and up. The new Derby Capes from $5.00 up. The latest styles in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets, such as Plaited Backs, Watteau Backs, Yoke with Watteau Back in all the leading Spring shades: Tan, Grey, Green, Red, Etc.

Our Styles are Exclusive. Workmanship the Best. We offer the Largest Selection and Prices the Lowest. The latest spring Dress Trimmings not to be seen elsewhere. Beautiful Designs in Passamenterie Applique, Moss and Feather Trimmings, Persian Bands, Black and Colored Silk Gimp Edges. The very newest in Jet Gimp Edges. Lovely White and Colored Pearl Gimps.

SLIPPERS!

LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS FOR 75c, WAS $1.00 and $1.25
CHILDREN'S FELT SLIPPERS FOR 25c, - WAS 40c
MISSES' FELT SLIPPERS FOR 40c, - - WAS 60c
LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS FOR 50c, - - WAS 70c

RUBBER BOOTS

Ladies' Rubber Boots - for $1.25
Misses' Rubber Boots - for 1.00
Children's Rubber Boots - for 1.00

Special Cut on
Pom Poms, Feathers, Velvets, Ladies' Underwear and Ladies' Coats.

TEASDEL'S.

FOR THE MINE
Tee Rail, Nails, Handles, Tool Steel, Fuse, Caps, Powder, Candle Sticks, Bellows, Power Drills, Blowers, Anvils, Blacksmith Tools, Turn-Table Steel, Sledges And Striking Hammers, Merchant Iron, Shovels, Picks, Pick Steel, Candles.

FOR THE MILL
Belting, Hose, Packing, 3 "A" Compound, Brass Work, Speed Indicators, Lubricating Oil, Pipe and Pipe Fitting, Engineers' Tools, Machinists' Tools, Oakum, Cyanide, Hoisting Tackle, Machine Bolts, Waste, Cordage, Cast Washers, Lag Screws, Scale Remover & Preventer, Asbestos Preparations.

E. C. COFFIN HARDWARE CO
—PROGRESS BUILDING.—