DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

BY THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, - - April 17, 1891.

THE CONTESTED SEATS IN THE CITY COUNCIL.

The remarks recently made in the Third District Court by Judge Anderson, when the case of Pollard vs. Woltenhulme came before him, have occasioned a good deal of inquiry regarding the contested seats in the City Council. Mr. Pollard was one of the candidates of the People's Party elected from the Third Precinct. Mr. Woltenhulme was the candidate of the "Liberal" party. He was not elected, but nevertheless occupies the seat to which he has no legal title.

Judge Anderson remarked, substantially, that the question involved had already been decided by the Supreme Court of the Territory. In some of the statements a number of persons obtained the erroneous impression that the outgoing Councilmen were about to endeavor in favor of the legitimate claimants. We have been asked a number of times why this latter incident did not occur. To answer this question requires a great deal of explanation.

Previous to the city election of February, 1890, the point was raised as to which of the laws the election would be conducted under, the old or the new. An appeal was made on the subject, for information, to the Utah Commission, which body has jurisdiction in all elections in the Territory. The Commission held that the new law enacted by the last legislature, should prevail. A similar application was made to the Supreme Court of the Territory, which decided the matter in the same way.

On the other hand, the manipulators of the "Liberal" party contended that the old election law ought to operate. The reason why this position was taken by the latter was evident. In case their candidates might receive a majority of the votes at large, they fancied in this way so that they might have a shadow of excuse for stealing the offices. Had their candidates, however, been elected by majorities in each and all of the several precincts, they would have insisted that, after all, the Supreme Court and the Utah Commission were correct in their opinions.

It is a notorious fact that the People's candidates in the Third and Fourth precincts received a majority of votes. This is not denied, having been shown by the few of the returns. Notwithstanding this was the case, Secretary Mills issued the certificates of election to the "Liberal" candidates in opposition to the decision of the Supreme Court, and to the opinion, or ruling, of the Utah Commission. The "Liberal" candidates were seated on this prima facie case, that, at being the terminal point of a corrupt conspiracy.

Mr. R. W. Young, one of the People's candidates elected from the Fourth Precinct, carried his case into the District Court, before Judge Zane. It was then there an application for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Territory to issue the certificate to him on the ground that he was elected. Judge Zane decided that Mr. Young and consequently, the other People's candidates in the Third and Fourth precincts were entitled to the certificates, the returns showing that they received a majority of votes at the election. All there was in the remarks of Judge Anderson, in the case of Pollard vs. Woltenhulme, was that, as a district judge, he could not do anything in the matter, the leading question involved having been already settled by the Supreme Court, namely, that the new law governed the election, and that being so, the People's candidates were elected. The course proper, however, either individually or collectively, have not yet reached the Supreme Court. The cause of this has been that the other side—the usurpers—have resorted to a process of delay in order to defeat the law, the ends of justice, and the will of the people. Judge Zane stated in the case of Young against Williams that men who are guilty of such conduct are rascals and traitors to their country.

COUNTER MOVES BY EMPLOYERS.

There are indications of contention between employers and labor organizations in this city and perhaps other parts of the Territory, this season. Differences between these opposing forces will, however, be more noted by other means than strikes, though the latter may possibly occur. At the outset of the day so are labor organizations are making a rise in home high wages to their members, and employers are making counter moves of a strategic character. It is beside that there are a sufficient number of workmen to fill city to supply the demand, yet advertisements calling for several hundred more in some newspapers appeared in Chicago papers. The consequence of a heavy influx of this class of mechanics would of course be to render it extremely difficult if not impossible to maintain the existing schedule of wages.

It is charged that an Ogden contractor has resorted to a similar strategem, having advertised for a sufficient number of men that he can employ, and expect, if such is the case, evidently being to practice a sort of intimidation manner to avoid paying high wages. The fact, on the one hand, is that the labor market of this Territory is well, and it may be such abundantly supplied, at the present time; and on the other hand, the "boom" of last year is sending money is tight, and existing conditions render it doubtful about maintaining the high wages of flush times. If both sides would take a candid view of the situation, and endeavor to adapt themselves to it, it would be much better for both, as well as the public at large.

In any event, the bringing to this city, under promises of work, of a large number of mechanics for whom there is not employment, is a move that can not be properly countenanced under any consideration.

BON. JOHN W. YOUNG'S LATEST ENTERPRISE.

The Denver Daily Mining Record of the 11th inst., contains some information of local interest regarding the North Denver Pacific Railway, the mammoth enterprise in which Hon. John W. Young is the moving spirit. Mr. W. Deeg Johnson, Jr., formerly a resident of this city, is general manager of the road and Mr. John Pearce Smith, also an old resident of Salt Lake, is superintendent of construction. Mr. Smith has the reputation of being one of the best civil engineers in the United States, with special reference to every detail connected with the construction of railroads. It will be remembered that he was one of the candidates of the People's Party who were elected to the City Council from the Fourth precinct in this city a year ago last February and whose seats were stolen by "Liberal" corruptionists. His headquarters connected with his present important business position are at Denver.

Mr. A. M. Tenney has taken the contract for the grading of the road from a point nine miles south of Palmer to Corralitos, a distance of ninety miles, to be completed by the 15th of September next, and has probably by this time about one hundred teams and a proportionate number of hands at work.

The Mining Record says:

"The change in the name of the new railroad into Mexico, of which brief mention has heretofore been made, was for the reason that it was discovered that an organization already extant known as the Mexican Pacific Railroad, running across central Mexico from the Gulf to the Pacific coast, and now in process of construction, would be in such confusion, which sooner or later would have been inevitable and possibly serious in its consequences to one or both of these enterprises, the name of the road from Denver southward was changed from Mexican Pacific Railroad to North Mexican Pacific Railway, and as such it will hereafter be known."

SYMPTOMS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL CONFUSION.

In the country to be convulsed with labor strikes this spring? The question is suggested by the recent conference held at Pittsburg between miners and mine owners. The eight hour day was the chief topic discussed, and the result of the conference disclosed the fact that there is no possibility of a settlement. The miners held out for an eight hour day, unconditionally, but the mine owners insisted on a lower wage rate. The owners so emphatically held out that they would manage their property as suited themselves, and that they would work their mines as many hours a day as they pleased.

In April, 1886, the Federated trades resolved on making a universal demand for an eight hour day all over the country. In Chicago the trades were unusually active. May the 1st was fixed on as the day on which to make the demand. It was made but not granted. The men went on strike, held meetings and the leaders delivered inflammatory speeches. One of these meetings was being held on the evening of May 5, 1886, in the Haymarket Square, Chicago. The police broke up the meeting. A bomb was thrown among the police, several had their lives, and a large number of others wounded. The labor agitators were fired on by the police, and many of them also killed and wounded. The result of this was that some of the labor leaders were hung, and the eight hour day rested until 1890.

And year on May the 1st, the carpenters made a demand for an eight hour day. The demand was not universal as it could be. It was not granted at first and a strike was inaugurated. In time compromises were made, and according to Gompers the leader of the Federated trades, 137 cities have an eight hour day for carpenters. In accordance with the scheme outlined by Gompers, that one trade every year should succeed an eight hour day, and be supported by all other trades as the carpenters were, the miners have resolved to come out in May next and make the demand.

The coming struggle hereafter which this strike are prepared. The national convention of United Mine Workers assembled at Columbus, O., on February 16, of this year. It represented a body of 75,000 miners, located in eight different states. After calm deliberation it was resolved that the eight hour day must be sought for. The miners committee which annually confers with the mine owners in April, was instructed to discuss the question. The committee met at Pittsburgh a few days ago, but with no successful results. So the miners must go on strike or go back on all their advances and resolves.

It is estimated that there are in the United States one million miners, one half of whom belong to organized labor unions, and must be governed by union decrees. In their strike they will have the support of all other organized trades throughout the country. The miners, as a class, are better organized now than a few years ago. They were then organized in two bodies, and usually occupied themselves in internecine strife. Now they are organized into one body, "The United Mine Workers of America." During the past year a fund was raised, and is still being raised specially for a strike. It is said that this fund is now equal to $100,000. Thus when the strike is declared, all other trades will contribute, so that the miners are prepared for a fight. The miners expect to be able to pay each striker $5 weekly while the strike lasts. And in Ohio, they secured the passage of a State law prohibiting the employment of Pinkerton men. There are 15,000 miners in Ohio alone. The officers of the mine workers are all experienced, conservative and tried men. Their organization is as near perfect as it is possible for one of its kind to be. All this combined with the moral and financial support of the other organized trades will make a formidable fight against coal mine owners.

It must be understood that the owners are also prepared for the fight. They are cognizant of what is going on. They have their agents in all the trade societies, and though they can not have Pinkerton they will have his men as employes in the mines, as they have now in Pennsylvania.

In truth, it would seem as if eight hours were a day long enough, to work underground. And it looks rather arbitrary on the part of the owners, that they would not concede anything at the Pittsburg conference. They would not even listen to the proposition.

THE NEW YORK "GLOBE."

This journal has been published weekly for several years at 57 Broadway, New York City, but it recently announced that it would no longer appear as a weekly, but would be merged into a monthly. This announcement brought forth so many protests from readers, and friends of the proprietors and editors, that the idea of ceasing the weekly publication of the Globe has been abandoned, and it will appear every Saturday as heretofore.

The character of its contents will, however, be somewhat changed, as appears from the following, taken from its issue of the 4th inst.:

"Therefore the Saturday Globe will continue to appear as a weekly, devoting its space even more generally than heretofore to the publication of a report, as complete as possible, of the opinions of men, newspapers and magazines.

"These will be collated and published with reference to their soundness in principle, without bias, but with sound comment on common demands. It has been made clear, by the previous course of the Saturday Globe, that there is a place in New York for such a publication. But while this has heretofore been merely a venture, it will hereafter be the feature, so that the busy man, everywhere, may find in its columns the positive opinions of all sorts and conditions of men, and all their various and varied expression of them in periodicals of every kind.

"It will not, however, surrender the convictions which have given it character and position. It will still maintain its editorial character by publishing, as occasion requires, articles dealing with the most important events of the week. As heretofore, there will be strongly humanitarian in its tone, but perfectly free from the personal and fanatical element. It is believed that the maintenance of so much of the old-time vigorous editorial expression which has given the paper position will be welcomed for now as well as old readers, and will, at the same time, give it in its capacity as a 'Review of Current Opinion,' a new character of its own."

The project of a monthly magazine has not been abandoned, and in the next issue of the Globe further information will be given in regard to it. In common with those who protested against the discontinuance of the Globe as a weekly, we are pleased to learn that it is to be continued. It is a journal of rare ability and remarkable vigor and courage in condensing for its convictions, and many of our readers would enjoy the contents of its columns.

The following table shows the value of foreign manufactured articles imported into the United States from 1881 to 1890, inclusive:

Manufactures of	Values annually.
Wool	$[illegible]
Cotton	[illegible]
Chemicals and drugs	[illegible]
Silk, silk mixtures	[illegible]
Flax	[illegible]
Earthen, stone and china ware	[illegible]
Iron, steel, & machinery	[illegible]
Leather, and manufactures of	[illegible]
Paper, stock & manufactures of	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Free goods	[illegible]
Free sugar	[illegible]
Total, specie, bullion & all not included in the table	[illegible]
Jewelry	[illegible]
Lace	[illegible]
Glass and manufactures of	[illegible]
Earthenware	[illegible]
Paper and writing	[illegible]
Paper hangings	[illegible]
Books	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]
Silk	[illegible]
Total dutiable	[illegible]

Here is a question for political philosophers. Does it right or possible equality to tend over income to the tune of gold in ten years for manufactured goods.

A GREAT DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.

The following interesting article is from the Rocester Democrat and Chronicle:

A letter from Cairo to the New York Tribune announces the discovery near the Temple of Hatasu, in Egypt, of a crypt containing mummies and manuscripts that have never before been disturbed. The discovery is considered as important as that in Deir el Bahari in 1881, when the mummies of Rameses the Great, the chief opponent of the Israelites, and of Thutmose II., and III., Seti I., and Amenhotep I. were recovered. The hidden tomb at Deir el Bahari had been swept upon for thirty years by the people of Gurnah, who discovered them. He has opened mummy cases and sold jewels and manuscripts to travelers, and many manuscripts were destroyed, but others were deciphered. These manuscripts throw much light upon the customs of the Egyptians, their daily life, and the extent of their learning in medicine and law. The medical references have never been very useful, except to Dr. Ebers, as the records are merely beatings of kings written in the most florid style. Tenth about kings was smothered. The learned men of Egypt formed a vast organization for keeping knowledge within the bounds they had fixed. The discovery of a subterranean room or crypt near the temple of Queen Hatasu, at Thebes, was made by an Arab, who reported it to the Government, and received a proper reward for his information. The temple is built under a shaft of limestone at some distance from the Nile. Near the temple the opening of a perpendicular shaft in the solid rock was found. This shaft upon exploration proved to be 45 feet deep, and at the bottom was a doorway, which had been walled up. The following description of the underground chambers is from the Cairo letter:

"Passing through the doorway, the explorers entered a long corridor running north and south, about 750 feet long. From this a flight of steps led downward about 18 feet, and then came another corridor nearly 400 feet long. At the ends of this second corridor were two mummy chambers, and a third corridor was found, starting from the top of the stairway and extending for 75 feet. The mummies were found piled about in all parts of these rooms and another in such a way as to leave no theory that they were hastily removed thither from their original resting place."

Up to February 16th about one hundred and sixty mummies had been removed to the Boulak Museum. It is the opinion of the Egyptologists who are in charge of the examination of the mummies and manuscripts that the most recent belong to the twenty-first dynasty. That dynasty was established by a priest who possessed great influence. Many of the mummies are those of priests. A few of the coffins are hollow wooden images containing manuscripts, and other manuscripts have been found upon pieces of mummy cases. It is believed that these writings were hidden by priests after the mummies were removed to the sarcophagus chambers. The hasty disposal of the mummy cases and manuscripts leads to the conclusion that they were originally deposited in the temple of Hatasu and removed before a threatened invasion. The painting on the cases, although at least one thousand years old, is still in color and apparently unchanged. The elaborate decorations indicate that the dead were persons of consequence. The forms of some of the mummy cases are new to Egyptologists and new forms of hieroglyphics appear in the manuscripts. Title may be accounted for by the fact, recorded by Hawthorne, that Herhor, of the twenty-first dynasty, had formed alliances with outside nations and had a wife of Semitic race, who was not a princess. Her hair was known as Si-Amnon or son of Ammon. If the new records are deciphered, the history of Egypt may be rewritten. It would be a singular and interesting outcome. If at this hour day, all of the last learning of Egypt should be rediscovered.

The civilization of ancient Egypt had a vast influence upon the world, chiefly through the captivity of the Israelites. The Egyptians devoted a great part of their energies and their fortunes to preparations for a future life. Their belief in the literal resurrection of the body has had a tremendous influence upon all religious beliefs. Whatever modern antiquarians believe, they have not impaired the belief of the Egyptians, for the Egyptian dead have been embalmed and destroyed. Shiploads of mummies having been brought to England and the United States to be ground into paint. The tombs of ancient kings have been pillaged for relics of the past. Still the resurrection of the body is one of the cardinal doctrines of today. The Egyptians held it necessary to aid in that resurrection by preparing the body for it. The immortal hold that the power which can raise the body to an immortal life is great enough to bring together the scattered fragments after dissolution. The belief in the resurrection of the body was shared by the Jews of Peru as well as by the Egyptians, and Peruvian mummies are almost as common in our museums as those from the land of the Nile. The pyramids of Mexico and the mummies of Peru are further evidences yet adduced to show that there was formerly a connecting land between Africa and America. The story of the lost Atlantis came from Egypt, and discoveries in America go far toward confirming it. The question now is, did the civilization of Egypt have its rise in America or Africa? Are the pyramids of Mexico older than the pyramids of Egypt? Are the mummies of Peru older than the mummies of Egypt?

The Secret of Success.

No man in America believed in advertising to a greater degree than the late P. T. Barnum. During his illness preceding his death he had given orders that an interview in a New York Herald reporter. In answer to the question, "What is the secret of success?" Mr. Barnum responded:

Advertising—advertising—nothing else. That is the sum and substance of the whole thing. I put advertising ahead of pluck, perseverance and economy. Get yourself talked of and talked about, even if you are abused and ridiculed. If you hope for success in this world, I repeat, advertise! When I got Tom Thumb and Caroline Oberna married in London they—and when a splendid piece of advertising and was! There was, of course, considerable opposition on the part of many church people, and a few days after a woman came to me with an expensive and artistic bonnet. The affair was a fashionable one, and I told my lady customer that the transaction amounted to about a hundred dollars. "Madam," I said, "I don't care what you have said about me. If you have stated that I made the mammoth curiosity from Grace Church, so much the better. Say anything you like, only for heaven's sake say something." She decided that trying to discount me was not a success. It was next to impossible to expect to succeed without advertising.

A man that has tried it says that two or three dandelion leaves chewed before going to bed will induce sleep, no matter how nervous or worried one may be. And they cause no weariness or headache such as follow the use of chloral or morphine. The "Dandelion" recommends this to the sick tongue Salt Lake Gundemen who are no doubt trying dandelion salads at present.

WHY THE DESERET NEWS SHOULD BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER PAPER.

1. It is the Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the authorized medium through which the views, wishes and instructions of the Church Authorities are expressed, and given to the Saints.

2. It may always be relied upon as advocating or defending the right side of every question proper for public journals to treat upon.

3. It is devoted to the interests of the Latter-day Saints and has, from its inception, strictly adhered to their rights and advocated the principles in which they believe, and every Latter-day Saint should therefore feel under obligations to do his part in helping to sustain it.

4. It is not published for speculation, and never has been, but for the good which it is capable of accomplishing the people, if any more be desired than it is being devoted to extending its sphere of usefulness, and benefiting the community.

5. It is doing its utmost to establish home industries, among which are paper making and type-founding, stereotyping and electrotyping—branches necessary to the development and independence of the community, but which, during their infancy (which in this Territory they have not yet passed), can only be carried on at a pecuniary loss.

6. There is no danger of any subscriber to the News falling to get what he subscribes for through failure of the business and a suspension of the publication—a result in the case of falsehoods of newspaper venders every year.

7. It is now printed throughout in new and readable type, so that even the aged can peruse it without difficulty or danger to their eyesight.

8. It is free from objectionable advertisements, so that as parents need fear that his children will have their minds corrupted from having access to it; in fact, it refuses thousands of dollars worth of the best paying advertisements annually, because it is devoted to the moral and spiritual interests of its readers instead of to getting gain at their expense.

9. Its tone is not regulated by public opinion nor the hope of gaining subscribers or advertisements. It advocates that which is right and condemns that which is wrong, regardless of results, financial or otherwise.

10. It never measures its readers by pilfering off columns of self-praise for news items.

11. The News practices no deception nor resorts to no subterfuge to induce people to subscribe, but on the contrary, prefers to stand on its own merits as the people's newspaper, with a pressing call to do its utmost to give its patrons the full value of their money—a promise which it has endeavored to faithfully keep in the past.

12. In conclusion, if a Latter-day Saint can afford to subscribe for only one newspaper, that paper should be the Deseret News, and if more than one, the News should invariably be the first.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

	1 Yr.	6 Mo.	3 Mo.	1 Mo.
Daily,	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$1.00
Semi-Weekly,	5.00	2.75	1.50	.50
Deseret Weekly,	2.00	1.50		

Address all Communications to

THE DESERET NEWS CO.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

LOST.

A BAY HORSE, FIVE YEARS OLD, THREE white feet, star in face, 4 in left shoulder. Return to Geo. C. Lambert, Bountiful, or notify same and be rewarded.

WANTED.

A MORMON GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at Deseret News office.

A EXPERIENCED PARTIES WITH HORSES, to start a good paying enterprise in this city. A good opening for the right men. Capital required. Address P. O. Box 1215.

MAN TO SELL LINE OF CIGARS, TOBACCO and smokers' articles. Address, Wholesale, National Cigar Company, St. Louis, Mo.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Revere Mining Co. will be held in the Deseret Newspaper Office, Salt Lake City, Monday, May 4th, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JAMES GILLESPIE, Secretary.

LAND TO LEASE.

FLEVER HOUSE GROUNDS, BY NEW York Store, fronting on 2nd south and West Temple streets. Inquire of Geo. Q. Cannon, Jr., or of Fuller & Tolman.

FOR SALE.

35 ACRES OF NO. 1 LAND, ALL OF which is in cultivation, fenced and a good share of it ready for the same, in Grantsville. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A GOOD BUSINESS LOT, WITH SHADE TREES, 2 blocks from Tabernacle, on city cars. Apply to Geo. Q. Cannon.

TO RENT.

5 ACRES GOOD LAND AND FIVE ACRES of fine lucerne seed, with good house. Apply to Geo. J. L. Wenz, 44 E. South Temple.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM HIGH HILL, A LARGE BOAR Berkshire, with black spots and a crooked tail, or, cut off short; ears and lower jaw of a red color; a red spot on left side; persons giving information that will lead to the recovery of a hog will be rewarded by ANGUS M. CANNON, Box B, Salt Lake City.

ALMOST EVERY MAN

And his Family needs something kept in

THE HARDWARE DEPARTMENT,

particularly at this season of the year

Suppose we enumerate a few such things

To Clean Up the Vacant Garden: SPADES, RAKES, SHOVELS, HOES, DIGGING FORKS, WHEELBARROWS,

Then a NEW GATE is needed, probably some WIRE FENCING to keep out your neighbors' chickens. WE HAVE BOTH.

Maybe the wife would like the HOUSE PAINTED. We have

READY MIXED PAINTS, Assorted Colors:

Then White Lead, Dry Colors, Oil, Turpentine and the needed

PAINT AND WHITEWASH BRUSHES.

Please See!

If you have a Lawn, we have

MOWERS, LAWN RAKES and the Best BOSTON RUBBER HOSE.

If you have not got city water, we have

PUMPS, COMMON AND FORCE,

Or we can supply PIPE, COUPLING, NOZZLES, etc., if you live where a Drive Well is possible.

If the Currant Bushes, Raspberries, Fruit or Shade Trees need Trimming, we have both

PRUNING SHEARS and LADDERS,

The step ladder for house use will be handy for wall papering, picture hanging, stove-pipe fitting, and many other things. Buy one.

Then of course we have

STOVES, RANGES,

EXTRA POTS, COAL OIL STOVES,

And in

TINWARE any number of Handy and Convenient articles for domestic comfort.

We might continue to enumerate, particularly if you are going to build, etc.; we only wish to say that

A FEW DOLLARS JUDICIOUSLY SPENT

Can be made to add wonderfully to the attractions of your little home.

Don't be afraid to visit our Hardware Department if you don't buy today, you may tomorrow.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

WHAT IS A GUARANTEE?

Many merchants and salesmen are in the habit of indiscriminately "guaranteeing" their wares with no thought of being called upon to make the "guarantee" good. It is a pernicious and foolish custom more respected in the breach than in the observance.

A guarantee, to have any value, should be made with knowledge of the meaning of the word and a set purpose to carry out the terms of the guarantee. On fire tools the makers instruct us to warrant, and we replace any tool found imperfect in use.

We have used our best judgment, acquired by a considerable experience, in selecting the following items for our stock and sell them to our customers with an absolute guarantee that if they do not prove to be all that we represent them, we will refund the purchase money in full.

"Jewel" Steel Range. A finished article, perfectly proportioned, made of the best material. Don't fail to see it. It will pay you.

"Quick Meal" No Generator, Evaporating. Light it as you do your gas burner. No smell. No danger. No complication. Every objection to the use of a Gasoline Stove done away with. Think of the discomfort missed in Summer by avoiding the heat of a big Kitchen Range.

"Superior" Cooks and Ranges. Superior as bakers. Superior in economy of fuel. Superior in design. Superior in construction. Superior in everything that goes to make a perfect cooking apparatus.

The "Foote Refrigerator." An ice saver. A Health promoter. Cellular stone lined. What is that? Investigate it. It will more than repay you.

Our stock of Builders' Hardware, House Furnishings, Garden Hose, Lawn Sprinklers, Lawn Mowers, etc., is complete in every detail.

E. C. COFFIN HARDWARE CO.,
Progress Building.

BARNES, LEWIS & CO., 16 MAIN STREET.

THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT

One can have is

GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES!!

Call in and see how it works, at

BARNES, LEWIS & CO., 16 MAIN STREET.

They are

HEADQUARTERS FOR FAMILY SUPPLIES,

And are

NEVER UNDERSOLD!

Quality Considered.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

BARNES, LEWIS & CO., 16 MAIN STREET.