DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT THE EVENING HOUR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Monday, April 20, 1891.

NO REDRESS.

THE decision rendered last Saturday by the Territorial Supreme Court, in the Ferguson-Allen election case, presents an anomaly in civilized jurisprudence. Note the facts: It is admitted that if certain duly qualified electors of South Cottonwood precinct had not been illegally and fraudulently prevented from casting their votes, Ferguson would have been elected to the office of clerk of Salt Lake County. The petition was given to Allen, who was, so it was proved, elected by a fraudulent process.

The ordinary reader is occasionally unable to grasp the main points of a subject by the perusal of a lengthy legal document, such as this decision of the Court; hence we here reproduce some of the leading features, minus the authorities quoted, upon which the conclusion depends for its consistency:

"On this case it appears that each of these fifteen electors had their names properly enrolled—that they were legal voters and entitled to vote at this election; that the deputy register, without any authority of law whatever, erroneously and illegally ordered their names stricken from the list of qualified electors on the morning of the election—that each of them went and tendered a vote for the contested, with an affidavit of their qualifications as legal voters. They were refused because their names had been illegally and erroneously stricken from the list of voters by order of the deputy registrar. This illegal act, if it was such, upon the part of the registration officers cannot be justified upon any ground whatever.

"The rights and wishes of all people are to be secured to be cast aside and trifled by the illegal and wrongful acts of their servants, no matter under what guise or pretense such acts are sought to be justified. The right is a fundamental right. All other rights, civil and political, depend on the free exercise of this one, and any material impairment of it is, in the eye of the law, a subversion of our political system.

"These registration and election officers act ministerially, or at most quasi-judicially, and their acts may properly be reviewed and questioned in a proceeding to contest or try the title of any office made elective by the laws of the Territory.

. . . . . .

"I am satisfied that no case can be found in the books which presents a stronger appeal in behalf of justice to an elector than is presented by the record in this case. Yet the law seems to be settled that unless the ballot is actually cast it cannot be counted in a local election contest.

. . . . . .

"And in such cases the injured parties have their right of action against the registration officers who violate their oath and maliciously or corruptly strike the name of a legal voter from the registration list, or maliciously or corruptly refuse to place such names upon the register, and such parties may be made liable in a civil action in damages or prosecuted criminally for such corrupt, willful and malicious acts."

It is held by the court that the act of "these registration and election officers" may "properly be reviewed and questioned in a proceeding to contest or try the title to any office made elective by the laws of the Territory." Unless such an investigation leads to the rectification of a wrong it is useless for the purpose for which it is so, alleged. Such a review was had. It proved that a "Liberal" registration officer committed a fraud that prevented the election to office of the candidate who was the choice of the majority. After this inquiry which disclosed this state of facts, the candidate who was fraudulently robbed is informed that there is no remedy for him under the law. Such law may said but it is not in accord with justice, sound sense, or civilized jurisprudence. Unless a remedy for a wrong lies at the end of a judicial review it is useless for any practical purpose except to expose the perfidy of "Liberal" election officers, partisans, and candidates who accept of offices to which they could not have been elected without the aid of fraudulent manipulation.

This decision sweeps the official vilmin out of the reach of the defrauded candidate—so far as the local courts are concerned. It has the appearance, however, of not submitting the defrauded elector to the starvation process, but tendes the wronged and robbed citizens of that class a quantity of legal evil easy which is sufficiently antiqated to have become scarce. They can have recourse to a civil or criminal action against the registration thief who deprived them of the exercise of the suffrage.

This was not intended by the court to be ironical mockery of the injured citizens who were prevented from voting, but it is a humiliating statement, in the light of recent events. The history of the assassinated W. J. Allen, a "Liberal" election judge, charged with having stuffed the ballot box of Poll No. 2, Fourth precinct, this city, with votes for the candidate of his party, and throwing out those tendered for the candidate of the People's Party, proves this. When the contempt cited cases before him, Judge Zane, on the trial of Allen's guilt, decided that H. W. Young was elected and not Mr. F. J. Williams. His home selected Allen's case to the grand jury, who indicted him. In the face of Judge Zane's decision, which, in effect, declared Allen guilty, a "Liberal" trial jury acquitted the accused.

In connection with this trial Fred Keeler, L. H. F. P., one of the witnesses for the defense, scorned a "Liberal" jingle big enough to the situation. In response to a question from counsel for the "Liberal" Party, as to whether he held any office at a specified time, and if so to state what it was, he said: "Yes, I was 'Liberal' register for the Fourth Precinct." There is, in our opinion, so much "Liberal" partisanship connected with the courts, that a cordon of "juroriat" protection is thrown around the tools and entrapthrals of that party. This obstructs the course of justice, and prevents the obtaining of redress, from enemies of American institutions, by citizens and electors fraudulently deprived of the rights of suffrage.

THE SCHOOL BONDS ELECTION DECISION.

THE opinion of the Territorial Supreme Court in the case involving the right of the Utah Commission to take charge of the school bond election, is important as affecting not alone school matters, but other political interests of the Territory. The extremely light vote cast at the bond election indicated a popular belief that the interference of the Utah Commission with it rendered it invalid, and that the courts would pronounce it void. It was expected that Judge Anderson's decision would be reversed, but it was generally believed that the ground of the reversal would be the proposition that school elections are not public elections, and are not included within the meaning of that term as used in the legislation of Congress; and that they have rather the nature of elections by stockholders of corporations.

Judge Anderson's decision was reversed, and with considerable emphasis, but not upon that ground, the opinion of the Territorial Supreme Court containing scarcely a distinct reference to it. Hence the question whether or not school elections have ever been of a sort that properly comes under the supervision of the Utah Commission has not been passed upon by that tribunal.

The principal reason why Judge Anderson's decision is overturned is a new one; at least it has not, so far as our observation has extended, been suggested by the press, nor discussed among citizens. It is this: The Edmunds law authorized the Utah Legislature to pass laws providing for elections, and as soon as that body should do this, the functions of the Utah Commission should cease. The Legislature has passed a law providing for school elections; hence the functions of the Utah Commission have ceased so far as school elections are concerned.

The logical inference is that the Utah Commission has nothing to do with any election provided for by Territorial legislation enacted subsequent to the date of the Edmunds law, a proposition which is unquestionably in harmony with the specific language of the latter statute, and again gives prominence to the contingency upon which the life of the Commission hangs.

One result of this decision will be the complete severance of the Utah Commission from local school elections, including school trustees, school boards in cities, elections in regard to bonds, etc. Hereafter all these will be held under the auspices of local officers, as provided in the Territorial school law.

The decision does not say whether a school election is or is not an election within the meaning of the law of Congress. It is, however, in harmony with the contention of counsel for the appellant, Messrs. Sutherland & Judd, who urged that school elections were never intended to be included in those acts which the Utah Commission were given supervision. But if it was the intention of the court to sustain this doctrine, and the consequent one that school elections are purely local affairs, to be conducted under local laws and regulations, it is not clear why the last sentence was added, which reads as follows:

"And we further hold that the qualifications of voters must be determined by the laws of the United States when any conflict arises between them and the laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature."

There is just as much reason why the local law should govern in respect to the qualifications of voters at a school election, as there is for holding that the latter is not a public election within the meaning of congressional statutes. If the decision is intended to maintain the latter proposition, it embraces an inconsistency, for a declaration that the laws of the United States govern in respect to the qualifications of voters brings the election itself under the operation of those laws, and hence within the jurisdiction of the Utah Commission, and it can be excluded from the control of the latter only for the reason that the present school law was passed subsequent to the date of the Edmunds law, and its provisions relative to elections were contemplated and authorized by the latter. The last sentence of the decision is a contradiction of the sense of the court when was the case, which, to say the least, is a singular circumstance.

We have no disposition to question the legality of the decision, but it is to be regretted that it calls to clear up certain vexed phases of the matter to which it relates. It leaves open the question whether or not a taxpayer, who is not a registered voter, has a right to vote on a tax or bond proposition, a purely financial issue, relative to which he might, under every rule of natural justice, be given a voice. But if persons only who are qualified electors under the laws of Congress, can vote at such elections, great injustice will be done to a large class of taxpaying citizens.

THE ROYAL LABOR COMMISSION.

THE American press is commenting quite elaborately though inquisitively on the "Royal Labor Commission" appointed a few days ago by Queen Victoria. Much of this comment assumes the character of prejudice and ill-founded criticism. The personnel of the commission is hardly judged. Hasty appointments were made, it is said, from party and personal motives. And all these hasty judgments are rendered, without giving close or serious consideration to the matter. Conclusions are jumped at which a study of the question does not at all justify.

First of all, it is proper to learn the scope and duty of the Commission. Its object is, mainly, to enquire into all questions at issue between capital and labor. It is also instructed to inquire into the methods of organized capital as well as organized labor. It will endeavor to ascertain how far legislation can ameliorate the evils complained of in labor agitations. It has the power to summon labor reformers, capitalists and industrial philosophers from every country in the world, and pay them expenses by the sanction of the English Government. For information pertaining to labor, this Commission is authorized to expend $1,000,000, and in fact, if needed, the expenditure is unlimited.

It will be seen from this, that the "Royal Labor Commission" of England was instituted upon the broadest and most comprehensive philosophic basis, on which anything of the kind could be built. Its aim is, in reality, an inquiry into the conditions of capital and labor, all over the world, and it will endeavor to ascertain the opinions of the best minds in every civilized country, on these conditions. The Commission is composed of twenty-seven members, fourteen capitalists and thirteen labor representatives. The hyperbolical says it is composed of twenty capitalists and seven labor men. This is not correct. Lord Hartington is Chairman of the Commission. It is said that he is not fit for the place by reason of his position and wealth, and because he is a member from Gladstone. This is all nonsense. No same man would say that John Burns, of London, ought to be made chairman of such a body. Hartington seceded from his leader, because he thought the interests of Ireland and of England would be better conserved by maintaining the existing union. There are many statesmen and citizens who uphold this view, and who honestly believe that such would be the case, yet they favor Home Rule for Ireland. They see that matters have been so complicated and mismanaged in the past, that nothing short of autonomy for Ireland, with an Imperial federation between both countries will effect political harmony and real union. Hartington as a statesman has been broad and liberal and as chairman of the Commission he will exhibit the same characteristics.

It has been said that the labor element in Ireland was slighted because Michael Davitt was not placed on the Commission. This is folly. Michael Davitt was never identified with labor in Ireland. He is now, and has been for some times citizen of London. He is editor and proprietor of a newspaper there. He maintains a connection with Irish politics in a fractional way. He is, it is said, an honest though impulsive fellow, and, certainly, has always advocated the cause of labor. He is the man, of all men identified with British politics, the most unfit for a place in the Commission. As a witness before it, he can give his views, and as a journalist, he can watch its proceedings. In both ways he can still be of utility to labor, if he is so minded.

Another clique is out of sorts because John Burns, the famous London agitator was not placed on the Commission. Every sensible man knows that such an appointment would be a mistake. Burns is no doubt doing much service to labor, but he is too radical, too narrow, too shortsighted for the scope in view by the Commission.

There are thirteen members of Parliament in the body. Four are Conservatives, four Liberal-Unionists and five Liberals and Homerulers. This is certainly a fair distribution of political partisanship.

It is said that Ireland is not represented in anyway. This is untrue. Sir Edward Harland, the shipbuilder of Belfast is one of the members of the Commission. He is the builder of the Teutonic and Majestic, two of the greatest merchant steamers in the world. In fact all the White Star Line steamers were built in Ireland. The builder of such vessels is surely competent to sit in a board of labor investigators. Sir Edward is not an unpopular man among his workmen.

Another member of the Commission is Michael Austin, until recently secretary of the United Trades' Association of the South of Ireland. He has studied the labor problem, from the side of labor.

The personnel of the Commission is as follows: Marquis of Hartington, Earl of Derby, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Sir John E. Gorst, A. J. Mundella, Sir Robert N. Fowler, Leonard H. Courtney, Sir Edward J. Harland, Joseph Chamberlain, William Gerald Balfour, Jesse Collings, Thomas Burt, William Abraham, Prof. Marshall, Sir W. Lewis, Mr. Inman, David Dale, George Leveson Gower, Samuel Plimsoll, Mr. Mackey, Thomas Mann, Ed. Dove, Mr. Howlett, Mr. Tait, Mr. Austin and Sir Frederick Pollock, editor of the *Law Quarterly Review*.

It will be seen that in the above list are some familiar names. There is Plimsoll, a man identified with reforms in shipbuilding, that has saved thousands of lives. Jesse Collings is a well known labor reformer. Prof. Marshal is a political economist. Mr. Inman is a director of the White Star Steamship Company. Thomas Mann is a noted labor man. Mr. Howlett is manager of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company. Mr. Tait is Chairman of the Glasgow Trade Council. In fact, there is not an objectionable man on the whole list, and the final report of such a body ought to be of much value as a philosophical document.

Iowa Conference.

This conference was held at the Court House, St. John, Kansas, on Saturday April 18th, at 10 a. m. President J. E. Moulton presiding. There were present of the traveling Elders, H. Tuttle, Joseph Banks, Andrew Johnson, W. C. Mann, W. R. Johnson, John G. Giles and O. M. Porter.

President Moulton, in his opening address, said that the Saints had met together to be instructed in the principles pertaining to their most holy faith, and to enjoy the Spirit of God.

Elder W. R. Johnson reported on his labors and spoke of the indifference of the people among whom he had been working as a missionary. He bore testimony to the truth of the everlasting Gospel.

Elder Andrew Johnson spoke of the importance of obedience to the Gospel.

Elder Hubbard Tuttle spoke at some length upon the Godhead, and Elder W. R. Mann followed.

At the afternoon session Elders J. G. Giles, O. M. Porter and Jos. Banks, were among the speakers, George Baker, H. Baker and Wm. Brandon, of the local Priesthood, also bearing testimony of the truth of the Gospel.

Sunday morning Elder O. M. Porter spoke on faith and repentance, showing that these were very essential principles unto salvation.

Elder W. R. Johnson followed upon the object and mode of baptism.

O. W. Stayner, President of the Northern Sioux mission, (who had arrived the previous evening) also addressed the congregation. He spoke of the way the Elders were called to fill missions and how Christ chose His Apostles. All were not callegians, but some were just fishermen. Christ predicted that those who followed Him would suffer persecution, and the Latter-day Saints had a heritage such as no other people had received.

At the afternoon session the sacrament was administered.

Elder Andrew Johnson bore testimony upon the apostasy of the Christian Church, and was followed by President C. W. Stayner, who spoke upon the principle of salvation for the dead.

Elder Tuttle touched on the restoration of the Gospel.

The general authorities of the Church and mission were presented by President Moulton, and unanimously sustained.

Conference then adjourned until 7:30. During the interval a Priesthood meeting was held. The time was occupied by hearing reports from the Elders and their appointment to fill various fields of labor.

Elder Tuttle was appointed to labor with President Moulton at the headquarters of the conference in Wisconsin.

Elders Andrew Johnson and O. M. Porter were appointed to labor in Nebraska. Elders W. R. Johnson and Wm. C. Mann in Burton and adjoining counties in Kansas. Elder Jos. Banks and J. G. Giles in Lyons and adjoining counties in Kansas. Elder Geo. Baker, of the local Priesthood, was appointed to preside over the St. Johns Branch, Kansas.

At Sunday evening's meeting Elder Jos. Banks spoke upon the first principles of the Gospel, and was followed by President Stayner, who dwelt on the gifts that were in the Church formerly apostacy and restoration of the Gospel.

Conference then adjourned for six months.

The attendance was not large, but a good spirit prevailed.

J. E. MOULTON, Clerk.

DEATHS.

CURTIS.—At Curtis, Graham County, Arizona, February 11, of la grippe and pneumonia, Constantia, daughter of Charles G. and E. Virginia Kellam Curtis; born May 15, 1876.

CONDIE.—At Park, Summit County, April 8, Eulan Walters Condie, the infant son of Joshua Condie; born September 29, 1891, at Sandwich Mills, Massachusetts; emigrated from Trenton, Massachusetts, South Wales, in the spring of 1891.

Millennial Star please copy.

JENSEN.—In the Thirteenth Ward, this city, April 16th, of bronchitis, Sister Petrine Wilhelmina Jensen, wife of John F. Jensen.

Deceased was born in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark, January 5th, 1847. Embraced the Gospel in her native city in the year 1878 and emigrated with her husband to Utah in the month of 1879, and located in Newton, Cache County and from there moved to this city in the month of 1884. Sister Jensen was a true Latter-day Saint and died in the faith of a glorious resurrection. She was a loyal friend, a faithful helpmate, an indulgent mother, a good neighbor, always cheerful, kind in word and deed to others. Many of the communities to which she had resided have lost with kindness and sorrow her departure. Though poor in regard to worldly wealth, her home was always open to the servants of the Lord. Sister Jensen was for years a sufferer from the effects of a fall, which left her helpless for a long time. She was an affectionate wife, a loving mother and a true friend. She leaves a husband, four children and four grandchildren to mourn her loss.—[Com.

Funeral from the Thirteenth Ward meeting house on Tuesday, April 21st, at 1:30 p. m.

Millennial Star please copy.

PRATT.—At her residence in Fillmore, Caroline Pratt, wife of Apostle Orson Pratt, born in Scotland, September, 1821; died March 31, 1891, aged 69 years 6 months and 11 days.

Deceased emigrated with the Saints in 1841, and was a faithful Latter-day Saint. Her pioneer record deserves friend of the Church united to no one but the wife of Orson Pratt and that she had not entered a sick room a companion who died April 3, 1891, she was the one who surrounded by many acquaintances who had grown before, and who had previously been in Fillmore.—[Com.

Millennial Star please copy.

LAYTON.—At West Jordan, April 18, 1891, of chronic pneumonia, Myron, son of Daniel and Mary Layton, aged 9 years and three months; born in Cardiff, Glamorganshire, South Wales, was baptized by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, came to Utah when an infant, was a faithful servant to the voice that his parents had exposed many years ago, and was always ready to comply with the duties devolving upon him. He held the office of second counselor in the 3rd quorum of Deacons, was a member of the Sunday school, and L. D. S. A., and was beloved by all who knew him.

The funeral services were conducted in the West Jordan meetinghouse on Sunday, April 19. Consoling remarks were made by President Jos. R. Taylor, and Elders Leo Snyder, Nels Lind, and Joseph J. Williams, and a large number of friends followed the remains to their last resting place.

Millennial Star please copy.

S. R. MARKS & CO.,

Carpets and Lace Curtains, new styles, lowest prices.

HAVE you tried Artograt's Cream Soda?

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

SCABBY, 19 E. 1st South, Prescription*

Go to N. F. Gudmundsen, No. 24 S. Thirteenth East Street, Salt Lake City, and order your Ready-made Socks, Footing, Bubbie, etc. Flagging 15c. per square foot. dtf

SCABBY, 29 East, 1st South, Drugs.

BED COMFORTS AT A SACRIFICE AT DINWOODEY'S

DINWOODEY is now prepared to wait upon customers in his New Store; he has a magnificent line of Furniture, Carpets and Wall Paper. Call and see him.

FINE French Candies at Artograt's.

SCABBY, Family Druggist 29 E. 1st S.

Buy your drugs of "The Boys." Johnson, Pratt & Co., 49 Main st.

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, valiantly defended their rights and advocated the principles in which they believe; and every Latter-day Saint should encourage and enlightenment 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 profit, if any there be derived from it, being devoted to extending its sphere of usefulness, and benefitting 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 is 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 failing to get what he subscribes for through failure of the business and a suspension of the publication—a result in the case of hundreds of newspaper ventures 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 no parent 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 pulling against 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 pulling off inches of self-praise by the column.

11. The News practices no deception and 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 promise only 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	1.00	.50
Deseret Weekly	2.00	1.00		

Address all Communications to

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

OUR PROBLEM.

Whether it is better to Reduce the Price of Goods direct, or to offer the Customer a Liberal Discount which all can understand.

WE SHALL TRY THE LATTER FOR ONE WEEK COMMENCING

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

Instead of Making a SPECIAL CUT on one or two articles, we purpose making a BONA FIDE DISCOUNT of

15 Per Cent on all Cash Purchases

In our Dress Goods and Trimmings Department; this includes everything in

SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

With Satins, Fancy Silk or other Novel and Fashionable Trimmings.

Our SPECIAL DISCOUNT on Novelty Dress Patterns is of course continued!

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY

We make an Extraordinary Offer on

ANDERSON SCOTCH GINGHAMS!

The Regular Price is 37½c. Our Price will be only 12½c. They will not last long, so come early.

Children's Lace, Embroidered and Silk Hats, Caps and Bonnets, From Nice Ones at 15c. each to the Most Elaborate.

After Unexpected Success in sales, we have replenished our assortment of

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,

And again can offer Chemises, Drawers, Night Dresses, White Skirts and Corset Covers as Low, at least, as any in the market.

UP-STAIRS BY ELEVATOR! 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT On all our New, Bright and Fashionable Ladies' and Misses' JACKETS, Blazers and Capes. Make your own selection from an Immense Stock, and then tell your friends.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

BARTON & CO

We adhere strictly to our well established reputation, viz.: GOOD QUALITY OF GOODS, HONESTLY REPRESENTED

Be sure and get your Spring Overcoat at BARTON & CO'S	Latest Specialties in Black Checked Suits at BARTON & CO'S
Why pay such prices to Tailors for your Suits, when BARTON & CO. will give as good a quality and fit for half the price!	The long and slim, short and stout, and extra sized men can get good fitting suits at BARTON & CO'S
	Mackintoshes, Rubber Coats and Slickers at BARTON & CO'S
You can get pure Silk Shirts at BARTON & CO'S for $2.	For the celebrated Stetson Hats, go to BARTON & CO'S
Fine Silk Flannel Shirts, from $2.00 to $3.00, at BARTON & CO'S	Nobby styles for children in Cloth and Felt Hats at BARTON & CO'S
An extensive line of Domet Flannel Shirts, from 50c. up, at BARTON & CO'S	Men's and Boys' Stiff and Felt Hats, in all the latest styles, at BARTON & CO'S
For genuine French Balbriggan Underwear, go to BARTON & CO'S	New designs in Neckwear at BARTON & CO'S
The Boys' and Children's Clothing that took the Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition, sold at BARTON & CO'S	Specially low prices in Tock and Four-in-hand Ties, at BARTON & CO'S
	Neckties from 10c. up at BARTON & CO'S

Our Clothing is made by first class Tailors, special attention being given to fit and style, and compares favorably with the highest grade of merchant tailoring work.

Don't forget that our new Store on Main Street is rebuilt, you will find us at 23 WEST FIRST SOUTH, a few doors west of the Clock corner.

BARTON & CO

GODBE-PITTS DRUG COMP'Y,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

DRUGGISTS.

DIRECTORS:

L. S. Hills, H. Dinwoodey, David James, W. Sharman, J. R. Parlow.

—OUR MOTTO:—

Courtesy, .·. Fair Dealing, .·. Pure Goods

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, ALES AND PORTERS.

FOR MEDICINAL AND FAMILY USE.

Special Attention Given to All Orders by Mail or Express. Physicians' Prescriptions Accurately Filled by Day or Night.

GODBE-PITTS DRUG COMPANY, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.