to instructions that Assemblyman Reilling ought to be reprimanded for the Amsterdam grievance.

"Have you not since January 1st been short 1500 shares of Manhattan stock in one office at Broad street?" asked Mr. Moss, changing the subject.

Mr. Croker declined to answer.

Mr. Moss said the question about Manhattan stock were asked because of the movements of the Tammany organization with respect to the Manhattan Elevated, "which are matters of general knowledge," said Mr. Moss, "and which will be proved in their proper time."

"Did you not sell Manhattan stock in anticipation of an attack upon the Manhattan company? Did you know that the departments of the city government were going to make an attack on the Manhattan Elevated railway? Did you consult with members of the city government, the heads of the departments, in reference to actions against the Manhattan Elevated railroad company?"

To all of these and other similar questions Mr. Croker refused to make any definite answer. He did not know if his friend Andrew Freedman had lost money on Manhattan stock. He did not remember when George Gould came to see him (Croker) at Lakewood in 1896 and discussed the extension of the elevated road. It was about five weeks ago, Mr. Croker stated, that he spoke to Mr. Gould about allowing the rights of his air and power company to be expended from the Manhattan structure. He believed $1,000 was the sum offered to the elevated for the required privilege. In answer to an inquiry by counsel, Mr. Croker said he did not lose money on Manhattan stock.

"How is it?" asked Mr. Moss, "that you are willing to say that you did not lose money on the stock and you were not willing to say that you were not short of the stock?"

"I did that just to please you," said Mr. Croker.

Mr. Croker denied that an investigation in the elevated road had been on, with the object of compelling the road to allow the stringing of air and power pipes along its structure. Again and again Mr. Croker refused to tell of his relations with companies.

"We have a right to know how a man that controls the municipal action is able to go and put his hand on business men and put their stock in his pocket for nothing. You dare not say that you have not done it, do you?" said Mr. Moss.

"DARE!" SAID CROKER.

"Dare!" said Mr. Croker, his eyes flashing, then in quieter tones, he added: "No, I will not do any private affairs," and Mr. Moss said:

"You dare not. Isn't it a fact, Mr. Croker, that simply because you are the leader of Tammany Hall and because, as such leader, you control the city departments, you have been taken into the Auto-Truck company and given a large amount of stock to secure your influence?"

Mr. Croker laughed. "No," he said, "you are away off."

Mr. Croker said that he was a practical locomotive builder. He was not worth a million dollars. Mr. Croker declined to answer when asked if he was not given $10,000 of the Auto-Truck stock without the payment of a dollar.

In reply to a question regarding the control of street franchises, Mr. Croker said: "I never ask for a place for a person," he declared.

"Sometimes they make it worth your while not to object, don't they?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No, sir," said Mr. Croker.

Mr. Croker said he thought the police ought to try to close gambling houses in the city as well as other places.

"You secured the closing of pool rooms once, did you not?" asked the counsel.

"I don't know whether I did or not. I said they ought to be stopped," replied Mr. Croker.

"You said it to Byrnes one day, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"And they stopped quick?"

"I don't know."

Mr. Croker denied he had spoken to Byrnes because the poolrooms interfered with his racing matters. He said he had talked to Devery about pool rooms as he did to Byrnes and would say it again.

"We will wait and see if they are closed tomorrow," said Mr. Moss.

Mr. Croker replied that when he was president of the police board, Mr. Moss "wouldn't close them."

MR. MOSS'S INTEGRITY.

The examination here turned on Mr. Moss's integrity as president of the police board in the last months of Mayor Strong's administration. Mr. Croker said he charged he had not done so. "I gained impression."

Mr. Croker declined to say if he opened Lake street or the Hackleberry railroad at a time when there was legislation pending at Albany affecting that railroad.

Mr. Moss asked if he did not receive from Henry Cockran part of the letter's fee for getting a resolution through the board of aldermen at the time when the Broad Street railroad changed its motive power from horse power to cable. Mr. Croker did not remember that he did not receive any such money. Finally Mr. Croker said he would only answer that that he did not remember receiving any such money.

"When you received from Mr. Cockran a sum of money, did you not have a further conversation with him and ask him for more?" insisted Mr. Moss.

"I decline to answer that question," said Mr. Croker.

"And did not he refuse to give you more?"

Again the witness objected to answer.

OPPOSED COCKRAN.

"I don't remember anything about it. There is no foundation at all for that. Mr. Cockran wanted to be a United States senator and if you want to know I opposed him because we thought he was not a man who was fit for the place. We had a man whom we preferred."

Mr. Croker admitted that the syndicate of a new telephone company had recently sent a representative to him to get his approval and assistance. Mr. Croker said that he had sent Mr. Moss to aid the new concern. He had told Moss "to go and see the proper authorities."

Mr. Moss asked if his acts was not given because he had New York Telephone people a rival concern, heard of it and also came to Mr. Croker. This the witness denied.

"You never had any stock in the New York Telephone company?"

Mr. Croker declined to answer.

Mr. Moss pointed to a man in the court room.

"Did you have any conversation with Mr. Cutler about these matters?"

"I don't remember," said Mr. Croker. "He had seen Mr. Cutler before. He was at the head of the New York Telephone company.

"Did you receive any money from Mr. Cutler at any time?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Croker.

"Never?" pursued the lawyer.

"I decline to answer that question."

"Do you have answered it and then you take your answer back?"

"I did not answer," insisted Mr. Croker.

"Did you make a five-year agreement with Mr. Cutler for the payment to you of a sum of money each year?"

Mr. Croker declined to answer. He said if he did take money or make any agreement to take money from the telephone people he would consider it dishonorable.

"Did you do it?" demanded Mr. Moss once more.

"I decline to answer," replied Mr. Croker.

The session was then adjourned until Monday morning, when Mr. Croker's examination will be continued.

NORTH SALT LAKERS WIN.

Moore's Application to Dispossess Them of Their Lands Fails.

IS CONSEQUENTLY REJECTED

General Land Office Rules that His Testimony Was "Wholly Without Merit."

North Salt Lakers will be highly pleased to learn that the decision of the general land office at Washington is in their favor in the matter of the claim to the title of their lands, preferred by Charles H. Moore, a hearing of which was had before the local office for several weeks recently. The ruling is a very important one and is herewith given in full as received by Register Hobbs of the local land office:

Department of the Interior, Washington.

The commissioner of the general land office.

Sir—Re departmental decision of October 3, 1898, in the case of Charles H. Moore (7 L. D. 1), it was held for reasons therein fully set forth, that certain patents, issued January 25, 1895, to Antoine La Pierre and Antoine, Baptiste, Chippewa, half-breed Indians, for certain lands in the then Territory of Utah, were void and of no effect, inoperative to pass title from the government, and that the legal title to the lands was still in the United States. The patents were issued under the Treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewa Indians (10 Stat. 1109), and an act of Congress of December 19, 1854, ratifying the same (10 Stat. 593). The patent to La Pierre covered the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 25, township 1 north, range 1 west, Salt Lake City land district, and the patent to Antoine covered the south half of the southeast quarter of said section 25.

It having been shown, however, when the case was before the department as a former date (March 1, 1895-18 L. D. 250), that portions of the land had been subdivided into town lots and that there were then a large number of holders of such lots, it was thought not impossible that equities had been acquired by such lot holders as a consequence of the issue of the patents, which had not unfavorably affected the government, ought to be recognized and protected; and with a view to determining the status of all parties concerned, and the best disposition to be made of the case, this office was directed to order a hearing, after notice to all parties in interest, for the purpose of ascertaining the present condition of the lands, who are rightful claimants thereof, and to the character of their claims, together with such other obtainable information as might be of service in determining the equities of any and all such claimants.

Upon report of the hearing by the local officers, you were directed to report to the department with your recommendation in the premises, and in the meantime the lands involved were withdrawn from all other entitlement and entry until further ordered.

The department is now in receipt of your communication of February 27, 1899, from which it appears that a hearing was regularly had before the local officers in January last, at which the various claimants to the lands, including Moore, appeared and submitted testimony, both documentary and oral, in support of their several claims. The full record of the hearing was transmitted with your communication. The evidence shows that the lands involved, or all which Moore has applied to make entry, is set forth in the departmental decision aforesaid—are, briefly, if not wholly, situated in the corporate limits of the city of Salt Lake; that all of said lands have been by the original patentees, and through various and sundry mesne conveyances, copies of which are in the record, have passed into the possession of and have been and are claimed by various and sundry persons and corporations, and associations, all of whom appear to have purchased in absolute good faith and for valuable consideration. The lands have greatly increased in value and have upon them extensive and valuable improvements, a portion thereof has been purchased and used for church purposes, and a portion for school purposes, and portions have been purchased by several railroad companies for right of way, and depot purposes, and a portion thereof has been subdivided into blocks, lots, streets and alleys, upon which there reside some twenty or more families, and which is known as "Sunnyside Addition" to said city of Salt Lake. The evidence introduced on behalf of the homestead applicant, Moore—consisting chiefly of his own testimony as a witness—does not impair the defense of invalidity. It shows no ground for equitable consideration, whatever, but rather demonstrates his claim to be wholly without merit. His application is therefore rejected.

On the other hand, the equities of all the present holders under supposed title through the with patents appear to be very strong, and their good faith beyond question. The testimony of Moore in their testimony of the hearing was of any recommendation were expected from this office on should state unconditionally and without reserve, that the present holders, who show title through the patented scrip locations, should, if possible, be protected.

The report of your office is accompanied by the statement that you personally concur in the recommendation of the register and receiver, and in view of the showing made by the record your action is approved. There is no existing law, however, under which full protection can be given to present holders of lots and for this reason no further action can now be taken in the premises. In order that such protection may be afforded, the whole matter will be referred to the congress of its next session, with the recommendation that appropriate legislation be had, vesting and confirming title to the present holders of lands.

In the meantime the reservation of lands from settlement and other disposition will be continued.

The papers in the case are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,
WM. HYAN,
Acting Secretary.

Tenth Pennsylvania Relieved.

Manila, April 12, 6:25 p. m.—The Fifty-first Iowa regiment has relieved the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment at Malolos and the latter has proceeded to Cavite.

Pursuant to instructions from Madrid the Spanish officials and troops departed for the Caroline islands disembarked from the steamer Porto Rico today.

MURRAY BUTCHER SHOP ENTERED.

Arrest of a Gang on Suspicion by the Sheriff's Officers.

HOLDEN O'CONNOR IS ONE.

Men Were Caught in the Old Smelter Building—Acted Ugly on Being Told They Were Wanted.

The sheriff's office made quite a haul at Murray last night by rounding up a gang of roughs and placing them all safely under lock and bolt. They brought into town early this morning and locked up in the county jail, where they are now held pending the filing of charges against them.

About 10 o'clock last night Sheriff Hocott received word from Murray over the 'phone stating that Sanders' butcher shop had been entered and between forty and fifty pounds of various kinds of meat stolen, including several pounds of German sausage, twenty pounds of that kind of animal food used to attract Irish stew and five bars of Welsh mutton. It was further stated that the robbery was committed about 9 o'clock, within a few minutes after, while the proprietor had stepped across the street. The sheriff dispatched Officer Hanlon to the place to size up car, giving him as a clue German sausage, Irish stew and Welsh mutton, which, he thought, would do.

"You might follow up," Deputy Murray shortly after it arrived, where he was joined by Deputy Sheriff Goodman and Charlie Allcock, a shoppkeeper, said to be well posted on the price of meat, especially mutton. The trio immediately commenced to hunt up a scent. Dewes sniffed German sausage in the air and, after telling the boys to have they guns in readiness, led the way to the old abandoned smelter building. There they discovered a gang huddled together conversing in a powerful, though rather inconvenient, stock. Dewes stationed Goodman and the shoppkeeper at a different entrance and then started the peaceful slumberers by calling upon them to throw up their hands. Not quite awake, yet, but hands and heads immediately went up in the air and for a second or two there was a considerable scuffling of the men in an attempt to get away. Dewes said "the first man that attempts to get out will be shot." One fellow said he would risk it anyhow, and immediately started off on a run. He ran just far enough to get, from the sheriff's gun brought the fugitive to a sudden halt. The gang acted kind of sorry at first, but finally consented to having the handcuffs put on their wrists. A rig was procured, and the prisoners were driven into town. At the jail they gave their names as John Morgan, Tom Clark, James Mangle, Holden O'Connor, James Morgan and Thomas Rogers.

Detective Steele called at the jail this morning and recognized John Morgan as being no other than Holden O'Connor, a character well known to the police and who has done time, both in the city and county jails. Tom Clark appeared to be well known to Sheriff Hocott, who identified him as Tom Sarrell, alias Scanlon, who a few years ago served a term in the State prison.

The officers believe that at least two of the men had a hand in robbing the butcher shop and also intimate that they have a score or more of other petty larceny, but no larceny against a few of them.

A FINE BAZAAR.

A grand bazar and gift giving entertainment will be held next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings and Friday afternoon, in the Seventeenth ward assembly rooms. The program will be made up of tableaux, recitations, Spanish dance, Mir dance, cake walk, etc., by well known local artists, grand banquet and fortune telling. Beautiful and valuable presents have been donated by nationalities represented in the colors and emblems of the different nations, the proceeds to be for the benefit of the Relief Society of the Seventeenth ward. Friday afternoon will be children's day. The committee having charge of the affair says it will be "the greatest event of the season," and an invitation to attend is extended to everybody.

WILL LEAVE ON MONDAY.

Mormon Elders Will Go To Samoa Despite War Troubles.

The three "Mormon" missionaries, W. G. Sears of this city and O. F. Grier and J. R. Pace of Idaho, who were advised to leave Salt Lake this morning for Samoa, but who delayed their departure owing to the receipt of a cablegram by President Snow, to the effect that the "Mormon" headquarters had instructed that the Elders were gathering to Apia for safety, are not disquieted over the intelligence. "After careful study of the situation, consultation with President Snow, Elder Wood and others, they have determined to go upon their way rejoicing. Accordingly they will leave for Samoa on Monday noon next, going over the Rio Grande Western from Salt Lake.

THE FEDERAL BUILDING.

Meeting To Get It On the Old Continental Corner.

The property owners in the vicinity of the Continental Hotel corner held a meeting in Judge Zane's office last night for the purpose of petitioning the government to erect the proposed federal building on the site recently selected for the Continental hotel. Among those present were a number of prominent business men, including Messrs. Dwyer, Richards, Mc. H. M. Dunnaway, R. C. Chambers, Mc. Lowe, Richard McIntosh, Henry W. Lawrence, Robert Anderson, James Jennings.

POLICE ITEMS.

Owing to today being Arbor day, there was no session of the police court held this afternoon, consequently those jockeys individuals who were gathered in by the officers after 2 p.m. yesterday will have nearly three clear days wherein to cogitate on their sad ways before facing the court on Monday afternoon.

John Walsh, who is also Irish, was run in for soliciting alms on East Temple street last evening.

E. Scharberg was captured by Bicycle Officer Davis last evening, for riding without a light. He left $1 bail, struck to watch the case in court.

James Sanderson was brought into headquarters on a warrant charging him with having in his possession a gun beside.

A complaint was sworn out by H. J. Chorley last evening charging a certain Mrs. Webb with assault and battery upon the person of Mrs. Chorley.

A. E. Swanson and E. Roberts, two hooklypers, last evening just before quitting work, got into a quarrel and had compliments that resulted in a general mix up and a vast expenditure of bad language and profanity. Officer Hutchings and Officer Milner sealed their order by escorting them to the city hall where they put up $10 each for their appearance on Monday.

W. A. Robertson succumbed to the hot water this morning in consequence of liberal potations from his cold wherein; he will rest in jail until Monday.

INDICTMENT OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Nachy wrote the following indictment ten years ago. It remains true today:

The brewers and distillers and their lieutenants, the saloon keepers, stand in opposition to every class that makes any pretension to morality or even decency. Their business is opposed to everything in the way of good morals or of good order.

It is the one business which has demoralization as its basis, which lives and thrives only as it lays low the best of a man every good impulse before that man is valuable to it, and the rapidness with which it does this exactly in proportion as he becomes bad.

It is a business which is at the bottom of all the political corruption of the country, the tool that has always been used to bribe legislature, politics from "Dan" Tweed to the very last bagatelle in politics.

It is the business that is used for anything that is bad and demoralizing and which has never been associated in any way with any good object or aim.

It is a business which is a drag upon every other business, and which finally ends in bankruptcy, destitution and the bar to improvement.

It is the business that is answerable for the misery, the poverty, the crime, the sorrow, the suffering, the tears, the groans and the sighs of the poor, the wretched, the miserable and the unfortunate and frauds by men in positions of trust.

It is the business that sweeps down every year thousands of young men, transforming them from the decent to the abominable.

It is the business which no one dares assert that it does not do harm, but dispute over which it is to be the center of harm it accomplishes.

And this business, this Pandora's box, insists that the law shall not touch it. This aggregation of crime insists that it shall be left to its victims, undisturbed, and unregulated. And more than that, it assumes to make the laws for the state, and asserts to control the law-making power.

Based upon vast and unlimited capital, and with its agents and its money in interest and its "trading a will great" array of voters by the agency of appetite, it has been able to control the legislation of the state, and it does so as it long has of office.

It is undermining our institutions and destroying the country. There is but one way to meet it. There is no use temporizing or compromising with it. The long hesitation has only made other to extend to its demands, or kill it. No matter what it costs the time for it must be destroyed. It has grown to be great proportions now, and it is time that it be killed.—Ex.

WIDE TIRES.

An Element of Great Importance in the Solution of the Good Roads Problem.

In the solution of the good roads problem, the tires will be an element of no slight importance, says a writer in Live Stock and Farm Journal. This is a fact that has been recognized by the lawmakers of many countries, including the legislatures of some states in this and other countries. In France, where they have good roads, the wide tire is compulsory. The Pennsylvania legislature, at its recent session, passed a law, which, however, calculated to encourage width in tires of vehicles. The enactment provides that the proportion of every man's road tax providing the tires on his wagon are made of a certain width, in the proportion of the diameter of the tire upon which load was charged were commuted, many of the turnpikes have been discontinued in their tolls in favor of the wide tire, reducing the charge of 6-inch tires, the standard road, and increasing it if it were narrow. In the west, where prairie sod must be the principal material of which the roads are made, width of tire is even more important than in the east, where stone is abundant as material. If wide tires were used and the roads kept well rolled, the tires would be with a much lighter draft than if they were narrow and smooth under the wheels, but with narrow tires constantly cutting ruts in the prairie sod a good road seems almost an impossibility with the resources and material at our command. The wide tire is not only good for the roads, but good for the user of the wagon as well. He can haul with much almost double the load that can be hauled on narrow tires, even when he is the only traveler who has there. As soon as the use of the broad tire becomes general the load can be considerably increased, and even on a common dirt road it will not be necessary to spend more than half the amount of money in repairs that is now required. Good drainage and wide tires are a long step in the direction of a solution of the good roads problem. Indeed, we are not sure that we should not reverse the order and say wide tires and good drainage. There must be a starting point and the individual can control the load of his own wagon, while he cannot, individually, control the drainage. It would be better, therefore, to begin at the end that is practically within the reach of each man's control and get the wide tires first, and the roads will then be easier of attainment.

We good as cheap—
We cheap as good.

Pride of Japan (Tree) Tea

is the most carefully prepared and BEST GRADE 50c of package Tea brought to America.

ARE RESERVED FOR SIXTY DAYS.

Government Lands Will be Held From Entry for That Period.

STATE TO MAKE SELECTIONS

Letter of Governor Wells on Behalf of Utah Land Board—Reply of the Commissioner.

Utah has approximately 1,000,000 acres of unsurveyed government lands embraced within her borders. Under the Enabling Act of July 16, 1894, Gov. Wells has made application to have part of the same surveyed with the idea of throwing whatever area may be selected by the State open to the homestead seeker, for irrigation reservoirs and kindred uses that will benefit the State.

The following letter to the general land office is self-explanatory:

"Hon. Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.:

"Sir—I have the honor to make application for the survey of the following described tracts of land in the Utah land district, viz: Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, T. 4 S., R. 1 E., sections 13, 23, 24, T. 1 S., R. 1 W.; all of the unsurveyed sections 10 and 11 N., R. 4 and 5 E., T. 12 N., R. 4 E., Ts. 13 N., Rs. 3, 4 and 5 E., T. 14 N., R. 3 E., T. 15 N., Rs. 2 and 3 E.

"This application is made with the understanding that the expense of making the survey is not to be advanced by the State of Utah, under the provisions of chapter 201, 26 U. S. Statutes at Large, approved June 4, 1891.

"Very respectfully,
(Signed) HEBER M. WELLS.
Governor."

THE LAND RESERVED.

"The foregoing land is reserved, said reservation to take effect from and after March 24, 1899, and continue until the expiration of sixty days from the date of the filing of the official plat of survey, during which period the State may select any or all of said described tracts.

"See Hon. Commissioner's letter 'E' of March 7, 1899.

"FRANK D. HOBBS, Registrar."

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The official instructions of the general land office as sent to the register and receiver at Salt Lake City, are as follows:

"Sirs—The office is in receipt of a letter dated March 24, 1899, signed by the Governor of Utah, making application, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 18, 1894, (28 Stats. L., 372), for the survey of the following full and fractional townships, viz:

"Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, T. 4 S., R. 1 E.

"Sections 13, 23, 24, T. 1 S., R. 1 W.

"All of the unsurveyed lands in T. 11 N., R. 4 and 5 E.

"T. 12 N., R. 4 E.

"Ts. 13 N., R. 3 E.

"Ts. 14 N., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 E.

"Ts. 15 N., Rs. 2 and 3 E.

"Referring to office letter 'E' of November 28, 1898, notifying you of the Governor's application for the survey of the full and fractional townships therein enumerated, you are directed to take the same action regarding the withdrawal of the lands in the townships named in the Governor's letter of November 28, 1898, and herein embodied, said withdrawal and reservation to take effect from and after March 24, 1899, the date of the receipt at this office of the Governor's application, which is the date exactly sixty days from the date of the withdrawal and reservation to continue until the expiration of sixty days from the date of the filing of the official plats of the survey in the designated townships in the proper local land office, during which period the State authorities may select any of the lands situate in said full and fractional townships which are not subject to the valid adverse claims.

Very respectfully,
W. A. RICHARDS,
Acting Commissioner.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

May Come to Salt Lake, But No Arrangement Made.

SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."

Washington, D. C., April 15.—The "News" correspondent inquired at the White House today, where it would be possible for the President to take the Central instead of the Northern Pacific in his trip West next July in order to give Salt Lake people a chance to meet him. He said that no details of the trip had been arranged and was it yet certain that the President would be able to go at all.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Aches they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to be without them. But after all their good

ACHE

is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are entirely vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

QUIET IN THE COURTS TODAY.

Took an Adjournment Until Monday Morning.

YOUNG FOLKS DISAPPOINTED

Five of Them Unable to Get Into the Clerk's Office for Marriage Licenses.

No business of any kind was transacted in the district court today. Judge Hiles adjourned court Wednesday until this morning, intending to dispose of a number of matters requiring his attention, but it now appears that when the adjournment was taken on Wednesday he honor had overlooked the fact that today was a legal holiday. Deputy Clerks Hale, Little, Morley and Rawlins got to an opposite side of their respective offices during the early hours of morning, but the prevailing quietness in and around the building proved a poor stimulus for work, so they quietly got out and joined the rest of the citizens in planting trees, or pulling up weeds.

Chief Justice Siddoway, all breezed and full of good from his trip to Parker's canyon yesterday, sat in the main courtroom and told numerous calves that "everything is coming right today." Catching sight of a "News" reporter, John took him to one side and confidentially whispered: "I bet you that ever you've a mind to that there's been many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip today."

"Why, how's that," inquired the "News" man.

"Well, it's just this this," continued Siddoway, "there's been several young couples in here this morning to get marriage licenses and they have had to go away without any."

"How do you know? Do you suppose I have got eyes in my head and don't see them? Just wait a few minutes and come a couple now, watch and see."

The reporter looked towards the door and observed a bashful appearing couple enter. The faithful John advanced towards them and with a slight stress, said: "Now we are looking for you, please?"

"The county clerk," answered the young lady.

"No county clerk today," said John, everybody has gone home."

"Oh, dear me," said the young lady, excitedly, "what shall we do?" The young man turned pale and said he didn't know.

"What did you want?" asked John, at the same time winking at the reporter.

"Well, we wanted to get a marriage license," replied the young man, nervously.

"Have to wait till Monday," said John, and the couple retreated their steps with a disappointed look departed on every line of their countenances.

"There, what did I tell you?" said John as soon as he had got over his fit of hearing. "That is the fifth couple that has been here today and had to go away without getting what they came for."

"This kind of marriage is what some people call a bright idea," said John, as the reporter started off for another item.

DISTRICT COURT NEWS.

A MOTHER'S PETITION.

Mrs. Minnie F. Griffin Asks to be Appointed Guardian of Her Children.

Mrs. Minnie F. Griffin, of divorce fame, has filed a petition with the clerk of the probate court, asking that she be appointed the legal guardian of her nine-year-old son, Harvey F. Griffin. The petition, among other things, recites that Harvey is possessed of personal property of the value of $50, including $30 in cash, a Shetland pony, a horse and a twenty-head herd of cattle, and that by the decree of the Supreme court, issued in the divorce proceedings, was given the care and custody of the boy. The hearing on the petition was set down for Thursday, April 20th.

Wife Secures a Divorce.

Judge Hiles has granted Edna Jepperson a divorce from Richard Jepperson, on the report and recommendation of George R. Hale, appointed by the court as referee in the case.

According to the report it appears the parties intermarried in this city January 3, 1894. The wife testified that her husband was a man of intemperate habits, that it was his custom to come home drunk every night, when he by calling her vile names and accuse her falsely of unchastity. The plaintiff further said defendant was a laborer and earned $75 a month and board, but that he only allowed her and two children, the sum of $10 a week for a home. The plaintiff's sister, Miss Gussie Simpson, corroborated the plaintiff. In addition to a decree of divorce, the court awarded the custody of the two children.

COURT NOTE.

The jury in the appeal case of the Utah Lithographing company vs. E. J. Hooker has found for the plaintiff in the defendant. Plaintiff sued to recover $40 for abstract work.

The Deseret savings bank has commenced suit against Joshua Midgley and David Midgley to recover the sum of $2,675.55 on a judgment note.

Rose Gerscht is suing Emanuel F. Gerscht for divorce. According to the complaint the parties were married in Los Angeles in 1892, and plaintiff alleges that the defendant, for some time past, has treated her cruelly and also wilfully failed to provide for her.

GOOD NEWS.

What you may have to live—the Baking Powder at a second-class price is the story of what you will get if you place your order for U. S. Baking Powder. Every can is a can full of satisfaction, every can you buy becomes a saving for you, because it is better than many, and equal to any, it is sure to satisfy you.

YOUR GROCER SELLS

U. S. Baking Powder

at following prices:

1 OUNCE CAN ..... 5 cts.
3 OUNCE CAN ..... 10 cts.
8 OUNCE CAN ..... 25 cts.

Remember, every can guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. You take no risk. Why not give it a trial?

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

The Deseret News, by direction of the First Presidency, will issue a pamphlet giving a complete record of the proceedings of each quarterly conference, including verbatim reports of the discourses. It also contemplates an appendix, by request of the conference proceedings of the Deseret Sunday school Union. The next issue will be the fourth of the series, and will be ready immediately after April Conference.

The reason for this publication is the minds of the Presidency, are:

It is a means of making the saints more familiar with the views, sentiments and instructions of the Church authorities, thus placing them in closer touch with each other.

Such a publication is of great historical value.

It can be made useful abroad through the medium of missionaries, and in the hands of any by mail to distant parts by the Saints.

The price of the pamphlet is nominal. It will be mailed to any address free, for fifteen cents. Agents will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. Please send orders for the next issue as early as possible.

CONSULTING A WOMAN.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Inspires Confidence and Hope.

Examination by a male physician is a hard trial to a delicately organized woman.

She puts it off as long as she dare, and is only driven to it by fear of cancer, polypus, or some dreadful ill.

Most frequently such a woman leaves a physician's office where she has undergone a critical examination with antipression, more or less, of disagreement.

This condition of the mind destroys the effect of advice; and she grows worse rather than better. In consulting Mrs. Pinkham she has no hesitation to tell the story is told to a woman and is wholly confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., she offers sick women her advice without charge.

Her intimate knowledge of women's troubles makes her letter of advice a veritable gift of hope, and her wide experience and skill point the way to health.

"I suffered with ovarian trouble for seven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."—Mrs. Jobn Foreman, 38 N. Woodberry Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The above letter from Mrs. Foreman is one of the thousands.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT NO. 5.

Bonanzville Mining Company.

Principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Mines situated at Lake View Mining District, Tooele County.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of the Bonanzville Mining Company, held on the 3rd day of April, 1899, at Salt Lake City, assessment No. 5, of one-half cent per share, was duly levied upon the stock of said company, payable immediately to the secretary of the company at Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 15th of May, 1899, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, June 3, 1899, to the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. H. GREEN, Secretary.

No. 105 East 2nd South St., Salt Lake City.
Dated April 15, 1899.

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