

JUDGE POWERS TALKS TO JURY.

Reviews Testimony in Tribune Libel Suit in His Usual Dramatic Manner.

HOW HE CONSTRUES EVIDENCE

Says if Verdict is to be Rendered it Should be Against Tribune, Which Is Responsible.

Proceedings in the long drawn out Jones-Tribune libel case were resumed in Judge Ritchie's court at 9:15 this morning. Judge Powers opened the argument for the defense. He spoke in part as follows:

It is not the Tribune that is being tried but Mr. Jones, who has found a true bill against himself. It is alleged that Mr. Jones' character has been damaged. Men of true character need fear no criticism or even the shafts of falsehood. Men who are really injured in character seldom bring libel suits.

The revelations here do not show Mr. Jones to be the just man and humanitarian claimed for him. The Tribune reporter simply performed a duty in reporting conditions of the attorney. He was sent to do the work. He should, at least, have been spared the assault made upon him. He is not on trial. If a verdict is to be rendered against anybody it should be against the Tribune, for it is responsible for what it publishes. The articles were vigorous. That is the Tribune style. It matters not how strong they may be, so long as they are true.

AN AGE OF GRAFT

We are in the age of graft. The grafter has worked his graft in all departments of life. Graft in affairs of the nation, of the state, of counties and cities demand strong men and strong newspapers to defend the rights of the citizens, of the widow and the orphan. When men are grafting that is no time for soft words. There is an awakened public sentiment against the grafter for which free speech and a free press is essential. There is no fear of a free press no reforms would be made and wrongs, as in this instance, would continue.

DEPINES THE CASE.

This is a case based on petty graft. It is a result of a conspiracy against the public. Mr. Jones has been blamed for looking after his own affairs at the infirmary. Does this excuse the wrongs committed by Jones? Mr. Jones testified that he was virtually gagged by Jones in directing affairs at the infirmary. Counsel for plaintiff declared the board of commissioners could remove Jones if he necessary acted. They did remove him when they learned the true condition of affairs. Mr. Jones was employed at a salary of \$100 per month. The salary was raised to this sum upon the understanding that he was not to keep his family at the institution.

DICKENS CASE.

Counsel for defense read Dickens' description of a visit to the work house as portrayed in Oliver Twist and applied it to the case at issue; he declared it described the bill of fare at the institution better than he could.

Jones had not been in office a week before he made a corrupt bargain with Bishop Sherwood. Goods were ordered sent to Mr. Jones' home; bills for the same were to be charged on the meat bills and sent to the infirmary. The excuse for requesting goods sent to his house was that his wife was too ill to go to the Poor House. But Jones' family had no right to be at the Poor House. Jones told you in the testimony that he was helped by a Bishop of his church to obtain a contract at wholesale prices, and charge them to the county. Jones testified that Bishop Sherwood approached him with this improper proposal. Sherwood said that he had nothing to gain by such an arrangement. The accounts of Jones and the infirmary were merged because Jones—the interested party—desired it.

KEEPING OF ACCOUNTS.

Jones declared he gave an accounting for everything. He gave no account until forced to come out in the open. Accounts were loosely kept. Vouchers unverified and unbalanced were turned in. A cow belonging to the county was sold by Jones to Mr. Wimmer for \$55. Jones received the money but never turned it into the treasury, which act, under the court's instruction, is felonious. The amount embezzled being in excess of \$50,000. A horse was sold by Jones for \$10. This was never turned into the county treasury. He received goods from Mr. Smith in exchange for goods valued at \$50, and the goods were valued at \$50.06 and gave no account—received \$50.20 from the county. He never gave an accounting of this money.

CALLS IT A WHITEWASH.

No bill was found against Jones by the grand jury. The jury was expected to find a whitewash and it did it. The county commission committee investigation was also simply a whitewash. No accounts have been kept. Some books have been doctored in order to prove something in court.

Jones was given a free hand at the infirmary; he was allowed to buy; could purchase meat at whatever price he wished to pay; he was simply required to give an accounting. This failed to do. Mr. Harter wrote a letter to Jones, requesting a financial report. The meaning of the letter. He wrote Harter that monthly financial reports had been made from the beginning. The reports made were not financial reports. Jones never rendered the financial report of infirmary affairs as requested by Mr. Harter. Jones testified that vegetables had been taken from the infirmary were peddled up town. There is no account of any such sales. Mrs. Miller testified that Jones took vegetables to the home. That she received a telephone message requesting that potatoes be sent to Mr. Jones' house. Mr. McFarland testified to washing tainted mutton in soda water to remove the taint and stench therefrom. This she did often. The said scraps of old mutton were used and hog meat purchased for the poor, consisting of necks and shanks. Salt Lake county does not wish its poor fed with dog meat. To do it is a crime against God and man. It is proven that Jones fed the inmates of the infirmary on three-cent meat, which was tainted.

JUDGE TANNER'S ARGUMENT.

At the afternoon session of court the only witness called in the Tribune libel case was Albert Smith, a merchant,

Herman Harms, Ph. C.
The state and city chemist declares
HEWLETT'S THREE CROWN



to be a
"PURE CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER OF EXCEPTIONAL HIGH LEAVENING STRENGTH."
Mr. Harms writes:
"I have purchased in the open market, out of your Three Crown Baking Powder, and submitted same to a careful chemical analysis. Have found the powder to be PURE CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER, absolutely free from alum, fine ammonia or other foreign adulterations."
All of the ingredients are of the purest quality obtainable, and combined in proportions so as to make the powder of exceptional high levelling strength.
Respectfully,
(Signed) HERMAN HARMS.
When they are the best of the good ones? Why not buy goods made in Utah?

and the only fact adduced was that on June 20, 1902, Supt. Jones and sold books of the gross value of \$500 and had been paid the same amount thereof, the books showing the account balanced.
The court then read his instructions to the jury during the allegations made by plaintiff, defining the term "libel," and explaining upon what grounds the charges would stand or fall. It was stated that the evidence in the case.

Judge Henry S. Tanner then opened the argument for the plaintiff. He was in the habit of addressing the jury in the afternoon session. In substance he said:
Plaintiff sues for damages resulting from libelous articles published in the Salt Lake Tribune, which impeached his honesty and integrity and exposed him to public contempt and ridicule. In a certain article it was stated that Jones paid the payrolls at the infirmary; that he was not a dire offender against the law but no one dare impeach him because he was the son-in-law of Apostle Penrose. As these statements are untrue and virtually charges against the plaintiff, with the commission of a crime, they are libelous. Defendant admitted publishing the articles and averred they were true.

WHAT EVIDENCE SHOWS.

The evidence discloses the fact that in 1901 Anderson, Harter and Horne constituted the board of county commissioners. That Mr. Jones was given a specific instruction by the board with reference to the conduct of the infirmary, for the reason that he was not an officer of the county but an employee. Under the direction of the county board, that Commissioner Harter, whose special duty it was to look after the infirmary, had conducted the affairs of the institution in accordance with his judgment, and to do so was necessary. It was stated that it was essential to the welfare of the infirmary or benefit of the county.

Acting under these general instructions, Supt. Jones had conducted the affairs in accordance with his judgment. The evidence amply vindicated that judgment. No complaint was made against Mr. Jones until about 10 days prior to the expiration of the term of office of the commissioners, when an accounting was asked for, although no book had ever been provided which Mr. Jones was supposed to keep. Vouchers were attached to all bills in connection with the infirmary. Mr. Jones had no vouchers were required for expenditures from the contingent fund, which had been provided in order that cash and other extras might be supplied the inmates.

Supt. Jones was authorized to buy for the infirmary. Under general instructions, Mr. Jones was authorized to buy for the infirmary. Under general instructions, Mr. Jones was authorized to buy for the infirmary. Under general instructions, Mr. Jones was authorized to buy for the infirmary.

NOT IN GOOD FAITH.

The Tribune management testified that the articles complained of had been written in good faith. It does not so appear. Mr. Caswell told them that he had been told that had been served at the infirmary. This vague information was exploited as if a proven fact. No effort was made, however, to obtain the facts from those who knew them. They heard of meat being bought at three cents per pound and at once published that as a fact, and at once published that as a fact, and at once published that as a fact.

Mr. McFarland's testimony that Mr. Jones and the landress saw meat in the cellar infected with maggots, and that the former ordered the same cooked for the inmates was also a fact. This was never turned into the county treasury. He received goods from Mr. Smith in exchange for goods valued at \$50, and the goods were valued at \$50.06 and gave no account—received \$50.20 from the county. He never gave an accounting of this money.

NO ELEMENT OF PERJURY.

Defendant admitted intentionally alleging that plaintiff had committed a willful perjury in that he swore to a sum of money due him during his vacation. The testimony discloses the fact that the employee of the infirmary was allowed a vacation of 10 days every year, and that eight hours constitute a day's work. Mr. Jones is not furnished a deputy; his services are rendered as a deputy. He was requested to continue work during his vacation. He rendered a third of a month's services for a full month's pay. He was obliged to do this on pain of dismissal from office. Other employees gave up their vacation, worked on the same day and swore to sums of money for extra services. It is not perjury to swear to claims believed to be justly due.

PERSONALS.

Major Fouts of Evanston is in the city today to attend the funeral of S. C. Fowling.
Mrs. Fouts of Denver, national president of the Women's Auxiliary of G. A. R., is visiting the Salt Lake auxiliaries today. She has been inspecting the various posts through the north-west, and is on her way home to Denver.
William H. Burleigh, one of the most experienced hunters in this city, has secured a scattering of deer to go to Seattle and have the venison packed for the scene of his new labors. The family will follow later, and they have many warm friends here who wish them Godspeed.

Sure Cure For Rupture

New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women or Children.

I Send It On Approval—You Wear It—If You Are Not Satisfied, I Refund Your Money Without a Question.

I have invented a rupture appliance that can safely support your weak condition. In the rupture business, it is the only one that will absolutely hold the ruptured area steady and the same with comfort, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting and costs less than many ordinary trusses. I have put the price so low that any person, rich or poor, can buy and absolutely guarantee it. I make it to your order—send it to you—wear it, and if it



Jas. Britton, Beth chem. Ph. C.
Cured of Rupture by C. E. Brooks.

doesn't satisfy you send it back to me and I will refund your money without question. That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture appliance. The banks or the postmaster here in Marshall will tell you that this is the way I do business. I never sold a pair of trusses until I had worn them myself. Here is what Mr. Jas. Britton, a prominent manufacturer of Bethlehem, Pa., has to say:
"C. E. Brooks, Esq. Dear Sir:—I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it. I got your appliance. It is very easy to wear, its fit and snug, and it does not hurt in any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it. It just adapted itself to the shape of the body and clung to the spot no matter what position I was in."
"It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunate who suffer from rupture, if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance. I have worn it and I can truly say it is the best thing I have ever used. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, it is a straight business deal at a reasonable price. C. E. Brooks, 711 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich."

due for extra services, whether they were rendered on vacation time or after prescribed hours.
PAYROLLS NOT PAID.
There was no added payroll. The extra pay allowed employees was for extra services after a full day's work had been performed.
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WORK OF GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury, under the direction of the district court, investigated conditions at the infirmary prior to the publication of the libelous articles in the Tribune, but they did not bring in a bill against Mr. Jones. Another investigation followed by the board of county commissioners and Mr. Jones was completely exonerated, and this was before the Tribune published the offensive articles. Mr. Seft, the reporter who wrote the articles, was on the stand, characterized the investigation by the county commissioners as a joke. The charges published against plaintiff are criminal and malicious and such as would land him in the penitentiary if true. They were reported day after day. The existing circumstances all show that the articles were written in malice and not at all in good faith. The charge of libel is amply sustained. Mr. Jones should be considered libelously even though the defendant be an influential newspaper.

NEW GOVERNORS.

Commercial Club Will Make Nominations to Fill Vacancies.

The board of governors appointed the following committee, this afternoon, to prepare nominations to fill the vacancies to be created in the board by the expiration of their terms of office: George Y. Wallace, W. W. Armstrong, Mat. Thomas, Dr. E. S. Wright, P. E. McGinnis, Herbert Pembroke, S. E. Morrison, P. A. Wakeling, R. W. Pittman, Duncan McViech, Dr. E. D. Woodruff, P. L. Doran, B. E. Miller, C. A. Walker, R. S. Campbell. The retiring governors are: C. E. P. Holmes, John J. Johnson, S. E. Love, Simon Beninger, W. P. O'Mara. The committee will report in about a week.

PERSONALS.

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Mrs. Fouts of Denver, national president of the Women's Auxiliary of G. A. R., is visiting the Salt Lake auxiliaries today. She has been inspecting the various posts through the north-west, and is on her way home to Denver.
William H. Burleigh, one of the most experienced hunters in this city, has secured a scattering of deer to go to Seattle and have the venison packed for the scene of his new labors. The family will follow later, and they have many warm friends here who wish them Godspeed.

JUVENILE COURT HAS NO ATTORNEY

Parley P. Christensen Notifies Judge Brown That He Can No Longer Act.

NOT SURE OF HIS STANDING.

Fears That if Legality of His Incumbency Were Entered Into, He Could Not Defend It.

County Atty. P. P. Christensen today notified Judge Willis Brown of the juvenile court that he could no longer act as attorney for the court on account of the press of state and county business in his office. The letter to Judge Brown follows in full:

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 14, 1905.
Hon. Willis Brown, Judge of the Juvenile Court.

Dear Judge Brown—I have represented your court in all the cases that have arisen since the passage of the act creating the juvenile court. I have done this because I believe in the law and I want to see the court sustained. I consider it the most wholesome legislation enacted in recent years. I now find, however, the business in my office is such that I cannot longer attend to the work without doing an injustice to Salt Lake county and the State of Utah, whose business I am required by law to attend to. I have the case of the State of Utah against Jesse Thomas charged with murder to try. The hearing will begin tomorrow. I have a number of other important cases to try. I therefore believe I shall therefore be unable to attend to the matter of Harry Benson in the second judicial district court which is called for this afternoon. I have associated Senator Charles R. Hollingsworth, who is connected with the Industrial school. My being unable to attend to this matter is a great embarrassment to you, since you have already employed able counsel to attend to the Clarence McDaniels case, a case similar in practically every respect.

It is perhaps as well that you have some one else to represent you for the question of your legal capacity by virtue of your not having resided here a year at the time of your appointment may arise, and upon that question you will remember, Judge, that I expressed very grave doubts and hesitations as to the propriety of my acting as attorney to defend a postol that I could not fully endorse.

The juvenile court is a city court, is a department of the city government. The commissioners are all city officials. The county attorney is not by law attorney for that court. Under section 2, he may prosecute cases in the juvenile court, or he may request the probation officer to do so, but he could in no sense be compelled to defend the actions of the juvenile court.

You will understand, however, that in any way that I can be of service to you that does not require more time than I can spare from my office, I shall be glad to assist you.

Very respectfully yours,
P. P. CHRISTENSEN,
County Attorney.

DIVORCE SUITS FILED.

Two divorce suits were filed in the district court yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Nellie M. Bellis is seeking a divorce from E. S. Bellis on the grounds of cruelty and desertion. She has been married to him for two years and has a child. The charge of cruelty is that on Oct. 1 her husband used vile and profane language towards her and slapped her in the mouth. She also charged that he had been violent towards her for the past eight months. Plaintiff asks the custody of their minor child.

George W. Spiegel is seeking a divorce from Mabel C. Spiegel on the ground of desertion. They were married on Feb. 28, 1895, and it is claimed that he deserted plaintiff in March, 1905.

COURT NOTES.

Attorney Frank B. Scott was today admitted to practice in the federal court. Mr. Scott is in the legal department of the Burlington railroad.
Judge Ritchie held today a brief session of the county court in the case of Jackson vs. the Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines company, which was on the docket, was continued for the 17th.

Suit has been filed in the district court by the East Jordan Irrigation company against Adolph Benson to quiet title to part of lots 4 and 6, block 1, subdivision of land to be removed \$150 as damages caused by the removal of clay from the property.

Judge Ritchie today appointed the Utah Savings & Trust company as guardian of the estate and person of Victoria and Mary Ward Hess, minors, who have an estate consisting of cash amounting to \$1,500. The company is not required to give bonds.

Graham Lawrence filed suit in the district court today against Samuel Peterson, Jr., asking for a partition of lot 5, block 1, plat 15, Salt Lake city survey, according to the respective interests of the parties to the action. In the event that a partition cannot be made without injury to the property, it is asked that the same be sold and the proceeds be divided between plaintiff and defendant.

TO TAKE A GOLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LACATIVE HOMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

James A. Pollock & Co. furnish the following Boston quotations today:
Stocks.
Amalgamated \$100.25 100.50
Boston Com. 26.00 26.12 1/2
United States 40.50 41.00
Seaside Com. 15.25 15.37 1/2
Utah Com. 55.50 55.75
Bingham 36.50 36.75 1/2
Com. Mercur 17.00 17.12 1/2
Daily Mail 17.00 17.12 1/2
Green 30.62 30.87 1/2
North Butte 87.00 87.50

THIS CONGRESS A HUSTLING ONE.

Members of Lower House Hard At Work Early in the Session.

TO SHUT OFF IMMIGRATION.

Representative Adams Wants No More Than 80,000 From One Nation in a Year.

Special Correspondence.
Washington, Dec. 10.—Never was there such a desire for hard work manifested in Congress so early in a session. Our industrious president seems to have communicated some of his energy to the members of Congress. The first week saw men in both houses struggling earnestly with matters before Congress. The house had the emergency appropriation for the canal, and the senate took up several matters in the committees, especially that relating to foreign affairs. Enough developed in a week to show that this will be a very busy session and that it will not be all routine. The legislation which is to be considered is sure to create much interesting discussion.

At the house of State Senator Simon Bamberger, on Monday evening, Sidney and Herman Bamberger entertained twenty of their gentlemen friends, the guests remaining until about midnight. Refreshments were served.

The county commissioners today went out to Twelfth South street to consider the matter of installing additional lights on that street running east and also on the streets in Sugar House ward. They also made an inspection of the new road on Fourteenth South street.

There will be civil examinations in this city Jan. 3, for the position of local and assistant inspector of bulls, in the Philippine service, at \$2,500 per annum; and on Jan. 10, for the position of clerk (with a knowledge of French, German, Italian and Spanish) in the office of the chief of staff, war department, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

The Utah Light & Railway company had six water power plants in readiness last evening, when the short circuiting episode occurred, aggregating 12,000 horse power, which explains why only a short time elapsed before the lost current was supplied from other sources.

Senator Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, 82 and 83 years old respectively, were changed of residence in the senate as long as they live. It will not matter what they do or whether they agree with their constituents or not. These aged statesmen are such as to insure their reelection if they should live to be 100 years old.

HOAR WAS SURPRISED.

Senator Atkins was explaining that he often rode in street cars because they were much more convenient than a cab and his automobile was not at all times available. He recalled an instance of meeting the late Senator Charles H. Hoar in a street car. Hoar, who was then a member of the committee over which he was in the senate, there seemed to be every body but Hoar. He became his chairman. But Hoar did not like the room of the military committee, so a deal was arranged by which Hoar relinquished his claim to be at the head of public building and grounds to Scott of West Virginia. Scott agreed to give the committee room to Hoar, and so all three were satisfied.

PROMINENCE FOR WYOMING.

It is rather interesting to note in connection with the assignment of committee chairmanships that Wyoming, a state that has been in the Union less than 15 years, now has the chairmanships of judiciary and military affairs. For more than a score of years the chairmanships of these committees have been held by New Englanders. Wyoming gets this recognition because she has kept her senators in Washington for such a long time. Continuous service in the senate means rank. Western states have begun to learn this.

80,000 ENOUGH.

In the opinion of Robert Adams of Philadelphia, 80,000 immigrants from one nation are enough to enter the United States each year. After the turnstiles at different ports have recorded that number he would put up the bars and shut out all others. After that number has come in all get shall be turned back, and if any get by fraud they are to be deported. Who knows but this may be a way to shut off immigrants?

"STEERING" COMMITTEE.

Officially the committee made up of senate leaders who decide upon party policy is known as the committee on order of business, but it is never called anything but the "steering" committee. Even such a prominent member of it as Senator Hale refers to it always as the "steering" committee. The only time it gets the official designation is when Senator Allison appoints it.

LATE LOCALS.

Sixteen coal land filings have been made at the land office this month.

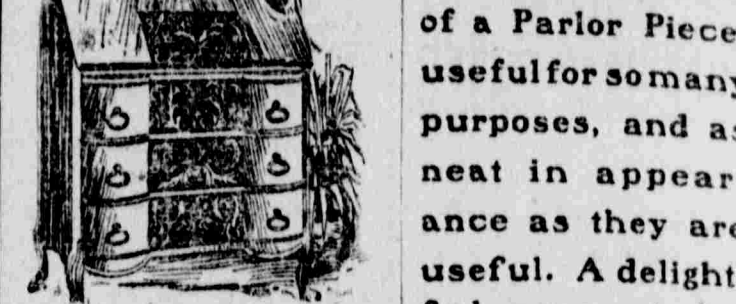
The new mansion of Ray Walker will have its own power and lighting plant. The case of disease at Fillmore, which the local medicals were divided on, proves to be chickenpox rather than smallpox.

Section Director Hyatt of the weather office returns Saturday from an inspection of the various observation stations about the state.
There was no annual election at the Salt Lake Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon, and the function seems to have been indefinitely postponed.
W. A. Rogers sold today to J. E. Langford, the northwest corner of Second and C streets, 500 rods, with five room house, for \$4,000, through the Tuttle.

Among the many interesting articles

Parlor Desks

The handiest kind of a Parlor Piece, useful for many purposes, and as neat in appearance as they are useful. A delightful present for



either Wife or Husband

H. Dinwoodey Furniture Co.

to be exhibited at the Sugar ward fair tonight, is a lock of the Prophet Joseph Smith's hair and the Prophet's pocket book.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Brace E. Watkins et al to the Great West Loan & Guaranty company, lots 19, etc, block 2, 150
Rose E. Bartlett to John Waddell, lot 27, etc, block 1, Seventh South sub., 157
Rose E. Bartlett to Chris N. Christensen, lot 22, etc, block 1, Seventh South sub., 157
Fielding J. Clinton to James E. Clinton, part of lot 3, block 8, plat 9, 500
Frank Crocker to Agnes W. Farnsworth, part of lot 12, East Sub., 10
Grace Cannon Nealen to Lewis Tele Co., part of lot 15, East Sub., 100
E. B. Smith to James E. Busby, part of lot 15, East Sub., 1,000
Joseph Googhegan to Honora Hughes, part of lot 6, block 10, plat 9, 1
Charles Draescher to Edwin Gunderson and in section 4, township 2 south, range 1 east, 550
Addison Caine et al to Charles J. Leonard, lot 25, block 1, East Sub., 1,000
E. B. Lockwood to Ida Jensen, lot 25, etc, block 1, Seventh South sub., 157
Charles Moehle to Mutual Realty company, part of lot 4, block 10, plat 9, 200
plat A.

WEATHER REPORT

Record at the local office of the weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 6 a. m. today:
Forecast till 6 p. m. Friday.
Local forecast for Salt Lake City and vicinity:
Faint tonight and Friday.
Observer Temporarily in Charge.

TODAY'S TEMPERATURE.

6 a. m. 24
7 a. m. 27
8 a. m. 28
9 a. m. 29
10 a. m. 30
11 a. m. 31
12 m. 32
1 p. m. 33
2 p. m. 34
3 p. m. 35
4 p. m. 36
5 p. m. 37
6 p. m. 38
7 p. m. 39
8 p. m. 40
9 p. m. 41
10 p. m. 42
11 p. m. 43
Midnight 44
Lowest 28
Highest 45

YESTERDAY'S MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES.

Ablene, Tex. 40 Montgomery 32
Ashville 40 Moorhead 32
Austin 40 New Orleans 32
Bismarck 40 New York City 32
Boston 40 Norfolk, Va. 32
Butte 40 North Platte 32
Calcutta 40 Oklahoma 32
Cairo 40 Omaha 32
Chicago 40 Phoenix 32
Cincinnati 40 Portland, Or. 32
Cleveland 40 Rapid City 32
Dallas 40 Rosburg 32

ASSESSMENT NO. 1.

Assessment No. 1.—Copper Basin Mining & Milling Company, Principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah, is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Copper Basin Mining & Milling Company, held at Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 14th day of December, 1905, an assessment, not to exceed one cent per share, was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, issued and outstanding, payable immediately to L. G. Hardy, President of the Company, at its