that those words of sentiment were getting altogether too frequent and too skillfully aimed vigorously I rather had nothing the remainder of the session, ridiculous demonstrations were pretty well suppressed.

THE SCHOOLMAN'S CHICKENS.

Judge Powers continued—What did you mean when you wrote to your firm saying that "The Dickinsons (meaning some lawyers) believe they are scared?"

Hayken—O, that is just another saying I have.

Judge Powers—Didn't you mean Fleetwood McCune and Nelson of the City Council and board of education?

Hayken—No, I did not—they were not chickens.

Judge Powers—You wrote to your firm saying that the board of education was made up generally of a set of slow pokes—of men who didn't travel fast enough to suit your notions?

Hayken—Yes, I did.

Judge Powers—The pace of education wasn't as fast as the people you dealt with in Omaha?

Hayken—Well, I stayed in Omaha six months—but was longer than I was here with the board.

Judge Powers—Your partner was retained in Omaha pretty much as you were here, wasn't he?

Hayken—He was retained.

Judge Powers—And he committee-ed, didn't he?

DIED A NATURAL DEATH.

Hayken—No, sir; he did not. He died a natural death, just as you may be expected to when we shall sit on this earth.

Judge Powers—And another partner of yours was interviewed in Omaha for just some such business as this, wasn't he?

Hayken—That is another lie, judge, it was a personal matter altogether.

POLITICAL AGITATION.

Judge Powers—Did you ever know you had mistaken your vocation in life?

Hayken—Yes.

Judge Powers—Didn't you think that Martin Hayken, instead of being the agent of a furniture firm under a salary of $2,700, should enter the domain of politics that it would be a thing to be the idol of a large and important city and be manipulated by others rather than be obliged to manipulate others yourself?

Hayken—Well, I had thought some of going into politics.

Judge Powers—And you wrote your firm concerning it?

Hayken—Yes.

Judge Powers—And Morris got that into your ear, too?

Hayken—Probably he did—I don't remember.

Judge Powers—Didn't your motives sometimes disturbed your intellect and caused a swelling of your head.

Hayken—I don't think so.

FOR TWENTY-NINE PIECES OF SILVER.

Judge Powers—In one of your letters to your firm didn't you call Mr. McCornick a worthless?

Hayken—No; I don't think I did.

Judge Powers—Didn't you write that if Christ came to earth that Mr. McCornick would sell him for twenty-nine pieces of silver?

Hayken—Yes; I believe I did.

Judge Powers—Did Morris tell you that also?

Hayken—I believe he did.

Judge Powers—Why did you say just twenty-nine pieces of silver?

Hayken—Because that was just a little less than Judas got for betraying Christ. (Laughter.)

Judge Powers—In making that deduction did you also take into consideration the fact that silver had been demonetized? (Laughter.)

The court, however, held that this was not proper cross-examination.

DOUBLE THE SALARY REPORT.

Judge Powers then had the witness through a circumlocutory course of questioning in which Hayken denied that he had formed state's evidence through the force of circumstances. The adverse conditions were the indictment against him; the persecutory with which the prosecution had pursued him; impaired health; a broken limb; the pleadings of his wife and body the advice of his attorneys, Judges Dey and Henderson.

Judge Powers then asked him if he hadn't about given up in despair, and he answered in the affirmative. He asked him also if he did not in Judge Dey's office hold up a little vial of some liquid and say that there must soon be an ending to his trouble; that it must be settled before he went back to Chicago; that unless it was settled he would kill himself by swallowing the contents of the bottle. To this the witness replied in the negative, his only admission being that he held up a bottle as he dissented. But the contents were harmless, he said, and would not kill a mouse. He used the medicine for a sore and inflamed mouth.

After the propounding of a number of other questions as to whether or not the witness gave testimony under oath before the county court on April 14, 1896, the court took a recess until 2 p. m.

The Afternoon.

Judge Powers—Now, Mr. Hayken, at the time you was before the county court in April, 1896, did you denounce the manner in which you underwent petty charges were made against you?

Hayken—Yes, sir.

Judge Powers—And didn't you state that time before the court from with the promise that you would return when wanted?

Hayken—Yes, sir.

Judge Powers—And didn't you swear before the grand jury after that and agree to testify?

Hayken—I did.

Judge Powers — Didn't you after that time appear before the county court and make a statement that you never tried in any way to bribe any of the county officers?

Hayken—I think not.

Judge Powers—Will you swear that you did not?

Hayken—No, because I can't remember.

Judge Powers—You admit that you were before the court about that time?

Hayken—Yes, sir.

Judge Powers—Do you remember who was present at the court that time?

Hayken—Yes, sir. Mr. Morris, Mr. Samuel the county attorney, Attorney Whitemore and others.

Judge Powers—Was not Joseph Jensen, a Tribune reporter, present, and also Mr. Joe Smith?

Hayken—I don't remember.

Judge Powers—Are you aware, Mr. Hayken, that Mr. Al Rees, the deputy county clerk, was present at the time and made a minute of your remarks?

Hayken—I don't know.

Then Judge Powers requested Mr. Rees to transfer himself with the witness and the minutes of the meeting in question.

Continuing, Judge Powers asked—"Mr. Hayken, you write to your firm and tell them that the parties in the 29 per cent case had a very embarrassing lot to contend with?"

Hayken—I may unless you show me the letter.

Witness was shown the letter and identified it as his.

Judge Powers—Who did you mean when you referred to "parties?"

Hayken—Mr. Morris.

Judge Powers—Didn't the word parties refer to some others?

Hayken—No, sir.

Attorney Lyndon—Judge Powers seems to be hard put with the witness concerning matters which also he had in view when he made reference to "parties," and his attempt to get anything further out of the witness was futile.

Judge Powers—You swear to all truth and honesty, don't you? Not now others in view, leader Martin?

Hayken—I do.

Attorney Lyndon—You refer to the 29 per cent case; a letter written by Hayken to his firm and dated April 27, 1896, in which he referred to the case as a "blackmail" of $2,500, and closer with the word "Rees."

Judge Powers—What does the word "Rees" mean, Mr. Hayken?

Hayken—Answer of rats.

Judge Powers—You first had a closer acquaintance with your firm, did you?

Hayken—I did, sir.

Cross-examined to the value of the furniture consigned from the firm, Judge Powers asked:

"What did you tell contract amounts to for furniture?"

Hayken—$14,000.

Judge Powers—That doesn't include the million contract, does it?

Hayken—Yes, sir.

Judge Powers—What did the million amount to?

Hayken—$9,000 O.

Judge Powers—Deducting that from the million contract item, it would have $5,014 O.

Hayken—I suppose so.

Judge Powers—Now, then, Mr. Hayken, the entire contract from the city and county amounts to $16,150, out of which we deduct $9,720.00 for marble, which leaves a balance of $6,430.00. Do you mean to say, Mr. Hayken, that Morris was to get a rebate of 29 per cent of this amount.

Hayken—I do, sir.

Judge Powers—You are so positive of that as you were of your other testimony?

Hayken—Yes, sir.

The defense then rested in the furnishing of the Murray Opera house and other furnishings in the same building, and showed the witness a letter written by him to his firm and dated August 3, 1894, which he identified.

The witness was being questioned on the contents of the letter when the hearing in the Murray opera house continued, when the News went to press.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS ARRIVE.

They, However, May But Filter Minutes—They Went South and Will be Back Tomorrow.

The Union Pacific officials and the general reorganization committee arrived in Salt Lake by special train from the north at 12:40 this afternoon. Their stay, though, was very brief lasting for fifteen minutes, when they started south to inspect the road between here and Milford. They will return tomorrow night and on Saturday will meet in conference at the Knutsford with the officers of the Salt Lake and Pacific and Utah and California.

The party is composed of Samuel Carr, chairman of the reorganization committee, Jefferson Coolidge Jr., Henry G. Nicols, attorney for the Short Line, President and Managing Receiver S. H. H. Clark, General Manager E. Dickinson, Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery J. H. McConnell, General Superintendent of the Nebraska Division P. J. Nichols, Chief Engineer Pegram, Superintendent of Bridges J. E. Massel, Omaha; Superintendent W. L. Parks, North Platte.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were granted today to Thomas W. Randall aged 22 of Salt Lake and Ida Brougham aged 19 of Taylorville; Elijah Butterfield aged 23 of Taylorville and Sarah Clenning aged 19 of South Cottonwood, Salt Lake county.

Cripple

The free grace of wrought iron no mercy upon its victims. The thousands of the blood in office are subjected with moving dreadful cases, but such are body with the juice of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters immediately cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became so filled with arthritis and rheumatism

Made

Morning were there not so my limbs. There is some amount of and so exercise now Well. I can walk up stairs. I can do a good day's work of any kind. I can go to church, visit my friends, and do my share of the work. I feel like a new man. I cannot say too much in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters." CHARLES HOWARD, Cedar Grove, Ohio.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills

MINES AND MINING.

Business a Little Better With the Bulls and Bears Today.

AJAX QUITE ACTIVE AT PRESENT.

Transfers Also of Eagle, Four Aces, Uncle Sam, Silver Light and Richmond Amazonia—Tips and Yarns.

Trading was revived somewhat in the pit of the stock exchange today and sales were much better than those of yesterday. Ajax led off and depleting 2,000 shares to the transactions of the day, which added a sum of a thousand to the total to date equal to twenty-five thousand shares. Eagle was dealt in to the extent of 1,000 shares and Four Aces was offered at a half thousand.

The quotable stocks were quite active and sales of Uncle Sam, Silver Light, Dallas and Richmond Amazonia were occurring the call, overtures were called for and brought out an offering of 25 cents for a sixty-day option on 10,000 shares.

The sales in detail were as follows:

LISTED STOCKS.

Stocks	Sales	Price
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Stocks	Sales	Price
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRANSFERS OF STOCK.

Two thousand one hundred shares of Ajax at 90, [illegible] and 100 at 95; 1,000 Eagle at 1 1/2 cents; 500 Four Aces at 25; 100 Mammoth at 25.85; 200 Northern Light at 55 cents; 1,000 Dallas at 14 cents and 1,000 at 15; 3,000 Richmond Amazonia at 4 cents. Total shares sold, 9,000.

World's Largest Mining Camp.

More than 4,000 people assembled at a grand celebration and barbecue at a spot three miles south of Gold Hill, in Jackson county, Ore., on Monday, the occasion being the breaking ground for the largest mining canal in the world to the Rogue River Water and Mining company. A special train was run from Ashland, carrying a large number of visitors, and a private car attached to the overland brought down Governor Lord and staff, General Bonney, ex-Governor Thayer, United States Judge Bellinger and a number of other prominent officials and distinguished guests of the company. The exercises consisted of addresses by Governor Lord, president of the company, J. W. Nutting, General Beeler, W. H. Crowell, W. J. Vawter and others. This is one of the largest mining enterprises ever undertaken in Oregon. The river of the company solicited is 30,000,000. It will open up immense placer fields believed to be rich, which have been pretty well prospected, with good results. It will also develop the irrigation of a large tract of good land. The ditch will be eight miles in length and twenty-five feet wide at the bottom. The principal officers of the company are located in San Francisco. The canal will be of immense importance to the mining interests of Jackson county.

Rose Basin Mining Facilities.

The Rose Basin, says the Ouray Mining News, is easily reached from Ouray by a good wagon road, all the mining localities within the Basin being of easy access by means of similar roads, connecting the mines with the centers of population in the several towns. The distance from Ouray to these mines ranges between thirty and fifty miles.

The climate of the Basin is delightfully salubrious throughout the year. There is an entire absence of fierce wind storms, while the snow fall is never so great as to the temperature as low as to cause a suspension of travel or a interruption to the highest degree the operation of quartz mines.

The facilities and advantages for transporting to the Rose Basin are unrivaled. The distance was at the morning a crude trail, winding along the rocky side of mountains, with no wheel track thereon.

During the thirty years or more of mining the bulk of the timber has been used for mining purposes, the remainder being used as fuel. Now the back of it remains, supply abundant wood for mining and supply the laborers with fuel for home purposes.

The facilities for transportation which this year have been so greatly improved and so far reduced the cost of every pound of supplies and every ounce of ore to the miner and the smelter.

The adjacent ranges of the Rose and Papoose are rich beyond compute, while a and locations Cities of the only for the process of which thereto, in the shape of hay and grain, fruits and vegetables, have for years supported all the wants of the mine.

Among the pioneer men of the early days in Ouray, the enhancement of the mines, which can of necessity be worked, is an entirely otherwise. The friends of this enterprise will doubtless be found up Mineral creek and through the Basin on the way to the Rose timbered region of the Upper Uncompahgre. This road, or long, was in the knowledge and view, have been built six miles out of the central distribution of the business world.

The Homestake Company.

Articles of incorporation were filed today with the county clerk by the Silver Creek Gold Mining company, with a capital stock of $100,000. The incorporators are W. S. Brown, president; J. A. Rowe, vice-president; H. W. Brown, secretary and treasurer, and S. S. Smith, J. A. Rowe and H. W. Brown directors. The company owns claims situated in Amador county, California.

Tips and Yarns.

A mining boom is on at American Fork and the district has now a greater population than ever before.

A suit to foreclose a $200,000 mortgage on the property of the Frisco Consolidated Mining company at Bingham was been filed in the third district court by Kenneth R. Smith.

The Centennial-Eureka company has declared its regular monthly dividend payable tomorrow. It amounts to $37,000 and runs the total dividends paid to date up to the grand sum of $1,710,000.

The Geyer Mining company's officials for the ensuing year are O. H. Boswell president, M. T. Gilmore, vice president, and S. H. Milner, secretary and treasurer, who together with E. H. Allen and J. E. McCunaghy form the board of directors.

The Cannon Gold Mining and Milling company have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Angus M. Cannon, president; George M. Cannon, vice president; Abraham H. Cannon, secretary and treasurer; Abraham H. Cannon, director and John M. Cannon.

MRS. JOHNS.

A Woman Suffrage Enthusiast Visits Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns, a noted worker in the cause of woman's suffrage, arrived in this city on the Rio Grande Western at 11:35 yesterday morning. The lady has just come from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to a tour of the West in behalf of the enfranchisement of women. Mrs. Johns spent fifty days in Arizona, meeting forty-four public addresses and spoke to audiences of

Centuries ago people used to have to fight for their rights. Now they have to fight for the rights of others. Black Death is one of the most terrible things in the world to fight. Yellow Fever is a fearful thing to face. But there are worse things than these. There is a thing that causes more misery than these and more deaths than any of them. It is the Chills and Yellow Fever. And yet there is a thing that cures the Chills and Yellow Fever. And yet there are people who will not use it. There is a thing that cures more misery than Ague and more deaths than any of them. There is a thing that cures Ague. It is the medicine to be mentioned in the next issue of this journal. Look for it. It is one of the greatest blessings the Opposition press ever mentioned. Look out for it. There is nothing else it may be well to look for in your paper. It is one of the most important things that will be mentioned in the medical column of this journal. Look for it. It is Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They are a certain cure for headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, sleeplessness, nervous prostration, nervous exhaustion, nervous irritability, nervous tiredness, nervous weakness, nervous troubles of all kinds. In the best experience American households in every city, town, village, county, state and territory, they are used and recommended. They are sold by all druggists, 25 doses for 25 cents. Ask for them. Take no other. Take no substitute. Take no imitation. Take no cheap, low priced, 10 cent, 5 cent, 1 cent, free, free, free