

TRUST OFFICERS MUST TESTIFY.

Judge Vandeventer Decides That
They Must Appear Before Ex-
aminer and Answer Questions.

MUST ALSO PRODUCE BOOKS.

Held That Evidence Given by Them
Could Not be Used in Criminal Prosecutions Against Them

St. Paul, Oct. 3.—Judge Vandeventer, in the United States district court here this afternoon, decided that the officers of the Hesperian Paper company, the Hesperian Paper company and the Northern Paper company should appear before the United States examiner and answer such questions as might be asked of them in the hearing of the case of the United States against the General Paper company and 25 other defendants. The court also decided that the books and papers mentioned in the subpoena should be produced and be submitted to the government for examination.

The decision of today follows that of Judge Seaman in Milwaukee, rendered upon a similar application several weeks ago, and from which decision the defendants have appealed to the United States supreme court. Whether an appeal will be allowed from Judge Vandeventer's decision is not yet certain. Atty. F. H. Kellogg, who has represented the government in this case, maintains that an appeal would not be because today's decision is an interlocutory decree and not final, as was the case in the decision rendered by Judge Seaman. The court appointed Saturday, Oct. 7, as the date for hearing arguments on this point.

Judge Vandeventer, in rendering his decision, maintained that the statute under which the case at bar was brought complied with the immunity clause of the Constitution and that the testimony given by the officers could not be used in their criminal prosecution, either in the federal or state courts. As to its effect on their character for honesty and uprightness, that was something that the Constitution did not take notice of. The harm resulting to the witness in the case, the court stated, would not be in the sense of taking his property from him; it would not be a forfeiture, but rather a depreciation following the discovery that he was engaged in an unlawful business.

This suit was stated to be brought in put an end to an act which, if it was the character charged, is a public wrong and has been so from its inception. A person or corporation does not acquire a property right, the court stated, by conceiving a wrong or by putting it into execution or by continuing the wrong. This rather aggravates it than makes it right, and when the government tries to stop it by an injunction it does not amount to a forfeiture, because it takes nothing to the defendants who are lawfully entitled.

As to whether the corporation itself would be immune from criminal prosecution on evidence given by its officers, the court held that that question was not in issue. He was inclined to think, however, that if a corporation was in fact a "person," in the sense in which the section of the Constitution is interpreted, it would be immune. If a corporation, that is to say, could itself testify, such testimony could not be used against it in criminal prosecutions.

As to the contention that the officers of the corporation itself, Judge Vandeventer held that the objection of the corporation itself, Judge Vandeventer held that as an individual could not forbid an agent to testify against him, neither could a corporation so instruct its officers.

EX-SENATOR COCKRELL DISCUSSES TARIFF QUESTION

Warrensburg, Mo., Oct. 3.—Former United States Senator Francis M. Cockrell was the principal speaker at the Democratic legislative reunion held here tonight. Gov. Joseph W. Folk, United States Senator W. J. Stone, ex-Gov. Alexander M. Dockery and Congressman Shamp Clark also addressed the meeting, which was attended by most of the prominent Democrats of the state.

Senator Cockrell said, in part: "Absolutely free and unrestricted trade with foreign nations has never been advocated by any political party in the United States. It is a romantic shrine, whose devotees are seeking an impossibility as long as restrictions on commerce are maintained by other nations."

"Foreign commercial nations are today imposing restrictive measures upon our products on account of the highly protective duties of the Dingley tariff law, and will continue them as long as our duties remain as they are. It has been publicly proclaimed by

A CLEAN MAN.

Outside cleanliness is less than half the battle. A man may scrub himself a dozen times a day, and still be unclean. Good health means cleanliness not only outside, but inside. It means a clean stomach, clean bowels, clean liver, and new, clean, healthy tissues and fibers in every organ of the body. The man who is clean in this way will look it and act it. He will work with energy and think clean, clear, healthy thoughts.

He will never be troubled with liver, lung, stomach or blood disorders. Dyspepsia and indigestion originate in unclean stomachs. Blood diseases are found where there is unclean blood.

Consumption and bronchitis mean unclean lungs. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery prevents these diseases. It makes a man's insides clean and healthy.

It cleans the digestive organs, makes pure, clean blood, and clean, healthy flesh. It doesn't make the flabby fat of corpulence, but the firm flesh of health. It restores tone to the nervous system, and cures nervous exhaustion and prostration. It contains no alcohol to inebriate or create craving for injurious stimulants.

Mr. John L. Coughenour, of Glen Savage, Souders Co., Pa., writes: "My appetite was unusually poor, and I was weak and nervous as though I had been starved for months. My heart kept throbbing, and I was short of breath. Finally I wrote to you for advice and you informed me that I had indigestion and a torpid liver. I did not think your diagnosis was right, but I ordered six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' from you and began to use it. After using three bottles I began to improve slowly and soon went to work, and I have been working ever since."

Constipation is the most unclean uncleanliness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure it. They never gripe.

Leading men in the party in power that some, at least, of those high duties were imposed by that law with a view to reducing our opponents to power advocates or proclama the application of Democratic principles and policies in the administration of our government, is no reason or cause why Democrats should oppose or abandon them.

"Reciprocity as a means of securing justice to our citizens and our progress in foreign countries, was taught and practiced by the founders of our nation as a wise and just policy. It may often be the only available means of securing a much-needed reduction of highly protective and prohibitive duties."

"Democratic principles do not justify nor sanction highly protective duties which practically prohibit imports of like character and create the opportunity to form monopolies to extort from our own consumers prices far above the price at which they could be obtained from foreign sources. As our principles by reducing the highly prohibitive duties to a revenue basis, and monopoly, the trust will cease by reason of imports creating competition."

"This question of prohibitive tariff rates is a present pressing and vital one, and will remain until relief is secured."

Senator Cockrell said that the freight rate question was a living issue that would remain so until justly settled. Congress, he said, alone could settle it. Of trusts, he said:

"There is no one specific or panacea which can right their wrong and relieve from their oppression. Nearly every one of such trusts or monopolies enjoys or derives some right, privilege or advantage by virtue of some law, national or state."

HAMILTON'S GRANDSON.

Record of Lt. Hamilton Court Martial Received by War Dept.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The record of the case of First Lieut. Louis McLane Hamilton of the Fourteenth Infantry, who was tried by general court-martial at Vancouver barracks, Washington, for alleged violations of army regulations, has been received at the war department and will be reviewed by Judge-Advocate-General Davis. Inasmuch as the case requires the action of the president, it is assumed that the officer was convicted and sentenced to be dismissed from the service.

Lieut. Hamilton is a grandson of Alexander Hamilton. He served in the volunteer establishment during the Philippine insurrection.

Carter's Stock Deals Successful.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—At today's hearing of the case of Capt. Oberlin Carter, the defendant's financial transactions were traced day by day through the years 1895, 1896 and 1897. Most of the transactions referred to were with R. F. Weller and New York brokers. The documentary evidence submitted by the government shows that Carter's deals in stocks and bonds were uniformly successful.

French Chef Charged with Murder

New York, Oct. 3.—Eugene Richards, a French chef, today was arrested on the charge of being an escaped prisoner from Devil's Island, one of the prison of French Guiana. He is said to have killed a woman and thrown her body in the Seine. He denied the charge, but was locked up and the French consul notified.

CABINET DISCUSSED CHINESE QUESTION.

First Took Up the Matter of the
Boycott Against American
Goods.

THEN THE COMPLAINTS OF CHINA

Trend of Opinion Was That They Were
Directed Against the Law's Con-
struction and Not the Law.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The most interesting subjects discussed at the cabinet meeting today were, first, the Chinese boycott against American goods, and second, the consideration of complaints made by the Chinese government against the method of execution of the existing Chinese exclusion laws.

The important fact developed was that the president's effort last summer to allay the indignation of the Chinese by a circular of instructions to the American minister to China and consular officers therein, had in a measure failed of its purpose and required considerable amendment to secure the object sought. Mr. Rockhill himself reported that he had not been able to carry out the instructions contained in the circular without doing great injustice to worthy Chinese and imposing burdens too heavy to be borne upon the American consuls.

Being freshly back from the orient, Secy. Taft took a prominent part in the discussion of this matter when it was broached by Secy. Root, and presented some of the results of his observations on his recent trip. It developed that the requirement that American consuls identify the Chinese seeking certificates admitting them to American ports imposed a task upon these officials beyond their ability.

The Chinese applicant frequently came from some place far distant from the American consulate and the consul was consequently obliged to refuse to identify as proper persons to be admitted to the United States many worthy Chinese, which, of course, led to bitter complaint and fostered the boycott feeling.

Then a Chinese merchant who desired to send his son as a shop assistant to his branch store in the United States, with a view to ultimately admitting the son to partnership, found that the boy was barred on the charge that he was a coolie.

These things, the British and French and Portuguese Asiatic consuls, being really citizens of those nations, did not see why they could not be admitted to America under proper passports instead of being required to produce the unpopular certificate.

These were only a few of the complaints made against the administration of the existing exclusion law. The trend of the opinion in the cabinet meeting was, that these complaints, after all, were directed rather against the construction placed upon the law than against the act itself, and especially against the definition given in the law to the term coolie, so it was practically decided that some important changes in the present regulations must be made.

Today's session was the first regular meeting of the cabinet held for some months, and it was one of the longest held during the administration of President Roosevelt. It was attended by all of the members of the cabinet except Secy. Shaw, who is absent from the city, and Secy. Matfoll, who is ill. It was the first cabinet meeting for Secy. of the Navy Bonaparte, and the first, as secretary of state, for Mr. Root. "All I did," said the former, jocularly, "was to listen."

Most of the time of the meeting was occupied by the president and Secy. Root and Secy. Taft and Atty-Gen. Moody. Mr. Moody took up with the president two or three appointments, which were decided upon, but their announcement was withheld pending acceptance. He also discussed the status of the beef trust cases, which are being pressed by the department of justice. Postmaster-General Cortelyou also conferred over postoffice appointments.

N. Y. LIFE DEBARRED FROM DOING BUSINESS IN NEVADA

Its License Revoked and Its Agents
Warned and Given Two Weeks to
Clear the Records.

Carson, Nev., Oct. 3.—State Controller and Insurance Commissioner S. P. Davis today revoked the license of the New York Life Insurance company in this state. The following telegram was forwarded to the New York home office by the controller:

LETTER TO McCALL.

John McCall.—Pending the investigation of the corrupt and fraudulent disposal of funds entrusted to your company and so long as your self and George Perkins retain offices of trust in the management of the New York Life Insurance company, the license of the company to do business in the state of Nevada is hereby revoked. Upon advice of a change of management and satisfactory proof of honest management the license will be re-issued.

A police has been forwarded throughout the state warning all agents and fact of the order and giving the agents two weeks to clear the records.

Crowe Anxious to Go Back.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 2.—Pat Crowe was positively identified here today by a man whose name is withheld by the police, but who had been in Montana for some time in the stockyards in South Omaha. Chief Denahue and a detective will leave Omaha for Butte tonight with requisition papers. The man under arrest persists that he is Crowe, and says he wants to go back to Nebraska and clear himself, believing that there is no law under which he can be prosecuted.

Forest Reserves in Arizona.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The commissioner of the general land office has ordered the withdrawal from entry of about 10,000 acres of land in Arizona. He set aside as forest reserves. The land lies in the southeastern corner of the territory, and it will be divided into several new reserves to be called respectively the Rincon, the Santa Teresa, the Gualicho, the Whitestone and the Dragons. There are also additions to the established reservations of Santa Catalina and Santa Rita.

Cotton Mills Bankrupt.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 3.—In the United States district court today a petition for involuntary bankruptcy was filed by four small creditors of the Union Cotton Mills. The petition alleges that the mills have been in a state of insolvency for two weeks in which to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupt. The papers were at once sent to Union in

Bon Ami

The Best Scouring Soap Made

A Scouring Soap
A Metal Polish
A Glass Cleaner

the hands of a United States deputy marshal.

"That Good Coal," 2,000 lbs. in Every Ton.

BAMBERGER,
161 Meighan Street.

Consul Gen. to China Resigns.

Washington, Oct. 3.—George L. Dobson of Iowa, formerly secretary of state there, has resigned his position as consul-general at Hankow, China, after but a few weeks of work. He has written to friends here complaining of the mode of life of the Chinese, which he cannot stand.

The Best Doctor.

Rev. R. C. Harton, Sulphur Springs, Texas, writes, July 18th, 1899: "I have used 40 lbs. family Ballard's Snow Liniment and Household Syrup, and they have proved certainly satisfactory. The liniment is the best we have ever used for headache and pain. The cough syrup has been our doctor for the last eight years." 25c. 50c. 1.00. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

RICHARDS FAMILY REUNION

The descendants of Phineas Richards, Levi Richards and Willard Richards and their husbands and wives are invited to attend a reunion of the Richards family, to be held at room 33, Brigham Young Memorial Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, at 7:30 p. m. on Thursday, October 5th, 1905, for the purpose of perfecting an organization of the Richards family, including the adoption of a Constitution, the election of officers, appointment of committees, etc.

HENRY P. RICHARDS,
Chairman of Committee on Organization.

PRESTON RICHARDS,
Secretary.

THERE IS MONEY

In taking subscriptions to The Four-Track News, the great, illustrated, monthly magazine of travel and education. A quick seller. Very liberal terms. Large profits. Agents wanted everywhere. Write George H. Daniels, Publisher, East 42nd Street, New York, for full particulars.

Peach and Grape Day

AT

THE MAIN ST. MARKET

Bell 2945 K. Ind. 1065.

16 Main Street.
H. P. JENNINGS.

Clayton Music Co.

Utah's Leading Music House,
109-11-13 Main Street.

CALL FOR, GET.

Use and Take No Other.

Social Bread and Cakes

Joseph E. Taylor,

PIONEER UNDERTAKER.

at Utah. Open day and night. Factor and Warehouse No. 33 E. First South one and one-half blocks east of Theatre

VEGETABLES.

Cabbages, Egg Plant, Celery,
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cauliflower.

FINE GROCERIES.

DO YOU WANT THE BEST CLOTHING

If so don't waste your time in tire-
some search and comparison, but
decide at once upon

Autumn and Winter Suits and Overcoats

that bear the distinction of being
known as

Alfred Benjamin —Garson Meyer

Agents For Celebrated

RODGER \$3

Stiff and Soft Hats

Underwear, Shirts,
Hosiery, Neckwear,
Umbrellas, Walk-
ing Canes etc.

AMERICA'S BEST PRODUCTION

POULTON, MADSEN, OWEN & CO.,

11-1-13 Main Street. "Where the Clothes Fit."

W. W. Hall,

JEWELER.

227 Main Street.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry
and silverware. Everything new.
All kinds of manufacturing and
repairing. J. H. Knickerbocker,
the well-known optician, man-
ager.

Both Phones.

"The Lagoon Road"

Salt Lake & Ogden Railway.
SIMON BAMBERGER,
Pres't & Gen'l Manager.

Time Table in Effect Sept. 5, 1905.

LEAVE SALT LAKE.
6, 9, 11 a. m.; 2, 4, 6 p. m.

LEAVE LAGOON:
7, 10 a. m.; 12 m., 3, 5, 7 p. m.

Time Table

IN EFFECT
June 1st, 1905.

ARRIVE

No. 4—From Ogden, Chicago,
Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas
City and Denver 5:15 a.m.

No. 5—From Ogden, Portland,
Butte and San Francisco 5:30 a.m.

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Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas
City and Denver 5:15 a.m.

No. 5—From Ogden, Portland,
Butte and San Francisco 5:30 a.m.

No. 6—From Ogden and inter-
mediate points 5:30 a.m.

No. 12—From Ogden, Cache Valley
and intermediate points 11:45 a.m.

No. 2—From Ogden, Chicago, St.
Louis, Kansas City, Omaha,
Denver and San Francisco 4:45 p.m.

No. 10—From Ogden, Cache Val-
ley, Butte, Portland and
San Francisco 7:10 p.m.

DEPART

No. 4—For Ogden, Omaha, Chi-
cago, Denver, Kansas City
and St. Louis 5:15 a.m.

No. 5—For Ogden, Portland, Butte
and San Francisco 5:30 a.m.

No. 6—For Ogden and inter-
mediate points 5:30 a.m.

No. 12—For Ogden, Cache Valley
and intermediate points 11:45 a.m.

No. 2—For Ogden, Chicago, St.
Louis, Kansas City, Omaha,
Denver and San Francisco 4:45 p.m.

No. 10—For Ogden, Cache Val-
ley, Butte, Portland and
San Francisco 7:10 p.m.

Time Table