

FOREST LANDS AND MINING INDUSTRY.

To Make Mines Productive the Use of Forest Timber is an Absolute Necessity.

SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

Largely Dependent on the Forests—Geo. H. Maxwell Attacks Land Laws—Forestry Congress Adjourns.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The importance of public forest lands to mining was the theme of the morning meeting of the concluding session of the American Forestry congress. A. L. Fellows, consulting engineer of the government reclamation service, discussed the development of water power as related to forest reserves. He contended that the forest areas should be reserved by the government and should not be left in the unregulated domain of the United States.

Dr. David T. Day, chief of the division of mineral resources of the United States geological survey, contended that it was no longer necessary to give coal, asphalt and other mineral lands in government domain to prospectors and that the government should apply such regulations to govern the sales and leases of these public mineral lands as are applied to the lands belonging to the Indians.

Capt. S. B. Bullock of South Dakota, supervisor of the Black Hills forest reserve, discussed the question, "Will the Administration of the Forest Reserves be a Conservative Basis for Retard Mining?" To answer properly at a session of this question, he said it would be necessary first to determine to what extent the mine is dependent on the forest and is discussing the matter he referred chiefly to conditions existing in the Black Hills forest reserve, where he is thoroughly familiar. He then pointed out how the successful prosecution of the work required to make a mine productive and remunerative to its owners the use of forest timber is an absolute necessity.

"It could be truly said that the forest has been used underground in the mines of the Black Hills during the few years they have been in operation. In addition to the timber used underground in precious metal mining large quantities," Capt. Bullock said, "are required on the surface in the erection of ore reduction works and buildings required to house the machinery necessary in conducting the business of the mine."

"The question of an ample supply of water," he said, "is an important one in the business of mining in the Black Hills. Large sums of money have been expended in supplying the stamp mills of reduction works with water derived from mountain streams, the continuous flow of which is dependent on the preservation and maintenance of the forest conditions at their source."

"It follows then, that the forest and stream are dependent each upon the other and successful mining upon both. The dependency of the mine upon the forest having been established, the question arises, what is the best plan for securing permanent supply of the necessary timber? My reply is, intelligent and practical forestry which can be obtained under forest reservation laws administered with business like methods. Our system of forest reservation, as at present conducted, has been established but a short time, the first public timber sale under it having been made in November, 1900. Since then great strides have been made in protecting the forest from waste, depredation and fire, and the pronounced benefits arising are apparent to the most casual observer."

"The present system could be improved upon by replanting and reforestation," said Capt. Bullock. "In successful forestry there should be a seed time as well as a cutting time. Demand acres in and adjoining the reserves, suitable to the growing of timber, should be then planted with trees adapted to climate and soil. This, with a prudent administration of the forest reserves, an administration beneficial alike to the forest and the mine, one that takes into consideration not only the preservation and propagation of the timber, but the necessities of the mine as well, and gives the latter the most liberal treatment compatible with the permanency of the forest, will not, in my opinion, retard mining, but, on the contrary, materially assist it."

T. J. Grier, superintendent of the Homestead Mining company of South Dakota, made several suggestions as to how forest reserves help mining. He recommended that the government "give away for the taking" all the dead and down and insect ridden timber now sold off from the government lands. A sensational address was made by

My Breath.

Shortness of Breath Is One of the Commonest Signs of Heart Disease.

Notwithstanding what many physicians say, heart disease can be cured. Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure has permanently restored to health many thousands who had found no relief in the medicines (allopathic or homeopathic) of regular practicing physicians. It has proved itself unique in the history of medicine, by being so uniformly successful in curing these diseases.

Nearly always, one of the first signs of trouble is shortness of breath. Whether it comes as a result of walking or running up stairs, or of other exercises, if the heart is unable to meet this extra demand upon its pumping powers—there is something wrong with it.

The very best thing you can do, is to take Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. It will go to the foundation of the trouble, and make a permanent cure by strengthening and renewing the nerves. Know that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is a great remedy. For number of years I suffered from shortness of breath, smothering spells, and pains in my left side. For months at a time I would be unable to lie on my left side, and if I lay flat on my back would nearly suffocate. A friend advised using Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, which I did at once, and after taking several bottles the heart cure the pains in my side and smothering symptoms vanished. I am now entirely well. All those dreadful smothering spells are a thing of the past.—F. E. DRAPER, Middletown, O.

If the first bottle does not help you, the druggist will refund your money. FREE Write to us for Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. Also Symptom Blank. Our Specialized druggists will tell you what is wrong, and how to get it right. DR. J. C. MILES MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELIZABETH, N.J.

NICE HAIR FOR ALL.

Once Destroy the Dandruff Germ, and Hair Grows Luxuriantly.

Any one can have nice hair if he or she has not dandruff, which causes brittle, dry hair, falling out and baldness. To cure dandruff it is necessary to kill the germ that causes it, and that is just what Newbro's Herpicide does. Cornelius Grew, Colfax, Wash., says: "One bottle of Newbro's Herpicide completely cured me of dandruff, which was very thick; and it has stopped my hair from falling out." It makes hair soft and glossy as silk; delightful odor, and refreshing hair dressing. It permits the hair to grow abundantly, and kills the dandruff germ. Sold by leading druggists. Send for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Z. C. M. I. Drug Co., Special Agents.

George H. Maxwell, the executive chairman of the National Irrigation congress, who spoke as a delegate from California. He scored Congress for its refusal to repeal the timber and stone act, and declared that the house public lands committee, the western members of which he alleged had "deliberately prevented action" on the measure, and thus "allowed the stealing to continue, should be held up to public obloquy and lashed at the cart's tail with whips of outraged national sentiment." He took issue with a statement in President Roosevelt's address yesterday, by saying that if the forest vote message in December 1902, continue to be "skinned," but added: "It is to eastern sentiment and such men as Theodore Roosevelt and Grover Cleveland that we have forest reserves and protection."

Continuing, Mr. Maxwell said: "Last year, with 185,000 acres in the Chippewa Indian reservation, Minnesota, the 'stumpage' alone was sold, and the government realized \$15.03 an acre, still owing the land. At this rate the government has lost under its disposal of 3,600,000 acres through the timber and stone act, since President Roosevelt's message in December 1902, recommending its repeal, \$38,578,000, besides losing control of the land; but the majestic timber of Oregon and the far northwest, where the timber stealing is now continuing, is worth double that of Minnesota, and in these two years the government has lost \$70,000,000, or \$3,000,000 a month."

Mr. Maxwell made the following recommendations: "Create immediately into forest reserves every acre of public forest land more favorable to timber than mining or agriculture; pass the conservation bill; give government work in the department of agriculture, as recommended by the president; repeal the timber and stone act, as recommended by the president; and the timber and stone act, as recommended by the president; and the timber and stone act, as recommended by the president."

Mr. Maxwell said that if the packing industry could be interfered with as proposed in this case, the manufacturing industries could be similarly regulated; "and thus you will find," he said, "the federal courts regulating a considerable part of the commerce of the country."

He contended that there was no interstate commerce involved, because the business of the packers, including the purchase of cattle and the sale of meat, was confined entirely to Chicago. Explaining the economic situation, Mr. Miller said the demand for fresh meat was fairly uniform and, owing to the necessity for maintaining a proper supply of an acceptable article, he said, there should be some understanding among the packers. This was perfectly legitimate, and the government itself might properly assume this supervision. The cattle supply was not so regular as the demand, and to this fact Mr. Miller attributed the fluctuation in prices.

When Mr. Miller concluded Atty.-Gen. Moody began. It was idle, he said, to make the contention that the charges of the bill are not connected one with another. Be that as it may, the purpose of the suit was single, and all the separate parts of the bill were interdependent for the accomplishment of that end.

He maintained the constitutionality of the bill, asking for discovery of the books of the packers. At the court adjourned until Monday. At the beginning of Mr. Miller's presentation of the case he was interrupted by Justice Holmes, who said that he held stock in the other Union stock yards in Chicago and also in the Kansas City yards, and inquired if they were involved in the case.

Mr. Miller replied that they were not.

CAMP FIRE CLUB.

It Elects President Roosevelt an Honorary Member.

Washington, Jan. 6.—President Roosevelt is now an honorary member of the Camp Fire club of America. A. A. Anderson of Wyoming, superintendent of the Yellowstone park forest reserve, called on the president today and presented to him a set of resolutions adopted by the club electing him an honorary member of the organization, whose chief object is to protect the forests and the game of the country. The president expressed his gratification at the action of the club.

Bryan Sues Bennett Heirs.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 6.—The trial of the suit of William J. Bryan, executor of the will of Philip S. Bennett, against Della Bigelow and other heirs, was set for next Tuesday in the superior court by Judge Robinson today, in spite of the protest by Henry G. Newton, counsel for Mr. Bryan. This suit has for its object the construction of the will.

A telegram from Mr. Bryan which was read in court said he would attend the inauguration of Gov. Folk of Missouri next Wednesday and would be at the Jackson day dinner at Lafayette, Ind., on Tuesday, and could reach New Haven on Thursday.

WOMAN'S BODY FOUND.

She Probably Died During an Operation.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—The body of a young woman was found today in a ditch at the side of the road a mile west of Dunning. An examination by physicians disclosed the fact that the woman had probably died during an operation and that the body had been removed to the place where it was found. The body was a well-dressed and apparently about 20 years of age.

SKIRMISHING AT THE FRONT.

Mukden, Jan. 6.—The night of January 5 the Japanese turned searchlights on the Russian position at the village of Ingoy and tried to drive out the troops from the advanced positions, but were repulsed with hot rifle fire and driven back. The same day there was a collision of a Russian foraging

ARGUMENTS IN BEEF TRUST CASE.

Began in U. S. Supreme Court By Attorney J. S. Miller on Behalf of Packers

THE JUDGES ASK QUESTIONS.

Were Not Satisfactorily Answered—Noddy Opens for the Government.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Arguments in the case of Swift & Co. against the United States, known as the beef trust conspiracy case, were begun before the supreme court of the United States today by Atty. John S. Miller of Chicago, in behalf of the packers. He attacked the bill of the government as insufficient to constitute a cause of action, and said that the charges made were not facts, but conclusions of law; that the commerce charged was not interstate or foreign commerce, and that, even if it were interstate commerce, the fact given constituted no violation of law.

He said that an injunction had been prayed for and secured from the United States circuit court for the Northern district of Illinois, under the Sherman anti-trust act. He contended that the case presented an interference in business such as never before had been undertaken. The charges did not specify time and place. He did not believe that the charges could stand at all, and he quoted the indictments in the whiskey case to show that charges much more specific had been regarded as insufficient.

"It alleged," interrupted Justice White, "that your clients' agents combined to refrain from bidding, in order to put prices down, and again agreed to put them up. Do you think there should be a more specific statement of hour and place?"

"Yes, your honor," responded Mr. Miller. "If the government had these facts, why should it not have given them?"

"Did you ask for a bill of particulars?" inquired Justice Harlan, and Mr. Miller replied in the negative, saying that the defendants had filed a demurrer in the case.

Mr. Miller said that if the packing industry could be interfered with as proposed in this case, the manufacturing industries could be similarly regulated; "and thus you will find," he said, "the federal courts regulating a considerable part of the commerce of the country."

He contended that there was no interstate commerce involved, because the business of the packers, including the purchase of cattle and the sale of meat, was confined entirely to Chicago. Explaining the economic situation, Mr. Miller said the demand for fresh meat was fairly uniform and, owing to the necessity for maintaining a proper supply of an acceptable article, he said, there should be some understanding among the packers. This was perfectly legitimate, and the government itself might properly assume this supervision. The cattle supply was not so regular as the demand, and to this fact Mr. Miller attributed the fluctuation in prices.

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AYER'S PECTORAL

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

THE DOSE
Adults—1 to 2 Teaspoons
Children—1/2 to 1 Teaspoon
1 year old—1/4 to 1/2 Teaspoon
2 years old—1/2 to 1 Teaspoon
3 years old—1 to 1 1/2 Teaspoons
4 years old—1 1/2 to 2 Teaspoons
5 years old—2 to 2 1/2 Teaspoons
6 years old—2 1/2 to 3 Teaspoons
7 years old—3 to 3 1/2 Teaspoons
8 years old—3 1/2 to 4 Teaspoons
9 years old—4 to 4 1/2 Teaspoons
10 years old—4 1/2 to 5 Teaspoons
11 years old—5 to 5 1/2 Teaspoons
12 years old—5 1/2 to 6 Teaspoons
13 years old—6 to 6 1/2 Teaspoons
14 years old—6 1/2 to 7 Teaspoons
15 years old—7 to 7 1/2 Teaspoons
16 years old—7 1/2 to 8 Teaspoons
17 years old—8 to 8 1/2 Teaspoons
18 years old—8 1/2 to 9 Teaspoons
19 years old—9 to 9 1/2 Teaspoons
20 years old—9 1/2 to 10 Teaspoons
21 years old—10 to 10 1/2 Teaspoons
22 years old—10 1/2 to 11 Teaspoons
23 years old—11 to 11 1/2 Teaspoons
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95 years old—47 to 47 1/2 Teaspoons
96 years old—47 1/2 to 48 Teaspoons
97 years old—48 to 48 1/2 Teaspoons
98 years old—48 1/2 to 49 Teaspoons
99 years old—49 to 49 1/2 Teaspoons
100 years old—49 1/2 to 50 Teaspoons

Do not undervalue the services of a skillful physician. Even the best medicine cannot take the place of the family doctor. Therefore we say: Consult your physician freely about your case and ask him what he thinks about your taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your cough. If he says take it, then take it. If he says do not take it, then follow his advice.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S PILLS—For constipation.
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair.
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—For the blood.
AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

party with Japanese scouts near the Hun river. The foragers left their carts, drove back the Japanese, took four prisoners and secured the body of a dead Japanese officer.

CONSTITUTION FOR RUSSIA.

Prince Bilkoff Says Country is Not Prepared for One.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 6.—It is significant that Prince Bilkoff, minister of railroads, comes to the defense of the government's program in a long interview upon the internal situation in which he deprecates the agitation which is stirring the country and appeals to his countrymen to calmly and soberly consider the general interests of the country as citizens and not as enemies.

He insists that the emperor is striving earnestly to accomplish the reforms which the country needs, but the questions involved are too vital to permit of a solution in the haste of passion. Despite the different conceptions of what is required, Prince Bilkoff expresses the firm conviction that the reforms promised in the imperial manifesto open a wide horizon by extending the independence of zemstvos and municipal and social institutions, thus meeting the present requirements.

"I know that many people believe we need a constitution," the minister continued, "but to my mind this is premature. The conditions are not ripe. Certainly it would be a mistake to borrow a constitution from abroad at present. A long residence in constitutional countries has convinced me that they do not ever correspond to the requirements of the country and especially that a constitution would not meet the conditions in Russia where the people are in various stages of development and the vast country without even elementary education."

"The nation also suffers from distinctions of caste, which is one of the greatest obstacles to the introduction of a constitution, while many nationalities, Poles, Finns, Jews, Circassians and Armenians, have created for them special laws. What we need first of all is the equality of all citizens, such as the emperor provides. When this is assured the other requirements and the eventual form of government will become clear."

TEA

There are as many different sorts of tea as there are of tea cooks.

In every package of Schilling's Best Tea is a booklet: How To Make Good Tea.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES.

Consult County Clerk or the respective lawyers for further information.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PROBATE DIVISION, IN AND FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH. In the matter of the estate of Eliza B. H. Voss, Deceased. Notice.—The petition of Ida Louise Herbat, of the heirs at law of the estate of Eliza B. H. Voss, deceased, praying for a partial distribution of said estate to herself, as one of the persons entitled thereto, has been set for a hearing on the 21st day of January, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said Court, with the seal thereof affixed this 15th day of January, 1905.

(Seal) T. ELDREDGE, JR., Clerk.
W. H. Farnsworth, Deputy.
Rockman & Sawyer, Attorneys for Petitioner, 308 Progress Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway Company will be held at the office of the President of the company, No. 69 E. South Temple Street, on Monday, Jan. 9, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing directors of said company for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WM. McMITLAN, Secretary.
Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 17th, 1904.

SUMMONS.

In the Justice's Court, in and for the City of Murray, County of Salt Lake, State of Utah, Before J. P. McMillan, Justice of the Peace, Bingham Mercantile Co., a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. C. A. Smith, alias C. E. Smith, Defendant. The State of Utah to the Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear before the above entitled court within ten days after the service of this summons upon you, if served within the county in which this action is brought; otherwise within twenty days after service, to defend the above entitled action, brought against you to recover the sum of \$135.35 for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered, and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.

J. P. McMillan,
Justice of the Peace.
WM. ANDERSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Room 4 Hooper & Eldredge Building, Salt Lake City.

DELINQUENT ASSESSMENT.

The Elmore Gold Mining and Milling Company, Principal place of business, 433 E. 10th Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 3, levied on the 25th day of November, 1904, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective stockholders, as follows:

No.	Stk. Name	Shares	Assmt.
63	C. P. Wilcox	100	\$ 2.50
64	R. E. Evans	100	2.50
65	C. P. Wilcox	500	12.50
66	W. W. Brown	100	2.50
67	R. E. Evans	100	2.50
68	Geo. W. Dorr	500	12.50
69	J. S. Bogart	100	2.50
70	H. Thatcher	500	12.50
71	W. H. Dale	500	12.50
72	H. M. Thacker	500	12.50
73	A. A. Smith	250	6.25
74	W. H. Dale	500	12.50

And in accordance with and an order of the Board of Directors made on Nov. 9th, 1904, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the Company, 433 E. 10th Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 15th day of January, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment together with the cost of advertising and expense of sale.

A. W. GALLAGHER,
Secretary.
Dated this 25th day of December, 1904.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT of the State of Utah, in and for the County of Salt Lake. In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Homer William Brown, Minor.—The undersigned will sell at public auction the following described real estate situated in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah, belonging to the said minor, to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of lot 3 block 8, plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, thence south 72 1/2 feet; thence east 2 1/2 rods; thence north 72 1/2 feet; thence west 2 1/2 rods to the place of beginning—At 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 13th day of Jan. A. D. 1905, at Room 314 Templeton building, a. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment, 10 per cent of purchase price to be paid at the time of sale and the balance on confirmation of sale by said court.

MRS. MATTIE M. BROWN,
Guardian.
Cannon, Irvine & Snow, attorneys for estate.
Dated at Salt Lake City, Utah, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1904.

NOTICE.

In the Third Judicial District Court, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah, Probate Division, in the matter of the estate of William A. Lloyd, Deceased. Notice of Sale.—The undersigned will sell at private sale the following described real property:

PARCEL I. Commencing 8 rods west from the S.E. corner of lot 1 in block 81, plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, running thence west 5 rods and 12 feet, thence north 5 rods, thence west 5 rods, thence north 5 rods, thence east 6 rods, and 12 feet, thence south 12 rods, to point of commencement; being part of lots 1 and 8, block 81, plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, containing about 15 square rods of ground, more or less.

PARCEL II. Commencing at the southwest corner of said lot 1, running thence north 12 rods, thence east 10 rods, thence south 12 rods, thence west 4 rods to point of commencement, containing about 48 square rods, more or less, and being a part of lots 1 and 8, block 81, plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, containing about 15 square rods of ground, more or less.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Jan. 6, 1905.
JOHN H. LLOYD, Executor.
Thomas & Maycock, Attorneys.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Salt Lake Beach Company will be held at the office of the President of the company, No. 69 E. South Temple Street, on Monday, Jan. 9, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing directors of said company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WM. McMITLAN, Secretary.
Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 17th, 1904.

NOTICE.

Notice.—State of Utah, Department of Board of Pardons, Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 5, 1905. To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that the Board of Pardons will hold a regular session on Saturday, Jan. 7, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Supreme Court Room, City and County Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. That at said meeting the following cases, to-wit: Pardon—Edward P. Johnson, grand larceny; Joseph Earl Wilkinson, carnal knowledge of female; M. P. Needham, burglary; John Shields, grand larceny; Brigham Leach, rape; John Edward Richardson, grand larceny.

All persons having any interest therein, desiring to be heard, or to object to the granting of said applications respectively, are hereby notified to be present at the meeting.

By order of the Board.
JOHN C. CUTLER, President.
M. A. BREIDEN, Secretary.

LEGAL BLANKS, a full supply, all the forms at the Deseret News Book store.

Your Store May Not Be The Biggest

One in its line in town; but if your ads are the brightest, and pluckiest and biggest of any store of your store's size in town, you will win—and the cashier of your bank will always have a cordial greeting for you.

Liberal Bargains!

We have gathered together a number of articles from every department of our store that we want to dispose of before stocktaking, and have made Extraordinary low prices on them for Next Week. If you want a Genuine Bargain, call on us.

TERMS: \$1 on \$10; \$10 on \$100. No Interest.

I X L

FURNITURE & CARPET INSTALLMENT HOUSE,

The Complete Home Furnishers

Both Phones 430.

48 E. Second South Street, Salt Lake City.

The I. X. L. Easy Pay System

has two distinct benefits: it helps you to save the small amounts that ordinarily go for nothing; and it helps you to furnish your home nice and cozy. We want you to take advantage of this plan—we want your trade. You may select your home furnishings here and pay us a little each month. It's the easy way—it's the economical way, for it

COSTS NOTHING EXTRA.