ORCHARD'S STORY MORE REVOLTING

Tells of Plot to Dynamite a Hundred and Fifty Non-Union Men.

SAYS HAYWOOD FORBADE IT.

Retold History of Attempt on Gov. Peabody's Life—Declares That Steve Adam's Wife Acted as a Blind.

Boise, Ida., June 11.—The attack of the Haywood defense on the testimony of Harry Orchard goes on unremittingly, and the witness will probably be continued on the stand for two full days. Orchard withstands the strain with remarkable fortitude, and at the end of six days shows no indication of mental or physical flagging. This day was begun with the story of the dynamiting of Fred Bradley in San Francisco, and the defense made a long and determined effort to expose several features of it to doubt, improbability, and future discrediting, and to vitiate it all by revealing the hand of the Pinkertons.

Then the play went back to Denver for the winter of 1904-05 and the spring that followed, and there was an extended effort to show that Orchard had practically no communication with the leaders of the federation, that he received no pay for the Bradley crime or anything else, and that with Steve Adams in a period of extreme poverty extending over several months was reduced to the necessity of stealing a sheep from the Globeville stock yards that he might have food.

Orchard, to a laughing courtroom, seriously confessed that he stole the sheep, but stoutly denied that it was because of want. He insisted that all through that supposedly hard winter and spring he continued to draw money from Pettibone through Adams, and explained that if he did not see the federation leaders it was because he was lying low to avoid capture for previous crimes. This Globeville inquiry developed more shocking crime. At this Denver suburb there was a diabolical plot—Orchard swore it was inspired by Max Malich; the defense claimed that Orchard was its author—to dynamite a boarding house where 150 non-union men lived, and in preparation for the murder en bloc, Orchard, Adams and a man named Joe Mahelick broke into two magazines and stole 600 pounds of dynamite, which they lugged home at night and buried in their cellar. The crime was abandoned, Orchard said, in one of those flashes that make his testimony remarkable, because Haywood intervened and forbade him to have anything to do with it.

Carrying out the lines of testimony tending to show that Orchard, regardless of the great hold which it is presumed he had on the federation leaders, was frequently without funds, the defense showed that from late in 1903 until the middle of 1904 Orchard continually drew strike relief at Cripple Creek, and then dramatically invited Orchard to explain the inconsistency to the jury. Orchard replied that Haywood, Moyer, Parker and Davis all advised him to continue drawing relief because if he displayed money he would excite suspicion.

The examination next covered a review of the earlier attempt on the life of Gov. Peabody and the making of the bombs to kill him, and the plots against Judges Gabbert and Goddard, with an effort everywhere to lighten and cast doubt upon the testimony of the witness. Orchard told a dramatic story of the first attempt to assassinate Peabody—an early morning drive through the snow to place the bomb and an expectant wait for the victim who was spared by the unexpected appearance of two coal wagons that, coming from an alleyway, were driven across the trigger string at the moment that Peabody was crossing the mine field.

Orchard brought Mrs. Steve Adams into play today. He said that while he and Adams were watching Judge Goddard's house, Mrs. Adams went with them a couple of times as a blind to divert suspicion from them. Mrs. Adams, who had a seat among the witnesses, laughed when Orchard told the incident.

Orchard, who confesses that he hesitated at no crime and took a hundred desperate chances in those he committed, made an interesting contribution to the psychological study of his personality when he called himself a coward. He said he was too cowardly to openly kill Judge Gabbert; said that he regarded all of his acts as cowardly.

In five minutes today Orchard showed more emotion than at any time since he began his testimony. It was when the defense in a roughshod digression, asked him if he had not deserted his Cripple Creek wife, stripping her of every nickel she had, and leaving her in poverty that compelled the sale of her washtubs to buy bread. Orchard's lips quivered and with tears near he falteringly denied that he had done so, and said that the federation leaders had promised to care for her in his absence.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session Richardson took a new tack and asked Orchard a long series of questions as to where and how much Billy Ackerman paid to have his teeth fixed. The witness declared he did not know whether Ackerman had his teeth fixed at a dental college or not. He said he knew Ackerman got money to have his teeth attended to and spent most of it. It was presumed to be Richardson's purpose to show that Orchard, Adams and Ackerman had little money the winter of 1904-1905.

After exhausting the subject of Ackerman's teeth, Atty. Richardson returned to the Peabody affair. He carefully carried the witness over the planting of the first bomb in the snow at the corner of Thirteenth street and Grant avenue. This was about Jan. 1, 1905.

Orchard denied that he was in a plot to trap Max Malich into committing the murder. Orchard also denied that he offered for $100 to murder a business rival of Malich named McDaniel.

"It wasn't very hard to do either."

Orchard said he was drawing supplies from the miners' strike relief fund at the time he was being paid for crime.

"Now, will you tell the jury why you did this?" commanded Richardson.

"Yes, sir, I will," replied the witness.

"Moyer, Haywood, Parker and Davis told me to take the supplies, as otherwise people would want to know where I got the money to live on."

Orchard said the Gabbert and Hearne plots gave way for lack of opportunity to one against Judge Goddard. Asked why he wanted to kill Goddard, Orchard said it was because Haywood told him to. Haywood said Goddard was against the eight-hour law and had helped upset it.

Richardson wanted to know if it wasn't a fact that Judge Goddard had not taken his seat on the supreme court bench at the time of the plot.

"All I know is that he had been appointed some time before by Gov. Peabody," the witness replied.

STEVE ADAMS' WIFE.

Orchard said that Mrs. Steve Adams accompanied him and her husband when they stalked Goddard at his home.

"How was she armed?" he was asked.

"She wasn't armed; she went along as a blind."

Once more the line of Richardson's questioning led back to Globeville. Orchard said he and Joe Mahelick had stolen some powder to blow up the hotel or boarding house as suggested by Max Malich. The powder was not used. Malich, Orchard said, had helped steal sheep and was to take part in the Goddard affair.

Richardson wanted to know if Steve Adams had not threatened to put Orchard out because he could not pay his board bill.

"No, sir. We quarreled."

"Yes, and it was about your board bill, too," sneered Richardson.

"It was nothing of the sort," retorted Orchard with a flash of anger. "It was because Adams had gone down town, got drunk and was put in jail for a week. We couldn't find him anywhere."

Adams had been found drunk near a lamp post where a bicycle was standing. On this circumstantial evidence he was accused of the theft of a wheel, but the charge was removed.

Orchard said he gave Adams $20 to get him out of town. This was because Haywood would not give Steve any more money "to get drunk on."

Adams and Orchard parted company for a while after this. The latter continued to seek an opportunity to destroy Judge Goddard.

NEW FIGURE IN CASE.

Richardson brought a new figure into the case by asking Orchard with regard to his acquaintance with Lottie Day. The witness said he met the woman after going to live at the Hotel Belmont following his break with Adams.

Befor he could "get" Goddard, Orchard said that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone all three told him to go down to Canon City to continue his attempts on Peabody. The arrangement was made at Moyer's home in the Aberdeen flats. This was the first time Orchard had brought Moyer into the case for a long while.

Orchard was about to go into detail of the conversation with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone when the court adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

PETTIBONE BOUGHT PISTOLS.

Denver, June 11.—It was announced today that two six shooters found on Harry Orchard when arrested for the assassination of Frank Steunenberg have been traced to the George Tritch Hardware company of Denver, where they were purchased by George A. Pettibone.

This information, it is said, was given to a detective who asked an officer of the Frich company to trace the weapons in question on its records of sales.

When you have a Bad Breath—Wake up!

WAKE Up! It's time to take a Cascaret.

—When the friend you speak to turns his face the other way.

—When your tongue is coated.

—When you have Heartburn, Belching, Acid Rising in throat.

—When Pimples begin to peep out.

—When your Stomach Gnaws or Burns.

—That's the time to check coming Constipation, Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

One single Candy Cascaret will do it if taken at the right minute, just when you first feel the need of it.

Do it now!

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Cascarets don't Purge, nor Weaken, nor waste Digestive Juices in flooding out the Bowels, like Salts, Castor Oil, "Physics."

But,—they act like Exercise on the Muscles that shrink and expand the Intestines, thus pushing the Food on Naturally to its Finish.

When your Bowel-Muscles grow flabby they need Exercise to strengthen them—not "Physic" to pamper them.

Cascarets provide the bracing tone that is needed specifically by the Bowel-muscles.

* * *

Then carry the little ten-cent "Vest Pocket" box constantly with you, and take a Cascaret whenever you suspect you need it.

One Cascaret at a time will promptly cleanse a foul Breath, or Coated Tongue, thus proving clearly its ready, steady, sure, but mild and effective action.

Have the little 10c Emergency box of Cascarets constantly near you!

All Druggists sell them—over ten million boxes a year, for six years past.

Be very careful to get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Company and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC." 750

The first bomb was placed at about 8 o'clock in the morning by Steve Adams and Orchard. They drove up in a livery rig to the corner and Orchard planted the bomb. There were 25 or 30 pounds of powder in the bomb. They did not plant it at night, Orchard said, because they were afraid of its freezing. Richardson carried the witness into an expert disquisition on the manufacture of bombs.

WATCHING FOR PEABODY.

Adams and Orchard were to pull the wire as Gov. Peabody passed the place where the infernal machine was buried. This wire was strung to a point a block away and had to pass in front of an alley. Orchard and Adams stood where they could see Gov. Peabody as he came out.

This was the instance when just as the governor passed the bomb two coal wagons came out of the alley and drove over the wire. The two assassins saw it would be useless to pull the wire, and even if they could have done so the drivers of the wagons, as well as several other persons passing at the time, would have seen them.

Orchard said he could not tell whether the wagons were loaded or not.

After the failure of the attempt the quest of Peabody was temporarily abandoned. This was just before Peabody was succeeded by Gov. Adams.

Orchard declared he got no money directly from either Haywood or Moyer during the winter of 1904-5. There was an arrangement, he said, that Adams should draw the money from Pettibone. Haywood participated in the arrangement. As to Moyer, Orchard said he did not see him all winter.

AFTER SCABS.

Richardson asked Orchard if he had not tried to get Max Malich, a man of good reputation in Denver, into a plot to blow up a boarding house full of "scabs" in Globeville, near Denver.

"No, sir," replied Orchard. "Max Malich tried to get me into it. He suggested it."

"And what did you say?"

"I said I'd try to help him with it."

He did not ask Malich for any money whatever. Malich, according to Orchard, said the "scabs" were driving him out of business and he wanted them done away with.

"If anybody asked you to dynamite a person you were ready to go right in on it?"

"No, sir; not everybody."

"Did you ever try to collect a life insurance policy on a man said to have been drowned near Toronto, Canada?"

"No, sir," replied Orchard, positively.

Mr. Richardson did not pursue the subject.

Returning to the "scab" boarding house at Globeville, Orchard said he had talked to Haywood about the proposed dynamiting and was told not to do it. That ended the matter.

Mr. Richardson next devoted himself to the proposed assassination of Frank Hearne of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company.

HAYWOOD-HEARNE DEBATE.

Atty. Richardson asked Orchard if he had not heard and read of a debate between Haywood and Hearne before a state senate committee. The attorney in response to an objection from the prosecution, said the question was intended to show that it was entirely possible for Orchard to have learned what Haywood had said of Hearne to the latter's face, rather than to have heard it from Haywood himself. The question was allowed and Orchard said he knew Haywood was at the capitol frequently but he did not know what he was doing there.

Then Richardson took another tack.

"Where did you get your fresh meat while you and Steve Adams lived at Globeville?"

"Sometimes at Max Malich's."

"As a matter of fact, weren't you so hard up you stole meat from the stockyard?"

"We'd go over and get a sheep sometimes at night," replied Orchard, amid laughter.

"And you didn't have any money?"

"Yes, we did."

"Then you found it easier to go over and steal a sheep than to go down and make Haywood 'cough up?'"

BABY'S VOICE Is the joy of the household, for without it no happiness can be complete. How sweet the picture of mother and babe, angels smile at and commend the thoughts and aspirations of the mother bending over the cradle. The ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so full of danger and suffering that she looks forward to the hour when she shall feel the exquisite thrill of motherhood with indescribable dread and fear. Every woman should know that the danger, pain and horror of child-birth can be entirely avoided by the use of Mother's Friend, a scientific liniment for external use only, which toughens and renders pliable all the parts, and assists nature in its sublime work. By its aid thousands of women have passed this great crisis in perfect safety and without pain. Sold at $1.00 per bottle by druggists. Our book of priceless value to all women sent free. Address BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

FURNITURE TRUST.

For Violating Anti-Trust Law Members Are Fined $25 Each.

Portland, Or., June 11.—Twenty members of the furniture trust entered pleas of guilty before Judge Wolverton in the federal court today to the indictment returned by the recent federal grand jury, charging them under the Sherman anti-trust act with conspiracy in restraint of trade and conspiracy to monopolize trade. Judge Wolverton imposed a fine of $25 on each corporation and individual pleading, and it is thought likely that others will follow the lead taken by the first 20, and escape the notoriety of a public trial.

Sixteen of those pleading guilty were members of the Northwest Furniture exchange, and the other four are small local dealers, identified with Portland organizations, as follows:

The Washington Parlor Furniture company of Tacoma, the Carman Manufacturing company of Tacoma, the Seattle Mattress & Upholstering company of Seattle, A. Merle & Co. of Portland, George E. K. Fichtner and Robert E. Bristow of the partnership of Fichtner & Bristow of Portland, the Portland Mattress & Upholstery company of Portland, the Oregon Casket company of Portland, the Oregon Furniture & Manufacturing company of Portland, F. S. Harmon & Co. of Tacoma, Heywood Brothers & Wakefield company of Portland, Henry Tonsing and Theodore Tonsing of Portland, D. N. & E. Walter company of San Francisco, the Peters & Roberts Furniture company of Portland and the Doernbecher Manufacturing company of Portland.

The four less prominent participants in the trust who pleaded guilty are H. J. Lestoe, H. Goldstein, the Richet company and L. Rubenstein, all of Portland.

PACIFIC COAST LUMBER CASE HEARING.

Washington, June 11.—A case of more than ordinary importance to the Puget sound territory was heard today by the interstate commerce commission. It was that of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' association and other lumber organizations in the state of Washington against the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, the Oregon Short Line, the Union Pacific and 15 other railroad companies. The complainants allege that the defendants refuse to establish for their products a route via Portland, Or., between points in western Washington and points in Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and other points in the middle west, but require them to pay local rates on shipments to Portland, the shipments there to be transferred to other cars for shipment to destination on the rate to destination from Portland. It also is alleged that the defendant lines refuse to interchange cars, and that they do not furnish enough cars.

The petitioners assert that the lumber interests in Washington are suffering because of their inability to secure transportation facilities for their products, although other classes of freight are handled by the railroads with no more delay than is incident to natural conditions.

The complainants ask the commission to compel the defendants to establish through routes and joint rates via Portland, and to make such other orders as will facilitate the transportation of their business.

One of the difficulties, it is alleged, is that the lines of the Harriman system refuse to exchange cars with the lines of the Hill system because of differences between the heads of the two companies. On the contrary, it is urged by the railroads that they have been unable to supply the necessary cars to transport the lumber traffic because their increase of equipment unavoidably has not kept pace with the development of the lumber interests in the state of Washington.

The case is one of the first to be brought before the commission under the provision of the new rate law, which requires carriers to establish through routes and joint rates.

PROSECUTION OF HARRIMAN

Present Indications Are That Government Will Proceed Against Him.

SEVERAL CASES INVOLVED.

Chicago & Alton Deal, Union and Southern Pacific Transactions and San Pedro Traffic Agreement.

Washington, June 11.—Developments since the cabinet conference at the White House last Friday evening make it probable that the government will begin proceedings under the anti-trust act against E. H. Harriman and his associates for violations of the law in connection with the so-called Chicago & Alton railroad deal, the Union and Southern Pacific transactions and perhaps in connection with the Southern Pacific and the San Pedro traffic agreement.

The contemplated prosecution of the bituminous coal carrying roads, however, will likely await the result of the action by the courts in the cases to be brought against the Harriman roads. It is explained that there are some important questions that are common to both cases, and therefore, it is asserted, the suits against the bituminous coal roads will not be brought until the courts have rendered judgment in the Harriman cases.

In the event of an adverse decision as to these common points and the government decides that the law, as it stands, is inadequate to fully cover the case, it is more than probable that Congress at its coming session will be asked to amend the law so as to meet the present situation. As the report of the interstate commerce commission on the Harriman investigation has not yet been made, the action of the department of justice in filing its bill or bills will necessarily be somewhat delayed.

It is now known that the question of the advisability of bringing any suit attacking the validity of the Harriman-Alton transaction is one on which the interstate commerce commission is divided, and as a result of this difference of opinion two reports from the commission are possible.

It is believed, however, that both the president and his attorney general have reached the same conclusion, namely, that the evidence submitted justifies action to restore the original status. In the meantime, however, an action will almost certainly be begun to compel Mr. Harriman to answer certain questions, which he declined to answer at the hearing of the commission held in New York City and in the west some months ago.

OURAY, COLO., BANK FAILS.

Ouray, Colo., June 11.—The Bank of Ouray closed its doors today. Its liabilities are about $100,000, and the creditors are mainly small depositors. The assets are not stated, but are said not to equal the liabilities. The failure was precipitated by a run on the bank in which depositors withdrew about $50,000. The bank is owned by George Hurlbert, president, and Judge Theron Stevens.

NICARAGUA AND SALVADOR AT WAR.

Mexico City, June 11.—Nicaragua and Salvador are at war. Late this afternoon Dr. Manuel Delgado, minister to Mexico from Salvador, received the following telegram from President Figueroa:

"San Salvador, June 11.—This morning the revolutionists captured the port of Acajulta. They were commanded by Gen. Manuel Rivas and came from Corinto on the gunboat Momometombo, armed by the president of Nicaragua. In this manner Zelaya complies with the treaty of peace of Amapala, which was entered into with the intervention of the government."

Acajulta is the most important seaport of Salvador, where all of the Pacific liners make regular calls. It was but poorly defended, and the Nicaraguans and Salvadorean revolutionists landed easily. It is in rail communication with the capital of the republic, to or from which point troops can be conveyed in six hours.

RED CROSS CONGRESS.

Delegates to International One Welcomed by Lord Roberts.

London, June 11.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts, in behalf of Queen Alexandra, who is president of the British Red Cross society, today welcomed the delegates to the eighth International Red Cross congress, which assembled in Exeter hall here this morning. The Marquis de Vogue, a Frenchman, president of the central committee of the French Red Cross society, replied in behalf of the delegates. The empress of Russia and Florence Nightingale sent messages of congratulation.

THIRD REASON

TREE TEA

There are two kinds of tea—*economical* tea and *extravagant* tea. TREE TEA is *economical* tea. Costs less than ½ of a cent a cup.

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Support to the back.
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Freedom for the stomach.
Easy breathing—a full breath and a full meal with comfort.
The bones do not break—DO NOT BREAK
All this and more.

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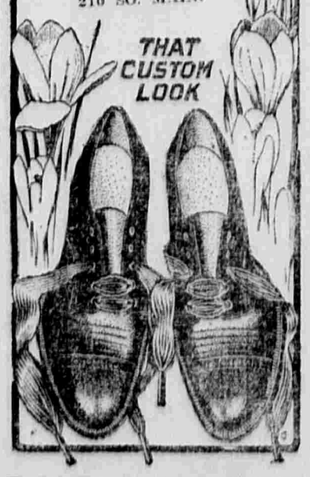

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Herbs Used. No Poisonous Drugs.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

STATE LAND BOARD RESERVOIR and Irrigation Project.—Sealed proposals will be received by the State Board of Land Commissioners at its office, City and County Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, up to 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, July 2, 1907, for furnishing the material and constructing a reservoir-dam and spillway on the Sevier River near Hatchtown, Garfield County, Utah; and also for a canal with all appurtenances, for the irrigation of a tract of land known as the Pangultich Bench. The dam is to be of the type known as "an earthen dam with puddled core," and will contain approximately 100,000 cubic yards of fill, 5000 cubic feet reinforced concrete and 24,000 cubic feet stone masonry. Canal will be 12 feet wide on the bottom and approximately 53,000 feet long, including approximately 300 linear feet of lumber flume on timber trestles with concrete abutments and footings.

Bids will be received for the work complete or for the work in sections as contained on the sheet of proposals in the office of the State Board of Land Commissioners, a copy of which may be had on application.

All proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the State Board of Land Commissioners, Salt Lake City, Utah, and must contain a certified check made payable to the said secretary in amount equal to ten per cent of the amount of the bid.

Plans may be seen and specifications including blank form for proposals may be procured at the following places: Office of the Secretary of the State Board of Land Commissioners, Salt Lake City, Utah; office of the State Engineer, Salt Lake City, Utah; office of Jenson and McLaughlin, Engineers, Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

WM. J. LYNCH, Prest.,
THOMAS C. CALLISTER, Secy.,
State Board of Land Commissioners.

SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, 120 Broadway, New York, May 9, 1907.—Special meeting of stockholders.—To the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company has been called by the Board of Directors to convene at the office of the company, at Salt Lake City, in the State of Utah, on the 15th day of June, 1907, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon an amendment of the articles of incorporation of said company, recommended by the Board of Directors, increasing its common capital stock by the amount of $100,000,000, and of authorizing the issue and use of such additional stock and of taking all suitable action in the premises.

The books for the transfer of the stock (both preferred and common) will be closed for the purpose of the meeting at 3 o'clock p. m. on the 29th day of May, 1907, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock a. M., on the 17 day of June, 1907.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Gorham Silver, Hawkes Cut Glass.
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DIAMONDS
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1 locket sun rays, very fine diamond $35.00
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6 Solitaire rings, for lady or gent $35.00
Every one guaranteed to be a big bargain.
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JEWELER AND DIAMOND BROKER.
175 So. Main St.
ADVANCES THE MOST.
CHARGES THE LEAST.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE

In the District Court, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah, Probate Division. In the matter of the estate of Sarah Ann Daft, Deceased. The undersigned will sell at private sale the following described real estate, to-wit:

PARCEL NO. I.

A part of lot five (5), block fifty-four (54), plat "A," Salt Lake City survey:

Beginning thirteen (13) rods south of the northwest corner of said lot and running thence north forty (40) feet, thence east one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet, thence south forty (40) feet, thence west one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet to the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. II.

A part of lot one (1), block eleven (11), plat "A," Salt Lake City survey:

Commencing at the northeast corner of said lot and running thence south four (4) rods, thence west ten (10) rods, thence north four (4) rods, thence east ten (10) rods, to the place of begining.

PARCEL NO. III.

A part of lot three (3), block twenty-four (24), plat "A," Salt Lake City survey:

Beginning at the southeast corner of said lot and running thence north ten (10) rods, thence west four (4) rods, thence south ten (10) rods, thence east four (4) rods, to the place of begining.

All of the above described property being situated in the County of Salt Lake and State of Utah.

Said tracts will be sold pursuant to an order heretofore made by the Probate Division of the Third District Court, in and for the County of Salt Lake and State of Utah, and said tracts will be sold in separate parcels. Written bids will be received by the undersigned on Friday, the 28th day of June, 1907, at the office of M. H. Webb, Utah Independent Telephone Company building, Salt Lake City, Utah, at any time before 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Terms of sale, cash. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent of the amount of the bid.

CHARLES H. JENKINS and
J. D. LYON,
Executors, and
EVA FLEMING MARKS,
Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Sarah Ann Daft, Deceased.
Stephens, Smith & Porter, Attorneys for Executors.
First published June 10th, 1907.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS.

Proposals for Printing and Binding the "Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907."

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5, Chapter 3, Laws of Utah, 1907, the State Board of Examiners of the State of Utah, will receive proposals for printing, in one volume, four thousand (4,000) copies of the "Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907," and for the binding of three thousand (3,000) copies thereof.

Bids for printing to be per page, and binding per volume.

Bidders will be permitted to make proposals for printing only, or binding only.

All material and work to be in accordance with specifications on file in the office of Hon. James T. Hammond, member of Compilation Commission, No. 315-316 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

All work to be completed within the time required in the specifications.

Each bid must be accompanied with a certified check equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the bid to be held upon condition that upon the award of the contract the bidder will faithfully and promptly execute a good and sufficient bond, payable to the state, with two sureties, to be approved by said board conditioned that he will perform the work for which he has contracted under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribed, and for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Bids for printing (or binding) Compiled Laws, 1907," and must be deposited with the secretary of the board, room 131, City and County Building, on or before 12 o'clock noon, July 6th, 1907, at which hour the bids will be opened.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the State Board of Examiners.
C. S. TINGEY,
Secretary.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR SALE.

The Board of Education of Granite School District will receive bids, first, for the purchase of the Mountain Dell school house, and the South Cottonwood (old 26th District) school house. Second, the above named houses, including grounds. Bids will be opened June 17th, at 8 p. m., at the office of the Board of Education, 1900 South State Street.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. D. CUMMINGS,
Clerk of Board.

NOTICE OF SALE OF CITY REFUNDING BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that Logan City proposes to issue and sell forty refunding bonds, dated August 1st, 1907, of the denomination of one thousand dollars each bearing interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, principal payable twenty years after date without any option of prepayment. All bids must be sealed in an envelope marked on the outside, "Bids on Bonds." Each bid shall carry with it as a guarantee of good faith a certified check on a local bank for 5 per cent of the amount of said bid. No qualified bids will be considered.

The city reserves the right to refuse any and all bids.

Bids must be filed with the city recorder not later than 12 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 3rd day of July, 1907.

LOGAN CITY CORPORATION.
By order of its City Council.
MAUDE EGBERT, City Recorder.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Will be received by the State Board of Insanity, at the State Mental Hospital, for supplies for the six months ending November 30, 1907, consisting in part of 50,000 pounds of W. W. and Graham flour; 20,000 pounds of bran and 15,000 pounds of shorts, 7,500 pounds of sugar (Utah); 2,500 pounds of No. 1 Japan rice, 900 pounds of coffee; 2,750 pounds of creamery cheese; 3,500 pounds of dried apples; 1,500 pounds of dried peaches; 350 tons of slack coal; 60 tons lump coal; 25 tons of straw; 2,500 pounds of butter; groceries, drugs, etc.

For further particulars and copies of articles to be bid upon, enquire of W. R. H. Paxman, Steward, at the hospital.

Bids must be sealed and marked, "Bids for supplies," and addressed to the "State Mental Hospital," on or before June 12, 1907. Bids opened at 12 o'clock noon on said date.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids not advantageous to the State, or to accept any part of any bid.

BOARD OF INSANITY.
By D. H. CALDER, M.D., Supt.
Provo, June 1, 1907.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES.

Consult County Clerk or respective signers for further information.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Edward P. Ferry, Incompetent. Notice.—The petition of the guardians of the person and estate of Edward P. Ferry, incompetent, praying for authority to exchange mining stock, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 15th day of June, 1907, at 10 o'clock a. m., 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 3rd day of June, A. D. 1907.

(Seal) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR., Clerk.
By W. H. Farnsworth, Deputy Clerk.
Richards, Richards & Ferry, Attorneys for Petitioner.

In the Third Judicial District Court, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah, Department No. 1. In the matter of the estate of James A. Miner, Deceased. Notice.—The petition of Harriet L. Miner and Benner N. Smith, praying for the admission to probate of a certain document purporting to be the last Will and Testament of James A. Miner, deceased, and for the granting of Letters Testamentary to Harriet L. Miner and Benner N. Smith, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock a. m., 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 4th day of June, A. D. 1907.

(Seal) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR., Clerk.
By W. H. Farnsworth, Deputy Clerk.
Stephens & Smith, Attorneys for Petitioner.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY
The Only Infant Food