

Turner, of this city, an old friend of Mr. Whitmore's was communicated with and he sent the man Johnson to Nephi to see Whitmore. The man went down and told his tale. He related that the man he came from was a Spaniard; that they were living on the outskirts of Provo, being nervous about staying at a hotel with the immense amount of gold bullion they had in their possession; that they had discovered a valuable gold mine in Mexico and had reduced the precious metal into bricks. What they wanted was to place these gold bricks with the bank and sell them to the mint in consideration for which services Whitmore was to receive a handsome commission. Yesterday afternoon Whitmore came up with Johnson from Nephi, and last night accompanied by J. W. Turner went down to the camp of his old acquaintance. On arriving at the camp Whitmore was introduced by Johnson to the Mexican who gave his name as Da Nacha Naha. Two gold bricks and a drill were produced. Whitmore started drilling into the bars and carefully placing the fragments in an envelope, started for town to have them tested. An arrangement was entered into that if the bars proved to be as represented, he would give them \$6000 in part payment. Reaching Provo, Whitmore and Turner went to Mr. Beck, the jeweler, and had him put the drillings to the test. Sure enough it was gold, and this morning early Whitmore went to the residence of Cashier Dusenbury, of the First National Bank, and told him he wanted \$6000 in currency. No explanations were made. The money desired was handed over, and down to the abiding place of these two men went Whitmore and Turner. The money was turned over and the gold bricks given up. Reaching town the precious freight was placed in the National Bank. Colonel Moore, of the U. N. and C., looked at them and took a few filings from them which he placed in acid. Alas! The gold bricks were nothing more than copper. The news was soon carried to Whitmore and now scouts are out everywhere on the trail of the men. The bricks are about four inches square and sixteen inches long, weighing thirty-six and thirty-eight pounds respectively. Were they the good stuff represented, they would fetch about \$24,000. They have a clearing, which of itself ought to dispel any thought of them being gold.

HOW WHITMORE WAS CAUGHT.

Provo, Utah, April 21.—A \$6,000 swindle has been perpetrated upon George Whitmore, by a man who gave his name as Johnson and a clique who have been camped at Provo river. This combination represented to prominent citizens of Provo that many years ago they had discovered a gold vein, out of which solid gold could be hammered; that it was the property of Johnson, a Spaniard, and another partner named Whitmore, for whom they had been searching through Mexico, Colorado and Nevada, but could find no trace, and had finally come to Utah, having heard that such a man resided at Nephi. Mr. Whitmore, who became excited and elated over the prospect of a mountain of wealth, came to Provo to negotiate with these men, who produced two bars of what appeared to be solid gold and

took the filings to a jeweler who pronounced them gold. The men appeared to be extremely ignorant and were afraid to enter a civilized city. They were possessed of enough business capacity, however, to offer a proposition to Mr. Whitmore to the effect that he advance \$6,000 upon the bars, take them and dispose of them at their value, after which they would expect their proportion of the balance. Whitmore accepted the proposition, paid over the cash and came to town with his imaginary fortune, but after a test upon these bars it was discovered that they were copper. This came like a thunder clap from a clear sky. Whitmore was paralyzed; the thieves were non est, and the officers set out in pursuit with the hopes of bringing them in.

A man supposed to be one of the fellows implicated in the affair was captured while on the way to this city last evening, and is now in jail. It is understood another one has been located. —Herald.

REPORT ON THE JOINT COUNTY AND CITY BUILDING.

At a session of the County Court held Monday, April 20th, Selectmen Howe, Cahoon and Miller were present, Judge Barch presiding. The following report from the junketing committee who have recently returned from Denver and other Colorado towns in the interest of the joint city and county building was read and referred to the joint building committee:

Your committee selected to make an examination of public buildings in other cities with a view to obtaining data for the erection of a joint city and county building, proceeded to the city of Denver on the 9th inst. After completing our labors in Denver we went to Pueblo and Canyon City, thence home, arriving on the 14th inst., and now beg leave to report for the consideration of the court as follows:

After arriving at Denver we called at the residence of E. T. Alling, a personal friend of one of the committee. Mr. Alling, who is one of Denver's leading and respected citizens, upon being made acquainted with the object of our visit, at once tendered us his services, which we cheerfully accepted, and which proved a great aid throughout our investigations in that city. He first introduced us to a number of influential citizens, who received us cordially and manifested their willingness to be of service to us, then accompanying us to the Arapahoe county court house and made us acquainted with officials in the various departments, all of whom we found very cordial and ready to give us information.

ARAPAHOE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

This building is situated on the centre of a regular city square and is 216 feet long, 100 feet wide, two full stories and a partial story above the basement, one hall running through it north and south and another east and west. It has four fronts and an elaborate tower 172 feet in height from the basement. It is surrounded by beautiful lawns laid out in artistic style with fountains and pools. It presents an elegant appearance and throughout is suggestive of the push and energy which has characterized the people of that city. Surely a city is what the people make it. That the building when first erected was well adapted and entirely adequate to the wants of the county must be conceded, but that it is now after a lapse of only nine years from the time of its com-

pletion entirely inadequate for the needs of that growing city, must also be conceded and indeed is frankly acknowledged by the officials, as will be seen further on in this report. On this point Hon. Frank Church, who was for seven years the treasurer of Arapahoe County said "the recorder's, treasurer's collector's, county superintendent's, surveyor's and assessor's rooms are all too small to accommodate the present population of this city," and earnestly advised the building of large and commodious rooms. Mr. Steele, who was chairman of the board of supervisors during portions of the time and a member of the board during all of the time of said construction of said building, entertained the same view and said that when it was built many of the people thought it entirely useless to erect such a large building—a waste of money. The prevailing opinions of the people, so far as we were able to learn, are of the same effect, and the commissioners are now making preparations for a large addition thereto, while some have advocated the erection of a new building. Your committee began their inspection of said court house in the basement, which in their judgment is too low, but twelve feet in height and not properly divided into rooms having connection with rooms on the first floor. The boilers are placed in the basement and a tunnel leads to the sidewalk on the street through which, by means of a car, fuel is carried to the boiler. Next we visited the recorder's apartment. The recorder's main room is 30x50 feet, and is fireproof, with iron shelving, rollers and staircases. His private office is 10x16 feet and copying room 20x22 feet. Record room vault 10x20 feet, vault 10x14 feet, and in addition to these he now uses another room 13x17 feet. For the tax records he is compelled to use rooms upstairs for want of rooms below, and must have said records taken up in the morning and back to the vault in the evening—quite inconvenient.

Hon J. H. Smith, recorder of Arapahoe County, informed us that the records in his office increase at the rate of 110 per annum. He said his rooms ought to have at least one-third more area; that a court house should by all means have an elevator, of which they greatly felt the need; that such a building should have three full stories and a basement; that the recorder's apartment, to accommodate a population of 150,000, should consist of one main room 40x60 feet, two rooms for copyists, each 15x20 feet, one room for drafting, a private office, a vault, and when abstracting must be done there should be an additional room for that purpose. Abstracting is not done in the recorder's office in Denver.

The treasurer's room consists of one main room 30x50 feet, and a vault 10x14 feet. The treasurer is also collector of taxes, and his room had the appearance of being very much crowded. Mr. E. P. Mills, deputy treasurer, considered the room entirely too small. He said they ought to have another room 20x20 feet for clerical work and a private office. On being asked a question as to the size of a treasurer's main room to accommodate a population of 150,000 people, said it ought to be 40x50 feet, and the treasurer's office should adjoin it.

The criticisms of the treasurer's apartment will apply with like force to the assessor's. Mr. H. Y. Anderson, deputy assessor, said that if he were erecting a new building he would provide for said office one main room, 20x60 feet, one private office, 12x15 feet, and a vault.

The sheriff's apartment is in the basement—one room, 16x18 feet, private office, 17x20 feet, under sheriff's room, 16x18 feet, of sufficient size E. R. Benton considers.

The county commissioner's room is