

INFORMATION AGAINST DAVIES.

(Continued from page 1.)

could not, for all his deputies were infected with the lynch mania. He then asked me if I could do something, and I answered I could do nothing legally but I would do something arbitrarily, that would stand in the face of the law. I ordered him by a written order to go forthwith and arrest all the men implicated, and to bring them to the hotel. He did so, and before the mob had accumulated we had the men locked up in separate rooms. The sheriff then brought his deputies, and I read with them not to let mob rule near the history of the county. I then stationed two of them on duty as guards at the head of the stairs, and two below. The sheriff and I then decided to go—out of us up the street and one of us down the street, he to greet in every influential citizen he could appeal to, as an assistant deputy to help maintain order, and I to swear in each one I met as a county sheriff. I took a lot of appeal in some cases but their pride, and good citizenship prevailed and we got the leaders of that mob on our side in time to prevent a lynching.

RETURNED THE MONEY.

"What happened to the bounty jumpers?" well they returned the money to the state, for it was impossible to get a jury in Grant county that hadn't expressed an opinion, and the Kansas law didn't permit the state to take a change of venue, as does the Utah law."

HOLLINGSWORTH ON BOUNTIES.

Senator Hollingsworth has an intimate acquaintance with the bounty law. For three terms he has been clerk of Weber county, and has handled in that capacity many bounty claims. He is strongly in favor of repealing the bounty law, which was passed at the instance of the legislators from the remote districts of Utah, and has been kept up by their demands. He said in relation to the matter: "The handling of pelts was not a pleasant occupation, and like the Salt Lake clerk's office I had a bounty clerk who counted the skins and passed on their genuineness. We had many conflicts with applicants for bounties, mostly over the kinds of pelts submitted, many times a demand being made for the bounty for wolf skins on the pelt of a coyote. It is possible, too, that old pelts were used over after passing muster elsewhere."

THE BOUNTY LAW.

Text of the Measure Now Sought To be Amended or Repealed.

The bounty law under which the gigantic frauds complained of were perpetrated, and which in all probability will be amended during the present session of the Legislature, is as follows:

Section 1.—There shall be paid as hereinafter provided for the killing within the boundaries of this state, of animals hereinafter named, the following bounties, to wit: For each coyote so killed, \$1.50; for each wolf, \$2.00; for each mountain lion or bear so killed, \$5.00.

Sec. 2.—Any person killing within this state after the passage of this act, or more of the above-named animals, and who shall desire to claim the bounty therefor shall, within 60 days from the date of the killing thereof, exhibit the scalp with the ears entire and tail connected of such animal to the clerk of any county within this state, and shall at the same time file with the said county clerk an affidavit, which shall be taken before him as such clerk, which affidavit shall be substantially in the form following, to-wit:

"I do solemnly swear that the skin or scalp with the ears entire and tail connected of the animal to which the bounty is claimed, was taken from the animal by me killed in this state of Utah, within 60 days prior to the date of this affidavit."

Sec. 4.—If, upon filing the affidavit required in section 2, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the county clerk that the animal was killed in this state and that the scalp with ears entire and tail connected have not been covered, attached, punched or cut, he shall be required to deliver to the person exhibiting the same a certificate addressed to the auditor of the State of Utah. Said certificate shall show the number and species of the skin or scalp, and shall be signed by the county clerk in his official capacity, attested by his seal. No fee shall be charged by the county clerk.

Sec. 5.—It is the duty of the county clerk of each and every county of this state wherein said skins or scalps, with the ears entire and tail connected, are presented to him to keep a record in a bound book for such purpose, of all skins or parts of skins, together with the date of their receipt and the name of the person delivering the same, and he shall be required to submit to his successor on the expiration of his term of office. Upon the receipt of said certificate it shall be the duty of the state auditor to file the same in his office and he shall deliver to the person presenting such certificate a warrant on the state treasurer for the amount specified in accordance with law provided, and the same amount may be properly assigned and presented to the treasurer of any county within the state, whose duty it shall be to pay said certificates upon presentation, out of the general fund of the county, and transmit them to the state auditor for payment by the state, as often as he may deem necessary.

Sec. 6.—Any person exhibiting to the county clerk of any county of this state, for the purpose of obtaining said bounty, the skin or scalp, with the ears entire and tail connected, of any coyote, wolf or wild cat, or mountain lion or bear that has been killed prior to the passage of this act, or that was killed outside the boundaries of the state, or of any person who shall catch any skin or part of skin with intent to defraud the state, or who shall sign the certificate herein provided for without first examining the scalp, with the ears entire and the tail connected, or who shall intentionally avoid any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than two months nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, together with the costs. One-half of such fine shall be paid to the informer and the other half into the treasury of the State of Utah.

Sec. 9.—For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby appropriated annually out of the general revenue fund the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary and not otherwise appropriated.

STATE NOT A LOSER.

Officials Claim that No Warrants Have or Will be Paid.

The state may not be out a cent of money on the big bounty frauds, at least on those which have been detected so far, and which were filed in the months just preceding the end of 1904. This is the view held by Secretary of State Tingey, who was state auditor during the time the frauds were committed. In discussing the case today

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness,

Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in

Hood's Pills

25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

he said: "In this office articles of corporation are filed, and I issue a receipt for them, showing merely that they were left here. Then before acting on them we carefully examine them, and if anything should be found of an irregular nature we would only be obliged by our receipt to return the articles that had been left. In the case of the bounty claims we have only given receipts showing that the claims have been filed. No state warrants have been issued, and the impression that the state is liable because of its warrant having been given out is wrong. We did not examine the claims as they came in because we were not paying them. Our receipt only bound us to the return of the claim or the money on hand, and before paying these claims it would have been the duty of the state to carefully examine into the validity of each one, and if one was found which appeared fraudulent the state had a right to refuse payment."

The present state auditor, J. A. Edwards, corroborates this view. He further states that since the last claim piece was filed Sept. 19, 1904, and these fraudulent claims have largely accumulated since that time, there is still a chance that the state may be saved the money called for.

In explaining the relation of the bounty law, State Auditor Edwards said: "In 1901 and 1902 the appropriation of \$20,000 was not nearly exhausted. Only \$12,185 was used, and \$8,815 was turned back into the state treasury. The bill carried for 1903, 1904, and 1905 an appropriation of \$10,000 for each year, to become available Jan. 1. The claims for 1903 more than exhausted the appropriation in the last given. It is highly probable that the appropriation for 1904 was used up during the first month of that year, paying up back claims. Jan. 1, 1905, \$10,000 became available, and it was paid out within two days, the last payment going to settle a portion of the claims filed on Sept. 19, 1904. On that day \$11,750 was paid out of claims calling for between \$15,000 and \$20,000."

Since then certificates showing the receipt of the claims have been issued. A question of why the preposterous kills were allowed to go on record without investigation, especially when a few men were entering claims for such large amounts has been freely discussed today.

The clerk who made these entries in the county clerk's office, as well as the rest, and the clerk who received them, and issued certificates for them in the

Some of the Figures From the Clerk's Office

The following table is taken from the records of the county clerk. It is by no means complete as only those bearing on the fair semblance of fraud, are included in the list given. It is highly probable, of course, that some of those named are far from being guilty of fraud, the only suspicious circumstances being the large amounts with which they are credited. The certificates here noted were all issued since Oct. 1, 1904, the date upon which the gigantic frauds are said to have been commenced. The list is as follows:

Date.	Name and Address.	Coy.	Wild	Wol.	Mtn.	Bear.	Ant.
		den.	Cats.	Yes.	Li ns		
Oct. 1	George King, Nepht	94	28	4	1	3	307.00
Oct. 3	James Gorman, Salt Lake	98	7	4	1	3	189.00
Oct. 5	John Ward, St. Johns	120	18	9	12	1	303.00
Oct. 10	Edward Cooke, Salt Lake	94	24	13	9	7	210.00
Oct. 12	John Ward, Redmond	94	24	13	9	7	310.00
Oct. 15	John Ward, Salina	120	24	11	9	7	339.00
Oct. 15	John Meyer, Kelton	94	28	8	9	1	224.00
Oct. 18	Edward Cooke, St. Johns	94	28	8	9	1	224.00
Oct. 19	George King, Kelton	96	17	12	1	1	226.00
Oct. 20	James Gorman, Salt Lake	110	19	11	8	1	249.00
Oct. 22	John Ward, St. Johns	120	27	12	8	6	305.00
Nov. 1	John Meyer, Kelton	92	18	9	13	1	211.00
Nov. 3	George King, Soldier Summit	92	18	9	13	1	211.00
Nov. 4	James Gorman, Salt Lake	120	12	10	8	1	282.00
Nov. 4	Edward Cooke, no address	122	10	12	8	1	282.00
Nov. 8	John Ward, Salina	94	12	7	12	1	183.00
Nov. 9	William Derrick, Price	33	1	21	10	1	246.00
Nov. 9	James Gorman, Salt Lake	120	12	8	8	1	213.00
Nov. 11	James Gorman, Salt Lake	128	12	8	8	1	169.00
Nov. 11	John Ward, Salina	120	12	11	9	4	312.00
Nov. 11	James Gorman, Salt Lake	120	12	11	9	4	312.00
Nov. 15	William Meyers, Green River	34	12	6	8	1	187.00
Nov. 16	John Ward, Salina	49	4	4	6	1	110.00
Nov. 18	Edward Cooke, no address	122	10	12	8	1	282.00
Nov. 19	John Ward, Salina	130	25	13	8	4	348.00
Nov. 19	William Meyers, Kelton	68	9	9	7	2	147.00
Nov. 20	John Meyer, Kelton	128	12	10	9	2	177.00
Nov. 25	William Derrick, Price	103	1	1	1	1	153.00
Nov. 25	Henry McCauley, Milford	60	1	9	1	1	118.00
Nov. 25	Edward Cooke, Salt Lake	120	12	11	9	1	312.00
Nov. 26	John Ward, Salina	120	20	11	7	1	266.00
Nov. 28	George King, no address	94	18	9	13	1	266.00
Nov. 28	John Meyer, Kelton	120	12	11	9	1	312.00
Nov. 28	Henry McCauley, Milford Co.	17	1	1	11	1	125.50
Nov. 29	John Ward, Salina	120	10	8	8	4	173.00
Nov. 29	John Meyer, Kelton	120	12	11	9	1	312.00
Dec. 1	William Derrick, Price	58	9	1	1	1	82.00
Dec. 1	George King, Kelton	120	17	6	1	1	322.00
Dec. 1	James Gorman, Salt Lake	120	12	11	9	1	312.00
Dec. 3	John Ward, Salina	135	20	10	12	1	324.00
Dec. 3	George King, Soldier Summit	106	8	12	4	1	233.50
Dec. 3	George King, Salt Lake	104	14	3	8	1	195.00
Dec. 8	John Meyer, Kelton	128	12	8	7	1	322.00
Dec. 9	John Ward, St. Johns	108	12	8	7	1	249.00
Dec. 12	William Derrick, Beaver Co.	65	1	2	2	1	69.00
Dec. 12	Edward Cooke, St. Johns	128	18	16	4	1	339.00
Dec. 14	John Ward, Salt Lake	116	17	22	4	1	251.00
Dec. 15	William Derrick, Price	21	1	1	2	2	201.00
Dec. 16	John Ward, Salina	61	16	6	1	2	182.00
Dec. 17	John Meyer, Kelton	65	1	1	2	2	167.50
Dec. 22	William Derrick, Price	72	21	15	4	3	117.00
Dec. 22	Henry McCauley, Milford	42	1	17	11	1	148.00
Dec. 22	Edward Cooke, Salt Lake	120	12	16	11	4	421.00
Dec. 23	John Ward, Salina	132	24	16	9	6	366.00
Dec. 27	William Derrick, Price	78	20	14	1	1	99.00
Dec. 28	John Meyer, Green River	32	23	8	1	1	261.00
Dec. 30	Edward Cooke, St. Johns	130	27	15	15	1	372.00
Dec. 30	John Ward, Salt Lake	120	12	11	9	1	312.00
Dec. 30	William Derrick, Price	10	10	20	1	1	124.00
Jan. 3	John Ward, St. Johns	20	14	22	6	1	224.00
Totals		4999	828	589	304	76	\$112,444.41