

of Utah that he is utterly unworthy of belief.

After some explanations Mr. Schroeder was permitted to proceed. Mr. Schroeder declared that it could be established that Robert now is maintaining the status of a polygamist; that children had been born recently to his polygamist wives, among them being twins born to Celia Dibble Roberts on August 11, 1897. It could also be shown, he said, that he had been holding out Dr. Maggie Shipley Roberts as wife, while he had living a lawful wife in the person of Louisa Smith Roberts. These statements, Mr. Schroeder said, could be established by witnesses in Utah.

Mr. Taylor (Ohio) had demanded from the committee a ruling on his demerit and an opportunity to present authorities the public hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning.

Mr. Taylor (Ohio) submitted the interrogatories of Mr. Roberts. In the course of these he said:

"Charges are made that you were convicted in 1889 of unlawful cohabitation and that since then you have been guilty of the same offense, that some years ago you contracted polygamies and ever since then have maintained polygamist relations with these wives."

Mr. Taylor (Ohio) also stated as a basis for the inquiry: "One of the material facts to be ascertained is as to whether or not you have contracted any early 1887 plural marriage and have maintained ever since polygamist relations with these plural wives. The committee instructs me to say that if you wish to make any statement about this or any other matter which is charged you may do so in your own words."

Mr. Roberts was also shown the affidavits on file, on which the foregoing inquiries were made. His answer was substantially as has been given in the written text submitted by him as follows:

"First, Roberts concedes the fact established by the records, of the Third United States judicial district court in and for the Territory of Utah submitted for his inspection, to-wit: that in 1889, in the Territory of Utah he pleaded guilty to the misdemeanor charged against him of unlawful cohabitation.

"Second, in the testimony submitted, it nowhere appears that there is any affidavit or testimony offered before the committee that Roberts, about 1887, contracted a plural marriage, or that he has since then contracted any further plural marriages."

"Third, in the papers submitted, which are supposed to sustain the loose and irregular charges against Roberts, it nowhere appears that there is any affidavit or testimony that Roberts either before or since 1889, contracted plural marriages, or that he has since then contracted any further plural marriages."

"Fourth to the charge that ever since 1889, when Roberts pleaded guilty to unlawful cohabitation in the Territory of Utah, that he has since then maintained polygamist relations in violation of law, he pleads not guilty."

Demurrer: Roberts demurs to the proceedings instituted by the committee on these grounds:

"First—That the committee has no jurisdiction over me to try me for the alleged offense or the offense charged.

"Second, Roberts further demurs to the evidence and papers upon which the charge of unlawful cohabitation is based, upon the ground that said papers and facts do not state facts sufficient to constitute a charge against me that in any way regular or tenable or sufficient to deprive me of my prima facie right to the honor of office and occupy the seat in the House of Representatives to which I have been duly and legally elected, and which election and right is not contested.

"Third, that said papers and evidence are ambiguous, unintelligible and incomplete and of such character as to make the same not worthy to be considered by the committee and I ask that my prima facie right to my seat be now considered."

(SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS.") Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—Committee adjourned till Tuesday. They desire Roberts to submit his arguments on demerit to the jurisdiction of committee and competency and sufficiency of evidence, etc., in writing, in addition to the verbal arguments today. Some of the committee think it may be necessary to go to Utah or to bring witnesses here to determine the case.

Schroeder, Huff, et al., were in the committee room this afternoon. Schroeder stated that the contestants thought they could win, and suggested as a method for doing so to go to Utah.

Roberts objected to Schroeder's appearing in case either as attorney, witness, or in any capacity, on the ground that he is unworthy of the confidence of the committee. He is declared to be a swindler and guilty of unprofessional conduct by the Supreme court of Utah. (See Young vs Schroeder, Tenth Utah 155, affidavits of Brandon of Centerville et al, dated last February.) Roberts has been home eight months after this, and why did not they prosecute instead of the committee going west.

BRIGHTER FOR ROBERTS.

A Reaction Says the New York World, Has Set in in His Favor.

New York, Dec. 8.—A special to the World from Washington says, according to a Herald special: A reaction has set in in the Roberts case, and the members of the House are quick to feel it. The question of the guilt or innocence of Roberts is not involved. Even some of the men who are the bitterest opponents of Roberts admit that he has a right, protected by the Constitution of the United States, to be sworn in as a member of Congress, although he afterward may be expelled.

There is one thing which is causing great concern among Republicans, and that is the charge of Mr. Roberts, made openly on the floor, that President McKinley appointed two "Mormons" as postmasters in Utah who were accused of practicing polygamy, in affidavits filed with the President and against whose appointments protests, signed by hundreds, were made. This has made an end of a row. Roberts is in the same position as Postmaster Graham of Provo and Postmaster Smith of Logan.

If they are to be permitted to remain in office while Roberts is not even permitted to take his seat it places the administration in an uncomfortable position. The Democratic wing of Congress, taking advantage of the opportunity, Representative John J. Lentz of Ohio has prepared a resolution, which he has presented from introducing today by early adjournment of the House, calling for the removal of these postmasters into the appointments of these postmasters. Republican polygamists cannot be much better than Democratic polygamists.

A special committee does not know exactly how to proceed. It is without precedents; it is practically a court, and it takes the position that the accused is guilty and must prove his innocence. The only thing it can really do is to adopt the rule Napoleon.

It is probable that John J. Carlisle will appear as counsel against Roberts. The committee has not determined whether or not it will allow Roberts to have counsel. It is likely that the committee will drag the matter

along indefinitely, and not reach a decision until near the close of the session.

WHERE WILL TALMAGE BE?

Hates Polygamy but According to His Own Doctrine will be a Polygamist in Heaven.

Washington, Dec. 8.—George M. Bailey, Washington correspondent of the Salt Lake News, in a card in the Post, according to a Herald special, says of Dr. Talmage's Sunday sermon on polygamy:

"Dr. Talmage's sermon, published last Monday, was the most eloquent arraignment of polygamy the country has ever seen. Dr. Talmage has charmed the people in years gone by with the thought that the good will meet their loved ones on the other shore. Hence in the next world the elect will know the bliss of family reunions.

"This is a blessed thought, for the pure in heart who travel through this vale of tears, two too many for earth, at one time, Dr. Talmage will cross the divide, having lived in a consecutive manner with four earthly wives. This is lawful, and it is civilization on earth. But there must be reunions in heaven. Dr. Talmage may have the trouble in the next world that Roberts has in this."

An Interesting Visitor.

The Utah congressman had a very interesting visit this morning from Bernard Moses, a Hebrew merchant of Baltimore. It was the first time the gentleman had met since 1884, when Mr. Roberts was on a missionary work in East Tennessee.

At that period Mr. Moses was in business at Chattanooga, when two of the Robert's associates were slain by a mob. Mr. Moses in which the bodies of the victims were shipped to Salt Lake, and afterwards there buried. Mr. Roberts said tonight: "During all the trying times fifteen years ago, Mr. Moses was very friendly and sympathetic, and I have always warmly appreciated his assistance. He came over here particularly to see me. He thinks as little of persecution now as he did then, and his visit was very pleasant to me at this time."

LOOKING FOR THE "DOCTOR"

James Hayhoe Pays Mayo \$15 in Advance for Treatment.

James Hayhoe of Eldorado, Col., appeared at police headquarters late this afternoon and timorously inquired for "Dr. Mayo."

"He hath gone where the woodbine twines," volunteered Officer Gillespie. A look of sadness stole over the young man's face, and Desk Sergeant Smith asked: "What do you want of him?" But it wasn't James who wanted to be cured; he wanted the "doctor" just the same. It finally developed that he had paid the "doctor" \$15 in "advance," to cure Mrs. Hayhoe, the treatment would take about three months. "They are beginning to show up," remarked patrol driver Armstrong, "Who?" asked the reporter. "Victims."

FIRE ON EAST BRIGHAM.

The fire department was called out this afternoon to William Hatfield's two-story brick dwelling, 1167 East Brigham Street. A defective hearth was the means of causing an incipient blaze. The loss was nominal and will not exceed \$15 or \$20. The house cost Mr. Hatfield \$6,000, and it is insured for \$3,000.

WARD ENTERTAINMENTS.

On Thursday evening next, Dec. 14, at 7:30 o'clock, a primary concert will be given in the Twenty-first ward meeting house. It will consist of songs, duets, recitations, piano selections, drill by the scholars, etc. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Primary association of that ward.

THE CLASS FOR WOMEN.

The free classes which are to be taught by Dr. Roberts this winter under the auspices of the Relief Society, commenced this afternoon, the meeting being held in the lecture room at the Templeton building. The classes Dr. Roberts states are not of the same order as the free classes taught by her last year, those being especially for the training of nurses, and entailing a two years' service for the poor of the city for the training. The present course has a wider scope, being intended to cover as fully as possible the entire scope of domestic anatomy, hygiene, etc., the idea being to provide an opportunity for practical preparation in duties of life. Besides Dr. Roberts, several other physicians and specialists will aid during the lecture course, giving talks upon subjects in line with the object of the classes.

Taylor Gets the Certificate.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 9.—At 9:45 this morning the election certificate of William S. Taylor was signed by the election commissioners, and he was declared to be governor elect of Kentucky. The official figures of the vote filed with the secretary of state were:

Taylor, 197,714; Goebel, 191,331. Taylor's plurality, 2,382.

"A Good Paymaster Starts Not at Assurances."

There is one good paymaster who is around on duty, gives full value, and never fails in his duty. It is your privilege to select him, and his name is pure, wholesome blood. This paymaster makes the rounds of the body, visits brain, stomach, kidneys, liver, heart and head alike. Hood's Sarsaparilla acts as a guarantor that this paymaster will do his duty.

If the blood is impure, it cannot do its duty, and you are the sufferer, but you need not be. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, catarrhs and enriches the blood. It never disappoints.

Catarrh—"My throat was in such a condition with catarrh that I could hardly swallow and had no appetite. I found Hood's Sarsaparilla an excellent remedy, and now have a good appetite." Ella J. White, Ennis, Texas.

Boils—"My boils vanished after I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purified my blood and gave me strength. Hood's Pills cured my sick headache." J. W. Capell, Cely, S. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-digesting and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS DEAD.

(Continued from page one.)

ministry in order to fit the younger Richards to maintain the increasing work in Franklin's temporary absence.

STUPENDOUS WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The baptisms in the British mission during these two years from the summer of 1897 to the close of spring in 1899, aggregated about 16,000, while the perfect organization of conferences, branches, pastorates, etc., was commensurate with this marvelous increase. After exhaustive investigation Franklin rejected the theory of emigrating the Saints by way of Panama to the California coast, and instead adopted the project of sending one ship to each of the three points, Boston, Philadelphia and New York. The last received the decided preference, after the experiment and the plan of voyage between Liverpool and Seattle Garden, instituted by Apostle Richards for the European Saints is still the preferred one. On May 8th, 1892, he sailed from Liverpool for New York, and arrived safely in Great Salt Lake City, Aug. 26th.

AS A LEGISLATOR.

On Dec. 15th, 1892, in the Territorial Legislative Assembly he renewed his labors as a law maker. In the opening of the year 1893, he participated in the dedication of the Temple grounds at Great Salt Lake City, and in laying his corner stones. In the following month of July he journeyed with his wife Jane and their two children, to Iron county to proceed with the establishing of the iron works, and on the trip encountered, but without any immediate disaster, the cholera epidemic which had been spreading from the Indian reservations at Cedar City military orders were received from Gov. Young and Lieut. Gen. Wells, in view of the Indian disturbances, and Franklin continued assiduously in the work of bringing in the outposts, changing the site of Cedar City and fitting the people for the resistance of savage aggressions.

FOR EUROPE AGAIN.

He returned to his home in Salt Lake City in time to sooth the closing hours of his mother's life, but was again on the sea in 1894, and on the 22nd of October, his mission there accomplished he came to Salt Lake City to take part through the winter in the legislative councils, and while thus engaged by President Young to prepare for another mission to Europe.

Just before leaving for England he held a family gathering, at which he set the example of dedicating his home and all he possessed to the Lord. He reached Liverpool in safety June 4th, 1894.

FOUNDED 42 ISLINGTON.

In 1895 he engaged for the better accommodation of the growing business in Liverpool the premises known now as 42 Islington which have been occupied as the chief offices of the Church in Europe from its origin until the present time. In October of that year, the Saxon mission was originally established in Dresden under his personal direction.

His travels were constant and extended to nearly every part of western Europe—until he was probably better informed than any other man regarding the work in foreign lands. He gathered around him a most devoted band of American and foreign Elders, and the cause progressed amazingly. It was also within his province to direct the branches of the Church in the East Indies, Africa, Australia, New Zealand and other parts—making altogether a sphere which no man could fill unless every ambition were centered in the cause.

HOME ONCE MORE.

On July 26, 1896, President Richards accompanied by Elder C. H. Wheelock, returned from Liverpool, and was bound on the steamer Asia. When the coming of Johnston's army was announced Brig. Gen. Richards was called into counsel upon measures for public safety and defense, and later, was engaged with a detachment of men from his brigade in giving support to Lieutenant General Wells in Echo canyon.

POLITICAL WORKS.

On July 21st, 1899, he began a political tour through Southern Utah, to advise and encourage the people in their support to Congress and immediately upon his return to Great Salt Lake City he departed with President John Taylor, to meet two companies of emigrants—many of whom were endeared by old and affectionate associations with him. During the years from 1893 to 1898 his labors were multifarious; he was engaged in ecclesiastical, political legislative, military and educational works.

TO ENGLAND ONCE MORE.

On July 29th, 1898, he was once more appointed to England and in a fortnight was on his journey arriving in Liverpool on the 11th of September following. He began the welcome and grateful labor of visiting the principal centers of the European mission, including the Scandinavian and other continental conferences.

LAST FOREIGN MISSION.

In July, 1897, he was again reinstated as President of the European mission. This was the last foreign mission of Apostle Richards and his active work in the field of labor and ministry. What times he had crossed the mighty deep and four eventful periods he had spent in the ministry.

PROBATE JUDGE OF WEBER.

On Feb. 19th, 1899, he was elected probate judge of Weber county, and from that event to the present time he has may date no small share of the worthy progress which has made them respectively, in importance, the second city and county of Utah.

AS A NEWSPAPER EDITOR.

In May, 1869, Franklin D. Richards established his residence in Ogden. In all the intervening years he has been a resident of that city, and has been the Weber State of Zion. Many of his assistant laborers possessed a measure of his own paramount quality of generous loyalty to the cause, and those men came readily to his support in the removal of the home ministry. When he reached Ogden to attend his first term of court the town had no newspaper; before a year had passed he established and for a time edited the Ogden Junction, over which he exercised a guardian care and which subsequently existed under the name of the Ogden Daily Herald.

He was probate and county judge of Weber county continuously from March 1st, 1899, until Sept. 15th, 1899. During this period of more than fourteen years, he has been the author of many laws of estates or settlement were brought before him. In not a single instance was his decision in these matters reversed by a higher tribunal. He adjudicated all the land titles in the important city of Ogden and the towns of Huntsville, North Ogden and Plain City.

AN OFFICIAL CONTENT.

Towards the close of his official career Judge Richards became a party to one of the most important law suits of the Territory. In the autumn of 1882 Congress passed what is known as the "Hear Amendment," which authorized the Governor of the Territory to fill the vacancies caused by the failure to elect officers at the August election, 1882. Under this authority the Governor of the Territory appointed some scores of persons to fill the offices throughout the Territory and among them James N. Kimball was appointed to be probate judge of Weber county.

After demanding the office from Franklin D. Richards, he commenced a mandamus suit to compel the relinquishment of the office and records to him. Mr. Richards denied that there was any vacancy in the office because of the failure to hold the election and insisted that he had the right under his commission to hold the office until his successor was elected and qualified. The district court decided in favor of Mr. Kimball but an appeal was taken to the Supreme court of the Territory, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed. The case was then taken to the Supreme court of the United States, where it rested until the term expired for which Mr. Kimball was appointed and until Judge Richards' successor was elected and qualified. This was a test case and if it had not been contested with the determination and skill which characterized the defense the result would have been the displacement of all the officers of the Territory by the Governor's appointees, and the "Liberal Party" would have gained the political control of the Territory.

HISTORIAN AND GENEALOGIST.

As historian of the Church and President of the Utah Genealogical society President Richards also performed a great amount of work. On the organization of the State Historical society a couple of years ago, he was chosen president and filled the place at the time of his demise.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS' FUNERAL.

By request of the family of the deceased his funeral will be held in the new Ogden Tabernacle on Tuesday afternoon next beginning at 1 o'clock. This arrangement will permit Salt Lake friends to attend the services and return the same day. The Oregon Short-Line train leaves here at 11:45 a. m. and the Rio Grande Western at 12:05 p. m. The deceased will be buried in the Ogden cemetery in accordance with his own request.

Just Saved His Life.

It was a thrilling escape that Charles Davis of Bowerston, D., lately had from a frightful death. For two years a severe lung trouble constantly grew worse until it seemed he must die of Consumption. Then he began to use Dr. King's Discovery and lately wrote: "It gave instant relief and effected a permanent cure." Such wonderful cures have for 25 years, proven it's power to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung troubles. Price 50 cts. and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

ON TO MANILA, 20 CENTS.

The last 1,000 of the beautiful book, "On to Manila," detailing the achievements of the Utah batteries in the Philippines, are now offered at 20 cents. Postage prepaid.

BRITISH WIN AT LADYSMITH.

Boer Head Laager, Ladysmith, Friday, Dec. 8.—The British have stormed and carried the hill at Lombardskop, putting a big Creuset gun and one howitzer out of action, and capturing a small Maxim.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Dec. 8, says three thousand British troops preceded by an armored train are advancing on Coler-burg from Kaarpoort.

While so far as the actual British advances are concerned this morning's dispatches show little change in the situation, the authorities anticipate, from the announcement that howitzers and cavalry have reached General Buller's camp, that General Buller has received the heavy artillery for which he was waiting, that the advance will no longer be delayed. News of important battles by both generals is expected soon.

THE FACT THAT GENERAL BULLER HAS ORDERED 200 STRETCH-BEARERS FROM PIETERMARITZBURG TO ASSIST THE REGULAR AMBULANCE CORPS, INDICATES THAT HE ANTICIPATES SHARP FIGHTING.

The latest pigeon from Ladysmith furnished General Buller with an important map sent by General White, presumably showing the disposition of the Boer forces and the vulnerable points.

The engineers at Frere Camp have made a good start in completing the trestle bridge 500 feet, and an armored train is now repairing the line in the neighborhood of Chieveley.

The news from Cape Colony is not satisfactory from the British point of view. The Boers' position is exceptionally strong. Reports received at Capetown from Bloemfontein say everybody has been compelled to do military duty, including Mr. Frazer, the chairman of the Volksraad.

The Free State is alleged, have decided not to defend Bloemfontein, as it is not fortified, but to make a stand at Bainsvlei, southwest of Bloemfontein.

According to dispatches from Ladysmith, excursions are running weekly from Pretoria, bringing numbers of gaily attired Dutch women who take up points of vantage on the hills and closely scan the proceedings in the town.

Russia is sending General Gurko of the general staff as attache at the Boer head laager.

A siege train was shipped to South Africa today, from Southampton.

Mr. Langford, the Boer, Mr. Hugo Gerald de Bathe, sails for South Africa December 10th, on special services. Mrs. Langtry declares that if she had not made all her American arrangements she would go too in the capacity of nurse or otherwise.

The war office has received the following dispatch from General Forester-Walker, the British commander at Capetown:

"The Free State government reports that there are thirty-five prisoners at Ladysmith, including Lieut. Tristram, of the twelfth lancers, who is severely wounded."

Seeds for Farmers.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The department of agriculture will begin its distribution of seeds to the farmers of the country last, shipping them south the beginning of January, and perhaps sending a few shortly before the first. This year the seeds for distribution to all parts of the country will consist of 13,000,000 bushels of vegetable seeds, 1,500,000 of flower seeds, besides field and lawn grass seeds.

UNDIGESTED FOOD

becomes poison in a few hours and is responsible for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, languor, nervousness and all liver and kidney ills. Where there is one or all of these ailments Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be taken at once. It prevents as well as cures all stomach ills, and is a specific for malaria, fever and ague. When you get it see to it that you have a genuine stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Just as good Substitutes.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

TWO WITNESSES

EXAMINED TODAY

Jury and Witnesses in the Smith Case Excused Until Monday.

EVIDENCE OF R. HASLAM.

Mrs. Burt of Eureka Says She Saw Smith and Another Man Pass Her Place.

But two witnesses were examined at the Smith trial today and they were Richard Haslam, of Diamond, and Mrs. Burt, of Eureka. The former testified that at the defendant's request he addressed an envelope to Judge Powers. The address on the box received by Mr. Powers, written on an envelope, the witness recognized in the handwriting which was with an indelible pencil, but which some one afterwards retraced with a pen and ink. For the benefit of counsel for the defense Mr. Haslam gave a sample of his handwriting with a hard lead pencil, and it was so much like the other writing that there can be no doubt as to who wrote it.

Mrs. Burt told the court and jury that she saw Smith pass her house the afternoon of Friday, August 25, going in the direction of the railway depot at Eureka. In his hand she carried a large envelope, and it was almost a fac simile of the other.

SAW SMITH CARRY PARCELS.

Isabella Burt, a married woman, residing at Eureka, told her house was back of the Rio Grande Western depot. Saw Smith on Friday, the 25th of August. Witness was sitting on the porch when Smith passed her place carrying two parcels that looked to her like boxes. They were twelve and 1 o'clock. The parcels were tied together in a white handkerchief.

Smith was with another man. They were talking but witness could not hear what was said. The other man was dark complexioned; taller than Smith, but not as broad. They were going in the direction of the depot. Just before they passed witness' house witness observed that one of the men pulled the other's coat sleeve. Smith stopped at the hydrant and took a drink of water. He was positive the man who carried the parcels was Smith.

Under cross-examination witness could not remember all she testified to before Judge Timmony at the preliminary hearing. She might have said she was on Court that the man who carried the parcels was either Smith or a man very much like him. She testified now, however, that Smith was the man. Could not say which it was that pulled the other's coat sleeve. Smith wore a sort of a brown jacket. The reason witness knew it was the 25th of August was because her husband's birthday occurred two days prior.

Mrs. Burt was certain there were two parcels because the handkerchief or white cloth in which they were wrapped "went in a little at the top."

After further questioning, Mrs. Burt was excused and Judge Norrell adjourned court until Monday morning, excusing the witnesses and jurors until that time.

WITNESSES FOR SMITH.

Six are Subjourned at the Expense of the State.

Upon the filing of an affidavit of impecuniosity by John Smith, the alleged dynamiter, now on trial in the criminal court, Judge Norrell today ordered the issuance of a subpoena for the following witnesses, at the expense of the State: James Jacobs and William Markley, Bingham; J. M. Jameson, Bingham or Silver City; George Phillips, Lake City and Charles C. Hayden, Diamond.

GOT EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Pat O'Connor, an Alleged Housebreaker, Sentenced by Judge Norrell Today.

Pat O'Connor, a middle-aged man, of Irish persuasion, appeared before Judge Norrell today on the charge of housebreaking. The defendant pleaded guilty, and, despite the fact that he was given eighteen months in the State prison.

Pat created a big laugh among the

TWO LETTERS FROM JAIL.

Mr. Putnam here produced two letters, each sent from the county jail by Smith to Peck, dated September 7 and 18, 1899. Peck said he received both of them. Both letters are similar with the exception of an additional sentence which appears at the end of the second one. The earlier dated epistle reads as follows:

Salt Lake County Jail, Sept. 7, 1899. Johnny Peck, Diamond, Utah:—Dear Sir:—I regard you as a friend, and I am against you on the 25th of last month. Johnny, what did I ever do to you that you should give me a case? Did I ever give you a case? During our short acquaintance I do not think I wronged you in any way, so you must be influenced or paid for such. Well, Johnny, will it do you any good if I get life in prison? When you get older and have more experience you might be sorry for it, but it will be too late then to do me any good, but if you have a heart in you, and a little of the thought shadow I do, to think you perjured a life away for a few dollars blood money.

Come, Johnny, be a man and tell the truth about it. Life is more than a day. A good deed cheers the heart on a day. You know, Johnny, I did not wrong you in any way, so you must be influenced or paid for such. Well, Johnny, will it do you any good if I get life in prison? When you get older and have more experience you might be sorry for it, but it will be too late then to do me any good, but if you have a heart in you, and a little of the thought shadow I do, to think you perjured a life away for a few dollars blood money.

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