The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 288. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1896. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX

SILVER AND GOLD.

Bryan Tells Why the White Metal Was Demonetized.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN METALS.

Arguments Now Employed Against Silver Were at the Time Used Against Gold.

ELGIN, Ills., Oct. 29.—At 8:30 a. m. Bryan reached the Northwestern depot in Chicago, for a day's tour in the suburbs, Northern Ills. A large crowd cheered him loudly and he responded a speech. Bryan smilingly declined and disappeared within the car. The train remained eight minutes. It was taken to a platform 200 feet from the railroad and addressed a large and enthusiastic audience. Bryan was introduced by I. N. J. Allen, president of the democratic club of Elgin.

Bryan said: "Politicians have been coining the money question for twenty years and financiers have been selling it their own way for twenty years, and yet it is most interesting that it has come in all that time, and if this election fails to induce institutions it simply means four years more of agitation until the people have another chance to express themselves. [Great applause.] You hear our opponents talk about restoring confidence, and that is all that is necessary to stop the agitation. My friends, they ought to know the agitation is the result of a condition and the agitation will continue while that condition remains. If the silver question could have been put down twenty by saying, be still, it would have been put down before. If it could have been put down by commands or threats or by intimidation it would have been put down long ago. But I want you to remember, that in spite of all financiers have done for twenty years to keep the silver question down, it is still up before the American people and will stay up until the American people, [Applause.] We are accused of stirring up prejudice. My friends, because a gigantic power to the discussion, that one and argue that he crushes the crowd. The disease is here and we simply point it out, and you can think just as he is if you will, but you cannot cure the disease by refusing to see it. [Applause.] For years, yes, for centuries the people have had the financial policy of the nations of the world. England started a crusade against silver in 1816. She stood alone for a long period against nation after nation. Every of gold in this country and America. Then after gold began to increase, then one after another nations in Europe which contended gold could not money would become cheap. The very arguments used against silver were used then against gold, and we were told that to pay in gold was to cheat the widow and orphan and the depositors of savings banks. [Applause.] If you will read a book written by a French writer, Cocwalier, along in the fifties, you will find the identical arguments used against silver now that were used against gold then. You can take the book and put the word "silver" where he uses the word "gold" and you will have the identical arguments that are advanced of today. After they found that gold ceased to increase and silver was increasing, then they began the same kind of arguments against silver that they had started against gold. I have and people are to ask why it is they demonetized silver when silver was worth more than gold at the time. The explanation is simply my friends. At that time silver was increasing and gold was decreasing and they wanted to demonetize the metal that was increasing, so they would have a metal that was decreasing, because decreasing money was sound money, and that is what the money changers always wanted. [Applause.] There is another reason why they demonetized silver in favor of gold. A large portion of the annual product of gold is used in the arts, while only a small portion of silver is used for the arts. Therefore there was a larger amount of silver available for coinage than there was gold, and they feared if they coinage silver and gold at the same time, in order to have a money commodity, it would be gold that would be used in that state.

A Fortune for Antiquary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—In addition to the $800,000 of bonds left in trust for him conditionally upon his remaining sober for five years George Crocker, second son of the deceased millionaire, has just come into possession of a one-eighth interest in his father's estate, which is equivalent to some $1,000,000.

Now that the big property interests have been transferred they will leave off the East within a week and will pass the winter in New York.

Site Claimed for Solidarity.

CANTON, O., Oct. 29.—Candidate McKinley's front porch notwithstanding the Republican national campaign work has furnished the press associations with a compilation of estimates from those who claim to represent the true sentiments in every county in Ohio. The total shows that parishes for McKinley of 113,500 and for Bryan of 20,000 are a sufficient majority for McKinley at so late.

Mr. Smith signs the statement, which concludes:

The above is in each case the maximum majority for Bryan or the minimum majority for McKinley estimated by the gentlemen named. I confidently believe that the election will show that I am claim that McKinley will receive not less than 100,000 plurality in the state of Ohio.

A Sepoy Blow Absent.

SIMLA, Oct. 29.—A sepoy belonging to the British Indian troops stationed at Fort Lockhart, on Samoa, last night and killed Lieutenant Yeate of the Royal engineers; Lieutenant Bowser, of the Bombay lancers, and two private soldiers, besides wounding Lieutenant Mackachlan.

AFRAID OF OLD BISMARCK.

The German Government Hesitates to Prosecute Him

For He May Be Treated in the Same Manner as He Treated Count Arnim.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A special from Berlin says it is understood here that the proposed prosecution of Prince Bismarck's nephew, for publishing of state secrets has been abandoned out of fear of the harm such a step might do the German foreign policy. It is added, however, that should Prince Bismarck publish the circumstances upon which he resigned his office, the government will be forced to act and would probably treat Prince Bismarck in the same manner the latter treated Count Von Arnim.

BISMARCK'S DISCLOSURES.

Still the Subject of Comment in the French Press.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Figaro, on the disclosures made by Prince Bismarck, regarding the secret alliance between Germany and Russia, from 1884 to 1890, says "Russia discovered that the army was not sufficiently for her and when Prince Bismarck asked her in 1887 to renew her declaration of neutrality in the event of an attack upon Germany, Russia certainly refused to do so, and thereafter all the indefiniteness of Prince Bismarck only served to increase the friendship between France and Russia."

The Matin says it is its opinion that the disclosures of the Secret treaty was intended to make France suspicious of Russia and it had the contrary effect.

EXPELLED FROM THE COLLEGE.

The Boys Who Threw Eggs at Bryan's Parade in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Louis J. Hatchett and Chauncey C. Foster were expelled today from the business college at which they were students. They are the youths who threw the eggs at Bryan and were released by the police yesterday at Bryan's request. Neither at the students was present when the principal, O. M. Powers, today formally announced the expulsion to 250 students in the institution. The announcement was received in silence.

Large Crop of Apples.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Throughout the states of chief commercial prominence, including New England and New York, the crop of winter apples is large, according to the special report of The New England Homestead, which places the aggregate yield at a shade under 19,000,000 barrels for all. The United States against 68,000,000 barrels in 1895 and 77,000,000 the two years ago. The culturally says the crop in New England, New York, Michigan and parts of a few other states is the principal one. New Hampshire and New York have over 16,000,000 barrels against little more than 7,000,000 a year ago, while Michigan is nearly a million barrels short of the most ever secured in that state.

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THE WHEAT PRICES.

English Farmers Think Much Higher Figures Will Be Obtained.

THE FAMINE PROSPECT IN INDIA.

And a Short Potato Crop in Europe Will Create Great Demand for Grain.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to the World from London says: A remarkable feature of the situation, was plainly indicating a better that higher prices are coming is that the farmers in the wheat growing districts are holding on to their stock even though the figures to be obtained are much higher as than they ever moved to see again.

The absence of rain in the Punjab district and the measures now being arranged by the East Indian government to deal with a positive famine, seem certain to make large demands on the market next month.

Your correspondent had a talk with Mr. Schumann, the manager of the great firm of E. D. Sassoon & Co. of London and Bombay, the largest and most important London house in the East Indian trade. It was his purchase of several cargoes for Bombay last week that drove the first decided advance in prices. He says: "I consider the prospect of the manest excellent for one months to come, notwithstanding the price of wheat shows a downward tendency. It has now fallen to thirty-two shillings, and I believe it will drop to thirty, from which point it will the steadily in a steadily stable manner.

"The poor potato crop both here and on the continent must be taken into consideration as an important element in producing the grain output. It is almost certain that on this account France will become an importer and we Francs cannot be in import, price will go up two or three shillings in a week.

"Germany and Holland also have suffered in their potato crop, so they too, will become importers which will increase the strength of the market and maintain prices at a good level.

"As to India the stock of wheat will not be left there in some mistake anyway, as they have enough stock to keep them going. It cannot yet be said with certainty that they will have a famine at all.

"Rain may come and if it does the crop will be saved.

"Of course the stocks in India are held by speculators who may manipulate the market, in which event we would see a famine, but it is the speculation of wheat that India has resulted so far only moderate proportions. I bought three cargoes and another for my account, and sold in India. That is all. As to Argentina we estimate that we shall get 4,000,000 quarters at least from there.

"The reaction in the market is due to a statement of a numerous promoted by an financiers of consideration, that there is no advance of wheat will begin to improve, so slowly expected on a rising basis, and prices will rise steadily."

THE WHEAT MARKET.

London Holders Asking for an Advance of a Penny.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—At the Baltic today, holders of wheat were asking 2d advance. The market was steadier. Twelve thousand to fourteen thousand quarts of California wheat, November and December delivery, sold at 32 3d.

RISE AND DOWN IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Wheat opened decidedly strong but nervous this morning, the initial price for December being an advance of about one cent. The strength was due to the firmness at Liverpool cables which responded very well to yesterday's advance here. Foreign news was bearish. The fact started a general buying movement under which December advanced quickly from 71 @ 72 opening price, to 73 cents. Northwest receipts showed a considerable increase over last year's. This started the price downward, December touching 71. Local cables showed a further advance and the price quickly shot up again to 72. Here another reaction occurred and at the end of the first hour December was selling at 72½.

Gas Explosion in a Shaft.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 29.—A serious explosion of gas occurred south of Wilkesbarre in the shaft of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company this afternoon. It is reported that six persons were so badly burned that they will die.

Big Sale of Horses.

NEWMARKET, Oct. 29.—The entire stud of American horses belonging to Enoch Wheatt were sold today at Tattersall and fetched 7,000 guineas ($36,855). There was a large crowd present. Kentucky was sold for 1,400 guineas to W. H. Dunn; C. Robert bought Mashtiger for 2,000 guineas; M. Lefferty bought Wildfire for 1,200 guineas; Count Lobenstadt, gold-cup of Kaiser William of Germany, purchased Helene Nimet for 1,150 guineas; Mr. Stevens was knocked down to Sir Jase for 400 guineas; Jack Fancy went to F. W. Dry for 420 guineas.

PILGRIMS TO CANTON.

Railroad Employes Arrive in Special Cars.

CANTON, Oct. 29.—A special train of seven cars arrived at Toledo this morning bringing the employes of Rockwell and Medinger mill, company left Charlestown, W. Va., at 7 o'clock last night and traveled all night. At Toledo the visitors were escorted to the McKinley home and introduced by W. W. Brown, conductor in the road.

McKinley's response to the West Virginia delegation was: "Some persons seem to think the way to get rich in this country is to depreciate the quantity of the money we have, and some people have gone so far as to say it does not make any difference about the quality of the money, so we have the quantity. I think some men standing around me today, who were across the river during the late civil war will remember the quality had very much to do with the value of money, and while there was quantity in plenty of worthless kind of money, the quality of it was so poor that it wasn't currency any to speak of."

Half a Million Gold Withdrawn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The Post-Special bank today withdrew $500,000 gold from the sub-treasury in exchange for gold office checks. The treasury reserve is not affected by this operation. There has been deposited in the sub-treasury $800,000 in gold in exchange for legal tenders.

A Deadly Cyclone.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Oct. 29.—A cyclone struck Mitchell postoffice, twenty miles east of here last night at 10 and swept everything before it. The postmaster Mullen, and wife are known to have been killed. Many others are reported dead. Running parties with offices have been sent out from here.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Stringency Relieves the Speculation in Stocks.

Call Money Loaned at 100 Per Cent—The Flurry Thought to Be Over.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The somewhat apathetic speculation in stocks today was enlivened by the extreme stringency of rates for call money. The first loan made was at 10 per cent. The rate then jumped to 15 per cent and finally about 1:30 p. m. a broker who wanted money was compelled to bid up to 50 per cent before he could secure the required accommodation. The price then fluctuated between 25 and 50 per cent. Business was only moderate, so offerings of funds were extremely light. The immediate cause of the stringency was the calling of loans by some banks that wished to prepare themselves for possible large demands tomorrow. The loans made on Friday go over until Monday according to the custom of the Street although the banks legally have a right to call the money any day of the week. The banks, as a rule, are reserving their surplus funds for the accommodation of their regular customers who have been using it at 4 per cent, in proportion to the business done by them.

The influence, however, the banks have seized upon for the express purpose of making a turn in money on the Street. The stringency was not expected to result in a withdrawal of funds to the interior as the volume of the business has not exceeded the average last week. Bankers report a steady inquiry for funds by regular interest, and the sympathetic handling influence upon the market was caused by the report of an increase in the demand for gold. Bullion brokers advanced the commission premium of gold 1/4 per cent to 1/2 per cent. The rates are current at the Street of materially higher figures in money tomorrow, but some of the leading bankers express the opinion that the worst of the flurry has been seen.

At 2:30 p. m. money was loaning at 70 per cent.

At 2:00 p. m. money at 60 per cent was heard and bid.

At 2:45 p. m. call money was 100 per cent and yet brisk demand.

At 3 p. m. the last loan was made at 60 per cent. Closed, offered at 50 per cent.

France Wants Germany's Aid.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Count Isay favors granting Germany preferential tariffs in Tunis, provided the former cooperates with France in the settlement of the Egyptian question.

Letter of the Bank of England.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Although the bank rate was not changed today at the meeting of the directors of the Bank of England, that institution has adopted the usual course of changing the rate of interest. It is believed by advisers is to make the rate effective in the open market.

Gold Shipments.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The American cable Bernata, by Beaution out of Bell Phoebe, owned by the Lorillard-Belmont stable, ran second in the race for the Dewhurst plate of 800 sovereigns at Newmarket today. The Venetian won.

Fatal Car Accident.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 29.—One person was killed and fatally injured and others serious injured in an accident on the Wyoming valley traction line early today.

Jude Walsh, aged 20, of Port Bowkley, had both legs cut off and died while being taken to the hospital. The car fell upon the side plunging the passengers under the wreck.

The Massachusetts Tested.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The new battleship Massachusetts reached her old anchorage off Tompkinsville, N. I., last night, having emerged successfully from the many tests from the board of inspection which tried her worth. The guns and the mountings stood the shock of all charges which were fired, and the engines and boilers, not mentioning machinery, were satisfactory to a high degree and when it came to drilling the crew the men showed the high degree of efficiency to which they have been brought by Captain Evan Roberts and his active officer, Lieutenant Commander C. H. Arnold. The board of inspection boarded the vessel at Hampton Roads a week ago, and for the next fortnight night and day the vessel was kept moving.

THE SUPREME COURT

Petition of District Court Clerk Stanton Taken Under Advisement.

THE EASTMAN APPEAL DISMISSED.

Opinion by the Attorney General On the Effect of Certain Rulings on an Appeal in Ballot.

The Supreme court met this morning to hear the petition for a rehearing in the case of the State of Utah ex rel. Morgan Richards, Jr., State auditor, vs. C. E. Stanton, clerk of the Third district court. The petition was taken under advisement and court adjourned till tomorrow morning.

APPEAL DISMISSED

On Issues Now Determined Upon the Merits of another Connection.

Associate Justice Miner today handed down an opinion in the Supreme court in the case of M. Eastman vs A. R. Gurney. The opinion is confined to by Chief Justice Zane and Associate Justice Bartch.

From the record it appears that the plaintiff received judgment in the district court in an action in ejectment against the defendants, in February, 1896. This judgment was afterwards set aside and vacated and a new trial granted on the defendant's motion. Defendant appeals from the order vacating and setting aside the judgment.

The same principle, says the opinion, is involved in this appeal as in that of the North Point Consolidated Irrigation company vs the Utah & Salt Lake Canal company. This case involved the constitutional right of appeal from an order granting an injunction pendente lite. The decision in that case on principle is conclusive of the Thereinde the appeal in this case is dismissed with costs.

FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

An Opinion Upon the Effect of Certain Ballot Markings.

Attorney General A. C. Bishop today transmitted the following opinion to the parties addressed:

J. Wesley Warf Esq., county attorney of Wayne county, Wellington, Utah.

Dear Sir—I have before me your letter of October 24th in which you submit the following and ask to be advised (Verbatim, Ed):

"Will a cross after the angle to counteract the effect of the ballot in question for the Independent Republican ticket, since they did not admit or certify a party emblem in their certificate of nomination? Answer.

The Republicans of this county have filed a second certificate of nomination, styled the Independent Republican party and adopted the emblem of the said party, but we do not ask to vote to get our senator, Mr. R. S. Collett's name on it. The question is, if we cross after the line Hive and place current mark after Mr. Collett's name, which will appear on the nominee by the regular Republican party, will our vote be counted for the list of candidates named by the Independent Republicans also also for Mr. Collett? The same set of nominees are also nominated by both parties with the exception of Mr. Collett."

Replying to your first question I beg to say that in my opinion it was not necessary for the county convention to adopt or certify a party emblem as that comes within the province of the state convention. This ruling is the cross placed after the angle would be equivalent to a vote for each and all of the candidates upon the straight Republican ticket.

Answering your second inquiry, I am of the opinion that the cross placed opposite the emblem of the Independent Republican party, would be equivalent to a vote for each and every candidate upon that ticket. If I understand you correctly, Mr. Collett was the candidate of both the Republican convention for state senator, and that the Independent Republican convention made no nomination for this office. If this is the fact, the cross placed opposite the name of Mr. Collett for State senator, would be equivalent to a vote for him, and would not affect the vote as indicated by the cross opposite the two hive for the entire ticket Independent Republican nominees.

In other words, a cross placed after the emblem of the Independent Republican party in the case in question, and a cross placed opposite the name of Mr. Collett would be tantamount to a vote for the straight Independent Republican ticket, as well as a vote for Mr. Collett for State senator.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

A. C. BISHOP,

Attorney General.

D. H. Morris Esq., County Attorney of Washington County, St. George, Utah:

Dear Sir—I have before me your favor of the 23th inst. in which you ask to be advised upon the following:

First—"Will you please give me your opinion how witnesses are to be paid who are subpoenaed on behalf of the defendant, by order of the court, after making the necessary affidavit, that he (the defendant) is impecunious and unable to pay the per diem and mileage of said witnesses, as provided in chapter 14, section 5 of the laws of 1892.

Second—Does the State of county pay the mileage who serve in the criminal court?"

Answering your first question, I am of opinion that such witnesses are to be paid in the same manner as those who are subpoenaed on behalf of the state, that is, on order of the court, made in pursuance of the law which gives the in the case and authority for the issuing of the certificate of attendance and mileage by the clerk of the court, and the said certificate when so issued should be indorsed along with other certificates issued by the said clerk, in the statement required to be made by the county treasurer and the county auditor in the case another at the next ensuing session of the county commissioners.

As to your second inquiry, I am of opinion that the compensation of bailiffs who serve in the district court is a liability against the county.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,

A. C. BISHOP,

Attorney General.

Thrown Out of a Cart.

While driving along Ninth East and Tenth South streets last night Mr. Benjamin B. Brown was run into by another team, also driving a cart. Mr. Brown was thrown out and his horse broke loose and ran four blocks and was stopped. In the collision Mr. Brown says the other team had its cushion, and he was thrown out and fell on upon him of the Eastman house of Clark, Eldredge & Co.

BUTLER AND JONES CONFER

They Count on Michigan, Minnesota and Indiana for Bryan.

Nelson's Letter of Acceptance Will Not Be Published—Nothing to Gain Thereby.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Senator Butler, chairman of the Populist national committee, who arrived here last night with Vice Chairman Washburn, has been in consultation with Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee much of the time today. They have gone over the details of the campaign at considerable length together. They have not yet finished, but it is considered they agree that Michigan, Minnesota and Indiana certainly are for Bryan. Much time was spent in discussing the matter as alleged by the Populist vote. Senator Jones was assured by Messrs. Butler and Washburn, that the vote will be practically unanimous for Bryan.

"Oh," said Butler "I think better shape than we could have hoped for. We are in good shape for the campaign. There are, to be sure, to be considered, the new water in which Bryan has not been arranged, but there has been no hitch in any quarter where Bryan's chances could be imperiled by failure."

Jones was also assured there was no such thing as a hitch in Bryan and anything to imperil Bryan's chances. His nomination letter of acceptance will not be published.

"We have talked it over Washburn, we very much in line with his public speeches, and nothing could be gained by its publication," said Butler.

Weaver will not participate further in the campaign that to make a few speeches in his own congressional district. He will shortly return to Washington tonight.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 29.—Coroner Keyser today visited the scene of the Kaiser tragedy, where Mrs. Kaiser, aged 37, and Mrs. Charles O. Keyser Jr., were (according to the husband's story) held up by two highwaymen on Saturday night and robbed of their husband shot through the left arm. The coroner found Mrs. Keyser's gold watch and chain under a stone and revolver alongside by the fence. Her purse containing $49 was found in the carriage in which the couple was riding when the alleged hold up occurred. Keyser is being guarded by two detectives. There is no insurance policy for $50,000 upon Mrs. Keyser's life. It is known that Mr. and Mrs. Keyser were jealous of each other, but on the husband's part, it is said there was absolutely no cause.

THE BERING CONTROVERSY.

To be Settled by an International Commission.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 29.—Robert Lansing, one of the counsel or the representatives of the United States on the commission which is to meet in Victoria next month is in this city. This commission is that one and is made up of representatives of the United States and British government. Their decision will be final in the award to be made to the British sealers seized in 1892.

Mr. Lansing says the international commission which is to meet in Victoria about the middle of November is organized in accordance with the treaty of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed February 8, 1892, at Washington City.

In 1886 and 1887 the United States seized a number of British vessels sealing in Bering waters and in 1890 the cabinet board in the sealing vessels, seizing the prizes and a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed February 8, 1892, at Washington City.

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The claims under which the seizures were made, was then stated by the United States to be that Bering Sea was a mare clausum, and that the Aleutian islands were within the jurisdiction of this country. The Great Britain denied and claimed the contrary. It was settled in the tribunal of arbitration which met at Paris in the spring of 1893, and which decided the jurisdiction upon the ground that the United States, thus establishing the government's liability on the seizures in question. The question of the amount of damages sustained by the Canadian sealers was left to further diplomatic negotiations between the two countries.

In accordance with the provisions of the treaty Secretary of State Gresham made an understanding with the British ambassador to pay to Great Britain a lump sum of $425,000. Both Houses of Congress by resolution gave money to the appropriation for money. The alternative remaining was to submit the question to a joint commission and the treaty of February 8, 1892, was entered into for that purpose.

Gold from Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The steamship Havel from Bremen arrived at 10 o'clock today with $1,250,000 in gold.

ROBERTSON JAILED.

The Seducer of Miss Littlefield Handled by the Court.

SIX MONTHS WITH THE COUNTY.

That is What He Receives Amounts To—Justice Morgan Sorry it Could Not Be More Severe.

Frank Robertson has been consigned to the county jail there to remain for six months, unless he puts up in cold cash the sum of $50 which will then reduce his imprisonment to three months. He is the man who led Miss Littlefield, a winsome 15-year-old girl, from her happy home in the rural district of Morgan county and after accomplishing her ruin, cast her into a den of shame in this city. He was the fellow who was accused of stealing a revolver from the Rood hotel in Ogden, although this offense did not materialize in the trial which resulted in telemprisonment.

It was on Monday evening that Robertson's case first came before the public, when the News related the story of a mother's mad ravings over the downfall of her daughter. At that time, when Mrs. Littlefield was in a hysterical state, Robertson, the man whom the crowd in court was designating as a fiend, was seated in the prisoner's bar of the city jail. Details relate that time, he had been found in a second South street hotel in company with two wayward girls, and when arrested by Detective Heels and Janney, he, the despoiler of a happy home, urged the foolish maiden to accompany him to the county clerk's office, there to receive a license which would permit the couple to become man and wife. His little ploy did not save the lassie. Her mother, however, as he was then in the clutches of the law and could only gain his freedom when justice had been satisfied.

On Tuesday morning Robertson was arraigned in the police court on a complaint charging him with fugitive. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, and as he desired to have witnesses subpoenaed in his behalf, the case went over until Wednesday morning. At that time all hands were apparently ready to proceed, but when the case was called up, he requested a jury trial, thus necessitating another adjournment of the hearing, which was then set for Thursday morning.

On the morning's session of court a venire of jurors was present in by the case, as were also witnesses to testify on both sides. Prosecutor Shoop asked leave to amend the complaint by the change of vagrancy dismissed, which was granted. He then drew up another complaint which charged Robertson with resorting to houses of ill-fame, and being a person of lewdness and immorality. When asked for his plea, the defendant said he was ignorant of the law in such cases and asked to see the ordinance under which the charge was brought. This was shown him, and after a consultation with Mr. Shoop, he pleaded guilty, thus doing away with the jury's services as well as those of the witnesses.

Before defendant was sentenced, however, Prosecutor Shoop, with the permission of the court, placed Detective Heels on the stand, the purpose being to show some of the circumstances connected with the case. The witness testified that he had known the defendant for ten days. He had watched his movements pretty closely and had seen him going in and out a certain house of ill-fame on west Second South street. He arrested the defendant there on Monday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock. At that time he was secreted in a room with Miss Littlefield of Morgan City. Robertson admitted taking the girl there, and stated to witness that he thought he had a right to. The defendant said he was to the county clerk's and get a marriage license to marry the girl. He said he lived her and was willing to take her as his wife.

After the testimony of Detective Heels, Robertson took the witness stand in his own behalf. He said that Miss Littlefield had told him that she had left her own home against the wishes of her own five will and choice. She had told him she wanted to lead such a life, as she preferred it to working out for parties in Morgan.

This was all Robertson had to say, after which the court took the case in hand. Justice Morgan said the complaint should have been made a felony against the defendant, as he considered that the state prison was the proper place for such characters. A man who would lead a young girl away from her home, accomplish her ruin and then cast her into a house of ill-fame was worse than Bill Sykes. He had no sympathy for such fellows. He had lost in decent society, said the court. He then sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $50 and to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of 6 days, supplementing the sentence with the remark that he was sorry he could not make the penalty more severe.

A Begging Boy.

SAM DANIELSON, a 17-year old lad, was tried in the police court today for begging, and although he was found guilty, sentence was suspended to give him a chance to find employment. Young Danielson was arrested by Officer Hagins on Tuesday evening. He said "moved" several people on the street for money with which to buy a meal and secure a bed. In his own testimony he admitted having solicited and but said there were plenty other boys on the streets who did the same thing. He said he had lived here for about three years, but had recently come from Boise, where he had been educating for a while. His mother was dead, while his father was working in the Nevada mines. Although the lad's story was not very straightforward, Justice Wagner gave him a point in asking to one town turned him loose.