

certification," and here in Utah we well know what that means. Every Democrat votes against this, measure and all Republicans except two vote for it. It was a strict party vote of democrats against the Idaho test-oath, and of republicans in favor of it; every Democrat voted for Springer's amendment to preserve liberty of conscience, and every Republican voted against it. Equality before the law is democracy, not republicanism.

PROHIBITION.

The Republican party has least an avowed sympathy with prohibitory enactments in regard to the selling of alcoholic liquors. The Democratic party is opposed to all sumptuary laws, i. e., laws limiting the amount a citizen may spend in food, dress, etc. Such are prohibitory liquor laws, these are regarded by Democrats as an invasion of private liberty, and are generally condemned in Democratic platforms. Many sections of both parties favor "high license" or "local option" instead of State prohibition. Paternalism and centralization are characteristic Republican practices, however; while decentralization is characteristic of Democracy.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In theory, both parties have the same views on this subject.

Harrison's administration has been considerably more partisan than Cleveland's was.

OTHER SUBJECTS.

Railroad and other corporations have usually received more favors from the Republican than from the Democratic party.

There is a decided similarity of platforms in regard to the public lands, the labor interest, immigration and ballot reform. The parties are considerably mixed on bi-metalism; rather more Democrats than Republicans favor the double standard.

J. H. PAUL.

IT WAS A HARD CHASE.

When the train came in from Ogden at midnight July 10th, there was a party of three that kept close together, and as soon as practicable after leaving the car, headed for the county jail. The tallest of the trio was Sheriff Burt, of Salt Lake County, and the others were two sharp looking Jews who sail under the names of Goldberg and Friedman. The Hebrews were in the custody of the officer, and did not like it a bit, and were very reluctant in obeying instructions that led them behind iron bars, where they now are pending the investigation of the charge preferred against them, of obtaining goods under false pretences.

About June 26, Friedman and Goldberg went to Jos. Simons, the clothier, to get a bill of goods. They said they were engaged in the business of peddling. They proposed making a trip south from Salt Lake, going as far as Jurb, and returning by way of the mining towns about Tintic. For this purpose they wanted about \$350 worth

of goods. After considerable parleying, Mr. Simons let them have a stock to that amount, receiving \$100 on account.

Then the pretended peddlers went to Blumenthal & Co. and obtained about \$200 credit there. Next the Studebaker house was worked for a light spring wagon. A \$20 watch was obtained from one firm, and smaller items from other parties. They started out, but instead of going south, they headed northward. Complaint was made in the police court, and a warrant issued, but not served.

The way that their change of course was discovered was by Mr. Thos. J. Page, of Bountiful, presenting a watch to Mr. Simons for redemption. The peddlers had been to his place and had purchased a mare for \$100. This was to make a team with the horse they had. Friedman represented himself as Simons' brother, and gave the watch, which he said was worth \$75, and some goods for the animal. He informed Mr. Page that when he presented the watch to Mr. Simons it would be redeemed with cash. This presentation caused the facts to be brought out.

On Saturday afternoon, June 28, Sheriff Burt was notified, and immediately took up the work, but by this time Goldberg and Friedman had got outside of the Territory. The sheriff telegraphed to various points, and on Monday received a reply from Sheriff Loveland, of Box Elder County, that the Jews were in Malad, Idaho, and would be there until Tuesday. They had passed through Brigham City on Friday, and Sheriff Loveland went after them immediately on receiving Sheriff Burt's telegram. He caught them at Malad, and had them arrested, but could not bring them back, as he had no requisition papers.

The fugitives were shrewd, and they engaged D. W. Standrod to defend them. Standrod is prosecuting attorney of Onieda County, and assistant U. S. attorney. It was his place to help the officers, but instead of this he did his best to defeat them. He finally agreed that the prisoners would be detained till Tuesday. This was on Monday morning, and Sheriff Loveland started back for papers and instructions. No sooner had he left than Standrod broke his word, and Goldberg and Friedman were released.

Sheriff Loveland came back to Collinston, the first telegraph station, and sent word, as stated, to Sheriff Burt. The latter secured the necessary papers, and started at once. The two officers reached Malad early Wednesday morning, and learned what had transpired. They traced the peddlers to McCammon, and found that they had passed there at 3 p. m. on Monday—24 hours ahead of them. The pursuit was kept up to Spring Hill, Montana, as, after considerable difficulty, the officers had learned that the stolen goods had been shipped to there and the team driven overland.

On Thursday, July 3, Sheriffs Burt and Loveland met Friedman

and Goldberg in front of a Spring Hill saloon, and arrested them. They claimed that the officers had no right to do this, as they only had a requisition on the governor of Idaho. This was true, but the dispute lasted till a constable came up and arrested the pair on a warrant which had been sworn out before a justice of the peace.

Friedman offered Sheriff Burt all of the goods and the team if he would let them go, but of course this offer was rejected. The pair then made an application for a change of venue to Dillon, fifty miles distant. The attorney of Beaverhead County resisted this, and had the case set for Tuesday, July 8.

An attorney named Barber was engaged by defendants, and he went to Butte and sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* before the judge of the district court there. On Sunday, July 6th, requisition papers came from District Attorney Varian, and Sheriff Burt started for Helena. On Monday he served them on Gov. Toole, whose action was prompt, and the officer started back. He got to Dillon, where he was met on the train by Sheriff Rose, of Beaverhead County, who told him that 14 hours before the prisoners had been discharged and had started through the mountains for Virginia City.

The officer was now in a tight place. The peddlers had declared that they would not be taken back by Sheriff Burt, and it looked as though they would be successful. But they reckoned without their host, and have become convinced that when the sheriff goes after a man he will get him.

Sheriff Burt knew nothing of the country, but engaged Constable Ripley to guide him to Virginia City. It was midnight, but they started without delay. By 7 a. m. 60 miles had been traversed and Virginia City reached. It was thought the fugitives had gone farther on, and the officers pressed ahead to Ennis. There they learned that no such persons as were sought had passed, and the only course was to turn back.

Reaching Virginia City, Sheriff Burt and the constable started on the road they supposed the peddlers would take, and in the mouth of the canyon, five miles distant, they bolted on them. To say the Jews were surprised at meeting the officers, is putting it mild. They were amazed. There was a short struggle, but they had to submit, and accompany the sheriff to Salt Lake, arriving here as stated.

It was learned that their goods had been left in Barber's charge, with the agreement that he would ship them to Virginia City. Now, however, they will be forwarded to Salt Lake. Mr. Page's horse and Studebaker's wagon are at Spring Hill, where they can get them by sending for them.

Sheriff Burt says he was courteously treated by the Montana officers, and that Sheriff Rose and Constable Ripley afforded him every assistance in the pursuit.

The defendants are to have a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Greenman, before whom a complaint has been filed.