

THE SALT LAKE EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1900, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 103.

FIFTIETH YEAR.

MR. SULZER MAKES A CHARGE

Says England is Erecting Fortifications Along Canadian Border.

THREAT TO UNITED STATES.

Accuses the American Administration with Following a Pro-English Course.

[Afternoon Dispatches.]
Washington, March 20.—In the House today Mr. Hull (Ill.), chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported back from the committee the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.):

"Resolved, that the secretary of war is hereby requested to inform the House as early as possible, by a report, whether or not, in the opinion of the committee, any foreign power is erecting, constructing and completing fortifications along the northern frontier of the United States, especially at Puget Sound and other places on the Pacific coast contiguous to the State of Washington and the district of Alaska."

The committee recommended that it be on the table. The resolution has been referred to the war department, and Mr. Hull said, and came back with the following endorsement:

"The information the department possesses on this subject is confidential, and for good and sufficient reason has not been made public."

"It is remarked, however, that Great Britain, so far as the department is informed, is in no instance erecting fortifications along its northern frontier."

(Signed) H. C. CORBIN, ADJ. GEN.

Acting Secretary of War McKeljohn admitted an endorsement against attention to that of the adjutant general.

Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) took the floor and delivered a scathing denunciation of the administration's policy, charging that it did nothing without the consent of Downing street; that the recent action of Secretary Hull was taken upon the request of Lord Salisbury, and defeated a concerted effort of the European powers to intervene in South Africa, and charging generally that the English were erecting fortifications along the Canadian border that would threaten the peace and welfare of this country.

The motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried, 94 to 83.

In demand of Mr. Sulzer, the yeas and nays were ordered. The resolution was laid on the table—110 to 87.

No Portage Bill.

Washington, March 20.—The House committee on postoffices and post roads reported adversely, four to five, on a motion to amend the bill known as the economic portage bill, providing for the use of a patented device for postal cars.

Trial of Viola Horlocker.

Hastings, Neb., March 20.—The court was crowded this morning when the trial of Viola Horlocker on the charge of attempting to poison Mrs. Mary was resumed.

While the work of securing a jury was going on the accused appeared the most unconcerned of any in the courtroom. The regular panel was exhausted at 12 o'clock and the sheriff was sent out to summon a special venire.

Decision in Favor of Italy Interests.

London, March 20.—Justice Kekewich delivered judgment today in the suit of Daly vs. Edwards, giving plaintiff possession of the Daly Theater. The judge held that Mr. Daly never parted with any part of the theater, nor with his interest therein as was alleged.

The suit was the outcome of a dispute over the lease of the theater by the late Augustin Daly, of which Mr. Edwards is the owner. The latter took a guard at the doors in order to prevent the entrance of Mr. Daly's employees.

Second Class Mail.

Washington, March 20.—The Lord bill, which would place second class mail matter on a par with first class, was taken up today. It was agreed that a vote should be taken on the measure Thursday at 4 o'clock.

Never Said What McKinley Would Do

Philadelphia, March 20.—Bishop Hurl, who presided over the New Jersey M. E. conference at Millville today, in the published statement that he had made to the conference yesterday that President McKinley had accepted the chair of international law in the American university at Washington. The bishop expresses his regret that he was misquoted and directed his secretary to telegraph a denial to the President.

Only a Training Ship.

Madrid, March 20.—The visit of the Argentine warship Presidente Sarmiento to Spanish ports is giving rise to repeated Hispano-American demonstrations. The Presidente Sarmiento is now at Barcelona, where a bull fight and a banquet have been given in her honor and toasts expressing mutual sympathy were drunk.

The crew of the warship have been invited to Madrid where a series of fêtes has been organized.

The Spanish government is evidently anxious to strengthen the ties between Spain and Spanish South America.

PACIFIC CABLE TO HAWAII.

Government to Do the Work and Own the Line.

\$3,000,000 APPROPRIATION.

Cable When Complete Will be Controlled by the Postal Department of Government.

[Afternoon Dispatches.]
Washington, March 20.—The Senate committee on naval affairs today agreed to report the bill for a Pacific cable, which Senator Hale was authorized to draft at the last session of the committee, and the report was later presented to the Senate. The bill provides for a present cable only to Honolulu, but declares a purpose to extend it in the future, the first section reading as follows:

"That to the end of establishing hereafter telegraph communication between the United States and the Philippine Islands and Japan under the waters of the Pacific ocean there shall be constructed under the supervision of the secretary of the navy a submarine telegraphic cable or cables and connecting land lines from the city of San Francisco, California, to the City of Honolulu, H. I., over such route as may be deemed by the secretary of the navy to be the most practicable."

Three million dollars is appropriated for the work and further surveys are authorized to determine the most practicable route. The secretary is empowered to employ naval vessels if necessary to the construction of the cable. The control of the cable, when completed, is to be transferred to the postmaster general.

"The cable, wires and other instruments, materials and appurtenances necessary in the work of laying the cable shall be of American manufacture, provided that it can be procured at a cost not exceeding 12 per cent above what it could be procured for in foreign markets."

FOUND A FUGITIVE.

Michigan's Quartermaster General Ran Away to Capetown.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 20.—The mystery concerning the whereabouts of Gen. White, fugitive quartermaster general of Michigan State troops, was solved today when an intimate friend of the missing man received a letter from him written in Capetown, South Africa, dated February 19. Gen. White says he is sorry he did not remain in Michigan and fight his way out.

December 23, left Chicago for New Orleans Sunday, December 31, arriving next night. He secured a position as foreman on the British ship Malm, of London, Scotland, laden with munitions for the British army in South Africa, and sailed for Capetown January 7. He arrived in Capetown early in February. White claims to be innocent of any intention of wrong doing.

Indians Want a Change.

Spokane, Wash., March 20.—Chief Joseph Heath of Nez Perces and staff, who are here from Lapwai, Idaho, will leave today for Washington to have a personal interview with the President. The Indians are desirous of holding land in severalty, and desires that the tribe be removed to the old stamping grounds at the foot of the Blue mountains, near Umatilla, Oregon.

Mr. Brush Gets the Medal.

Cleveland, O., March 20.—The Ramford medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences has been awarded to Charles F. Brush of this city. The medal is given for exceptionally valuable researches and developments along the lines of heat and light. Mr. Brush won it by the discovery of the electric arc lamp.

STAMP TAX DECISION.

Call Loans and Hypothecated Stock Not Stampable as Pledges.

Washington, March 20.—Assistant Attorney General James E. Boyd today rendered an opinion to the secretary of the treasury, which is approved by the attorney general, on the question as to the taxability of transactions known as "call loans." Mr. Boyd holds that in order to bring these transactions within the provisions of the paragraph of schedule A of the revenue act levying a tax upon mortgages and pledges as security for the payment of money, the property, whether real or personal, conveyed in the mortgage or pledge, must be definitely described therein, and must be made as security for the payment of a definite and certain sum of money loaned at the time or previously due and owing or forborne to be paid, being payable; that there is no document, paper or instrument executed, made or issued in the transactions described as call loans which comes within the above requirements and that such transactions are not, therefore, stampable as mortgages and pledges of property to secure the payment of money.

The second point treated of in the opinion is as to the liability of such transaction to stamp tax under the first paragraph of Schedule A of the revenue act, as a delivery of stock to secure the future payment of money. The assistant attorney general decides that an analysis of the portion of the said paragraph pertaining to this matter leads him to the conclusion that such constructing should be as follows:

"On all sales made by any delivery to secure the future payment of money on each hundred dollars of face value, two cents."

The result is that a mere hypothecation of shares of stock as collateral security or as a basis of credit, unaccompanied by agreements or contracts of sale or stipulations which make such shares secured for the payment of a definite and certain sum of money loaned at the time or previously due and owing or forborne to be paid, being payable, is not a taxable transaction under the provisions of the war revenue act.

In the opinion the general proposition is laid down that the taxes required by Schedule A of the act referred to are paid by the use of documentary stamps, and that in order to collect the same, some document, instrument or paper, written or printed, such as is contemplated by the statute, to which the stamp can be affixed, must be made, signed or issued.

CLAIM ROBERTS WAS MISTAKEN.

Boer President Says it Was British Troops who Misused White Flag.

PAPER BY CHAMBERLAIN.

Will Issue a Proclamation Regarding Johannesburg—Boers Blow Up Bridges.

[Afternoon Dispatches.]
London, March 20, 7:15 p. m.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, March 19:

I have received the following reply to my telegram of March 11th to the presidents of the Free State and South African Republic:

"Your excellency's telegram reached me yesterday. I assure you nothing would grieve me more than that my burghers should make themselves guilty of a deed such as that laid to their charge by you. I am, however, glad to say that you must have been mistaken."

"I have made personal inquiry of Gen. Delarey, who was in command of our burghers at the place mentioned by you. He denies entirely that our burghers acted as stated by you, but he says that on Saturday, the date being illegible, the British troops, when they put up their hands as well as a white flag, whilst at the same time your cannon bombarded the said troops with the result that Commandant de Beer was wounded."

"Yesterday morning the head commandant wrote in his account of the battle as follows:

"The soldiers hoisted the white flag but we were then fired at by the English cannons and compelled to charge."

"Perhaps it is not known to your excellency that the same thing happened at Spion Kop, where a portion of the troops hoisted a white flag and put up their hands and whilst our burghers were busy disarming them, another portion of the troops fired on our burghers; but some of the British troops were killed. It has also been reported that at the last battle of the Tugela, English cannon fired on troops who had surrendered."

"With reference to the explosive bullets used in Cronje's laager and elsewhere, I can give your excellency assurance that such bullets were not purchased or allowed by the government. I, however, have no reason to doubt your statement, as I know many of the burghers of the state and of the South African Republic took a large number of Lee-Enfield rifles and dum-dum and other bullets from British troops."

"May I request your excellency, as the cable is closed to me, to make my reply known to your excellency by the neutral powers by cable."

(Signed) STATE PRESIDENT.

The dispatch from Lord Roberts concludes as follows:

"As the inquiry into the matter proves his honor's allegations to be unfounded and as I personally saw the holding up of hands which he denies, I have not thought it desirable to continue the correspondence."

London, March 20.—In the House of Commons today the parliamentary secretary of the war office, Sir George Wyndham, said the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, was about to issue a proclamation on the subject of the alleged threats of the Boers to destroy Johannesburg, and as to what the Boers may expect, the event of wanton destruction of British property.

Bloemfontein, Monday, March 19.—The Boers have destroyed the bridge over the Modder river, fourteen miles north, yesterday.

The law courts were reopened today.

London, March 20, 2:30 p. m.—For all the news that reached here yesterday and today Great Britain might almost as well have been at peace. It is reasonable to suppose that the relief of Mafeking may be looked at any hour.

Gen. Kitchener has entered Pretoria, Cape Colony, without opposition, the insurgents laying down their arms. This merely confirms the previous reports of their willingness to accept peace.

Generals Roberts and Buller are still inactive, pending developments at the theater of war.

Considerable interest is attached to the fate of Johannesburg. Considering on the reported consultation between Secretary Hay and the German ambassador at Washington, Dr. Von Holleben, as to a proposition that both belligerents be asked to leave Johannesburg alone, the Pall Mall Gazette says:

"This time Dr. Leyds has, as we may without impropriety assume, put in circulation the tale to the effect that the German ambassador at Washington and the American consul at Pretoria are concocting a little scheme of German intervention. That is really a glorious yarn and one which shows to what desperate lengths the enemies of this country are reduced. Just imagine a government which has formally declined all outside intervention permitting Germany to dictate the course of Lord Roberts' march to Pretoria. The German foreign office knows better than to invite the snub it would inevitably receive if it ventured to whisper so preposterous a proposal in Downing street."

Capetown, March 20.—Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony and British commissioner of South Africa, has issued a proclamation declaring that the imperial government will not recognize as valid or effectual any alienations of property whether of lands, railroads or mines within the Transvaal or the Orange Free State or any interest therein or encumbrances or any concessions granted by the said governments.

Wellington, N. Z., March 20.—In bidding farewell today to the fourth contingent of New Zealand troops leaving for service in South Africa the premier, R. J. Seddon, emphasized the determination of Australia to uphold the imperial prestige. The country, he said, had 400,000 male adults mostly drilled, prepared to defend the colonies, and if an emergency arose to send enough men to South Africa to release the im-

perial troops to deal with any power daring to meddle with the settlement.

Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer presidents and the friendly notes of the President of the United States, and the announcement that Great Britain would not assent to the independence of the republics were all endorsed by New Zealand, who, though it would maintain that position at any cost.

Republican Convention, Colored.

Columbia, S. C., March 20.—The Republican State convention met here today. It is composed of about 300 negroes and a dozen whites.

A state ticket will be nominated and delegates to the national convention will be chosen.

Fatal Gas Explosion.

Marion, Ind., March 20.—The home of Henry Elstroth was destroyed by an explosion of natural gas today. Mr. Elstroth, their son, 14 years old, and Samuel Payne were injured. The boy and Payne will probably die. The family was asleep when the explosion occurred.

Arkansas Republicans.

Little Rock, Ark., March 20.—The Republican State convention met in this city today with about 400 delegates in attendance. The convention will nominate four delegates to the Philadelphia gathering and will then adjourn until July 4th, when nominations for State officials will be made. The delegates to the national convention probably will be John J. McClure, C. N. Rix, S. A. Duke and Fred Hovis. Powell Clayton is here, but will not be a delegate.

STOLE 400,000 FRANCS.

Audacious Robbery From a French Railroad.

Two Men Engage a Clerk While a Third Walks Off With the Cash.

Paris, March 20.—An audacious robbery of 400,000 francs was committed today from the Northern railroad. The company, which three times weekly deposits large sums with the Bank of France, sent 630,000 francs today, of which amount 400,000 francs was in small bills. This was placed in a satchel and the money was conveyed from the station to the bank in a cart, which was in charge of two clerks. Before they started one of the clerks placed the satchel beside the coachman. Two men then approached and engaged the attention of the clerk and coachman while a third man picked up the satchel and bolted with it. The loss was not noticed until it was too late to apprehend the robbers.

Dewey in Georgia.

Savannah, Ga., March 20.—Inclement weather threatened for a time today to interfere seriously with the departure of Admiral Dewey. Rain fell several hours and proposed morning drive had to be dispensed with. At noon, however the sun came out and the admiral with a committee of citizens boarded the revenue cutter Hamilton for a trip down the river.

The city and vessels in the harbor were decorated for the occasion. Mrs. Dewey was entertained by a committee of ladies.

DROWNED IN THE DANUBE.

Twenty-four Peasants Lose Their Lives by a Boat Capsizing.

Budapest, March 20.—Twenty-four peasants were drowned today by the capsizing of a boat in which they were crossing the Danube from Kalocsa to Paks during a gale.

English Conservative Success.

London, March 20.—Sir Robert Gray, Conservative, has been returned as a member of the house for the Brixton division of Lambeth without opposition. He succeeds Hon. Evelyn Hubbard, who recently accepted the stewardship of the Children's Hospital.

Mr. Hubbard was elected in 1896 in the Conservative interest, by a majority of 2,362 over E. W. Nunn, home rule, a new writ having been issued on the grounds of corruption succeeding his father as duke of Leeds.

Claims for Damages to Foreigners.

Washington, March 20.—The Judiciary committee of the house today considered the bill of Representative Hitt authorizing the secretary of state to be empowered in our courts and intended to apply to such cases as those growing out of the riotous killing of Italians, Chinese and other foreigners in various parts of the country. Amendments have been introduced to give the right to citizens of such foreign nations as granted, to like rights of citizens of the United States, and limiting the suits to two years from when the cause of action occurred. Final action on the bill was postponed.

British Minister Dead.

London, March 20.—Sir Edmund Douglas Velch Fane, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Copenhagen, is dead, in his 63rd year.

KELLOGG A BAD MAN.

That is the Effect of a Woman's Testimony Concerning Him.

New York, March 20.—When the trial of James B. Kellogg, indicted for grand larceny and conspiracy in connection with the E. S. Dean company, was resumed today before Recorder Goff, Miss Emily Goebel was the first witness called. Miss Goebel was much agitated.

She told of Kellogg having said to her that he was employed by Mr. E. S. Dean. "I heard Kellogg say once," she asserted, "that he was very much worried about the business and that he had been doing certain things, and if the authorities learned of them the only country he could go to was Brazil, whence he could not be extradited."

She told of going to Europe at Kellogg's solicitation, and returning in September, 1897. After returning from Europe, Miss Goebel said, speaking of a conversation she had with Kellogg: "We quarreled. He told me he was going to the penitentiary. He said to me: 'I've got that money and I've got it planted good, and I'll do time before I'll give it up. I'll go to the penitentiary for a year and then I'll get out, but I'll take Sam Keller with me.'"

In reply to a question, Miss Goebel said she lived with Kellogg as his wife. When asked if she was married, she said she did not know. She once had a husband named Goebel, but did not know whether or not he was dead, and said there had been no divorce. She testified that she had been married to James B. Brummell, but was divorced in Omaha.

DESTRUCTION OF JOHANNESBURG.

Boer Threat is Bringing Germany Much Anxiety.

APPEAL TO PRES. KRUGER.

This is Likely to Come from Germany, as the United States Will Not Intervene—Boers Have Advantage.

[Afternoon Dispatches.]
New York, March 20.—Much concern is being shown by the German government in the threat made by Montagu White that the Boers will destroy Johannesburg to prevent it being made the base of the British operations against Pretoria. The Berlin authorities will strongly oppose such action because of the damage which will be done to the property owned by Germans.

In accordance with the instructions of his government, Baron Von Holleben, German ambassador at Washington, has gone so far as to sound the United States touching its views of Mr. White's threat. It is not thought that the United States will take any action, or join in any representations to the Boer government on the subject. If Germany wishes to prevent the city from being razed to the ground, it is said she should herself make representation to the belligerents. The interests of the United States in the matter are comparatively small, while Germany is largely interested in the mines there.

"While I cannot speak for the President on the subject," said an official at Washington last night, "I think it is pretty safe to assume that this government will not interfere. Representations to the Boers and the British would be a form of intervention, and I am sure the administration does not care to do anything that should have the appearance of intervention."

"From a humanitarian point of view it might be a good thing to try to save the city, but representations made to the belligerents might result in a demand to comply with the wishes expressed. If Johannesburg comes within the theater of war, foreign property there will have to be exposed to the same danger as the property of citizens of the Boer republics, and if it is damaged, I do not see that any redress can be obtained. It is a principle of international law that a sovereign is not ordinarily responsible to alien residents for injuries they receive on his territory from belligerent action."

In view of Germany's inquiries on the subject it is thought not unlikely that she will make an effort herself, if she is unable to obtain other powers to join with her, to have the belligerents agree to protect foreign property in Johannesburg at least.

MRS. SMITH CONFESSES.

She Murdered Miss Strother Because of Jealousy.

Chicago, March 20.—Three hours after the shooting of Miss Annie Strother, cashier of a restaurant, early today, Mrs. Charles Smith, wife of a well known saloon keeper, with whom Miss Strother is said to have been intimate, was arrested, and made a confession, saying she had shot Miss Strother because the latter had taken her husband's love.

Mrs. Smith, who was arrested at the home of Mrs. Mary O'Connell, 19 Twenty-second street, where she had gone immediately after the shooting, talked freely of the affair and claimed she was justified in killing Miss Strother.

Afterward her confession was written out and Mrs. Smith signed it. With her at the police station are her husband and her six-year-old daughter Elsie.

Mrs. Smith is only 23 years old.

In Favor of Senator Scott.

Washington, March 20.—Mr. McComas (Md.), representing a majority of the committee on privileges and elections, presented a report and resolution declaring Mr. Scott (W. Va.) to be entitled to his seat in the Senate. The resolution was placed on the calendar. Mr. McComas stated that Mr. Pettus (Ala.) would present a minority report.

Increased Work for Coal Miners.

Shanadoah, Pa., March 20.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company has announced that work at their numerous collieries in this vicinity will be increased to five three-quarter days. Since January they have been working two or three three-quarter days each week. Thirty thousand mine workers are affected.

LATE LOCAL NEWS.

United States Marshal Miller and H. S. Tanner are at Deseret tonight.

D. J. Chadwick, a prominent Montana Republican, was a visitor at the Republican State headquarters this afternoon.

O. F. Malnberg of Utah county was a visitor at the Democratic State headquarters this afternoon.

Frank Foote, the young man who was reported upon for appendicitis at the Holy Cross hospital a few days ago, is operated as improving rapidly.

The Woman's Democratic club will give a "sixty-three" card party at the residence of Mrs. D. C. Dunbar on Thursday evening next.

Major Grant and District Attorney Whittemore, both at Washington tonight, in Cedar City tomorrow night and in Panguitch and Beaver the two following nights.

Hon. James T. Hammond and George Sutherland took the morning train for Sanpete county. They spoke at Ephraim at 1 o'clock this afternoon, Spring City at 4 o'clock and will be at Mt. Pleasant at 8.

The Republican county committee this afternoon made arrangements for a rally at Nielson's hall, Big Cottonwood, on Saturday evening next. Hon. James T. Hammond and Judge C. F. Leobourne will be the speakers.

Mayor Thompson will send to the Council this evening the name of Parley White as provision inspector. The salary is \$75 per month. Mr. White was candidate for the city treasurership on the Republican ticket last fall.

J. D. Flanner, editor of the Boise Capitol, came down from his Idaho home this morning and will spend two days in Summit county and two days in Wasatch county, speaking for the Democracy. On Friday night he will, with Hon. S. R. Thurman, address the citizens of Heber.

ATTORNEYS AND THEIR CLIENTS.

Not Competent for Lawyers to Agree to Pay Advance Fees.

A CHAMPERTOUS CONTRACT.

Supreme Court Affirms Judgment in Case of Nelson vs. Evans and Rogers.

The Supreme court handed down an opinion today in the case of Thomas Nelson, appellant, vs. David Evans and Lindsay R. Rogers, formerly law partners in Ogden, affirming the judgment of the Second district court, Henry H. Rolapp, judge.

This was an action brought to recover the sum of \$1,733.33, representing one-third of one-half of a certain judgment, which plaintiff alleged was due him from the defendants under the terms of a written contract.

The complaint alleged that Charles A. Nelson, brother of appellant, while traveling upon a train of the Southern Pacific, was killed. The appellant was appointed administrator of his deceased brother's estate, and brought action against the railroad company for damages arising through negligence on the part of the latter.

The law firm of Evans & Rogers was employed to prosecute the suit, and for their services they agreed to accept one-half of whatever was recovered. On December 2, 1893, a written contract was made between the parties, whereby it was agreed between them as follows:

"We, the undersigned, agree to give Thomas Nelson one-third of one-half of any amounts which may be collected by the said parties, otherwise, in the case of Alfred H. Nelson, as administrator of the estate of Charles A. Nelson, deceased, vs. the Southern Pacific company, in consideration of said Thomas Nelson furnishing witnesses necessary to prosecute said case."

(Signed) EVANS & ROGERS.

The case was tried three times, the last resulting in a judgment for plaintiff for \$10,360. Of this amount the attorneys received one-half. Plaintiff claimed one-third of that sum under the contract, alleging that he had performed all the conditions, by expending money and time in procuring the attendance of the necessary witnesses at the trial.

Defendants interposed a demurrer to the complaint on the grounds that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Judge Rolapp sustained the demurrer and dismissed the action, whereupon the plaintiff prosecuted this appeal.

In support of the demurrer counsel for the defendants contended that the contract between the parties was champertous and illegal, and that plaintiff's complaint charged the defendants with illegally maintaining and prosecuting the action. The contract, as stated before, was made in December, 1893, and the Supreme court holds that the common law was in force in this State at that time, rendering it competent for an attorney and client to agree upon compensation, payable by percentage or otherwise out of the proceeds of the litigation. The case of Croco vs. the Oregon Short Line railroad company is referred to by the court, which held to the same rule of law with this distinction: "But, it is not competent for the attorney in consideration thereof, to agree to pay the advance fees and costs of suit thereafter to be commenced."

The court finds that the contract referred to was illegal, coming within the rule prohibiting maintenance and champerty and holding that the demurrer to the complaint was properly sustained.

The opinion was per curiam.

MINER GOES BANKRUPT.

Adolph Lockwitz Seeks the Benefit of the Law—Wife also Petitions.

Salt Lake, today filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the Federal court. His schedule of liabilities and assets sets forth the former at \$4,563.35 and the latter at \$2,050. His principal creditors are W. S. McCormick & company, K. B. Wood and company, to whom he owes \$1,622.22 and \$1,955.52 respectively. Among his other creditors are Russell L. Tracy, \$250; Kahn Bros., \$149.45; Mrs. Casks, San Francisco, \$250; Idelman Bros., \$455.30; Levy Bros., \$150.

His assets consist of an insurance policy amounting to \$2,000 and \$50 worth of household goods.

Minnie Lockwitz, wife of Adolph Lockwitz, also filed a petition in bankruptcy today. Her liabilities are in excess of her husband's, being \$5,270.14, and her assets are the same, she being the beneficiary of the \$2,000 insurance policy. She owes G. G. Leffers of San Francisco, \$1,000, in addition to the debts owed by her and her husband.

HEAVY JUDGMENTS GIVEN.

The case of William Chislett, guardian of the estate of Howard Robertson, a minor, vs. Elijah M. Weller, et al was tried before Judge Hiles today, and after the taking of testimony the court rendered judgment.