

FIFTIETH YEAR.

POLYGAMY IS ONLY AN EXCUSE

Denominational Preachers and Missionaries Use it as a Cloak to Denounce Mormonism and the Mormons.

House Committee on Judiciary Gives a Hearing on the Proposition for an Anti-Polygamy Amendment—Polygamy Alone Not Their Theme—Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Others Show Their Fear of Success of Mormonism, Aside from Any Reference to Polygamy—False Accusations Against Mormons and Their Religion—Some Pointed Questions by Members of the Committee—Further Hearings to be Given.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS"]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The committee on the judiciary of the House was crowded this morning by a throng of ladies and gentlemen who appeared to denounce Mormonism and polygamy. The men were ministers, representatives of all the Protestant denominations, and as a rule members of the missionary boards of their churches. The ladies were of that type who devote their lives to the study of social reforms and who endeavor, when possible, opportunities to give from life the horrors and vices which they seek to correct.

The annual convention of the National Woman's Suffrage convention is about to be held in this city, and many of the veteran workers in that cause were present.

Not a member of Congress who has introduced any of the many resolutions to amend the Constitution to suppress polygamy was present. Every member of the judiciary committee was present and all listened attentively.

Gen. J. Eaton introduced the speakers, who addressed, he said, would be the nature of testimony of the horrors and sin of polygamy, gathered by those who have witnessed it. At a future date, speakers would appear before the committee who would submit arguments in favor of amending the Constitution.

Mr. Ray, the chairman of the committee, promised Mr. Eaton that the committee would cheerfully accord an opportunity for legal argument.

Bishop Satterlee, the bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Washington, spoke for a moment on the sanctity of home life, and trusted that Mormonism, the most insidious enemy of the domestic hearth, would soon be abolished.

Dr. J. A. S. Hobart, a Baptist minister, expressed the pleasure the Baptists of this country had at the expulsion of Roberts from Congress.

Mr. Randolph McKim, the rector of the most fashionable Episcopal church in Washington, claimed that in spite of the protestations of the Mormon authorities, polygamy still remained the backbone of Mormonism.

Dr. A. E. Leonard, of the missionary society of the Methodist church, addressed himself to the question really before the committee. He expressed his conviction that the anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution would be promptly ratified by the legislature of every State in the Union.

John A. Dix, of the home board of ministers of the Presbyterian church, declared that polygamy was not a religious question, but one to be dealt with by the federal power. No reliance could be placed in the Mormon hierarchy, which the clergyman then proceeded to denounce vigorously.

Mr. Dixon spoke of the wide spread of Mormonism in Idaho, Wyoming, and other States besides Utah.

Representative Alexander of Buffalo, a member of the committee, asked Mr. Dixon if the Mormons in these other States outside of Utah, contracted plural marriages, to which Mr. Dixon replied that he did not know. Mr. Ray, the chairman of the committee, intervened: "Don't you know, Dr. Dixon?" he asked, "that in almost every State there are men with three or four legal wives, due to the condition of our marriage and divorce laws. Don't you think that a uniform marriage and divorce law would reach the evil as effectually as any other method?"

Several gentlemen expressed their hearty approval of such a law.

the Women's Board of Missions of the Presbyterian church, Mrs. T. S. Hamlin, the wife of a local minister; Miss Jessie T. Acherman, of the Union Women's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Lafatera, a local leader in social reform circles, all spoke of the destruction of the sanctity of the domestic circle.

A number of ministers and representatives of reform bureaus then spoke several of them alluded to the gigantic strides made by the "Mormon" Church in various portions of the country, and contended that the steady growth of "Mormonism" was a dangerous menace to Republican institutions.

When the noon hour arrived, the committee adjourned the meeting in order to attend the session of the House, leaving nearly a score of speakers who had not been heard.

Representative Overstreet said to the "News" correspondent after the meeting that the committee would probably take up the question of reporting an anti-polygamy amendment some time in the future, but that as yet nothing had been done.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The rooms of the House committee on judiciary were crowded to overflowing today with the representatives of many religious, missionary and social reform bodies to urge the need of constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy.

Among those heard were Bishop Satterlee, Episcopal bishop of Washington; Rev. Dr. Hamlin, in behalf of the Presbyterian church; Dr. S. H. Green, of the Baptist church; Mrs. James, of the Women's Home Missionary board of the Presbyterian church; Miss Jennie Ackerman, traveling representative of the W. C. T. U.; Judge W. M. Springer, of the Indian Territory; Dr. John Dixon of New York; Dr. L. A. Foote, of Brooklyn, and quite a number of others representing various denominations.

The addresses were strongly condemnatory of polygamy and many of those engaged in missionary work in the West stated that the Mormon Church was systematically propagating the doctrine of polygamy despite all denials.

The lady speakers appealed in particular for protection to the sanctity of the American home.

Bishop Potter voiced the Episcopal sentiment by saying that the family was the root of modern civilization, and he earnestly supported this movement as one in defense of the family and the home.

Rev. John Dixon, of New York, said the Mormon Church was seeking to make a virtue out of a vice, and to establish this vice as the cornerstone of religion.

Rev. T. S. Hamlin of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, said that what was feared was that with the disposition of the Roberts case Congress would drop the subject, whereas the religious sentiment of the country wanted the movement to bring forth a constitutional amendment strong enough to end the system of polygamy.

Dr. Green said some million Baptists were profoundly interested in this question, and were anxiously awaiting the action of Congress.

Mrs. James gave the result of twenty years' observation on this subject while on the Women's Home Mission board of the Presbyterian church. She spoke in the most vigorous terms of denunciation against the Mormon Church. They were colonizing and extending their work in Montana, Idaho, Colorado, and other States.

Rev. T. S. Acherman of the W. C. T. U., said in traveling over the world for the W. C. T. U. she observed how the Mormons were propagating their faith everywhere. Travelers encountered their apostles in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany and in the most out of the way places.

Mrs. Hamlin also gave the result of extended observations on this subject. She said the god of Mormonism was polygamy; that B. H. Roberts had so written in the Mormon Sabbath schools. A letter from Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal church was read supporting the movement.

The hearing will be continued at the next meeting of the committee, when W. R. Campbell of Utah will be heard on the need of federal action.

NEW TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Full Text of the Document Given to the Senate.

IS ALL ABOUT THE CANAL

Neutrality of the Proposed Waterway Assured—United States May Protect the Channel.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The following is the text of the new treaty negotiated in relation to the construction of the Nicaragua canal:

The United States of America and her majesty the queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and to that end remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States, without impairing "the general principle" of neutralization established in article VIII of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries, the President of the United States and her majesty, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Hon. Lord Pauncefoot, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., her majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States.

"Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article I.—It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, either directly at its own cost or by gift or loan of the money to individuals or by corporations or through subscription to or purchase of stocks, or shares, and that subject to the provisions of the present convention the said canal shall have and enjoy the rights incident to such construction as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulations and management of the canal.

"Article II.—That the high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the general principles of neutralization established in article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer convention adopt as the basis of such neutralization the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other powers signed at Constantinople October 13, 1855, for the free navigation of the Suez maritime canal, that is to say:

"1. The canal shall be free and open in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on equal terms of equity so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise.

"2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within.

"3. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual, nor take any stores or warlike materials in the canal, except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

"4. The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than 24 hours at any time except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible, but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within 24 hours from the departure of the vessel of war of a belligerent.

"5. The plant and establishments, buildings, all works necessary to construction, maintenance and operation of the canal, shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy ample immunity from attack or injury by belligerents.

"6. The plant and establishments, buildings, all works necessary to construction, maintenance and operation of the canal, shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy ample immunity from attack or injury by belligerents.

"7. The plant and establishments, buildings, all works necessary to construction, maintenance and operation of the canal, shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy ample immunity from attack or injury by belligerents.

"8. The plant and establishments, buildings, all works necessary to construction, maintenance and operation of the canal, shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy ample immunity from attack or injury by belligerents.

"9. The plant and establishments, buildings, all works necessary to construction, maintenance and operation of the canal, shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy ample immunity from attack or injury by belligerents.

"10. The plant and establishments, buildings, all works necessary to construction, maintenance and operation of the canal, shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy ample immunity from attack or injury by belligerents.

"11. The plant and establishments, buildings, all works necessary to construction, maintenance and operation of the canal, shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy ample immunity from attack or injury by belligerents.

"12. The plant and establishments, buildings, all works necessary to construction, maintenance and operation of the canal, shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy ample immunity from attack or injury by belligerents.

"13. The plant and establishments, buildings, all works necessary to construction, maintenance and operation of the canal, shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy ample immunity from attack or injury by belligerents.

"14. The plant and establishments, buildings, all works necessary to construction, maintenance and operation of the canal, shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy ample immunity from attack or injury by belligerents.

"15. The plant and establishments, buildings, all works necessary to construction, maintenance and operation of the canal, shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy ample immunity from attack or injury by belligerents.

"16. The plant and establishments, buildings, all works necessary to construction, maintenance and operation of the canal, shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy ample immunity from attack or injury by belligerents.

"17. The plant and establishments, buildings, all works necessary to construction, maintenance and operation of the canal, shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy ample immunity from attack or injury by belligerents.

"18. The plant and establishments, buildings, all works necessary to construction, maintenance and operation of the canal, shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy ample immunity from attack or injury by belligerents.

"19. The plant and establishments, buildings, all works necessary to construction, maintenance and operation of the canal, shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy ample immunity from attack or injury by belligerents.

and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

"No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

"Article III.—The high contracting parties will, upon the exchange of the ratification of this convention, bring it to the notice of other powers and invite them to adhere to it.

"Article IV.—The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic majesty and the ratifications shall be signed at Washington or London within six months of the date hereof, earlier if possible.

"In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, A. D., February 5, 1900.

(Signed) JOHN HAY, PAUNCEFOOT.

The President's letter of transmittal is as follows:

"To the Senate:

"I transmit herewith, with a view to receive the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification, a convention this day signed by the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States.

"Witness my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, D. C., February 5, 1900."

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, "Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 5, 1900."

BARD ELECTED SENATOR.

California Muddle Comes to an End at Last.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 6.—The California legislature today adjourned for a session of six days.

Stephen M. White, in the senate the senatorial vote was as follows:

Thomas R. Bard, Republican, 25; James D. Phelan, Democrat, 10.

In the assembly the vote stood: Bard 25; Phelan 10.

Thomas R. Bard was declared elected in both houses.

ATTACKED BY FILIPINOS.

Insurgents Assume the Offensive in Several Instances.

Two Attacks in Force—Four Americans Captured—Body of Troops Ambushed.

Manila, Feb. 6, 1:15 p.m.—The insurgents attacked the First battalion of the Forty-fifth infantry near Nica.

A major and a captain were wounded and one sergeant was killed, but details of the engagement are lacking.

Ships arriving from Legaspi report that Gen. Pana concentrated a large force around the town and made a sharp night attack on Maj. Shipston's battalion of the Forty-seventh infantry which occupied a large convent as a fort. One battalion and a battery have sailed as reinforcements for Shipston. The casualties are unknown.

A corporal and four men while patrolling the railroad near Mabalacat recently disappeared, and are supposed to have been captured. A searching party looking for them was ambushed and a corporal killed.

Gov. Goebel's Body in State.

Covington, Ky., Feb. 6.—The special Goebel funeral arrived here this morning from Frankfort.

Although the train made no stops except at junctions there were groups at every station along the way.

A long procession followed the casket from the depot to Odd Fellows hall, where the body lay in state.

A detail of police led the procession followed by the guards of honor, members of the legislature and of the court of appeals, of the Kenton County Bar association and other organizations and several thousand people who had assembled at the depot.

During the forenoon there was no cessation in the current of people passing the catafalque. The body will lie in state here until 10 p.m. and will be returned to Frankfort by special train tomorrow morning. At the capital it will lie in state until the funeral on Thursday.

Head of Philippine Commission.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The President has appointed Circuit Judge Taft of Cincinnati chairman of the Philippine commission. He will sail from San Francisco some time after March 15.

Judge Taft's place in the sixth judicial circuit will be filled by Judge Seaver of Michigan.

FROM SALT LAKE TO OGDEN CITY.

New Railroad Company Organized in This City Today.

THE COST WILL BE \$640,000.

Incorporators are Nearly All Salt Lake People—The Officers Elected—Important Movement Today.

Articles of incorporation of the Salt Lake Valley Railway company were filed with the county clerk this afternoon.

The capitalization is fixed at \$2,000,000 with shares at \$100 each.

The incorporators are Arthur Kennedy, South Bend, Indiana, Charles A. Quigley, Thad W. Taylor, William P. Hemphill and Frank L. Beale, all of Salt Lake City.

The object of the company is the construction of a railroad from Salt Lake, through Davis county, to Ogden, a distance of 32 miles, at a total cost of \$640,000.

The officers are: President, Arthur Kennedy; vice president, Charles A. Quigley; secretary and treasurer, Thad W. Taylor.

It is learned that the reason the capital stock was only placed at \$2,000,000 in order to comply with the provisions of the railroad incorporation laws of Utah, which requires ten per cent of the capital stock to be paid in before incorporation can be had. Under this provision of the law \$200,000 has already been paid into the hands of the company's treasurer, Mr. Taylor.

Active operations will be begun, looking towards the construction of the road by June 1st at the very latest.

Mr. Kennedy left Salt Lake City today, intending to call for Europe on the 14th. He will return the first week in April.

The object is to give rapid transit between here and Ogden, by means of the best available power.

Compressed and liquid air are being figured on by the company's manager.

AN UNNATURAL CRIME.

Livingstone Induces His Sister to Commit Sin Imprisoned Today.

Sheriff Charles E. Lane, of Ogden, came down this morning having in his custody, Livingstone, the man convicted as accessory to the adultery case involving his sister, Mrs. Ince, of Murray, and Howard of the same place.

The other man was Robinson, who was convicted and sentenced to fifteen months in the penitentiary for robbing a Pullman car at the union depot at Ogden. Livingstone will be incarcerated for eighteen months in the penitentiary.

It is explained so far as the law is concerned, his enormous and unnatural crime, that of indirectly inducing his own sister to abandon her husband and infant child, to live in sin with Howard.

THIS MARRIAGE A FAILURE.

Mrs. Lars Jensen, in a Suit for Divorce, Accuses Her Husband of Cruelty.

Were Married in This City Thirty-five Years Ago—Has Become an Habitual Drunkard.

Mary E. Jensen has instituted divorce proceedings against Lars Jensen in the Third district court, basing her action on the grounds of cruelty and failure to support.

The complaint does not give the ages of the parties, but it is evident they are well advanced in years. For Mrs. Jensen says she married her husband in this city on May 12th, 1865—nearly thirty-five years ago.

For years Mrs. Jensen says her husband has been guilty of habitual drunkenness, and she has concluded she can no longer live with him. She further alleges that Jensen has on numerous occasions called her vile names, spat in her face, and one time threatened to shoot her. When they came into town Jensen, it is alleged, would go out and get drunk, leaving his wife waiting for him outside saloons.

There are seven children and Mrs. Jensen, in addition to a decree of divorce, asks to be awarded the custody of the minor child, Hazel.

ANOTHER UNHAPPY COUPLE.

Pauline Hoel has entered suit for divorce from her husband, John H. Hoel, alleging failure to provide for the ground. The couple were married in Jamestown, S. D., on August 3, 1897, and Mrs. Hoel says the defendant has failed to provide for her since October, 1898.

CONDEMNATION SUIT.

Lamson Company Claims Right of Way for Flume Run Out by City.

In support of its claim to the waters of the Jordan river for use in generating electric power, the Salt Lake City Water and Electric Power company has instituted condemnation proceedings against the city and Anna Amanda Cannon in the Third district court, seeking to have condemned a strip of land for a right of way to convey the water by flume to the Salt Lake and South Jordan Canal. Plaintiff alleges that it has acquired the right of flow from the Jordan waters to its power plant. The land below the plant, plaintiff says, is owned by Mrs. Cannon and the city has a perpetual right of easement over it. Under the law of eminent domain plaintiff prays for a right of way for a flume and for the condemnation of a strip of land for that purpose.

Justice Sommer Affirmed.

The revivien suit of John McEvoy vs. L. Covington was tried before Judge Cherry today, with Ray Van Cott for the plaintiff and S. P. Armstrong for the defendant.

The action involved the ownership of a sorrel horse of the value of \$35, and \$25 damages. The court found for the plaintiff, the value of the horse and costs. The case was originally tried before Justice Sommer, who also found for the plaintiff.

REPEAL OF GOEBEL ELECTION LAW.

Most Notable Feature of the Peace Agreement in Kentucky, So Far it Affects the People of the State Generally.

Governor Taylor Has Not Signed it, but May Do So Tomorrow—

If He Does, Trouble Will be Past—General Assembly to Settle the Governorship Dispute—All Parties to Join for a Fair Election Law—Status Quo Maintained Till Monday—

Legislature Not to be Interfered with—State Contest Board Not to Act Hastily—Removal of State Troops—No Prosecutions for Usurpation, Etc.—Legislature to Come to Frankfort

—Tension Greatly Relieved—Taylor's Signature Not Yet Certain.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 6.—The peace conference held at the Gault House last night between seven representatives of the Republican party and seven representatives of the Democratic party, resulted in the signing of an agreement embodying six specific propositions, which promise a settlement of the party differences, which have brought about two State governments in Kentucky. This agreement is in substance as follows:

First—That if the general assembly in joint session shall adopt a resolution ratifying their recent action adopting the contest reports seating Goebel and Beckham, the contestees, W. S. Taylor and John Marshall, shall submit without further protest.

Second—That all parties shall unite in an effort to bring about such a modification of the election law as will provide for non-partisan election boards and insure free and fair elections.

Third—That the conditions shall remain in status quo until Monday, the general assembly meeting and adjourning from day to day until that time.

Fourth—That nothing shall be done to hinder or prevent a joint session of the general assembly from taking action on the ratification resolution.

Fifth—That the State contest board shall meet and adjourn from day to day until Tuesday without taking any action on the contest reports seating Goebel and Beckham, the contestees, W. S. Taylor and John Marshall, shall submit without further protest.

Sixth—That the State troops shall be removed from the State capital at once, though with all necessary precaution for the public safety. This matter is to be under the direction of Gen. Dan Lindsay of Frankfort.

Seventh—That the Republican officials and officers of the State guard shall have immunity from charges of treason, usurpation, court martial or any other such offenses.

The agreement was signed by the following: Republicans—John Marshall, Judge John W. Barr, Gen. Dan Lindsay, T. L. Edelen, Dr. T. M. Banter, David W. Fairleigh, C. T. Ballard.

Democrats—J. C. S. Blackburn, J. C. W. Beckham, Sam J. Shackelford, Grey Woodson, James A. McCreary, Phil Thompson, Robert J. Brockmeyer.

The agreement in full was not given out last night as it was desired first to submit it to Governor Taylor for his signature. It was stated by the Republicans present that Governor Taylor would agree to anything that all of them signed.

It was stated in the conference that the London session of the general assembly would be called off at once.

The conference began at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and lasted until 10 o'clock this morning, when a typewriter was sent for and the agreement was prepared and signed.

Until Monday, while the situation is in status quo, Gov. Taylor will remain in possession of the executive buildings, while the Republicans will recognize him and the Democrats will recognize Gov. Beckham as governor.

After the conference Gov. Beckham at once took a train for Frankfort.

Senator Blackburn and ex-Gov. McCreary remained in Louisville over night.

The course of events in the immediate future depends largely upon Gov. Taylor.

An important influence in shaping the Republican policy has been, no doubt the lack of support from the national administration for the course pursued by Gov. Taylor since he assumed office.

WAITING ON GOV. TAYLOR.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 6.—The news of the agreement reached last night at Louisville was received with gratification in Frankfort. The strain of the last ten days has been very great and any lessening of the tension was most welcome.

JUDGE TIMMONY'S COURT.

The element which faced Judge Timmony today are doubtless wishing that things were different, for the court was justly severe.

C. H. McGinnis was charged with vagrancy, but the complaint was changed to that of assault and battery. From the evidence adduced it appears that McGinnis, who has been employed in a house of ill repute, became involved in a dispute with one of the inmates last night and struck her. McGinnis denied the charge, but the woman in question testified that he struck her. Judge Timmony then sentenced McGinnis to serve a term of 100 days in the city jail.

Frank Kinsell's case was indeed a vile one. Kinsell today, with Ray Van Cott for fame on Victoria Alley. He swore that one of the inmates was his wife, and admitted that he had been dependent upon her for support. "You are more contemptible than I thought," said the court, and Kinsell was given ninety days.

Ernest Johnson, a colored man, was arrested last night in company with a white woman in a resort on Commercial street. He made a lengthy talk about his hard labor, how he had worked for his living, etc., but it didn't go. His portion was ninety days.

W. F. Beck was convicted of resorting to a place of immorality and fined \$10.

W. Howard, also colored, was convicted of a similar offense and incarcerated in the city jail for three months.

Old Ed Murtile was on hand again and entered his customary emphatic plea of not guilty of vagrancy. "What do you do for a living?" asked the judge. "Oh," said Ed, "I dictate religion." Sixty days was Ed's portion.

BEFORE JUSTICE SOMMET.

The case of H. F. Baker, charged with fraudulently removing some household goods which were mortgaged, came up before Justice Sommer this morning, but the defendant demanded a change of venue on the ground that Justice Sommer was prejudiced. His request was granted, and the case will be tried before Justice Pardee.