LOBBY TRIED TO TIE CONGRESS UP

Sugar Men Wanted to Control House and Senate Committees.

MANY WIRES PULLED

Scheme of Publicity Covered Every State in the Union.

DR. WILEY AS LECTURER

Correspondence Between Oxnard and Palmer Included in Seizure.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—More letters and telegrams from the private correspondence of C. C. Hamlin, one time chairman of the executive committee of the United States Sugar Beet Industry, were put into the record in the Senatorial lobby inquiry to-day.

Their receipt was hailed with great glee by the Democratic members of the committee, who believe that in these letters alone they will find justification for President Wilson's lobby charge.

The correspondence of Mr. Hamlin was not all that was contained in the box seized on Monday afternoon by the sergeant-at-arms. There was correspondence between Truman G. Palmer and Henry T. Oxnard, in which plans for the allotment of assignments on the governing committees of the Senate and the House were discussed with astounding freedom.

The letters also outlined the general scheme of publicity adopted by the sugar protectionists to make the sugar tariff popular in every quarter of the United States. The sugar men were playing no favorites. Every State in the Union was to be plastered with literature and wherever possible the press urged to print interesting "stories" of the value of the beet sugar industry in the general scheme of national welfare.

Plan of the Sugar Lobby.

A letter written by Mr. Hamlin to Sidney Ballou, head of the Hawaiian group of sugar protectionists, gave succinctly and with frankness the plan of the sugar lobby. It was written on May 2, 1912, and read:

"Dear Mr. Ballou: Pursuant to your request I herewith outline in a general way the publicity work which is now being carried on by our association and what we propose to do in the future.

"We are, of course, sending out from this office regularly a large number of documents to our own mailing list; some 200,000 pieces have gone out in this way during the past year. As you know, we are sending out 20,000 speeches of Representative Malby and we are likewise sending out 20,000 copies of the speech of Representative Pickett, these last to Iowa and through the various Iowa Congressmen who opposed the sugar bill.

"We are also sending out 9,000 copies of Representative Martin's speech. It is probable that this list will be considerably increased and it is our purpose to get out any good speeches where they can be placed in localities in which we want to carry on this educational campaign.

"We have made a contract with the Press Service Company for general publicity work on the basis of $2,500 per month. These people guarantee the publication of 50,000 lines per month of matter pertaining to the sugar industry. This work has not proceeded far enough so we can tell definitely as to results, but as they have been under way for one month we will soon have some information concerning this. The contract is terminable on thirty days' notice.

Moving Pictures.

"I have recently closed contract for the taking of moving pictures showing our industry from the time the farmer commences to till the field until the process of manufacture is completed. This work is now under way in California. The films are to be our property and the concern making them agrees to exhibit them free of charge. * * *

"I believe that our greatest opportunity for publicity will arise in connection with the national campaign. The Republican party will of necessity be compelled to make the tariff an issue and the fight will probably centre around sugar, in view of the action of the House in favor of placing it on the free list. We are in touch with those who are preparing the Republican campaign book, and the sugar question will be handled subject to our approval. In fact the matter is being furnished by us. * * *

"You asked me particularly with reference to Dr. Wiley. As you were advised the doctor made us a proposition for fifty lectures, which was accepted. When he got into the harness here, however, he found that he had undertaken more than he could perform and asked to be released. We did not deem it wise to insist, as we felt it highly desirable to have Dr. Wiley's friendship and cooperation; he has agreed, however, to deliver a few lectures and we expect to work in four or five in the middle West some time in June. * * *

The "Dr. Wiley" referred to was apparently the pure food expert.

Cuban Reciprocity.

The activities of the sugar lobby while Cuban reciprocity was pending were discussed in many of the letters. The best sugar men were opposed to any favors being extended to Cuba. They wanted the whole thing to themselves.

It was at this time that Oxnard wrote a letter to Palmer showing him how the friendly attitude of the Senate committee on the Philippines might be retained for the beet sugar industry. This is the letter:

"DEAR MR. PALMER: I am glad to say that my brother Robert is doing very well. Regarding the vacancies on the Philippines committee it is true that nothing can be done until next winter, but I spoke to Senators Foster and Newlands (Nevada) (he told me he was O. K.) and asked them to apply for the vacancies made by the Tennessee and Idaho Senators.

"They told me they would and there the matter stands. I understood from Teller that he did not want the position owing to his health and the necessity of having a Democrat in his place, but after that I spoke to Newlands."

After this Mr. Oxnard's concern but as to Cuban reciprocity and not getting all that it wanted in some other things the sugar group quieted down. They did not want too much publicity.

It was Oxnard who counselled secrecy. One of his letters shows how anxious he was that his own power in the councils of the group should not receive publicity. The American Beet Sugar Association had an organ known as the *Beet Sugar Gazette*. It was supported by the beet sugar men. To this Oxnard refers in a letter written May 23, 1907, to Palmer.

Quite in line with the watchfulness of the sugar men concerning the makeup of the Senate committees was the regard they had for the membership of the Ways and Means Committee in the House. This is a letter written by Palmer to Oxnard when Philippine free trade was about due for discussion in Congress:

"DRAKE PARK, Chicago, Oct. 29, 1907.

"DEAR MR. OXNARD: I was glad to hear of your intimacy with Littauer and that you are keeping that matter in mind, for of course if we could hold the Ways and Means Committee it would save a lot of work and avoid a heap of danger.

"I am just in receipt of a note from Gove saying that Colcock has just written him that in view of the changed complexion of the House whereby the Republicans stand to the Democrats as four to three the Committee on Ways and Means will have one more Democrat and perhaps two, and Broussard is slated for Robertson's place. This latter agrees with what Wakeman stated.

"Gove says that Colcock further informs him that if he succeeds we will need but three Republicans on that committee in order to hold any matter up that may come before them.

"As the newspapers say, all this news is 'important if true.'"

Oxnard Greatly Concerned.

Late in December of the same year Oxnard, greatly concerned over the probable recommendations that the Secretary of War would make in the matter of opening more widely than was wanted the gateways of the Pacific coast to Philippine sugar, wrote a letter to Palmer at Chicago. He told Palmer he did not approve of Secretary Taft's attitude. He said:

"DEAR MR. PALMER: I have seen Col. Clarence R. Edwards and got him to agree with me that it is poor politics for Taft to push this matter this winter and he is going to try and bring him to that way of thinking. I also saw Loeb, who agrees with me that the whole subject had better be postponed and will talk to the President on that line.

"While I have little hope of success, I shall keep at it on these lines. We should be prepared to meet the subject after the holidays and I have written a line to Carman Smith asking him to come down here for a conference as soon as Congress assembles."

Major Aaron Gove, ex-school superintendent of Denver, looms up as the most entertaining as well as enlightening letter writer in the sugar correspondence. Apparently it is his idea first to purchase an influential eastern newspaper in order to get disguised advertising space.

In a letter written to Oxnard in July, 1907, Hamlin after discussing Gove's newspaper ideas concluded with the information that Messrs. Corbin and T. R. Cutler, sugar men, had induced the State legislatures of Colorado and Wyoming to pass strong anti-free sugar memorials. The letter also contains the following magnificent paragraph:

"Mr. Collins is very anxious about the Taft situation and hopes that there will be some way to make it known that there will be grave doubt about his ability to carry such States as Colorado, Idaho, California and Michigan, and if we can't head him off we might be able to get a promise from him relative to sugar and tobacco industries. He asks me for suggestions as to action and I think I will write him as to the annual meeting, when the whole subject will be roughly canvassed."

After adjournment Chairman Overman announced that at the opening of to-morrow's session he would take the testimony of Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press.

Mr. Stone's testimony will be devoted to a refutation of the inferences made yesterday that the publication of despatches favorable to the beet sugar people through the Associated Press had been the result of any collusion with the beet sugar leaders.

FISHERMEN RISE UP AGAINST THE TARIFF

Prohibition Against Wild Birds Will Keep Out Favorite Flies.

Fly fishermen and the manufacturers and importers of artificial flies have discovered that a clause in the tariff bill prohibits the importation of most of the favorite flies used by anglers and likewise prohibits the importation of the materials for making them.

The clause objected to by fly fishermen is fathered by the Audubon Societies and was intended to stop the importation of wild birds for millinery purposes. The clause reads:

"Provided, that the importation of aigrettes, egret plumes or so-called osprey plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins or parts of skins of wild birds, either raw or manufactured and not for scientific or educational purposes is hereby prohibited."

Fishermen now find that the few pounds of feathers imported annually for the flies come under the same prohibition as millinery feathers.

England has a law prohibiting the importation of certain plumage, but specific exception is made for the materials used by fly makers. The opposition of the fishermen is based on the danger to trout streams which they fear will follow the prohibition of the use of the flies. G. M. L. Labranche, former president of the New York Anglers Club, said:

"The first effect of prohibiting the importation of the feathers for flies will be to drive many back to the bait fishing. An angler using bait ought to take ten trout for every one he could kill with a fly. The Government, the States and clubs are spending large sums for the stocking of streams with trout. The expenditure would scarcely be justified if there is to be bait fishing in these streams. They would soon be fished out.

"Thousands who formerly used bait have taken up fly fishing because it is better sport.

"As for the amount of feathers used in making flies, Mr. Labranche said that he had made a gross of flies from the wings of one black mallard duck, which he had shot himself, and still had enough left for five or six dozen more.

Author Nicholson to Be an Envoy.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—President Wilson sent to the Senate today the nomination of Meredith Nicholson of Indianapolis, the author, to be Minister to Portugal. Mr. Nicholson is a Democrat and was appointed on the personal recommendation of Vice-President Marshall with the consent of the Indiana Senators.

LOBBY HUNTERS TO CALL LOVETT

Sensation Caused in Capital by His Interview Regarding Congress Lobbying.

SENATE ACTS PROMPTLY

Adopts Resolution Directing That the Railroad President Be Subpœnaed.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Robert S. Lovett, head of the "Harriman lines," will be called as a witness before the Senate committee which is making the lobby investigation.

The Senate adopted to-day a resolution presented by Senator Norris of Nebraska directing that the charges made by Mr. Lovett in an interview published in morning newspapers be investigated. It is likely that when Mr. Lovett tells his story before the Senate Committee it will be necessary to call other witnesses.

A subpoena had not been issued for Mr. Lovett late to-night, nor had he been communicated with, but a telegram will be sent to him if it has not already been sent asking him to appear.

The resolution adopted by unanimous vote of the Senate is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the sub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate appointed pursuant to Senate resolution 92, Sixty-third Congress, first session, being a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate to investigate the charge that a lobby is maintained to influence legislation pending in the Senate, be and is hereby instructed to subpoena and bring before it Robert S. Lovett, the president and the chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to give testimony before said committee relative to the charges and statements contained in his published statement issued in New York city on June 17, 1913, wherein said Robert S. Lovett charges that he and his associates have been approached by emissaries claiming to be able to exert influence over Congress and public officials in connection with the suit involving the dissolution and proposed reorganization of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad companies heretofore and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, and that said committee be and is hereby further instructed to subpoena before it any and all persons whose testimony in its judgment may be necessary to fully and completely expose all persons and influences claimed to exercise power and control over the settlement and adjudication of said litigation."

Caused a Sensation.

Mr. Lovett's interview caused a sensation in Washington. It was the main topic of conversation among Senators and Representatives before the Senate assembled. It became known just before the Senate met that Senator Norris had prepared the resolution. He introduced it soon after the Senate met.

The reading of it was followed by a brief statement by Senator Norris, in which he explained it was one of the most important pieces of evidence yet unearthed.

"If men are seeking to hold out representations that they can control the action of Congress or the Supreme Court or a member of the President's Cabinet on a matter of this importance," said Senator Norris, "it is time the Senate knew it and it is time the people knew it."

Senator Williams of Mississippi, a Democrat, suggested that the lobby committee already had power to investigate Mr. Lovett's charge.

Senator Overman, chairman of the lobby committee, shared this view and said he had already taken up with his colleagues in the committee the matter of calling Mr. Lovett as a witness.

Senator Norris replied that the committee as constituted had the power, but it was limited in the matter by its discretion. He said he believed it would be wiser to adopt the resolution which "directed" the investigation of Mr. Lovett's charges.

Senator Overman agreed with this view.

Senator Clark of Wyoming, former chairman of the Judiciary Committee, argued that the Norris resolution was necessary to give the lobby committee jurisdiction over Mr. Lovett's charges.

Gallinger's Opposition.

Senator Gallinger said he regarded the proposed extension of the investigation to Mr. Lovett's charges, which appeared in a newspaper interview and were not verified, as unwise.

He pointed out that any man who held himself out as liable to influence the Supreme Court or the Attorney-General in such a matter ought to be able to deceive no one and apparently had not deceived Mr. Lovett. He recalled that a few years ago it had developed in an investigation that a man had made a commodity of Senators and had agreed to deliver their votes on a contingent basis.

"He sat in the public gallery and checked off the names as the roll was called," said Mr. Gallinger. "If a Senator voted as he desired the gentlemen gained something; if the Senator voted the other way the lobbyist lost nothing, but he never spoke to a Senator as to how he should vote."

The Senator from New Hampshire declared that such cases were too common to fool any one and that the Senate should take no notice of them.

More Time Needed.

In the course of the debate Senator Overman warned the Senate that if it decided to go into Mr. Lovett's charges it would have to extend the time for concluding the investigation beyond June 28, the date last fixed for concluding the inquiry.

"We have found startling evidence already," said Senator Overman, "which tends to prove that representations such as Judge Lovett says were made to him have been made in other quarters.

"There is lobbying galore; no end of the system. It extends in every direction and permeates every quarter. We cannot enter upon new lines of inquiry without an extension of time."

No extension was agreed on, but it is understood that it would be given later.

There is no disposition to curtail the investigation. It bids fair to run along for months and comprehend every form of lobby activity.

LOVETT WON'T GIVE NAMES.

Willing to Tell Senate of Blackmail Attempt, He Says.

R. S. Lovett, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, refused to comment further yesterday on his statement on Tuesday that certain interests, which for a long time have been under the ban in Wall Street, attempted to blackmail the Union Pacific.

Mr. Lovett refused to reveal the names of counsel who were suggested to him or the person who had approached him.

"Perhaps I have talked too much already," he said.

When asked if he would reveal the names to a Senate committee in Washington if one was appointed, he said that he might have something to say if called.

BRYAN RECEIVES JAPANESE.

Dr. Sayedo's Party Will Meet the President To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The four Japanese citizens who are making a tour of the United States in relation to the California alien land law issue were received this afternoon by Secretary Bryan. They were presented by Ambassador Chinda.

Mr. Bryan said that the California situation was not discussed in his talk with the Japanese visitors. He explained that the purpose of the Japanese in making their tour was of a conciliatory and peaceful nature. He arranged for the visitors to see the President to-morrow.

Two of the party came over from Japan as representatives of the commercial interests of that country. Dr. J. Sovedo, head of the delegation, is a retired financier of Japan and Taimo Kamiya accompanied him from Tokio. George Shima, the "potato king" of California, and H. Abiko of San Francisco, editor of a Japanese paper there, are the other members of the party.

YES, MME. RAPPOLD WILL WED.

Admits She's Engaged to Tenor Berger; Got Divorce Last Month.

Mme. Marie Rappold of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who has just returned from a concert tour in the West, yesterday confirmed the report that she would marry Rudolph Berger of the Royal Opera, Vienna. She said yesterday that her fiance had sailed yesterday morning on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria from Hamburg, but that no date for the wedding had been fixed. Mr. Berger will make his debut with the Metropolitan Opera Company next season.

Mme. Rappold on May 13 last obtained a divorce from Dr. Julius C. Rappold, Jr., of 750 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

EXPECT $7,000,000 BY LARGER BRANDY TAX

Finance Committee Almost Finishes Schedules in Underwood Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Democratic members of the Finance Committee decided to-day to restore the tax on brandy used in fortifying wines, and thereby expect to add $7,000,000 annually to the revenues. The reduction from $1.10 a gallon to 3 cents, as it now is, was intended to encourage the domestic wine industry in California.

Senate Democrats issued a call for the party caucus or conference to meet Friday morning. The Finance Committee majority members said that they have practically concluded with schedules and rates in the Underwood bill and have remaining only the income tax and the administrative features.

The majority members voted in committee this morning not to extend the countervailing duty to live stock and meats, thus accepting the view contended for by Senator Ollie James, who insisted he would carry the fight into the party caucus if necessary. The countervailing duty will be applied to grain and flower.

The duty was slightly increased on pig lead, spelter and some of the lead products.

The Democrats decided to strike from the bill the following words in paragraph 182, schedule E, relating to sugar candies:

"Sugars, after being refined, when tinctured, colored or in any way adulterated, two cents a pound."

These words have been in every tariff bill since 1880, varying only as to the amount of duty. Senator Morris Shepard of Texas insisted that in refining sugar a coloring matter, ultramarine, is commonly used and that by an easy construction of the language of the paragraph quoted a duty of 2 cents could be imposed on all refined sugar in which coloring matter was used. The effect will be to put certain colored sugars and candies on the free list.

Senator Saulsbury of Delaware went before the Finance Committee to-day with the following amendment proposing to increase the exemption given to returning Americans from foreign travel:

"Provided that up to but not exceeding $250 in value of articles for personal or household use and $100 in value of articles for souvenirs or gifts acquired abroad by residents of the United States but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty."

The committee does not look with favor on the proposal.

CALLS DR. RUSSELL PERJURER.

Justice Gerard Scores Ex-Supt. of Matteawan in Granting Anhut Delay.

John N. Anhut, the lawyer convicted of offering a bribe to Dr. Russell to free Harry K. Thaw from Matteawan, got a certificate of reasonable doubt from Supreme Court Justice Gerard yesterday. Anhut will now apply for bail and is likely to have his liberty pending a hearing before the Appellate Division in the fall.

The lawyer was sentenced by Justice Seabury to a term in prison of not less than two years or more than four years and six months. Justice Gerard says in his opinion that without Dr. Russell's testimony the lawyer could not have been convicted and that it appears Dr. Russell either perjured himself at the Anhut trial or at another preceding.

ENGINEER UNFIT, EXPERT INSISTS

Continued from First Page.

story did not vary from that which he told the other day except in his recital of what John F. Carroll, the travelling engineer, had told him when he was leaving New Haven.

He added to Carroll's warning a statement from the latter that General Manager Bardo was raising "the lid from a place to which more or less attention is paid by Scripture writers" because the water glass cocks on the new engines were not working as they should.

As at the Coroner's hearing, Doherty's testimony was supported by that of Conductor Thomas H. Dunn, Fireman Barry Smith and William A. Wilson, a baggagemaster, who testified as to the results of applying the air brakes.

When Doherty was recalled at the beginning of the afternoon session his brother-in-law, John H. Dillon, who has been looking after his interests, suggested to Commissioner McChord that the time had arrived when it might be well to have counsel for the accused engineer. He said he did not want Doherty cross-examined by the railroad attorneys if his replies were to be used against him in any criminal proceeding.

Doherty accordingly was excused, and when he and Mr. Dillon returned to the hearing they were accompanied by Attorneys David E. Fitzgerald and Walter Walsh of New Haven. They have decided that Doherty shall not do any more testifying for the present.

Found Brakes All Right.

Engineer John Harmon, who was suspended for running past a signal at South Norwalk on Monday with Engine 1338, testified that the brakes were all right. He said he ran past because the signals were twisted. He said he could stop an eight car train going sixty miles an hour within 1,500 feet without using the emergency brake.

Charles C. Joy, general brake inspector at Stamford, submitted the figures he had taken on the condition of the air brakes under the engine and each car just after the collision. The brake shoes were not applied to the engine drivers when he examined them, but he said he had no doubt they had been before the accident.

His figures for the car brakes, giving in inches the travelling distance of the brake pistons, were interpreted by him as indicating a good condition of brakes. He said good brakes would stop a train going sixty miles an hour within 2,000 feet.

He was asked why, if it would take 2,000 feet, the distance and home signals were only 1,800 feet apart. He explained that this would make no difference because the two signals were supposed to synchronize. Engineer Harmon had testified that he ran by a signal because the distance and home signals did not synchronize.

Why the Train Split.

Patrick J. Langan testified that his examinations showed that the Pullman car Centerdale, one of those in Doherty's train, could not be braked with a release of less than 20 pounds. If 20 pounds pressure is released, then the brakes on this car would act as though emergency brakes had been applied and Mr. Langan said this emergency application might explain why this car stopped short and split the second section of the Boston Special in two.

After testifying that the train in question should have been stopped in 1,800 feet from a speed of sixty miles an hour if the brakes had been properly applied and had worked Langan described the tests made yesterday, giving the same figures as were published this morning. He described an additional test to-day, in which the engine and two baggage cars were broken from the rest of the train. The test was made from a speed of sixty-one miles an hour. It took the second part of the train 27 seconds to stop and the engine stopped in 23.4 seconds, having gone 196 feet further than the rest of the train.

Langan testified that on his road an engineer must have had three years experience in road service with freight trains before he is permitted to take out a passenger train. He must go over the road in the engine several times before he is permitted to run it and an instructing engineer always goes with him on his first run.

Wouldn't Let Engine Out.

He also said that if a brake did not apply sufficiently at a reduction of fifteen pounds in air pressure to stop a train within 2,000 feet he wouldn't let the engine go out of the yard. He also thought an engineer should be required to pass an additional examination on air brakes when being promoted from his position as fireman.

Mr. Langan had not heard Doherty testify and Commissioner McChord asked him to read over the testimony. When he had done so the Commissioner asked:

"Do you think that man was qualified to run that train?"

"No. I do not," Langan answered.

"Do you think the railroad management was justified in trusting an engine of the 1300 type to a man like that?"

"No. I do not."

The taking of expert testimony will be continued to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The railroad men called so far have been called at the request of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroad lawyers do not intend to introduce testimony at this time that would be in the nature of a positive defence.

BAR HARBOR EXPRESS WRECKED

No Passengers Hurt When Poor Rail Sends Cars on to Ties.

BOSTON, June 18.—A defective rail on the Stony Brook division of the Boston and Maine Railroad caused a locomotive tender and eight Pullman cars of the first section of the New York-Bar Harbor Express to leave the rails at 2 45 o'clock this morning near Graniteville. Four railroad men in the baggage car were injured, but not seriously.

The tender sank to the rails, and the cars following cut the wooden ties, knocked down telegraph poles and threw a steel rail into a supply building. The cars bumped over the ties for several hundred yards before stopping. Several cars were partly overturned, but none went over the embankment. None of the seventy-five passengers appeared to be hurt.

A private car occupied by Mrs. G. S. Boardman and her three maids from New York did not leave the rails.

O'BRIEN TRAFFIC SQUAD HEAD.

Formal Appointment Made Last Night by Commissioner Waldo.

Police Commissioner Waldo appointed Capt. John O'Brien inspector of the traffic squad yesterday. That squad had been without an inspector since three weeks ago, when Inspector Titus was transferred to Harlem.

Capt. O'Brien has been connected with the traffic squad for several years.

He was moved to the Fifth street police station some time before the transfer of Inspector Titus. After the transfer he was brought back and put in temporary charge. The formal appointment was made last night.

MRS. VANDERBILT CAN'T BE DEPUTY SHERIFF

Harburger Tells Her He Can't Appoint a Woman Deputy.

Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt asked Sheriff Harburger yesterday to appoint her a deputy sheriff so that she could carry a pistol and protect her property. The same request was made by William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., who accompanied her to Mr. Harburger's office.

The Sheriff has so many deputies he has never found time to count them, but he was more than willing to appoint Mrs. Vanderbilt too. He knew that under the law a deputy must be a voter, but hoping that his legal adviser might find a loophole he called in Assistant Blumenstiel.

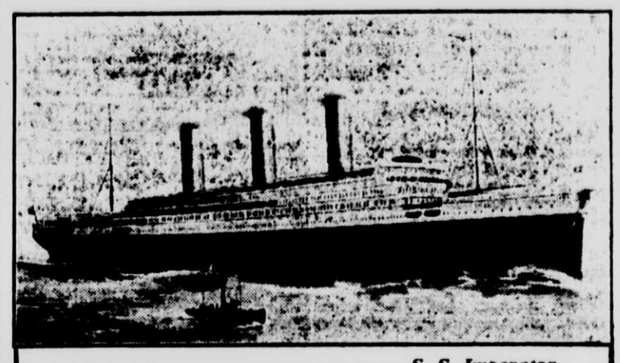
Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mr. Stewart seated themselves in chairs which Mr. Harburger himself placed beside the desk and Mr. Blumenstiel solemnly read the law aloud.

"Counsellor," said the Shrieve when Mr. Blumenstiel had finished, "can Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt become a deputy sheriff?"

"She cannot," ruled the lawyer.

"You cannot," repeated the Sheriff to Mrs. Vanderbilt, "and it saddens me to say it, for I know you would be an ornament to the great office which I, formerly Coroner of this county, now occupy. I am sure, Mrs. Vanderbilt, that you would be of great assistance in putting down inciterers, wicked uttereers, seditions, bomb purveyors, anarchistic misogymists and atheism, but you hear the law. It is even greater than the office of Sheriff."

Mr. Stewart qualified with a $10,000 bond and got a badge.



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