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DANGER IN ONE BOARD

Dr. Wines Opposes Board of Control Plan.

OPINION OF AN EXPERT

Too Much Politics Likely in the One Board System.

SUPERINTENDENT A FIGUREHEAD

Institutions Reduced to a Dead Level—Dr. Wines Favors One Man Power.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Dr. Frederick H. Wines, assistant director of the census, an authority of international reputation on penology and all questions connected with the management of public custodial and correctional institutions, in a talk with The Journal to-day, said that his experience of more than thirty years with these matters had convinced him that any proposition, in Minnesota or elsewhere, looking to the establishment of a board of control to take the place of the old system of separate boards, was a step in the wrong direction. The reasons he advanced for such a position were instructive and interesting, and will command careful attention, for they sum up the ripe experience of one who has given practically all of his adult years to the intelligent consideration of the problems out of which the board of control idea has been developed.

When I first made known to Dr. Wines that I wanted his opinion regarding the establishment of a board of control in Minnesota, so that it might be set out at length in The Journal, for the information of those who are at present discussing that question, in and out of the legislature, he was strongly disinclined to talk. While very willing to express his views to me personally, he felt that if he were to give an interview, there might be some in the state who would misunderstand him and hastily charge that he was interfering in a matter in which he had no concern. He pointed out that he was not a resident of Minnesota, and that the people of that state were abundantly able to decide all questions of internal policy for themselves, and might resent any suggestions from an outsider.

It was only after considerable urging that the interview was forthcoming. Dr. Wines' views, as expressed below, form an excellent statement of the pros and cons of the board of control question, and will be especially apropos and welcome, in view of the present agitation in the state in favor of the board of control plan. It is assumed that what is wanted is the fullest information on the subject, whether from sources favorable or unfavorable to the proposed plan of a single board of control.

After the situation in Minnesota had been placed before him briefly, Dr. Wines said:

Dr. Wines' Views.

You are aware that the tendency of the present age is to consolidation and organization along every line of business, public and private. The results, so far as observed, have been partly good and partly evil. No unmixed good is to be looked for in this world. If they had not been satisfactory, however, upon the whole, they would have been checked before now. Take the Standard Oil company as the most striking illustration of which I happen to think. It is a great monopoly, wielding a great power, apparently irresponsible; and it has at times acted in a manner which seems most tyrannical, and which has affected the interests of certain private individuals and corporations most disastrously. That the Standard Oil company has benefited the world, however, is beyond any doubt. We get very much better illuminating oil, at very much lower price, than ever before, and this result is clearly traceable, in part, to the operations of that concern.

Now, what is true in business generally is true in public business. Business men feel that the methods at present pursued in the conduct of our state institutions do not secure the best financial or practical results. They believe in the more perfect systemization of public expenditure and public financial records. They believe that the supplies furnished to the state institutions will be purchased to better advantage in large quantities by all institutions, instead of by each institution singly, as is done for the army of the United States or for the Pullman Palace Car company. They believe that the wages paid to employes should be reduced to a more uniform basis, and that at present they are larger than the state of the labor market really demands or justifies. They believe that too large discretionary powers are vested in subordinates, whose actions are not adequately supervised nor sufficiently controlled. They say that no private business, conducted for profit, could be carried on in the manner in which our institutions are managed, and that the application to public business of the methods of private corporations, would result in increased efficiency and economy. There is much in this view which commands itself to the judgment of common sense and experience.

I feel, on the other hand, that the proposed change in Minnesota is fraught with much peril in various directions, some of which I have indicated in public addresses, which you will find in the proceedings of the national conference of charities, where this question has been discussed pro and con many many times.

Politics in It.

In the first place, I feel that the motive which underlies the movement is not free from an admixture of practical politics, and that the political organization is always open to the temptation to utilize the appointment and expenditures for public institutions in the interest of what is generally known as the "machine." If so utilized, I apprehend that the management of the state institutions would tend to become partizan, selfish and corrupt. I question whether the business advantages, which might result from the proposed change of system, would not be overbalanced by the evils consequent upon such wrong use of the power of appointment and expenditure on the part of the members of the board of control. Membership in this board would become the great prize in the political lottery, and the governor could hardly refuse to name as commissioners men who have rendered conspicuous services, to the party in the last political campaign. Such men would be apt to be able, unscrupulous and grasping, and in many cases they might prove to be men unworthy of public trust. It is said that this danger might be averted by making the board bipartizan. Personally I never have been able to see that bipartizan boards are nonpartizan. The creation of a bipartizan board simply enlarges the sphere of political corruption so as to take in members of both parties instead of only one. The seat of evil is changed, but the evil itself is not changed.

One Man Power.

I have further felt that government by boards is in itself an evil. I believe in one-man power, where the man in power is the right man, because it implies greater individual responsibility and tends to secure a better legislative result.

Superintendent a Figurehead.

My observation of the system proposed, in states where it is in [illegible] leads me to believe that it tends to reduce the position of superintendent of a public institution largely to that of a figurehead. The members of the board feel that they must earn their money and that in order to do this they must perform functions now performed by the superintendent, which are taken out of his hands, to the detriment, as it appears to me, of the public service. The independence of the superintendent is destroyed and he becomes a mere subordinate, with little power of original initiative.

Danger of a Dead Level.

Finally, it seems to me that it is for the advantage of an institution that it should have an individual board of trustees, thoroughly committed to its interests, who believe that it is the best and possibly the only, thing really worth doing in the state, and who, because imbued with this sentiment, are willing to make the necessary fight on its behalf before the members of the legislature or the legislative committees. The circle of institutions, custodial, medical and educational, includes so many which, notwithstanding a fundamental similitude in organization and aim, are as unlike in their particular objects and methods of administration, that government by a board of control tends to reduce to a dead level of uniformity what should be highly differentiated and can be differentiated under the present system, but not under the one proposed.

Result in Iowa.

I called Dr. Wines' attention to the fact that Iowa for some years had been operating under the board of control plan, and he replied that he was fully aware of that fact, but that nothing had taken place in Iowa under that plan to cause him to change his views. Recently he had a talk with one of the past governors of Iowa, during which the board of control law of that state was reviewed at some length.

"The former governor," said Dr. Wines, "sympathized with my well known views regarding the undesirability of such a concentration of authority and energy, but he said that the system was working somewhat more satisfactorily in Iowa than had been expected."

That statement, also, in Dr. Wines' judgment, does not go to the heart of the argument advanced in the interview.

Wolfer Praised.

Incidently, during the interview, I told Dr. Wines that Warden Wolfer had come back to his old position in the penitentiary at Stillwater, whereupon he said that the state was to be congratulated, since Mr. Wolfer was, beyond any question, the best warden the state ever had. It is the general opinion of penal experts all over the country that the institution at Stillwater, under Mr. Wolfer's management, was in reality more of a reformatory than the institution at St. Cloud.

The backbone of the Stillwater work is the parole system, which was put into operation by W. R. Merriam while governor, by an executive act, without reference to the legislature. H. H. Hart, then secretary of the state board of corrections and charities, went to Governor Merriam one day and outlined to him at length the parole principle. The governor was strongly impressed, and remarked that he would put it into operation at once as a part of the regulations of the penitentiary under the pardoning power, which the governor then possessed. Mr. Wolfer entered intelligently and sympathetically into the plan, and the result was that in a short time the Minnesota penitentiary came to be regarded as representing the most advanced ideas along the line of reforming criminals.

—W. W. Jermane.

NOYES CASE WAITS

No Action Until the San Francisco Decision Is Examined.

ATTORNEY GEN. NON-COMMITTAL

If Congress Takes Up the Investigation It Will Be Under the Carter Resolution.

Washington, Feb. 13.—"I shall wait until I have read the opinion of the San Francisco court," said Attorney General General Griggs to-day, when asked whether that opinion in the McKenzie contempt case would result in a change of program in the department of justice. The attorney general continued:

"I understand that a certified copy of the decision is now on the way here, and after I have had the opportunity to look it over carefully, I shall know what I shall do."

Thus far the department has insisted that before proceedings were begun against Judge Noyes to cause his removal, formal charges in writing must be filed. In other words, the attorney general had been unwilling to assume the initative against Judge Noyes on mere newspaper rumors.

Whether the action of the San Francisco court will change the attorney general's attitude cannot be learned definitely from anything he is willing to say. At the same time, however, it is known that the anti-Noyes people in Washington were telling one another that the attorney general will be compelled to proceed against Noyes on the strength of the San Francisco decision in the McKenzie contempt case.

The Washington Post to-day, which has fallen into thehands of the anti-Noyes crowd, has a leading editorial calling on President McKinley and Attorney General Griggs to proceed against Judge Noyes on the strength of the San Francisco decision. At the very least, the Post says, the Brick resolution demanding an investigation by congress should be passed.

It is not possible at present to learn whether the contempt decision has affected either the Brick or Carter investigation resolutions in any way. The Brick resolution, inspired by the anti-Noyes people, plainly showed prejudice in its phraseology, and went to the house committee on rules, where it now is. Senator Carter introduced his resolution of investigation after the Brick resolution. The one was intended as a foil to the other.

If congress should at any time between now and adjournment conclude to investigate Judge Noyes, and therefore prepare to push the Brick resolution, the Carter resolution, which is fair in character although inspired by the Noyes people, will be pushed ahead of it. If there is to be an investigation, in short, it will be under the Carter resolution. But if the Brick resolution is not pressed the Carter resolution will also be allowed to slumber indefinitely. Nothing will be done on either side until a copy of the San Francisco decision reaches Washington.

—W. W. Jermane.

A GUARDIAN OF HOME INDUSTRIES.
Puck.

"No," said the New York policeman virtuously, "there is no gambling going on in this city."

"Well, well!" exclaimed the stranger, who was tiger hunting. "I suppose I'll have to go to New Jersey. Where's the nearest ferry?"

"Well, old man," said the copper, softening somewhat, "seeing you're bent on it, I suppose I might as well keep the money in the city. How big a game are you looking for?"

SHE'S TAME IN CHICAGO

Mrs. Nation Is Not Using Her Hatchet.

HER VOICE GIVES OUT

Heart-to-Heart Talks With Mayor and Chief of Police.

TALKS TO BARTENDERS TO-NIGHT

Mr. Nation Says He Will Sue for Divorce Unless She Stops Cavorting.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Saloons of Chicago and the Tenderloin district in particular will not be visited further by Mrs. Carrie Nation of Kansas. Physical exhaustion and a almost complete loss of her voice caused her outdoor speaking, and her tour of the levee last night, kept Mrs. Nation her rooms to-day until the meeting Willard hall.

"But I going to talk to the saloonkeepers bartenders of Chicago tonight at Willard hall," said Mrs. Nation. "They promised me last night they would come to hear me, and I do hope they will not disappoint me."

To-night's meeting at Willard hall will end Mrs. Nation's brief lecturing tour. At 10 p. m. she will start for Topeka, Kan., where to-morrow she is to stand trial for saloon wrecking. To reach Topeka for the trial, she will not stop at Kansas City where she intended to lecture.

"And, I am sorry for that," said she; "I believe I could do a great deal of good in that city. It needs a stirring up."

Mrs. Nation's program for the day besides the afternoon meeting at Willard hall, included a call on Mayor Harrison immediately after that meeting, and also a heart-to-heart talk with Chief of Police Kipley. Then Mrs. Nation will return to her rooms at the Windsor to rest until evening.

"I want all my strength for that meeting," said Mrs. Nation. "Those poor, benighted saloonkeepers should be talked to, and it is my duty to plead with them."

Hundreds of letters, some threatening, many comendatory and not a few enclosing small amounts of money are received by Mrs. Nation. Among them was one from "Battle-Ax Paddy" Gleason, former mayor of Long Island City. After congratulating Mrs. Nation on her work he invited her to come to New York and placed his battle-ax at her disposal.

Go Home Says the Mayor.

When informed of Mrs. Nation's intention of visiting him, Mayor Harrison said:

I will not see Mrs. Nation. I do not understand that the Kansas joint smasher has anything of interest to the city of Chicago to impart, and inasmuch as I am a very busy man I don't see my way clear to listen to her.

Chicago had a taste of anarchy in Haymarket square some years ago, and I believe the city cares for no more of it in the shape of Carrie Nation and her hatchet.

Meanwhile the police, if they are obeying instructions, are enforcing the closing ordinance, and the best thing Mrs. Nation can do is to hurry back to Kansas.

CORNERS THE MAYOR

Mrs. Nation Finds Him at the Dance of the Democrats.

New York Sun Special Service

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Wreathed in smiles, bowing and shaking hands with all within reach and having a greeting to all out of reach, Mrs. Carrie Nation made her debut in Chicago last night. Three hundred persons at the Rock Island station cheered her as she stepped from the cars. Mrs. Nation was accompanied by "Mother" White of Topeka, who shared with her the honors last week in the raid on the Senate saloon.

A reception committee of representatives from the temperance societies escorted her to Willard hall, where a crowd of 400 or 500 persons had awaited her arrival.

Mrs. Nation delivered her lecture to about 700 people.

After her lecture at Willard hall Mrs. Nation was escorted to her hotel and after a short rest started out on an inspecting tour of the saloons on the levee. She struck a snag when entering the saloon at 290 State street. She found her step grandson, John T. White, tending bar. He refused to leave the saloon at her request. Quite a crowd followed Mrs. Nation on her trip, but no trouble occurred, as she was under the care of two detectives.

Later Mrs. Nation visited the ballroom where the Cook County Democracy was giving a reception and encountered Mayor Harrison. The mayor tried to evade her, but he was not successful, and Mrs. Nation got his honor in a corner.

"Is liquor being served here?" she said.

"You would better ask the committee. I don't know," replied the mayor.

"Do mayors tell lies?" she demanded.

The mayor started to walk away, but Mrs. Nation would not be denied.

"Do mayors tell lies?" she again asked.

By this time quite a crowd had gathered and Mr. Harrison got away.

The crowd of politicians joined Mrs. Nation until she was forced to get upon a platform to get rid of her tormentors. Here the gang insisted on the joint smasher making a speech, but she demurred. Captain Farrell here interposed, saying the affair had gone far enough, and he induced the "home defender" to leave the hall.

Mrs. Nation asked the saloon-keepers to attend her mass meeting of saloon-keepers to-day.

Mrs. Nation got back to her hotel at 2 a. m. and went to bed.

RIOT IN INDIANA

Deaths May Result From a Carrie Nation Club Raid.

New York Sun Special Service

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 13. — The ladies of Jackson, near this city, recently organized a Carrie Nation Club and determined to wipe the three saloons in Jacsonville off the earth. With Mrs. James Snyder, the president, in the lead the army advanced to the saloon of Dan Grimes, who had just opened a new place. Half a hundred bricks were hurled against the glass front, and the women demolished the large mirror and emptied all the bottles upon the floor.

Grimes choked Mrs. Snyder almost into insensibility and dragged her from the place. Her army went to the rescue and with clubs and what bricks were left beat him almost to death.

A large crowd gathered and a free-for-all fight ensued between the saloon element and the sympathizers of the women. Bartender Ryan was knocked down and kicked insensible. Mrs. Stephen Garret was struck in the face by a thrown beer bottle. The fight lasted half an hour.

The condition of Ryan is serious and he may die. Mrs. Snyder is also in a critical condition. The three saloons have closed and will not attempt to open until order is restored.

SMASHED THE PIGS

Crusaders at Dawson, Minn., Sweep the Town.

Dawson, Minn., Feb. 13.—A Carrie Nation club, consisting of about 150 people, mostly women, made a raid on the blind pigs, smashing and cleaning them out. The crusaders also visited the two drug stores and warned the proprietors that if they were not more careful about giving liquor as prescriptions on slight pretenses they would be dealt with by the Carrie Nation order.

The wife of a druggist was one of the most enthusiastic crusaders. The spokesman was a woman teacher of the public school.

QUIT CAVORTING

Father Nation Says He Will Sue for Divorce.

New York Sun Special Service

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 13.—Carrie Nation is going to be sued for divorce by her 70-year-old husband if she does not return from the east. He is very weary, he says, of her manner of action there. He said:

I have written to my wife several times since she has been away and have never received an answer. I have put up with her cavorting around for some time, and as long as she remained in Kansas I was in favor of her smashing all the saloons she got an opportunity to, but in other states it is different.

I will send her this message to Chicago:

"You can come home at once or I will sue for divorce."

MEN WRECK, TOO

Methodist Students Join in a Saloon Raid at Winfield, Kan.

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 13.—A crowd of men, women and boys smashed a joint at Winfield, Kan., at 7 a. m. to-day. The boys were mostly students from the Methodist college at Winfield. The saloon was wrecked.

Charles Schmidt, brother of the proprietor, was cut on the head with a hatchet and severely injured. It is said one of the women was seriously hurt by flying glass.

Ernst Hahn, a temperance advocate, was attacked last night by a "joint" keeper. This aroused the prohibition element.

Representative Tawney has secured the appointment of Burdett C. Thayer of Spring Valley as special agent of the land office. Thayer takes the place formerly held by his father, who resigned.

THE CHERRY TREE TO DATE.
Mayor Harrison—No hacking this cherry tree with your little hatchet, my dear.

SAYS "IT'S ALL A LIE."

Frank Hamilton, on the Witness Stand, Flatly Contradicts Officer Rooney's Damaging Confession Statement.

"We will show you that Hamilton was completely knocked out before his suspected encounter with Day."
—R. L. Penney to the Jury.

R. L. Penney Makes a Strong Opening Speech for the Defense---Hamilton Was "Knocked Out."

The Attorney Maintains That Hamilton Was Done Up Before Day Was Stabbed---Attacks Day's Character.

Frank H. Hamilton took the stand in his own behalf this morning. The defense was impressed with the wisdom of permitting Hamilton to enter his general denial to Rooney's story of the confession while the ex-patrolman's words were fresh in the jurors' minds. The state had played its trump card and the defense wished to return the compliment in kind. The defendant's attorneys were determined not to allow anything Rooney might have said to become a settled conviction with the jury before both sides of the tale had been heard.

It must be confessed that Hamilton made a most favorable impression on the men sitting in judgment on him. They gave him the same close attention with which they had received Rooney's statement. Each member of the jury was apparently making a study of Hamilton's face and their expressions at times reflected the emotions which flitted across his frank, open countenance.

Hamilton a Good Witness.

What impressed the jury most, perhaps, was the plain straightforward manner in which Hamilton told his story. He looked and talked like an innocent man. There was a ring of truth about everything he said.

He looked the whole courtroom squarely in its composite face and not for a second did he quail before the return gaze of a thousand curious eyes. He appeared perfectly at ease as he walked jauntily to the stand and took his seat gracefully while waiting for his examination to commence. He scarcely changed color while running the gauntlet of questions which Mr. Nye asked. He was a trifle pale at first, realizing that it was a critical moment for him, but as his confidence returned, his blood resumed its normal flow and his complexion had as healthy a glow as any one's else in the room.

Only once did his equanimity desert him. That was when Mr. Nye asked in picking Rooney's testimony to pieces if the defendant had admitted intimacy of himself and Day with Miss Slagle.

Denial of the "Confession."

"That's a lie, the whole thing," he exclaimed somewhat excitedly, half rising in his chair, "it's made up out of whole cloth, the whole thing!"

Hamilton said he had absolutely no ill feeling against Day when he went into the West Hotel billiard room. He didn't even remember conversing with him or of being introduced. He called to mind that Day made some insulting remark, and Hamilton had asked him if he would fight.

"Then," said the defendant, "Charles Force came up and said: 'I'll fight you.'

The first thing he knew he and Day had clinched and he threw Day down. They got up and shook hands. There appeared to be a general mix-up around them at the time. All he could see was "flying arms and legs."

"CHARLIE" FRANCIS OF THE TIMES, WHO GAVE HAMILTON VALUABLE ADVICE.

Something Struck Him.

"Then," said Hamilton, and here for the first time his voice faltered, as the whole scene came back to him, "something struck me. I was struck a glancing blow across the forehead and face by some heavy instrument—a club or a piece of iron. I lost consciousness and the next thing I remember I was rubbing Day's feet and hands. I also remember being in the bar room a little later with the officer. I remember that the bar tender looked out of focus. I was seized with nervous chills at the time, and suffered much pain in my head."

Then Mr. Nye asked Hamilton, step by step, with regard to Rooney's testimony. He was asked if he could recall a conversation with the officer; if he had admitted having stabbed Day, if he had claimed self-defense, and had said that Day's friends piled onto him. Then he was asked if he had said he was willing to take the consequences.

Hamilton emphatically denied each of these queries, but qualified his position by adding that he "didn't see how he possibly could have made any such statement in the very nature of things."

He recalled no conversation with Hill, the police reporter, in which he was said to have remarked: "I'm up against it; it's all off with me now."

Hamilton's face relaxed into a broad smile when Mr. Boardman, on cross examination, asked him if, while in Colorado, he was traveling with Bat Masterson, the notorious gun fighter of the centennial state. He denied any acquaintance with the renowned Bat.

Mr. Penney's Opening.

R. L. Penney promptly opened the case for the defense this morning. He is suffering from a bad cold, which has seriously affected his voice and made his articulation not only painful and difficult but indistinct. He was so hoarse that it was at times hard to understand him. His voice at times completely failed him and he was forced to repeatedly resort to bronchial tablets in order to proceed.

Mr. Penney's statement was highly sensational. He declared that Hamilton was knocked out before his reported encounter with Day.

"We will show you," he said, "that Hamilton received a terrific blow in the face or on the jaw with a fist, and was then struck by a billiard cue, a club or a cane.

The Defense's Program.

"More than that," he went on, with growing impressiveness, "we will establish beyond the shadow of a doubt, that in the parlance of the ring, Hamilton was completely knocked out, and knew nothing after that until he found himself at Day's side.

"In addition, we will show you that certain clothing worn during the melee, which was covered with blood, and cut by a knife, was taken to a tailor's shop where it was mended and cleaned on a hurry-up order."

Mr. Penney referred to Leonard Day as the spoiled son of a fond and doting mother. Possessed of large wealth, he was in a position to gratify his every whim and caprice, free to go and come as he pleased. He thus became "the associate of bad men and women. His reputation was tarnished and very unenviable."

About Leonard Day.

Grossly intoxicated for two days preceding the tragedy, he said, Day had spent the early evening in a wine rom near the hotel and as a result the "fire of alcohol was in his blood ready to burst forth in all its fury at any moment.

He said that Hamilton had met Day informally a few days before at the hotel, and then had shown no disposition to "call" him.

In conclusion, Mr. Penney said the defense would show that Day was in the habit of carrying such a knife as the gory relic now included in the state's exhibits.

Dr. Erdman, of the state university, who had testified at the inquest, would, he said, go on the stand and swear that the different cuts on Day's body were not made by the same knife.

Starr K. Jackson's Testimony.

The testimony of Starr K. Jackson, a former clerk at the West Hotel, who had known Day intimately since he was 17 years old, was rather damaging for the state.

Mr. Jackson is now a clerk at the Pfister hotel, Milwaukee.

"Day got acquainted with a chorus girl in 'The Burgomaster' company while in Minneapolis," said Mr. Jackson, "and he followed her to Milwaukee to be with her. She stopped at another hotel. Day afterwards went on to New York. The next time I met him was at the West hotel in Minneapolis, a few days before the stabbing.

"Day said to me: 'While I've been away Hamilton has been with my girl, and when I see the s— of a b— I'm going to do him up.'

A Little Legal Sparring.

There was a little sparring between the attorneys as to the admissibility of this testimony. The state objected to its admission on the grounds of irrelevancy, the witness not having told Hamilton of the conversation. The objection was overruled, and after some further questions in which the defense sought to prove by the witness that Day was in the habit of carrying a large, long knife, Mr. Jackson was excused.

He admitted that Day had carried such a knife when he knew him a few years ago.

Jacob Litt, the owner of theaters in New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul, was an interested spectator this morning. With Lac Stafford, Mr. Litt occupied a seat back of the state's attorneys.

He says the case has attracted widespread attention. Mr. Litt was greatly impressed with Hamilton's statement.

"He acts like an innocent man," was his comment.

The heat in the courtroom was almost unbearable this morning.

Hamilton's Penknife Appears.

Hamilton's small penknife, which he carried the night of the fight, was brought into court for the first time this morning. The defense has been asking for its introduction each day, but the state had so far neglected to produce the weapon.

This morning Mr. Penney lost patience and insisted on a special trip being made to the city hall for the knife. Mr. Smith, for the state, just to be obliging, at once issued a requisition for the knife and placed it in the hands of ex-Chief James G. Doyle for service.

"I'll get it in a jiffy," said Doyle.

He was back in fifteen minutes and he brought with him not only the knife, but also his successor, Chief of Police Ames.

"It takes a chief to catch another," said Doyle.

HAMILTON'S STORY

His Recollection of the Affair Is Vague—A General Fight.

R. G. Penney opened the case for the defense this morning. He said:

"May it please the court and gentlemen